

Appendix II-M1

Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) – Wind Turbine Area

May 2024

Technical Report

Visual Impact Assessment

Wind Turbine Area

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

OCS-A 0499

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GLOSSARY/LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADLS	Aircraft Detection Lighting Systems
AIS	Automatic Identification System
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.
СОР	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
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System.
HRVEA	Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis
КОР	Key Observation Point
Lidar	Light Detection and Ranging
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)
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
OSS	Offshore Substation
The Project	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Farm
PDE	Project Design Envelope
RPM	Revolutions Per Minute
RV	Recreational Vehicle
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Offices
SLR	Single Lens Reflex
SQC	Scenic Quality Classification
SRHP	State Registers of Historic Places
Offshore Cable	Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind cable located offshore located beneath the seafloor which connects the Offshore Substation to the landfall site
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
USDOI	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
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VIA	Visual Impact Assessment
Viewshed	Area of potential Project visibility defined by maximum structure height and mapped topography, vegetation, and structures within the study area.
VRAP	Visual Resource Assessment Procedure
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 in support of the Atlantic Shores Construction and Operations Plan (COP) for two offshore wind energy generation Projects, including an Overlap Area that could be used by either Project, within the southern portion of Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Lease Area OCS-A 0499 for renewable energy generation from offshore wind, comprised of up to 200 wind turbine generators (WTG) and associated offshore substations¹. Collectively, these two offshore wind energy generation projects, including the Overlap Area, are referred to herein as the Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Projects, or the Projects (see Inset 1.1-1). The Lease Area, measuring approximately 159.4 sq mi (413 sq km) will contain the major visible components of the Projects and is henceforth referred to as the Wind Turbine Area (WTA). This VIA assesses the visible components of the Projects which are located within the WTA and include 200 WTGs, one permanent meteorological (MET) tower, four mid-sized offshore substations (OSS), and one large OSS². Separate reports have been completed to assess the visible onshore components of the Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project (EDR, 2021a and EDR, 2021b). Components of the Projects that will not result in visible infrastructure during operation such as inter-array cables, the submarine export cable, and onshore interconnection cables are not considered in this VIA.

At its closest point, the WTA is approximately 8.7 mi (14 km) from the New Jersey shoreline (as measured from the northernmost edge of Brigantine City in Atlantic County). The WTA is also 9.4 mi (15.1 km) east of Atlantic City, 16.3 mi (26.2 km) east of Ocean City, 25.3 mi (40.7 km) south of Barnegat Light Borough, and 35.7 mi (57.5 km) northeast of Wildwood (Inset 1.1-1). The purpose of the Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) is to analyze the potential visibility of the proposed Projects and determine the difference in landscape and seascape visual quality with and without the Projects in place. Specifically, the study:

- Describes the appearance of the visible components of the proposed Projects.
- Defines the character and visual quality of the landscapes within the Visual Study Area (VSA).
- Defines the types and sensitivity of viewer groups within the VSA.
- Inventories existing visually sensitive public resources within the VSA.
- Evaluates potential visibility of the Projects within the VSA.
- Identifies key views for visual assessment.
- Illustrates what the Projects will look like from representative key observation points (KOPs).
- Assesses the potential visual impacts associated with the proposed Projects.

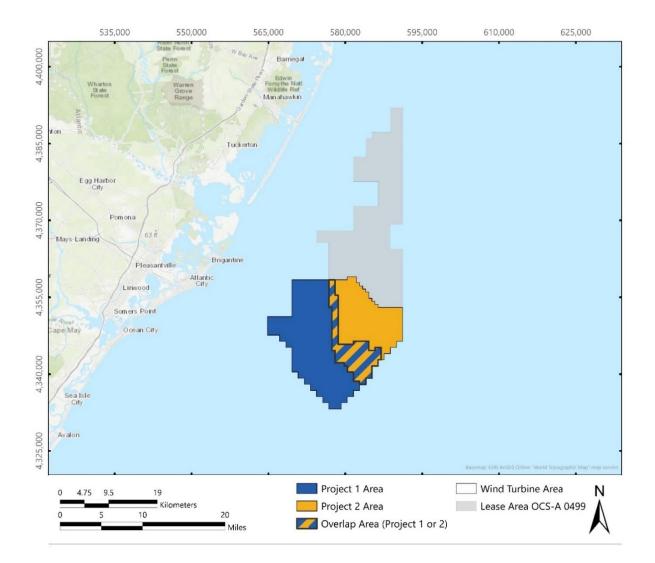
¹ The number of WTGs in Project 1, Project 2, and the associated Overlap Area will not exceed 200 WTG locations. For example, if Project 1 includes 105 WTGs (the minimum) then the Overlap Area would be incorporated into Project 2 which would include the remaining 95 WTGs; and conversely if the Overlap Area is incorporated into Project 1 such that it includes 136 WTGs, then Project 2 would be limited to 64 WTGs. Each Project may also use only part of the Overlap Area.

² The PDE considers up to 10 small OSSs. However, the VIA assumes fewer, larger OSSs located closer to shore.

The VIA was prepared with oversight and input provided by landscape architects, planners, and visual experts experienced in the preparation of VIAs. It is also consistent with the policies, procedures, and guidelines contained in established VIA methodologies (see Literature Cited/References section), and in accordance with the Visual Impact Assessment Study Plan – Offshore (Attachment A) prepared in collaboration with, and accepted by, BOEM.

1.1 Proposed Projects

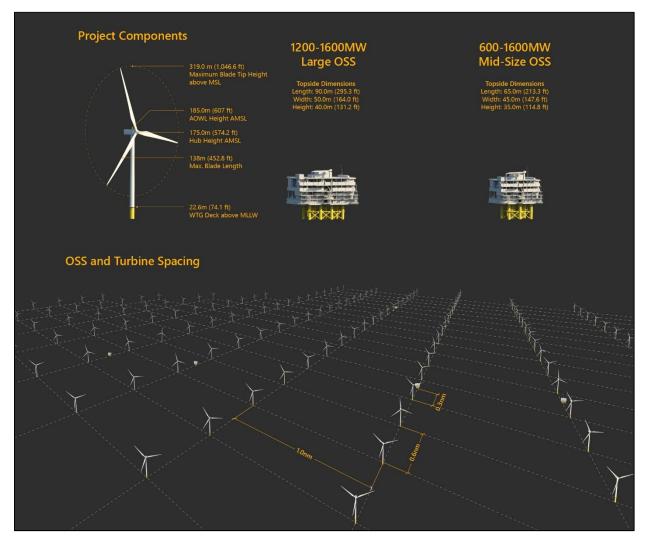
Atlantic Shores has applied a Project Design Envelope (PDE) approach to describe the facilities and activities associated with the Projects. A PDE is defined as "a reasonable range of project designs" associated with various components of a project (e.g., foundation and WTG options) (BOEM 2018). In accordance with the PDE evaluation approach, the assessment of project effects must include the maximum design case for all project development scenarios. Consistent with BOEM's Draft Guidance Regarding the Use of a Project Design Envelope in a Construction and Operations Plan (2018), this VIA considers a maximum design case layout. The layout 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 Projects. The maximum design case components are described below.



Inset 1.1-1 – Regional Location of the Projects

This VIA also evaluates the largest WTG dimensions currently under consideration, which provides a conservative assessment of theoretical WTG visibility from onshore locations. The maximum sized WTG under consideration is represented by a 20-megawatt (MW) turbine, with dimensions as indicated in Inset 1.1-2. WTGs 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 an approximately north to south orientation spaced 0.6 nm (0.69 mi; 1.1 km) apart (Inset 1.1-2), within an area measuring approximately 159.4 sq mi (413 sq km). The OSS foundations will be located along the same east-northeast rows as the proposed WTGs, with the same 1.15 mi (1 nm) separation distance between the structures. Inset 1.1-1

illustrates the layout considered in this VIA. The dimensions of all components represented in this VIA are shown in Inset 1.1-2, Tables 1.1-1 through 1.1-3.



Inset 1.1-2 Computer Model of Project Components

WTG Component/Parameter	Minimum (15 MW)	Maximum (20 MW)
		Considered in VIA
Turbine Height [from Mean Sea Level (MSL)]	889 ft (271 m)	1047 ft (319 m)
Hub Height (from MSL)	495 ft (151 m)	574 ft (175 m)
Air Gap (MSL) to the Bottom of the Blade Tip	76 ft (23 m)	76 ft (23 m)
Base (tower) Diameter (at the bottom)	26 ft (8 m)	33 ft (10 m)
Base (tower) Diameter (at the top)	20 ft (6 m)	28 ft (8.5 m)
Nacolla Dimonsions (langth y width y height)	72 ft x 46 ft x 30 ft	82 ft x 52 ft x 39 ft
Nacelle Dimensions (length x width x height)	(22 m x 14 m x 9 m)	(25 m x 16 m x 12 m)
Blade Length	384 ft (117 m)	453 ft (138 m)
Maximum Blade Width	20 ft (6 m)	33 ft (10 m)
Rotor Diameter	787 ft (240 m)	919 ft (280 m)

Table 1.1-1 Proposed WTG Dimensions Envelope

Table 1.1-2 Proposed Meteorological Tower Dimensions

MET Tower	Dimension		
Foundation	Same/Similar to WTG		
Deck	50 ft (15 m) x50 ft (15 m)		
Total Number of Units	1		
Maximum height of MET Tower (From MSL)	590.6 ft (180 m)		

Table 1.1-3 Proposed OSS Dimensions Envelope

OSS Component/Parameter	Maximum Design Scenario		
		Considered in VIA	
Energy Capacity	1,200-1,600 MW	600-1,600 MW	
Number of OSSs Considered in the Array	4	5	
Maximum dimension of topside (LxWxH)	295 ft x 164 ft x 131 ft	213 ft x 148 ft x 115 ft	
	(90 m x 50 m x 40 m)	(65 m x 45 m x 35 m)	
Maximum height of OSS topside above MLLW	74 ft (22.6 m) above MSL		

Each WTG will consist of four major components: the foundation, the tower, the nacelle, and the rotor (Inset 1.1-3). The height of the hub height (height from the water's surface to the center of the rotor) will be approximately 574 feet (175 m) above mean sea level (AMSL). The nacelle sits atop the tower, and the rotor hub is mounted to the nacelle. Assuming a maximum 919 feet (280 m) rotor diameter, the total WTG height (i.e., height AMSL at the highest blade tip position) will be approximately 1,047 feet (319 m).

Foundation: For the purpose of this VIA, it was assumed that each of the WTGs will be supported by a monopile foundation secured with a single steel pile driven into the sea floor. The monopile foundation at MSL is a 39.4-foot (12 m) diameter 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).. 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 Projects are tapered hollow steel structures manufactured in three sections. The assembled towers have a diameter of approximately 33 feet (10 m) at the base and 28 feet (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. 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 which will operate during nighttime hours only. In accordance with the BOEM and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) obstruction marking standards, the tower will be painted white (RAL 9010).

Nacelle: The main mechanical components of the WTG are housed in the nacelle. These components include the drive train, generator, and transformer. For the purpose of this study, the nacelle is assumed to have maximum dimensions of approximately 82 feet (25 m) long, 52 feet (16 m) wide, and 39 feet (12 m) in height. Two AOWL are proposed to be located on top of the nacelle, in accordance with BOEM and FAA guidelines. 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, and described above. 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. Where applicable, the lighting parameters presented in the VIA follow the current BOEM guidance for the lighting and marking of WTGs in order to evaluate the potential nighttime visual impacts associated with the Projects. However, lighting requirements may change based on final BOEM/FAA recommendations. The nacelle will be painted white (RAL 9010).

Rotor: A rotor assembly is mounted on the nacelle to operate upwind of the tower. The rotor consists of three composite blades, each approximately 453 feet (138 m) in length. The three-bladed rotor assembly will be light grey to white in color (consistent with the tower) and will have a maximum diameter of 919 feet (280 m). The rotor blades are rotated along their axis, or "pitched", to enable them to operate efficiently at varying wind speeds. The rotor can spin at varying speeds, but typically rotates at a rate around 10 revolutions per minute (RPM). The rotor assembly will be white (RAL 9010).

The OSSs will be enclosed structures. Currently, three OSS options are under consideration. Depending on the final OSS design there will be up to 10 small OSSs, up to five medium, or up to four large OSSs. In order to illustrate the range of sizing options, this VIA considers both the medium and large OSS options with the medium measuring up to 213 feet long by 148 feet wide and a height of 115 feet (65m x 45m x 35m), and the large measuring up to 295 feet long by 164 feet wide and a height of 131 feet (90 m x 50 m x 40 m). Transition from OSS foundation to OSS topside is expected to occur at approximately 74 feet (22.6 m) AMSL for both OSS options included in the VIA. For the purpose of this VIA, it is assumed that OSSs will be mounted on an 8-legged piled jacket foundation painted yellow (RAL 1023). A diagram illustrating the appearance and dimensions of the WTG and OSS evaluated in this study are presented in Insets 1.1-2 and 1.1-3.

The MET tower is proposed to be installed at one of four potential locations. The VIA considers one of the locations that is positioned closest to shore and positioned between the WTG rows. The MET tower will be constructed on a foundation very similar to those used to support the WTGs. The tower itself is a four sided structure constructed of tubular steel painted light grey (RAL 7016). The foundation will be yellow (RAL 1023). The MET tower will include several stations at various heights containing measurement equipment such as anemometers, hygrometers, and precipitation sensors. It is anticipated that the MET tower will be a relatively minor visual component of the WTA, but it is illustrated in the visual simulations when visible.



Inset 1.1-3 – Diagram of the Wind Turbine Generator Components

1.2 Existing Visual Character

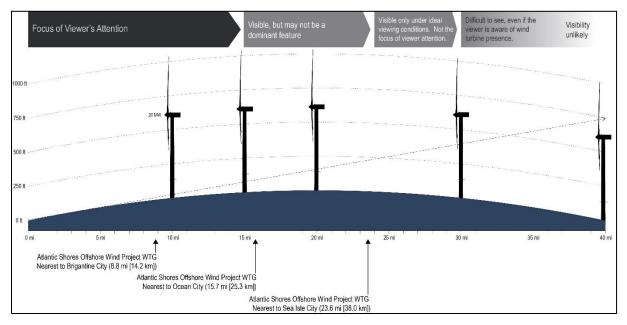
The existing visual character includes the identification of a visual study area (VSA), establishment of distance zones, definition of viewer and user groups, a landscape inventory and identification of character areas, and the identification of visually sensitive resources (VSRs). Additionally, the definition of the existing landscape character relies on the establishment of zones of visual influence (ZVI) which identifies the geographic areas of potential visibility of the Projects. This important step focuses the VIA on locations in which the Projects will be visible and therefore, may present potential visual impacts. Each of these steps and analyses draw from established visual assessment methodologies which have been adapted by EDR to suit the unique circumstances associated with offshore wind projects. The unique circumstances considered

for offshore wind farms include the development of very large VSAs which encompass large land areas and a multitude of landscape types and viewers. The methods employed for each analysis and inventory are described below.

Definition of the Visual Study Area and Zone of Visual Influence

Currently, a standard VSA for offshore wind farms has not been expressly defined in regulatory guidance documents. However, *Information Guidelines for a Renewable Energy Construction and Operations Plan* (COP) (BOEM, 2020) indicates that visual impacts should be evaluated using photo simulations from locations within "the onshore viewshed from which renewable energy structures, whether located offshore or onshore, would be visible."

This statement suggests that the VSA should include all areas with any degree of potential visibility of the Projects. 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 feet (458 feet lower than the WTGs associated with the Projects). These observations suggest that based on this smaller technology, the WTGs will generally become completely screened by 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 Projects consider 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 miles. However, considering the technology under consideration for the Projects, it is anticipated that visibility from beach level will include a portion of the WTG blades at a distance of 40 miles (64 km) (see Inset 1.2-1). As such, it is anticipated that a 40-mile visual study area is a conservative study area for the Projects. This is also supported by standard human visual acuity thresholds. Assuming a maximum resolution of the human eye is conservatively 28 seconds of an arc or 0.008 angular degrees (Deering, 2019) at 40 miles, human vision can resolve an object that is approximately 30 feet in diameter. The WTGs considered in this VIA have a maximum blade width of 33 feet, suggesting that at a distance of 40 miles, they would be near the maximum threshold of potential visibility and would not result in impacts to onshore resources.



Inset 1.2-1 Turbine Visibility

Based on the research described above, it is anticipated that visibility of the proposed WTGs will diminish completely at a distance of 40 miles (64 km) from ground-level vantage points. However, the VSA identified for the Projects was expanded to include the Cape May Lighthouse since this is a prominent, elevated structure and includes a frequently visited viewing platform which offers commanding views of the landscape and ocean. Therefore, the VSA was defined as the area extending 45.1 miles (72 km) from the WTA.

This VSA includes approximately 6,657.0 square miles (17,241.5 sq. km) of open ocean, 2,196.3 square miles (5,688.5 sq. km) of land (including inland water bodies), and over 130.7 linear miles (210.3 linear km) of ocean shoreline in New Jersey. The VSA includes all or portions of 89 municipalities in New Jersey. The location and extent of the VSA is illustrated in Figure 1.2-1.

Figure 1.2-1 Visual Study Area and Zone of Visual Influence

(1 Pages)

Zone of Visual Influence (ZVI)

Within this VSA, a relatively small portion of onshore locations would actually have open views that would include some portion of the WTGs and OSSs. To accurately define an inclusive and reasonable ZVI within the VSA, EDR identified the potential geographic areas of visibility by running a preliminary light detection and ranging (lidar) viewshed analysis within the VSA. The viewshed model considered vegetation, buildings/structures, topography, and the curvature of the earth 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 viewshed analysis results indicated that up to 288.2 square miles or 13.1 percent of the land area within the VSA, could have potential views of the Projects from ground-level vantage points. Generally, the areas of potential Project visibility occur along the majority of the eastward facing shoreline defined by the barrier islands. In areas where the barrier islands that lack intensive development, large areas of visibility occur within the inland bays, the adjacent western shore, and throughout portions of the marshes and river deltas west of Great Bay, west of Beach Haven and Great Egg Harbor, West of Ocean City. For the purposes of the VIA, this area was defined as the ZVI and represented 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 Figure 1.2-1. A comprehensive description of the viewshed analysis used to define the ZVI is provided in Section 3.1.

1.2.1 Distance Zones

Three distinct distance zones were defined for the VSA. Based on the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) *Best Management Practices for Reducing Visual Impacts of Renewable Energy Facilities on BLM-Administered Lands* (BLM, 2013) these zones include the Foreground-Middle Ground (0-5 miles), Background (5-15 miles), and Seldom Seen (>15 miles). However, it was determined that when considering views of offshore WTGs, Seldom Seen may not be an accurate representation for views beyond 15 miles (since studies show offshore WTGs to be visible out to 25 miles). Therefore, the name of this zone has been changed to "Extended Background". It is important to note that all Foreground-Middle Ground views within the VSA would only be available to those travelling on the open ocean in commercial vessels, passenger boats, or pleasure craft. Consistent with BLM guidance, distance zones for this VIA are described as follows:

- Foreground-Middle Ground: 0 to 5 miles. Within the foreground (0.5 mile), a viewer is able to perceive details of an object with clarity. Surface textures, small features, and full intensity and value of color can be seen on foreground objects. Beyond the foreground (0.5-5miles) 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 clearly distinguishable but will have a bluish cast and a softer tone than those in the foreground. Contrast in color and texture among landscape/seascape elements will also be reduced. On the ocean, the majority of discernable features occur within the Foreground-Middle Ground Zone due to the effects of curvature of the earth and due to the fact that nearshore activities tend to be concentrated within this zone.
- Background: 5 to 15 miles. The background defines the broader regional landscape/seascape within which a view occurs. Within this distance zone, the landscape and features on the ocean are simplified; only broad landforms are discernible. Atmospheric conditions often render objects on the landscape/seascape an overall bluish color and they tend to appear unclear causing the objects

to begin to blend with the background colors, giving them a fuzzy appearance. Objects on the ocean, such as boats, buoys, and platforms may become completely screened by curvature of the earth at distances greater than 5 miles. In less frequent circumstances, larger features on the ocean horizon may exhibit the "mirage effect" in which images of the viewed objects appear displaced (floating above the water's surface) and can become very difficult to identify. At these distances, texture has generally disappeared, and color has flattened, but large patterns of vegetation are discernible. Silhouettes of one land mass set against another and/or the skyline are often the dominant visual characteristics in the background. Where landscape features are visible beyond the ocean surface (such as islands and peninsulas), they typically contribute to scenic quality by providing a softened backdrop for foreground-middle ground features, an attractive vista, or a distant focal point.

Extended Background: Over 15 miles. At distances beyond 15 miles curvature of the earth becomes
a significant factor in visibility, and those objects that are visible become less prominent in the
overall landscape and seascape due to their relative size, occupation of the horizon, and
deterioration of visibility due to atmospheric perspective³. For casual viewers, the Projects may be
difficult to discern to under less than ideal viewing conditions. During high humidity, fog, and other
weather events, visibility at these distances may be significantly diminished or completely
eliminated.

1.2.2 Viewer/User Groups

The population potentially affected by the Projects are referred to as viewer/user groups. This VIA identifies four broad categories of users that are likely to experience changes within the landscape and seascape 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 and seascape changes. Despite a wide range of landscape exposure for each user group, the broad categories presented below describe the types of users that are most likely to be exposed to the Projects. Their sensitivity to visual change, while a personal attribute, is influenced by their activity, duration of view, and exposure to changes in the landscape or seascape. An assessment of potential impacts to viewers is discussed in Section 3.2.1.3.

Local Residents

Local residents include people who live, work, participate in recreation activities, and travel within the VSA. 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 VSA. 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 and seascape may vary, local residents are likely to have greatest

³ Atmospheric perspective refers to the effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as viewed from a distance.

personal investment in their community and the surrounding landscape, and therefore have the greatest sensitivity to visual change.

Through Travelers

Travelers passing through the VSA 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, through travel occurs relatively infrequently due to fact that most of the major highways found within the VSA lead to and from the coastal communities. Occasionally, through travelers may also take advantage of the ferry from Cape May, New Jersey to Lewes, Delaware. Passengers on the ferries are likely to have a higher sensitivity to visual change since the viewer is not driving and can be fully engaged with the scenery and surroundings.

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 VSA. 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, beachcombing, kite flying, or walking). Recreational users are generally considered to have relatively high sensitivity to aesthetic guality and landscape character. They will often have continuous views of landscape features over relatively long periods of time, and scenic guality generally enhances the guality of any outdoor recreational activity even though these individuals may not be specifically involved in sight-seeing. Therefore, this view/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 VSA and public lands on the mainland.

Fishing Community

The fishing community is represented by recreation and commercial fishermen 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 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.

1.2.3 Landscape Inventory

The landscape inventory portion of this VIA defines a broad regional landscape character in terms of the general physiographic setting of the entire VSA. The physiographic setting is then broken into subcategories largely driven by geographic location, but also visual character. As with many coastal locations, there is a distinct character shift as one travels inland from the coast. As such, the VSA is broadly defined by the barrier islands, mainland, inland bay landscapes, as well as the open ocean/seascape. Each of these broad regions includes a diverse range of specific visual components that define the visual character of the VSA. These landscape types, or areas of homogenous visual character are defined as Character Areas. The regional and local landscape character is described below.

Regional Character Areas

Broadly defined, the VSA 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 square miles 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 pinelands 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 Provence of the Atlantic Ocean (USFWS, 1997). 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 the VSA) range from below sea level to approximately 223 ft. (68 m).

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 VSA 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 sea and ocean views are a significant component of the character defining features. The OCA is defined by an open expanse of water and secondary SCA and LCA features that may be visible from the water. The OCA is also the character area that contains the offshore project components

According to the 2016 U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Landcover Dataset (NLCD) the landward VSA primarily consists of forested land (55.2%) which includes woody wetlands and evergreen, deciduous, and mixed forests. Other prominent landcover types include high, medium, and low intensity development (11.9%), and open water associated with inland and coastal bays (10.3%). The landward study area can be further delineated into mainland, barrier island, and inland bays. Each of these regional landscape types are described below and listed in Table 1.2-1.

Table	1.2-1	Regional	Landscapes
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Regional Landscape	Total Area within VSA (square miles)	Total Area Within the ZVI (square miles)	Percent of Regional Landscape with Potential Turbine Visibility 98.3 79.9	
Ocean	6,653.7	6,543.0	98.3	
Inland Bay	164.3	131.3	79.9	
Barrier Island	95.1	46.6	49.0	
Mainland	1,939.6	112.1	5.8	

Ocean Character Area

The OCA is defined by the Atlantic Ocean and includes the Hudson Shelf Valley and portions of Delaware Bay. The viewshed analysis results suggest that approximately 98.3 percent of this regional landscape occurs within the ZVI. The OCA is characterized by broad expanses of open water and depending on weather conditions, the texture of the ocean surface can range from smooth to choppy, and its color can range from blue, to silver, to dark gray. The ocean in this area is a working water landscape that supports regular and repeated activity, including recreational and commercial fishing, commercial shipping, ferry transportation, pleasure boating and sailing, and associated maritime activities. These activities are typically visible from the mainland and barrier islands when occurring in nearshore areas and features such as jetties, buoys, channel markers, and warning lights are common features near ports and bay entrances.

Inland Bays

Open water associated with the inland bay portion of the VSA 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 viewshed analysis results suggest that approximately 79.9 percent of this regional landscape occurs within the ZVI. 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.

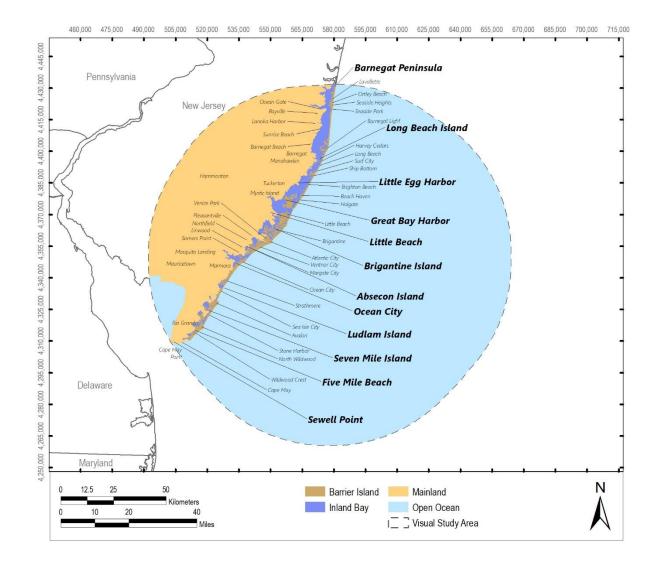
Barrier Islands

Barrier islands make up the majority of the eastern portion of the landward VSA and 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. These areas typically define the majority of the SCA within the VSA. The viewshed analysis suggests that approximately 49 percent of this regional landscape occurs within the ZVI. According to the NLCD, the Barrier Islands are primarily made up of emergent wetlands (34%), open water (23%), and low, medium, and high intensity developed land (32%). The remaining areas are typically transitional cover types such as, woody wetlands, scrub/scrub, forest, and

barren land which all occur in very discrete areas throughout the barrier islands. Analysis of the lidar topographic data suggests that elevation within the barrier beaches and 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 VSA. 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 generally average approximately 2 ft (0.6 m) regardless of the variable dune topography. Vegetation on the barrier beaches and islands is typically 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 island beaches 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, Cape May Coastal Wetlands Wildlife Management Area (WMA), and Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge (NWR).

Mainland

The New Jersey mainland area covers approximately 1,940 sq mi (5277 sq km) and makes up the entire western portion of the VSA. Generally, the Mainland contains all of the LCAs; however, some SCAs occur where the mainland has a direct interface with the ocean. The viewshed analysis suggests that approximately 5.8 percent of this regional landscape occurs within the ZVI. It extends from Asbury Park in the north to Hammonton in the west and Cape May to the south. In inland bay portion of the VSA borders most of the eastern side of the mainland. According to the NLCD, the mainland is primarily composed of forest (62%), developed land (19%), and emergent wetlands (8%). The remaining 11% is relatively evenly distributed between pasture/cultivated crop land, barren land, open water, scrub/shrub, and herbaceous cover which are generally scattered throughout the VSA in small pockets. Within the mainland portion of the study area, elevations range from sea level along the coast to a high point of 226 feet (69 m) AMSL which occurs in the northwestern portion of the VSA at Colliers Mills WMA in Jackson Township, Ocean County, Generally, elevations average approximately 59 ft (18 m) throughout the mainland portion of the VSA with lower elevations occurring near the inland bay and ocean coast. The mainland portion of the VSA is intensively developed on both sides of the Garden State Parkway. The development begins as a narrow band surrounding the highway in the southern portion of the VSA which becomes more expansive in the northern portion of the VSA. 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 times 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 VSA with the highest concentration in Hammonton Town and surrounding communities.



Inset 1.2-2 – Regional Landscape Definition

Character Areas

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, character areas should demonstrate a fairly homogenous visual character. Defining and delineating the landscape/seascape types found in the ZVI provides a useful framework for the analysis of existing visual resources and viewer settings.

EDR defined 18 distinct character areas within the ZVI, as listed in Table 1.2-2. The definition of these character areas is consistent with the approach taken in various visual assessment guidance methodologies (Smardon et al., 1988; U.S. Department of Agriculture [USDA] Forest Service, 1995; U.S. Department of

Transportation [USDOT] Federal Highway Administration, 1981; U.S. Department of Interior [USDOI] Bureau of Land Management, 1980) as well as the current BOEM SLVIA guidance document (Sullivan, 2021).

The process of mapping the character areas was 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 VSA. 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 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 feet of gualifying 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 Figure 1.2-2 (Sheets 1-7), along with representative photos of each character area provided as part of the character area descriptions below.

The general landscape character, land use, viewer/user groups, and types of views available from each of the character areas that occur within the ZVI are described below. It is important to note that many of these character areas also have an integral seascape component (i.e., views of the ocean) that is a major contributing factor to the visual composition and scenic quality of the character area. Use of these character areas to assist in defining the baseline scenic quality for the VSA and ZVI is an appropriate methodology for projects located offshore but visible from onshore character areas.

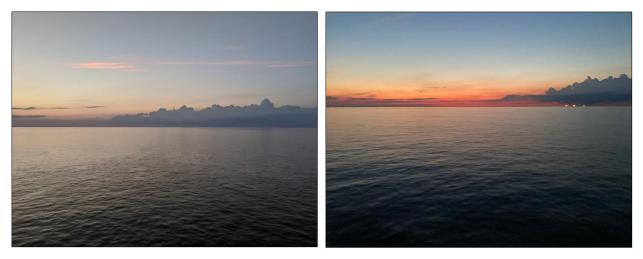
Character Area	Classification	Total Area within VSA (square miles)	Total Area Within the ZVI (square miles)	Percent of Character Area with Potential Turbine Visibility
Ocean	OCA	6,657.8	6,545.6	98.3
Undeveloped Bay	OCA	209.1	155.7	74.4
Residential Beachfront	SCA	8.2	6.3	76.5
Salt Marsh	SCA/LCA	214.7	112.0	52.1
Commercial Beachfront	SCA	1.4	0.9	68.7

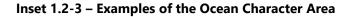
Character Area	Classification	Total Area within VSA (square miles)	Total Area Within the ZVI (square miles)	Percent of Character Area with Potential Turbine Visibility
Undeveloped Beach	SCA	7.9	4.1	51.2
Atlantic City	SCA	3.1	0.2	6.9
Industrial	LCA	37.8	2.6	6.8
Bayfront Residential	LCA	3.3	0.2	6.1
Dredged Lagoon	LCA/SCA	14.3	0.5	3.3
Limited Access Highway	LCA	9.6	0.3	3.6
Recreation	LCA/SCA	20.2	0.6	3.2
Inland Open Water	LCA/SCA	26.6	0.7	2.6
Commercial Strip Development	LCA	29.5	0.4	1.5
Inland Residential	LCA	223.8	1.1	0.5
Town/Village Center	LCA	2.6	0.0	0.3
Forest	LCA	1,273.1	2.1	0.2
Agriculture	LCA	110.2	<0.1	<0.1

Figure 1.2-2 Character Areas Within the Visual Study Area

(6 Pages)

Ocean





Within the ZVI, this zone includes the open water of the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of New Jersey and portions of Delaware Bay. The defining characteristic of this 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. 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. Views from within this character area toward shore contain various components of other character areas including undeveloped beach associated with oceanfront parks and natural areas, and human-made features associated with Residential Beachfront and oceanfront commercial zones. These can include buildings, boardwalks, amusement parks, and city skylines, particularly those associated with Atlantic City and Ocean City. The open water character area may also include 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. Features such as the Atlantic City's high-rises would likely be visible from significant distances within the open water character area, but visibility of lower profile features such as beaches and forest would likely diminish completely once a few miles offshore. 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. It is important to note that the Ocean character area can be a significant contributor to the scenic guality of adjacent SCAs such as undeveloped beach and shoreline residential. 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 Projects is an important aspect of the VIA.

Undeveloped Beach



Inset 1.2-4 – Examples of the Undeveloped Beach Character Area

This character area is characterized by shoreline areas with minimal development and includes 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 break walls, or stone jetties extend from the beach out into the ocean, but the remainder of the landscape generally lacks evidence of development. The undeveloped beaches within the ZVI are located on both barrier islands and islands within the back bays. Undeveloped beaches include 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. 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. Views from undeveloped beaches may also overlook inlets with visibility of neighboring islands. Some of the beaches (e.g., Island Beach State Park) are maintained by state or federal agencies, and therefore may include some human-made elements, including signage, fencing, and paved areas. However, these items are mainly clustered around public access points and are often screened by coastal dunes. Viewer activity in this area is primarily recreational, and includes swimming, sunbathing, birdwatching, wildlife observation, walking, beachcombing, fishing, and surfing. The Undeveloped Beach character area provides opportunities for uninterrupted views of the Ocean character area backed by vegetated dunes which minimize the opportunity for inland views. These views over the Ocean character area include 180 degrees or more of uninterrupted ocean, generally extending to the horizon, and are a defining characteristic of the Undeveloped Beach. During the summer season, these views will often include a large number of beach goers and associated beach and ocean activity. However, the undeveloped beaches tend to be less crowded than the Commercial Beachfront character area, or the Atlantic City character area, described below. As such, viewers within the Undeveloped Beach character area have greater opportunities for views without distracting foreground features. Most users of this character area consider the Ocean the character defining element of the beach and the focus of their activities typically relies on the presence of the ocean and ocean views.

Undeveloped Bay





Within the ZVI, this character area includes the expansive bodies of water west of the barrier islands and is characterized by an expanse of open water primarily bordered by the Salt Marsh, Dredged Lagoon, Bayfront Residential, and Forest character areas. The Undeveloped Bay character area hosts a diversity of wildlife which often animates the open water and shoreline. The Undeveloped Bay character area typically flows through protected ecological areas such as the Absecon WMA, Cape May NWR, Edwin B Forsythe NWR, Manahawkin WMA, and Great Bay Boulevard WMA. Views from and into the bay 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. The waters within this character area receive significant use by motorized and nonmotorized recreational boats, which are generally concentrated within the managed navigation channels of the bays. Areas outside the channels generally have a lower intensity of human activity. 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 bays from Ocean character area. Views 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 to the Ocean VA 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.

Residential Beachfront



Inset 1.2-6 – Examples of the Residential Beachfront Character Area

This character area is characterized by year-round and seasonal homes, inns and hotels, and some large multi-unit buildings situated along the ocean shoreline. The defining characteristic of this zone 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. It is common for these residences and buildings to be separated from the beach by dunes, characterized by gently undulating sand features dominated by dune grasses and low shrubs in variable stages of succession. Wooden slat sand fencing is often present in this setting to protect the dunes from 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. Structures in this character area are universally situated and designed to take advantage of beach access and ocean views. Common beachfront architectural elements include decks, awnings, skylights, extensive window banks, complex rooflines, and fencing that separates properties. Properties separated from the beach by dunes and/or vegetation typically include boardwalk or sand paths to the beach, which traverse the dunes. 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. By its very nature, this character area has open panoramic views of the Atlantic Ocean, 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.

Bayfront Residential



Inset 1.2-7 – Examples of the Bayfront Residential Character Area

This character area occurs in conjunction with naturally occurring bays, rivers, and coves. It is characterized by seasonal and year-round residences which are situated along the waterfront. The character area is often bordered by an adjacent Salt Marsh character area, or the waterfront at the edge of the neighborhood street grid. This zone 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 bayfacing 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. This character area is visually separated from the Ocean by the barrier islands which are typically dominated by the Residential Beachfront, Undeveloped Beach, Commercial Beachfront, or Atlantic City character areas. Often, oceanfront development becomes a significant feature in the views from the Bayfront Residential character area. These views are typical from within the Bayfront Residential character area along the western shore of Absecon Bay, Reeds Bay, and Lakes Bay. However, where the shoreline is not dominated by development (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. Along with typical residential activities, user activity in this zone includes boating, and recreation activities such as fishing and nature viewing.

Dredged Lagoon



Inset 1.2-8 – Examples of the Dredged Lagoon Character Area

This character area typically occurs in conjunction with the Undeveloped Bay or Salt Marsh character areas and is characterized by residential neighborhoods with seasonal and year-round homes situated along an artificial dredged waterway. Marinas associated with the housing developments are sometimes included in this character area. 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 ending in cul-de-sacs 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 ZVI. 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. Properties on the periphery have more extensive views of the bay, salt marsh, and occasionally the ocean 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. Examples of the Dredged Lagoon character area within the ZVI include developments in Beach Haven West, Sunrise Beach, and Windsor Park. Typical user activities in this character area include residential activities, boating, and fishing.

Inland Residential



Inset 1.2-9 – Examples of the Inland Residential Character Area

The Inland Residential character area includes residential development located inland of the Oceanfront and Bayfront Residential character areas. This zone is characterized by low-, medium-, and high-density residential neighborhoods which occur throughout the VSA and ZVI. Development patterns in this character area include guaint 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 VSA, where 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. 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. 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, views down residential roadway corridors with minimal vegetation may extend to adjacent dunes, and/or the ocean and bays. Typical user activities in this character area include home and yard use/maintenance and local travel.

Town/Village Center



Inset 1.2-10 – Examples of the Town/Village Center Character Area

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. This zone is characterized by moderateto high-density residential and commercial development occurring along a main street or cluster of mixed use blocks. 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. Examples of this character area within the ZVI include town center areas within Sea Isle City and the City of Brigantine. Buildings within the town centers include churches, town halls, libraries, and large 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 focuses views along the streets. Vegetation within this zone is typically limited to regularly placed street trees and 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. Long-distance outward views are generally only available along the outskirts of 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 VSA 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. These inland examples of the Town/Village Center character area do not typically occur within the ZVI. However, the aforementioned beach communities in Sea Isle City, Margate City, Ventnor City, and Brigantine occur on the barrier islands and may have discrete, tightly framed outward views toward the ocean. Users within the Town/Village Center character area 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.



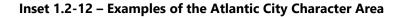
Commercial Strip Development

Inset 1.2-11 – Examples of the Commercial Strip Development Character Area

This character area typically occurs inland but may be connected to the waterfront by way of the Oceanfront Commercial character area or Residential Beachfront character area. It includes strip commercial development located along wide boulevards, around the edges of village centers, and sporadically throughout the VSA. The visual character of this character 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, and narrow grassy medians and tree plantings within and adjacent to paved areas. Properties within this zone typically include retail businesses, restaurants, convenience stores, automobile dealers, shopping centers, malls, and office buildings. Outdoor commercial uses such as marinas and amusement parks may also be categorized 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 standalone office buildings are set deep into parking lots. Examples of this character area within the ZVI can be found on the mainland in proximity to the Garden State Parkway as it crosses through the VSA and on the barrier island communities of Seaside Heights Borough, Ship Bottom Borough, Beach Haven Borough, Brigantine City, Margate City, or Wildwood Crest Borough. 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. However, 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.

Atlantic City





The Atlantic City character area occurs on Absecon Island within Atlantic City, primarily east of Albany Avenue (US Route 40). 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, and vacant lots. 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, mixed use commercial, then residential townhouses and apartments finally giving way to 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 within the city, 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 act 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 primarily involves city residents conducting the routines of daily living. Outward views from this character area are available from the bayfront shoreline looking out toward the Salt Marsh or Undeveloped Bay character areas, upper stories of the taller hotel, casino, or apartment complex properties looking out toward the Ocean. Views within this character area are typical of a city center developed primarily in the late 19th and early 20th 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.



Limited Access Highway



The Limited Access Highway character area includes primary, high-volume vehicular travel corridors that briefly enter the ZVI and are dominated by automobiles, pavement, guardrails, and signs. Within the ZVI, this zone is represented by fragments of State Route 444/Garden State Parkway and the Atlantic City Expressway. 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. 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.

Forest



Inset 1.2-14 – Examples of the Forest Character Area

The Forest character area contains tracts of forestland which occur sporadically throughout the ZVI. 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 ZVI. 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 zone 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. Notable areas of forest land within the ZVI include portions of the Swan Bay WMA, Stafford Forge WMA, and Bass River State Forest. The maritime forest is characterized by dense woody and herbaceous vegetation, typically less than 20 feet 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. 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 more stunted and sparse. 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.

Salt Marsh



Inset 1.2-15 – Examples of the Salt Marsh Character Area

This 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. This character area occurs commonly along the bayside coastlines of the mainland and barrier islands throughout the VSA. Within the ZVI this character area is represented by the Great Bay Boulevard, Absecon, Upper Barnegat Bay, and Cape May Wetlands WMAs, and portions of the Cape May and Edwin B. Forsythe NWRs. 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. Views from within the Salt Marsh character area beyond these transition zones often offer sweeping views across the Undeveloped Bay character area. Often these views are interrupted by the barrier island development associated with Atlantic City, Beach Haven Crest, and Margate City in the middle ground or background. However, when the barrier island lacks 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.

Commercial Beachfront



Inset 1.2-16 – Examples of the Commercial Beachfront Character Area

This character area typically occurs in the major beach towns on the coast within the VSA. It 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. 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. One side of this character area is always connected to the Open Ocean character area, with surrounding landscape on the inland side typically within the Commercial Strip Development character area, but also at times including the Recreation, Residential Beachfront, or Inland Residential character areas. The boardwalk area in Atlantic City 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 bringing with them 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 feet into the ocean, eliminating major portions of the horizon from view.

Examples of this character area within the ZVI include The Atlantic City Boardwalk, Wildwood City Boardwalk, Ocean City Boardwalk, Seaside Heights Boardwalk, and Point Pleasant Beach Borough Boardwalk. Agriculture





This character area is a minor component of the VSA which is primarily found inland, outside of the ZVI. Locations of this character area within the ZVI include small areas within Galloway Township and Hamilton Township. Larger pockets of this character area located on the western edge of the VSA in Buena Vista, Hammonton, Tabernacle, and Plumsted Townships are not within the ZVI. Outside of these large areas, instances of this character area include smaller farm lots scattered throughout the VSA. This zone is characterized by flat stretches of field which provide open views of crops, hedgerows, livestock, farm buildings, 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. 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.

Recreation



Inset 1.2-18 – Examples of the Recreation Character Area

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; however, the visual character of these features varies widely. Golf courses, viewed by golfers or adjacent residents, feature long, sweeping views of contoured lawns, water features, and sand traps, intentionally framed by forest edge. By contrast, barrier island parks and athletic complexes are viewed by a variety of residents and tourists who use or pass by the site. These areas 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. 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 Projects. On the mainland within the ZVI this character area is most commonly located adjacent to the Undeveloped or Salt Marsh character areas to provide views overlooking the bay. 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.

Inland Open Water



Inset 1.2-19 – Examples of the Inland Open Water Character Area

This character area occurs throughout the mainland portion of the VSA. Its dominant visual feature 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 VSA also occur in the ZVI. Exceptions include the Atlantic City Reservoir, Hawkins Creek, and several tributaries draining into the extensive network of bays though out the VSA.

Industrial/Developed



Inset 1.2-20 – Examples of the Industrial/Developed Character Area

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 VSA at a variety of scales. On the barrier islands, the Industrial/Developed character area is present on very 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. Views from this character area can be extensive when the 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, the Industrial/Developed character area is found throughout the VSA 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. These large 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. 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. These sites are typically screened by Forest character area, except in cases when they are adjacent to the Commercial Strip Development character area as a component of a regional commercial center.

In general, views into and acres 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 military operations or business enterprises. It also includes commuting when the character area takes the form of a transit station or parking area.

1.2.4 Visually Sensitive Resources

Visually sensitive resources (VSRs) include resources 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. Avoiding or minimizing impacts to these resources is an important consideration in the planning stages of a project. For the VIA, a desktop inventory of visually sensitive resources was prepared for the entire VSA. 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. A GIS analysis was then conducted to determine how many of these resources occur within the ZVI and would require further evaluation. Attachment C lists all identified VSRs that occur within the VSA and those within the ZVI (as determined by the lidar viewshed analysis). A summary of the results of this GIS analysis for VSRs occurring within the ZVI is presented in Table 1.2-2, below.

Type of Resource	Source	Occurrences of Resource Within ZVI
National Historic Landmarks	National Park Service Public Database	2
Properties Listed on the National or State Registers of Historic Places	National Park Service Public Database	15
Properties Determined Eligible for National or State Registers of Historic Places		43
National Natural Landmarks	National Park Service Public Database	1
State/Local Designated Scenic Areas and Overlooks	NA	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

Table 1.2-2 Visually Sensitive Resources Within the ZVI

Type of Resource	Source	Occurrences of Resource Within ZVI
State Wildlife Management Areas	NJDEP Division of Fish & Wildlife - Wildlife Management Areas	16
National Parks	NA	0
State Parks	NJDEP Bureau of GIS	3
State Nature and Historic Preserve Areas	NJDEP Bureau of GIS	12
National Forests	NA	0
State Forests	NJDEP Bureau of GIS	3
National Recreation Areas and/or Seashores	NA	0
State Beaches	NA	0
National or State Designated Wild, Scenic, or Recreational Rivers	National Wild and Scenic Rivers System	1
Highways Designated or Eligible as Scenic	NJ Scenic Byways Program	1
National Historic/Recreation/Heritage Trails	NJDEP Bureau of GIS	1
State Fishing and Boating Access Sites	NJDEP Bureau of GIS	9
Lighthouses (not NRHP-Listed or State Historic-Listed)	NJDEP Bureau of GIS	1
Public Beaches	Municipal Document Review	35
Environmental Justice Areas (State and Federal)	EDR EJA Analysis	86
Ferry Routes (Occur across multiple states)	NA	0
Seaports (Commercial Maritime Facilities)	NA	0
Other State Land with Public Access	NA	0
Total		231

The locations of the visually sensitive resources are illustrated in Figure 1.2-3 at the conclusion of this section. Brief descriptions of the types of visually sensitive resources that occur with the ZVI are presented below:

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. According to the NPS website, the NRHP is the official list of designated historic places worthy of preservation, and 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. A *Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis* (HRVEA) prepared for the Projects (EDR, 2021) contains additional details on S/NRHP and NHL properties and districts within the VSA.

Within the ZVI, EDR identified 43 historic districts and individual properties listed or eligible for listing on the S/NRHP and two properties or districts listed as National Historic Landmarks (NHL). These properties include historic districts, homes, lighthouses, churches, and government buildings (see also EDR, 2021). The two NHL sites include the Atlantic City Convention Hall in Atlantic City and Lucy the Margate Elephant in Margate City. The resources occur approximately 11.4 mi and 14.4 mi from the Projects, respectively.

National Natural Landmarks

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 is the only designated NNL within the ZVI and is located approximately 21.0 miles from the Projects.

National Wildlife Refuges

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). Two NWRs occur within the ZVI. The Edwin B. Forsythe NWR is located along the northern coast of New Jersey, approximately 9.2 miles from the nearest proposed WTG. The Cape May NWR, located in southern New Jersey, is located 22.9 miles from the Projects.

State Wildlife Management Areas

There are 16 State Wildlife Management Areas (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 Absecon WMA, located along the central New Jersey coast, approximately 10.3 miles from the nearest proposed WTG.

State Parks

Three State Parks occur within the ZVI Corson's Inlet State Park is located along the southern New Jersey Coast, approximately 21.3 miles from the Projects. This oceanfront park offers hiking, fishing, crabbing, boating, and sunbathing (NJDEP, 2020). Island Beach State Park and Barnegat Lighthouse State Park are both located along New Jersey's northern coast at approximately 26.9 miles and 27.2 miles, respectively, from the nearest WTG. 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). Just to the south is Barnegat Lighthouse State Park, which features the Barnegat Lighthouse, as well as recreational opportunities such as hiking trails, fishing, wildlife viewing, and picnicking (NJDEP, 2020c).

State Nature Preserves

Twelve State Nature Preserves occur within the ZVI. The closest nature preserve to the Projects is North Brigantine State Natural Area, located approximately 8.9 miles from the nearest proposed WTG. The 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

Three State Forests occur within the ZVI. Bass River State Forest, located approximately 18.0 miles from the nearest WTG, is the closest State Forest to the Projects. The forest provides recreational opportunities such as hiking, picnicking, camping, and hunting, as well as swimming, fishing, boating, and canoeing on Lake Absegami (NJDEP, 2020d). Wharton State Forest is located approximately 23.7 miles at its closest point from the Projects. The forest is the largest single tract of land within the New Jersey State Park System, totaling 122,880 acres, and includes rivers and streams for canoeing, hiking trails, unpaved roads for mountain biking and horseback riding, and lakes, ponds, and fields for wildlife viewing (NJDEP, 2020e). Belleplain State Forest is located approximately 26.7 miles from the Projects. The forest was established for recreation, wildlife management, timber production, and water conservation and includes Lake Nummy, a popular swimming, boating, and fishing area (NJDEP, 2020f).

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). Within the ZVI there is one such designated resource, the Great Egg Harbor Wild and Scenic River, located approximately 19.6 miles at its closest point from the Projects.

Highways Designated or Eligible as Scenic

One Scenic Byway, the Southern Pinelands Natural Heritage Trail, is located within the ZVI approximately 16.7 miles at its closest point from the Projects. The state-designated scenic byway is a 130-mile route located in the Pinelands National Reserve in southern New Jersey (NJDOT, 2018).

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. The trail is divided into five regions and links significant natural and cultural sites, with a focus on maritime history, coastal habitats, wildlife migration, historic settlements, and relaxation and inspiration (NPS, 2012). The destinations along the trail have been identified in other VSR categories.

State Fishing and Boating Access

Within the ZVI, there are nine state-owned and/or -managed fishing and boating access sites. The majority of these sites provide access to the bays and sounds of the Atlantic Ocean, and all are at least 11.5 miles from the Projects.

Lighthouses

There are two lighthouses that are not designated NRHP historic sites within the ZVI. The closest, Tucker's Island Lighthouse is approximately 17.8 miles from the nearest proposed WTG. Sea Girt Lighthouse is located approximately 52.8 miles from the Projects.

Public Beaches

There are 36 public beaches within the ZVI (in addition to the previously mentioned State Beaches). The nearest of these beaches, Atlantic City Beach, is approximately 10.4 miles from the nearest proposed WTG.

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 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 87 Environmental Justice Areas identified within the ZVI, the closest (340010101052) is located in Atlantic City, approximately 9.9 miles from the nearest WTG.

Although not formally inventoried, it should be noted that the ZVI also includes other public resources that could be considered regionally or locally significant or sensitive due to the type or intensity of land use they receive. These include local park and recreational facilities, campgrounds, golf courses, local nature preserves, tourist attractions, fish and game clubs, schools, churches, cemeteries, areas of concentrated human settlement, and heavily traveled roads. Ocean bays and sounds within the ZVI could also be considered sensitive visual resources. These areas provide recreational opportunities, such as boating, fishing, kayaking, cruising, swimming, and wildlife viewing, and historic villages along these bays offer waterfront dining, shopping, and other tourist attractions and accommodations.

1.2.5 Local Plan Review

Local comprehensive plans, recreation and open space plans, and conservation plans may also identify important visual/aesthetic resources defined by communities. To address potential visual resources identified in these local and state planning documents, EDR first identified municipalities that have greater than 0.5 sq mi within the ZVI and then quantified the percent of potential visibility within each. For those municipalities that have greater than 5 percent of their land area within the ZVI, each of the applicable plans were consulted to determine the existence of resources important to those communities. Appendix B2 includes an inventory of each municipality that includes greater than 5 percent ZVI presence as well as an overview of the types of resources identified in these plans.

Table 1.2-4, below, lists the municipalities that were identified using the criteria listed above.

Municipality or County	Total Area (sq miles)	Area Within ZVI (sq miles)	Percent Area within ZVI(%)	Identified Planning Document(s)
Atlantic Count	у			
Atlantic County	610.3	101.7	16.7	Atlantic County, New Jersey Master Plan (2018) Atlantic County, New Jersey Open Space and Recreation Plan (2018)
Absecon, City of	7.2	2.9	40.6	2016 Reexamination Report (2017)
Atlantic City	15.9	9.5	60.0	Atlantic City Master Plan (2008) Master Plan Reexamination Report (2016)
Brigantine, City of	10.7	7.4	68.7	2016 Master Plan Re-examination Report (2016)
Corbin City	9.0	5.2	58.0	None identified.
Egg Harbor Township	75.5	13.0	17.2	Egg Harbor Township Master Plan (2002) Master Plan Reexamination Report (2017)
Estell Manor	55.2	6.7	12.2	None identified.
Galloway Township	111.2	47.7	42.9	Master Plan Reexamination Report (2020)
Linwood, City of	4.4	1.7	40.2 City of Linwood Master Plan (2002) Master Plan Reexamination Report (2018)	
Northfield, City of	3.6	0.5	13.1	City of Northfield Master Plan Re-examination (2008)
Pleasantville, City of	7.3	3.0	41.8	Master Plan Elements (2016)
Port Republic, City of	8.6	1.2	13.7	None identified.
Somers Point, City of	5.0	1.0	20.8	Somers Point Master Plan Reexamination (2015)
Ventnor City	2.5	0.6	22.5	2016 Master Plan Reexamination (2016)
Burlington Coun	ity			
Burlington County	819.7	11.1	1.3	Parks and Open Space Master Plan (2002)
Bass River Township	78.3	6.8	8.7	None identified.
Cape May Count	У			
Cape May County	286.0	39.3	13.7	Cape May County Open Space and Recreation Plan (Adopted 2005, Amended 2007) 2021 Comprehensive Plan - Editorial Draft (2021)

Table 1.2-4 Municipalities With Greater Than Five Percent ZVI Content

Municipality or County	Total Area (sq miles)	Area Within ZVI (sq miles)	Percent Area within ZVI(%)	Identified Planning Document(s)
				Natural Resources Inventory (Adopted 2007, Revised 2010)
Dennis Township	63.7	5.3	8.3	Master Plan - Land Use Plan (Adopted 2009, Revised 2012)
				Community Forestry Management Plan 2009 - 2014, Updated for 2015-2019 (2014)
				Natural Resources Inventory (Adopted 2007, Revised 2010)
Middle Township	82.7	12.7	15.3	Master Plan Reexamination Report (2010)
				Master Plan - Land Use Plan Updates (2010)
North Wildwood, City of	2.5	0.8	30.5	None identified.
				City of Ocean City Master Plan (Adopted 1988, Revised 2006)
Ocean City	11.8	4.2	35.8	Ocean City Open Space & Recreation Plan (2014)
				Master Plan Reexamination Report (2019)
Sea Isle City	2.8	0.5	17.5	2017 Master Plan Reexamination Report (2017)
Stone Harbor Borough	2.3	0.6	27.0	Stone Harbor Master Plan (2009) Borough of Stone Harbor Master Plan Reexamination Report (2010)
				Upper Township Master Plan Reexamination Report and Land Use Plan Amendment (2006)
Upper Township	68.4	14.2	20.8	Natural Resources Inventory (2006)
				2018 Master Plan Reexamination Report (2018)
Ocean County				
Ocean County	757.5	133.1	17.6	2011 Comprehensive Master Plan (2011)
	131.5	133.1	17.0	Open Space, Parks & Recreation Plan (2020)
Barnegat Township	40.3	8.7	21.7	2011 Barnegat Township Master Plan (2011)
Beach Haven Borough	2.3	1.1	47.4	Beach Haven Borough Comprehensive Master Plan (2017)
				Berkeley Township Comprehensive Master Plan (1997)
Berkeley Township	54.1	10.4	19.1	Environmental Resources Inventory (2012)
				General Reexamination of the Master Plan (2019)
Eagleswood Township	18.9	8.4	44.5	None identified.
				Master Plan (1991)
Lacey Township	99.6	15.4	15.5	Master Plan Reexamination Report (2012)
rownsnip				Lacey Township Master Plan Updated - Revised Land Use Element (2016)

Municipality or County	Total Area (sq miles)	Area Within ZVI (sq miles)	Percent Area within ZVI(%)	Identified Planning Document(s)
Little Egg Harbor Township	73.9	39.0	52.8	1999 Master Plan (1999)
Long Beach Township	23.5	17.1	72.6	Master Plan Update (2017)
Ocean Township	31.6	10.3	32.5	Ocean Township Master Plan (1990) 2019 Master Plan Reexamination Report (2019)
Stafford Township	54.6	14.8	27.0	2017 Master Plan Land Use Element (2017)
Toms River Township	52.7	4.6	8.7	Natural Resources Inventory (2016) Township of Toms River Master Plan (2017)
Tuckerton Borough	3.7	1.6	44.8	None identified.

Figure 1.2-3 Visually Sensitive Resources Within The ZVI

(8 pages)

2.0 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

At the time this study was prepared BOEM had not yet released its guidelines for visual impact assessment for projects under its jurisdiction (BOEM, 2021). The VIA procedures used for this study draw from methodologies developed by various state and federal agencies, including the BLM (1980), USFS (1974), USDOT Federal Highway Administration (1981), the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) (Smardon et al., 1988) and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (not dated). Methodologies employed to inventory visual resources, analyze the potential viewshed associated with the Projects (i.e., the ZVI), and prepare visual simulations are also generally consistent with European and Canadian guidance developed specifically for onshore and offshore wind farms (University of New Castle, 2002; Enviros Consulting, 2005; Horner & Maclennan and Envision, 2006, Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations, 2016).

EDR developed a document titled *Visual Impact Assessment Procedure Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind, LLC* which outlines the assessment procedure included in this VIA. This document was provided to BOEM, NJDEP, and several other permitting agencies and stakeholders for comment. Beginning in May of 2020, EDR and Atlantic Shores entered discussions with BOEMs visual subject matter expert to ensure the VIA procedure would be acceptable to the lead permitting agencies. This comment period extended to January 2021 and resulted in a mutually agreeable procedure for assessing the potential visual impacts associated with the Projects. The procedure document is included in Attachment A of this VIA.

The specific techniques used to assess potential visibility of the Projects and visual impacts are described in the following section.

2.1 Visibility Assessment Methodology

In order to identify and inventory those locations within the VSA where it may be possible to view the proposed WTGs from ground-level vantage points an assessment of potential visibility of the Projects was completed. This visibility assessment included the following two levels of analysis:

- 1. Viewshed analysis, which is a desktop procedure designed to identify geographic areas of potential visibility of the Projects, and
- 2. Field verification, which included several visual experts visiting the VSA to determine the validity of the viewshed analysis results, document views from within the ZVI, and confirm the character area boundaries and characteristics.

2.2 Viewshed Analysis

A viewshed analysis was conducted to determine the possible extent of visibility of the Projects (ZVI) within the VSA. This analysis relies on lidar data, the development parameters of the Projects, and the physical limits of visibility to determine areas of potential Project visibility. The viewshed analysis developed for this VIA was based upon a highly detailed digital surface model (DSM) of the VSA generated from lidar data⁴, which includes the elevations of land features, buildings, trees, and other objects large enough to be

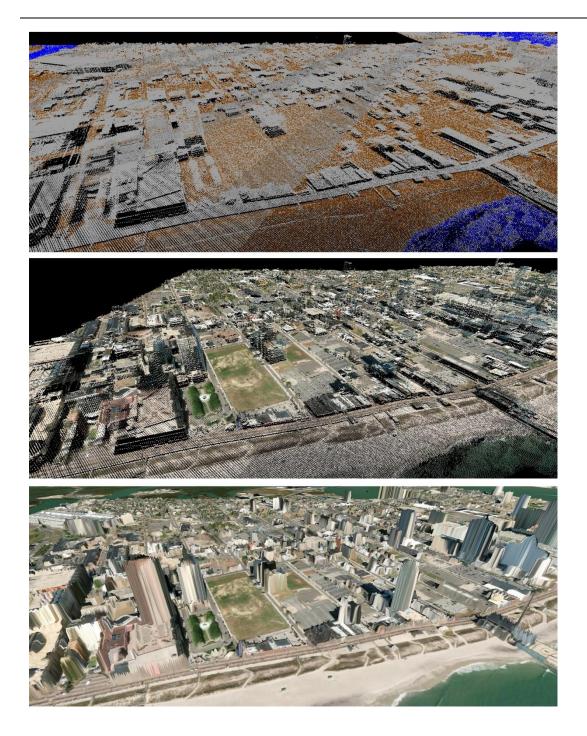
⁴ Lidar data availability varies throughout the VSA, requiring the use of more than one data source. The following four lidar datasets were incorporated into the DSM: NOAA 2014, USGS 2015, Cumberland County 2008, and American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) 2010.

resolved by lidar technology (Inset 2.1-1). 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 analysis of potential visibility of the Projects within the VSA was based on 200 points representing the WTG locations currently under consideration (using latitude and longitude coordinates provided by Atlantic Shores), an assumed maximum blade tip height of 1,047 feet (319 m), and an assumed viewer height of 6 feet (1.83 m). This maximum blade tip height was used to define the maximum area of potential visibility, also referred to as the ZVI. An additional viewshed analysis was completed to assess the potential visibility of the AOWL (FAA lights) on the nacelle at a height of 607 feet (185 m).

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 feet 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 feet in height will generally be screened from views of the Projects. The resulting viewshed analysis provides an exceptionally accurate prediction of visibility of the Projects from onshore resources. However, 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.



Inset 2.1-1 Raw Lidar Point Cloud (top), Colored Point Cloud (center), Processed DSM (bottom)

2.2.1 Field Verification

Potential visibility of the Projects was evaluated in the field between July and September of 2020. The purpose of this exercise was to verify the existence of direct lines of sight to the water in the direction of the proposed Projects from representative KOPs and other sites with potential visibility of the Projects, as

indicated by viewshed analysis. Field review was also used to obtain photographs from selected KOPs for subsequent use in the development of visual simulations. 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.

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 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 visual simulations. 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.

Attachment D includes a list and photolog depicting each KOP visited during field review for the Projects. 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.

2.3 Visual Impact Assessment Methodology

With the ZVI established, data collected during the inventory process was then used to determine the visual impact of the proposed WTGs on the seascape, landscapes, and viewers within the ZVI. This assessment involved selecting representative KOPs within the ZVI, creating computer models of the proposed WTGs, and preparing computer-assisted visual simulations of the proposed Projects. These simulations were then used to characterize the type and extent of visual impact resulting from construction and operation of the Projects.

The visual impact associated with the Projects was evaluated using a variation of the VIA procedure outlined in the USACE Visual Resources Assessment Procedure (VRAP) (Smardon et al., 1988). However, given the nature of offshore wind projects, which largely occur outside of the location where the Projects are being viewed, the VRAP methodology has been modified by EDR in consultation with BOEM. The VRAP Process and modifications applied within this VIA are described in detail below.

2.3.1 Character Area Scenic Quality Rating

In this study, the scenic quality of the character areas was evaluated using a modified version of USACE Visual Resources Assessment Procedure (VRAP) (Smardon et al., 1988). The VRAP is a two-step process, the first of which establishes an assessment framework by defining areas of similar landscape character

(character areas) within the ZVI and evaluating their scenic quality and sensitivity to visual impact. Referred to as the Management Classification System (MCS) procedure in the VRAP, this first step was revised based on BOEM comments to remove the classification and threshold for impact associated with them. The revised version uses the scoring system and forms based on those provided in the VRAP Manual (Smardon et al., 1988), and the evaluation assigned each character area a specific scenic quality rating based on quantitative scoring of various landscape elements/features.

The aesthetic quality of each of the character areas defined within the ZVI was evaluated by a panel of four visual professionals (see resumes in Appendix F). Each panel member was given access to digital files including the following information:

- Representative photos of each of the defined character areas (see Figure 1.2-2).
- Narrative descriptions of each of the defined character areas (see Section 1.2.3).
- Maps illustrating the ZVI, the location of the Projects, and character areas (see Figure 1.2-2).
- Rating forms (modified Form 4) from the USACE VRAP Manual (see Appendix G).
- Rating panel guidance, including definition of terms (see Appendix G).
- Google Earth Placemarks identifying representative character area locations within the VSA.

In addition, all panel members participated in a meeting (by conference call) to review the information provided to them, receive additional information on the location, extent, and description of the character areas (from team members who had been on-site), and instructions on completing the evaluation forms they had been provided.

Within each character area, the visual quality of six landscape components (landform, water resources, vegetation, land use, user activity, and special considerations) was evaluated by each rating panel member and given a numerical score on a scale of 1-9 (see Appendix G for rating forms used in the VIA). The resulting scores were then converted back to a 1-3 scale to remain consistent with the scoring values established in the VRAP Manual. The complete set of rating panel forms used for the scenic quality rating is provided in Appendix G.

The numerical scores from each evaluator were totaled and averaged to generate a composite rating for each character area. The composite rating placed each character area into one of five classifications as described in Table 2.2-1, below.

Scenic Quality	
Classification	Description
Preserved	These areas are considered to be unique and to have the most distinct visual quality in the region. They often include significant views of the ocean, and the ocean is a significant contributor to the scenic quality of the view. Human development is minimal or subtle and does not detract from the scenic quality. These views and locations are highly valued and may be protected by federal and state policies and laws (Score of 17 or more).
Retained	These areas are regionally recognized as having distinct visual quality and likely include significant to secondary views of the ocean and seascape which also contribute significantly to scenic quality. Human development may be apparent, and some degree of modified landscape/seascape is expected (Score of 14 to 16).
Partially Retained	These areas are locally valued for above average visual quality. These areas may include views of the ocean and seascape, but human development and landscape modification is apparent and expected (Score of 11 to 13).
Modified	These areas are not noted for their distinct qualities and are often considered to be of average visual quality. Views of the ocean and seascape are partially screened or hampered by development and modification to the landscape (Score of 8 to 10).
Impaired	These areas are noted for their minimal visual quality and are often considered heavily modified by human development. Views of the ocean and seascape are secondary or non-existent (Score of less than 8).

Table 2.2-1 Character Area Scenic Quality Classifications

2.3.2 Character Area Scenic Quality Rating Results

The scenic quality of each character area within the ZVI, as determined by the rating panel using the rating procedure, is presented in Table 3.2-1, below. The completed rating forms are included in Appendix D.

		Rating				
Character Area	КС	JG	KV	SB	Average	Scenic Quality
Commercial Strip Development	7.5	8.2	8.2	5.3	7	Impaired
Industrial/Developed	6.7	5.0	6.3	4.8	6	Impaired
Limited Access Highway	10.0	9.0	9.0	8.0	9	Modified
Agriculture	10.5	11.2	102	10.0	10	Modified
Inland Open Water	10.3	11.7	11.7	8.2	10	Modified
Ocean	11.3	14.7	14.0	9.3	12	Partially Retained
Bayfront Residential	13.0	14.0	11.3	11.0	12	Partially Retained
Dredged Lagoon	11.3	13.0	9.7	10.3	11	Partially Retained
Inland Residential	11.8	12.2	10.2	9.7	11	Partially Retained
Town/Village Center	13.2	14.8	10.2	13	13	Partially Retained

Table 3.2-1 Character Area Scenic Quality Assessment Results

		Rating				
Character Area	КС	JG	KV	SB	Average	Scenic Quality
Atlantic City	10.3	13.0	11.3	11.7	12	Partially Retained
Forest	11.8	11.8	13.2	12.0	12	Partially Retained
Commercial Beachfront	10.3	10.7	10.0	13.3	11	Partially Retained
Recreation	11.0	10.0	11.3	12.5	11	Partially Retained
Undeveloped Beach	12.7	16.7	15.0	13.3	14	Retained
Undeveloped Bay	14.0	16.0	14.3	12.0	14	Retained
Ocean Front Residential	13.3	15.3	12.0	13.7	14	Retained
Salt Marsh	14.7	15.0	14.3	11.7	14	Retained

As summarized in Table 3.2-1 the average score of four rating panel members for Undeveloped Beach, Undeveloped Bay, Salt Marsh, and Residential Beachfront were consistent with a Retained landscape/seascape. Retained landscapes and seascapes are regionally recognized as having distinct visual quality. Human development may be apparent in these areas and some degree of modified landscape/seascape is expected. These areas are assumed to have relatively high susceptibility to visual change due to the intactness of the existing landscape/seascape and lack of discordant elements.

Nine character areas, including Town/Village Center, Open Water/Ocean, Bayfront Residential, Forest, Atlantic City, Recreation, Dredged Lagoon, Commercial Beachfront, and Inland Residential character areas received average scores between 11 and 13, which is consistent with a Partially Retained landscapes. These areas are locally valued for above average visual quality. They may include views of the ocean and seascape, but human development and landscape modification is apparent and expected. These landscapes/seascapes may also be significant contributors to scenic quality when viewed from within other LSZs.

Three character areas, including Agriculture, Inland Open Water, and Limited Access Highway received scenic quality scores of 9 to 10 indicating a modified landscape. These areas typically have minimal visual quality and can tolerate substantial visual change. Views of the ocean and seascape are typically observed from moving vehicles and partially screened or influenced by development and heavy modification to the landscape.

Two character areas, including Commercial/Strip Development and Industrial/Developed received scenic quality scores of 6 and 7, indicating an impaired landscape. These areas typically have minimal visual quality and can tolerate substantial visual change. These areas are often heavily modified by human development and views of the ocean and seascape are secondary or non-existent.

Understanding the existing scenic quality classification of the various character areas found within the ZVI provides context that will help inform the degree of visual change anticipated as a result of the Projects. To characterize the degree of potential impacts to these character areas, the VIA will next select representative KOPs within the character areas and determine the degree of visual change with the operational Projects in place. Although specific KOP photosimulations cannot characterize the impact to an entire character area, they provide a useful framework to establish potential trends in viewing distance, lighting direction (time of

day), and viewing angles that may influence the character of broad geographic areas within the ZVI. A discussion of these potential impacts to the character areas is discussed in section 3.2.2.

2.3.3 Selection of Key Observation Points

EDR identified specific viewpoints prior to, and during, the field verification process as representative KOPs with the potential for development of visual simulations. 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. The representative KOPs identified through this process, noted as selected KOP or candidate KOP, are listed in Attachment D.

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 22 unique KOP locations within the ZVI for the development of the visual simulations. 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 WTA (as determined through field verification).
- They illustrate the most open views available from historic sites, designated scenic areas, and other VSRs 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 Projects 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 Projects in place.

Additional KOP selection criteria are provided in Table 2.2-2. Locations of the selected KOPs are shown in Figure 2.2-1. Information regarding each of these selected KOPs is summarized in Table 2.2-3.

КОР	Selection Criteria
SPB01	This KOP was selected due to the presence of a popular beach and boardwalk and proximity to an eligible historic resource (see VSRs). 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 to represent visibility from an undeveloped beach within the ZVI.

КОР	Selection Criteria
BLB02	The Barnegat Lighthouse KOP was recommended by BOEM for inclusion in the VIA. This represents an elevated view from a prominent NRHP property.
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.
SBB01	This KOP was selected to show a representation from the Ship Bottom Borough from within the Residential Beachfront Character Area.
BRT01	This state recognized resource was selected to provide a unique perspective from an inland location. It provides an illustration of potential visual impacts from a representative LCA, which typically have minimal visibility.
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 citizens group on Long Beach Island
BHB03	This KOP was requested by a citizens group on Long Beach Island
LBT04	This KOP was requested by a citizens 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 local "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.
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 Projects. The location was desktop identified by EDR and verified by the Atlantic Shores Community Liaisons.
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.
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 is representative of a National Historic Landmark in Margate City. 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
EMC01	This KOP from Tuckahoe Wildlife Management Area was selected to help validate the viewshed analysis results from an inland KOP with partial visibility. This view was also selected to address BOEM comments regarding a scarcity of inland KOPs.
OC04	This KOP was selected to provide geographic representation from Ocean City, a popular tourism destination.
OC01	This KOP from Corson's Inlet State Park provides additional geographic coverage of the coast within the ZVI. The view also provides a long-distance view similar to OC04, but in front-lit lighting conditions.

КОР	Selection Criteria
SIC02	This KOP was field identified. The field team originally identified Sea Isle Beach during desktop assessment and chose to complete photography from the elevated vantage point after observing pedestrian and bicyclists crossing the bridge.
LT02	Cape May Lighthouse was a desktop identified KOP based on EDRs extensive experience in the MidAtlantic Region. This KOP was chosen to potentially illustrate reasonably foreseeable future development and to assist the VIA to help establish visual thresholds for the 20 MW WTG.

2.3.4 Represented Viewer Groups in KOP Selection

The following describes the variability of viewer groups and viewer activities encompassed by the KOPs selected for visual simulations. Appendix E2 lists the individual KOPs and viewer groups represented. Section 3.2.1.3 describes the potential impacts to viewers from the selected KOPs.

Nine of the selected KOPs, including Island Beach State Park (BT01), Seaside Park Borough Boardwalk (SPB01), Beach at Long Beach Island Arts Foundation (LBT03), Beach Haven Historic District (BHB01, BHB02, and BHB03), North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02), Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall (AC02), Corson's Inlet State Park (OC01), and Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach (SBB01) represent residents, tourists, and fishermen. Each of these viewers have ample opportunity for easterly views toward the Projects. Activities include sightseeing, sunbathing, and shore fishing which all involve long-duration, repeated exposure views to the east, over the open ocean. Other activities such as active recreation on the beach result in short-term or even fleeting views over the water. Where applicable, several viewers also engage in boardwalk activities such as walking, dining, and shopping. In these instances, views may be fleeting and occasional where breaks in the dunes offer outward views, but viewers are generally oriented in a north to south direction, parallel to the shoreline.

One KOP from Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at the Woodmansee Estate (LAT01) specifically addresses visibility from a residential neighborhood which has unique viewing circumstances. The Woodmansee Estate does not typically attract tourists or recreation users due to the lack of public amenities for parking. However, the residents of the Woodmansee Estate bordering the Edwin B. Forsythe NWR have opportunities for views over the inland bay and toward the ocean to the south. Views from within this area are typically long duration, stationary, and repeated suggesting an elevated level of viewer sensitivity. This location may also represent numerous boaters that use the inland bay channels to travel to and from the ocean. These viewers are expected to have short duration and often fleeting views while travelling within the designated channels running north to south.

Two KOPs from Bass River State Forest (BRT01) and Tuckahoe Wildlife Management Area (EMC01) will be most frequently used by residents and tourists who come to this location for a variety of activities, including hiking, camping, picnicking, and wildlife viewing (particularly bird watching). However, this KOP is not centered around the hub of accommodated activities which are generally contained to the forested areas north of the KOP. Therefore, this KOP represents a potential view that would be seen by more active recreationalists engaged in bird watching, hiking, or skiing. Views across the backwater bays are limited from within the main state forest and therefore views toward the Projects would be minimal from these locations. This particular KOP is most likely to represent occasional, short duration views oriented in an eastwest direction. An additional KOP taken from Edwin B. Forsythe NWR (GT01) provides an elevated view from a viewing platform situated near a pull-off on Wildlife Drive. This location is most likely used by residents and tourists that are specifically interested in viewing migrating and foraging birds in the marshlands and ponds below. It is also likely that tourists come upon the tower unintentionally and have interest in an elevated view of the area. Bird enthusiasts and ornithologists that visit this location will be engaged in viewing specific activities wherever they occur and likely in all directions. It is also likely they will be viewing the landscape and seascape with the use of visual aids such as binoculars so the viewers may have a heightened awareness of distant elements in the seascape and landscape.

Great Bay Boulevard WMA/Rutgers Field Station (LEHT02) represents typical views experienced by residents, tourists, and fishermen. This location is accessed by an informal parking area and woodland trail that ends at this inland beach. No amenities are provided for users of this space, but visitors (typically local residents) use it frequently for shoreline fishing. The viewers that use this space will generally be focused on views to the southeast and south where the Atlantic City skyline is prominent in the background. Views toward the ocean are generally of long-duration and repeated in nature.

The Ocean Casino Resort Sky Garden (AC04) represents typical elevated views experienced residents and tourists that frequent the numerous resources along the Atlantic City coast. Generally, the sky deck is used as a viewing platform and event space for the Ocean Casino Resort which hosts dining, gambling, and sightseeing activities, but may also represent the type of view expected from numerous hotel balconies along the coastline. Viewers that approach this elevated location are typically viewing due east as well as north and south to observe activity on the boardwalk below. These views can be described as occasional and relatively long duration with concentrated viewing over the ocean.

The views from Barnegat Lighthouse (BLB02), Lucy the Margate Elephant (MC02) and Cape May Lighthouse (LT02) provide representative views from specific tourist destinations and from which there are no similar public vantage points nearby. Although vastly different elevations, these KOPs represent places where people go to see a view and to explore a very specific place. MC02 has a much more focused viewshed to the east, while Cape May Lighthouse (LT02) has an intermittent panorama spanning 360 degrees and including views of the Delmarva peninsula and Delaware bay. Barnegat Lighthouse (BLB02) provides a panorama view of Island Beach, Barnegat Bay, and Long Beach Island. Although, very different views, the user intent and experience are similar. These types of views are generally occasional and of relatively short duration, but the views are experienced by a vast number of tourists throughout the year.

The KOP from Gillian's Wonderland Pier (OC04) provides a unique vantage point that includes residents and tourists who engage in a wide variety of activities, including passive and active recreation at the amusement park and on the beach, shopping, and dining on the boardwalk. These types of activities are likely to result in occasional fleeting views toward the ocean due to the north and south orientation to the water. Conversely, sunbathers, shoreline fishermen, and sightseers are likely to focus their gaze over the ocean to the east more regularly. Although, the abundant activity on the boardwalk and amusement park are also likely to draw viewer attention frequently during the busiest times of the season.

The KOP from Townsend's Inlet Bridge (SIC02) is a representative view that would be typically experienced by people travelling in cars, running, walking, or riding bikes. This bridge provides an elevated vantage point that is typically fleeting and short duration in nature. Given the high volume of traffic that travels this route, it is not particularly inviting for prolonged viewing. However, nearby beaches below the bridge provide opportunities for sunbathing, passive and active recreation, and shoreline fishing.

Table 2.2-3 KOPs Selected for Visual Simulations

КОР	KOP Name	Location	Latitude, Longitude (WGS 84)	Character Area	Distance to The Projects (Miles/km)
SPB01	Seaside Park Borough Boardwalk	Seaside Park Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.93533° N, 74.07164° W	Commercial Beachfront	39/62.8
LAT01	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at the Woodmansee Estate	Lacey Township, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.83711° N, 74.15082° W	Dredged Lagoon	32.2/51.8
BT01	Island Beach State Park	Berkeley Township, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.80805° N, 74.08997° W	Undeveloped Beach	30.3/48.7
BLB02	Barnegat Lighthouse State Park	Ocean City, Cape May County, New Jersey	39.76434° N, 74.10624° W	Recreation	27.3/44.0
LBT03	Beach at Long Beach Island Arts Foundation	Long Beach Township, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.72895° N, 74.12058° W	Residential Beachfront	24.9/40.1
SBB01	Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach	Ship Bottom Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.65156° N, 74.17169° W	Residential Beachfront	19.4/31.1
BRT01	Bass River State Forest	Bass River Township, Burlington County, New Jersey	39.57672° N, 74.40830° W	Salt Marsh	18.5/29.8
BHB01	Beach Haven Historic District	Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.56188° N, 74.23540° W	Residential Beachfront	13.5/21.7
BHB02	Centre Street, Beach Haven	Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.56169° N, 74.23571° W	Residential Beachfront	13.5/21.7

КОР	KOP Name	Location	Latitude, Longitude (WGS 84)	Character Area	Distance to The Projects (Miles/km)
BHB03	Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven	Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.55262° N, 74.24422° W	Residential Beachfront	13.0/20.9
LBT04	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Holgate	Long Beach Township, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.53091° N, 74.26447° W	Residential Beachfront	11.8/19.1
LEHT02	Great Bay Boulevard WMA/Rutgers Field Station	Little Egg Harbor Township, Ocean County, New Jersey	39.50913° N, 74.32038° W	Salt Marsh	11.9/19.2
GT01	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Galloway Township	Galloway Township, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.45787° N, 74.43224° W	Salt Marsh	14.3/23.1
BC02	North Brigantine Natural Area	Brigantine City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.42954° N, 74.33968° W	Undeveloped Beach	9.0/14.5
AC04	Ocean Casino Resort – Sky Garden	Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.36225° N, 74.41353° W	Atlantic City	10.5/16.9
AC02	Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall (Atlantic City Convention Center NHL)	Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.35245° N, 74.43817° W	Commercial Beachfront	11.4/18.3
MC02	Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL	Margate City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.32088° N, 74.51170° W	Commercial Strip Development	14.4/23.2
EMC01	Tuckahoe WMA	Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, New Jersey	39.32615° N, 74.72375° W	Salt Marsh	25.7/41.4

КОР	KOP Name	Location	Latitude, Longitude (WGS 84)	Character Area	Distance to The Projects (Miles/km)
OC04	Gillian's Wonderland Amusement	Ocean City, Cape May County, New Jersey	39.27510° N, 74.56878° W	Commercial Beachfront	17.2/27.7
OC01	Corson's Inlet State Park	Ocean City, Cape May County, New Jersey	39.21132° N, 74.64435° W	Undeveloped Beach	21.7/35.0
SIC02	Townsend Inlet Bridge	Sea Isle City, Cape May County, New Jersey	39.11919° N, 74.71579° W	Open Water/Undeveloped Bay	27.4/44.1
LT02	Cape May Point State Park	Lower Township, Cape May County, New Jersey	38.93300° N, 74.96038° W	Recreation	45.0/72.4

Figure 2.2-1 Location of Key Observation Points

(1 page)

2.3.5 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 20 MW WTGs, which is the largest technology under consideration for the Projects. Details regarding the WTG and OSS dimensions and a diagram of the 3D model are included in Section 1.1.

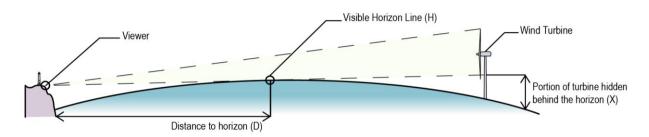
Photographic Alignment Process

To create the visual simulations, 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 the field camera. At this point, the GPS survey data collected in the field (Section 2.2.1) 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 Projects are 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 Projects are accurate and true in their relationship to other landscape elements in each photograph.

Wind Farm Model

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)⁵ to calculate the mathematical distance to the horizon (D), or the point at which the sky meets the water (see Inset 2.3-1, 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 (D) 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 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.

⁵ 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.



Inset 2.3-1 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 Projects 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 Projects. The simulations illustrate the Projects 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, because it most closely approximates normal human perception of spatial relationships and scale in the landscape. As mentioned in Section 2.3.1, the selection of KOPs was partly based on the availability of a clear, unobstructed view of the proposed Projects. 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. This step is an important consideration for the realism of the visual simulations. However, it should also be noted that the conditions presented in the visual simulations illustrate exceptionally clear conditions, and therefore the applied hazing was generally minimal. It is also worth noting that visibility over 10 miles, as illustrated in the simulations, is not the typical viewing condition within the VSA. Further discussion of atmospheric conditions and their effect on visibility is included in Section 2.5.4. See Table 2.3-2 for a breakdown of the KOPs by time of day, lighting conditions, and simulation type.

Nighttime Environmental Conditions

To prepare nighttime simulations, EDR obtained data on the proposed AOWL from the FAA Advisory Circular 70/7460-1M, and the Draft Proposed Guidelines for Providing Information on Lighting and Marking of Structures Supporting Renewable Energy Development (BOEM, 2019) which set guidelines for the lighting of WTGs (FAA, 2020). In addition, EDR documented views of the operational BIWF to determine the appearance of the warning lights at night at distances beyond 20 miles. Computer modeling and camera alignment for the nighttime photos were conducted in the same manner described for the daytime simulations. However, modifications of the nighttime photos (e.g., compositing foreground and background images obtained using different shutter speeds) were required in some cases to create a realistic representation of a nighttime view. These modifications included the reduction of "hotspots" which can be caused by the

cameras inability to accurately expose a light source in a very dark scene. Under very dark conditions, the center of a light source may appear light red to white, depending on the camera distance relative to the light source. However, actual observations of the lights suggest that they appear uniform across the entire source of light. To account for this, a lower exposure photograph was taken to represent the lights at each viewpoint. These lights were then transposed to the properly exposed night scene.

It was assumed that all lights would flash in a synchronized manner, as currently set forth by FAA guidelines. Nighttime simulations therefore show all WTGs with their lights on illustrating maximum illumination. However, Section 3.3 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 VIA is provided in Attachment E. See Table 2.3-2 for a breakdown of the KOPs by time of day, lighting conditions, and simulation type.

Video Simulations

As discussed in Section 2.2.1, during the field review EDR recorded 60 seconds of video to capture the motion and sound present at each KOP. EDR then used this footage to produce animated simulations for five 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. Additionally, the aviation obstruction lights were animated to flash at a rate of 30 flashes per minute for the nighttime video simulation. The 3D renderings of the Projects were then superimposed over the baseline video. Changes to environmental variables such as sunrise were accomplished by adjusting the color, hue, and saturation of the video to achieve the desired lighting condition for the corresponding time of day. To simulate the path of the sun in each scene, a digital lighting system that replicated the sun was placed into the scene and animated to follow the azimuth and altitude of the sun throughout the day. Links to the video simulations are provided below in Table 2.3-1.

KOP ID	Location	Distance From Project	Link
BHB03	Beach Haven Historic District - Holyoke Avenue	13.0	https://vimeo.com/743541480/3c65aadd6c
BHB01	Beach Haven Historic District	13.5	https://vimeo.com/577181478/a2a5e49788
AC03	Atlantic City - Madison Hotel Nighttime	11.1	https://vimeo.com/manage/videos/577181457/ebaeb785ac
AC03	Atlantic City - Madison Hotel Daytime	11.1	https://vimeo.com/manage/videos/577181385/8c736e9768
SPB01	Seaside Park Borough	39.0	https://vimeo.com/manage/videos/577181305/56eec3ebfb
MC03	Huntington Park Margate City,	13.8	https://vimeo.com/manage/videos/577181130/2986a959db

Table 2.3-1 Video Simulation	Links
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Panorama Simulations

In order to illustrate the full human field of view, panorama simulations representing a 124 degree by 55 degree field of view were produced from three KOPs. These are included in Attachment E1. The panorama simulations should be printed at full size and viewed according to the instructions on the simulation. See Table 2.3-2 for a breakdown of the KOPs by time of day, lighting conditions, and simulation type.

Table 2.3-2 Photosimulations from KOPs

КОР	KOP Name	Distance to The Projects (Miles/km)	Morning	Noon	Afternoon/ Evening	Night	Lighting	Very Clear	Typical Visibility	Panorama	Video ¹
SPB01	Seaside Park Borough Boardwalk	39/62.8			x		Side	х			х
LAT01	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at the Woodmansee Estate	32.2/51.8	х			x	Side	х			
BT01	Island Beach State Park	30.3/48.7	x				Side		x		
BLB02	Barnegat Lighthouse State Park	27.3/44		х			Back		x		
LBT03	Beach at Long Beach Island Arts Foundation	24.9/40.1			x		Back	х			
SBB01	Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach	19.4/31.1			x		Side	х			
BRT01	Bass River State Forest	18.5/29.8		Х			Side	х			
BHB01	Beach Haven Historic District	13.5/21.7	х			х	Back	х	x	x	х
BHB02	Centre Street, Beach Haven	13.5/21.7	х	х	x		Side/ Back	х			
BHB03	Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven	13/20.9	х	х	x		Side/ Back	х			
LBT04	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Holgate	11.8/19.1	х	х	x		Side/ Back	х			
LEHT02	Great Bay Boulevard WMA/Rutgers Field Station	11.9/19.2	х				Back	х			
GT01	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Galloway Township	14.3/23.1			x		Front	х			
BC02	North Brigantine Natural Area	9.0/14.5		Х			Back	х			

КОР	KOP Name	Distance to The Projects (Miles/km)	Morning	Noon	Afternoon/ Evening	Night	Lighting	Very Clear	Typical Visibility	Panorama	Video ¹
AC04	Ocean Casino Resort – Sky Garden	10.5/16.9	x			х	Back	х		х	
AC02	Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall (Atlantic City Convention Center NHL)	11.4/18.3		х			Back	х	х		х
MC02	Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL	14.4/23.2			x		Front	X			х
EMC01	Tuckahoe WMA	25.7/41.4			x		Front	х			
OC04	Gillian's Wonderland Amusement	17.2/27.7	x				Back	х	х	х	
OC01	Corson's Inlet State Park	21.7/35			х		Front	Х			
SIC02	Townsend Inlet Bridge	27.4/44.1	х				Back	Х			
LT02	Cape May Point State Park	45.0/72.4	х				Side	х			

1. Video simulation KOP locations may differ slightly from the still simulation photo location.

2.3.6 Visual Impact Assessment Procedure

The visual impacts associated with the Projects were evaluated using a modified version of the VIA procedure outlined in the USACE VRAP (Smardon et. Al., 1988).

This evaluation is based on a comparison of existing photographs and visual simulations from each KOP to quantify the potential visual effects resulting from the Projects using a modified scoring system provided in the VRAP Manual (Smardon et al., 1988). The following section describes this assessment procedure and how it was used to complete the following assessments:

- Establish the *baseline scenic quality* of each KOP by quantitatively evaluating the baseline (existing) scenic quality of the existing view.
- Using the same procedure, evaluate the KOPs with the Projects in place (proposed view) to determine the *VIA score*.
- Compare the existing and proposed views to describe the overall visual effect of the Projects.
- Evaluate *compatibility and contrast* resulting from the Projects by determining the degree of compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance at each KOP.
- Determine the visibility threshold level (VTL) from each of the KOPs.

The process used to complete each of these procedures is described in detail, below.

Visual Impact Evaluation

The VIA uses representative KOPs within each of the landward LSZs in the ZVI to determine the Project's potential visual impact. This evaluation is based on a comparison of existing photographs and visual simulations from each KOP to quantify the effect of the Project using forms and a scoring system based on those included in the VRAP Manual (Smardon et al., 1988).

The same panel of four visual professionals that completed the assessment for the LCs also conducted the VIA procedure. Panel members were provided with digital files of the existing conditions photos and simulations of the proposed Projects for each of the selected KOPs, along with supporting information, including the following:

- Rating panel guidance, including definition of terms (see Attachment G).
- Narrative descriptions and maps of each of the defined character areas (see Section 1.2.3).
- Maps illustrating the ZVI and the location of the Projects (see Figure 3.3-1).
- Google Earth Placemarks identifying each KOP within the VSA.
- Existing conditions photos and simulations of the proposed Projects for each of the selected KOPs along with viewing instructions (see Attachment E).
- The distance and direction of the Projects from each of the selected KOPs, and the LCAs/SCAs, viewer groups, viewer activities, and sensitive resources represented by each viewpoint
- Panoramas illustrating the full field, VSRs, character area, distance to the Projects, and the portions of the Projects visible from each KOP (see Attachment E).
- Rating forms to be used for KOP familiarization, SQC scoring, and Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) scoring (modified versions of the USACE VRAP Forms 4 and 6, Attachment G).

The rating panel members viewed the existing conditions photos and visual simulations on screen from a distance of approximately 20 to 22 inches⁶. Each of the images presented to the panel for rating contained a graphic scale measuring one inch long. The rating panel members were instructed to use a measuring device to ensure this scale bar was accurate thus ensuring the proper scale of the simulation. In addition, due to the distance and scale of the Projects in many of the visual simulations, the panel members were instructed to zoom into the visual simulations to a maximum of 150 percent if necessary to locate and view the Projects. The rating panel members then evaluated the before and after views from each KOP and assigned each view quantitative sensitivity ratings. The ratings were based on a 9-point scale representing the scenic contribution of each of six landscape components (landform, water resources, vegetation, land use, user activity, and special considerations) with and without the Projects in place. This 9-point scale specifically represents the following evaluation criteria:

• **Minimal (1-3):** Something that may be looked upon as a liability in the area; meaning it basically lacks any positive aesthetic attributes and may actually diminish the visual quality of surrounding areas.

⁶ The simulations require a high-definition monitor measuring no less than 24 inches of useable area measured on a diagonal.

- **Average (4-6)**: Something that is common in the area and not known for its uniqueness, but rather is representative of the typical landscape of the area.
- **Distinct (7-9):** Something that is considered unique and is an asset to the area. It is typically recognized as a visual/aesthetic asset and may have many positive attributes. Diversity and variety are characteristics in such a resource.

Although not all are explicitly addressed on the evaluation form, the rating panel was directed to consider the following landscape, viewer, and project-related factors in their evaluation of the scenic quality and the visual impact associated with the Projects:

- Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes. These factors are included in the VRAP methodology and will be rated quantitatively for the existing and proposed view.
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact. Line, form, color, and texture are directly applied to the landscape and seascape composition ratings described above. These factors will be assessed both quantitatively and qualitatively on the rating forms.
- Focal Point: Certain natural or human-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are
 particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with
 their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention.
 Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse.
 If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important
 existing focal points in the landscape/seascape. Focal points in the existing view and how those
 may be affected by the Projects will be described on the rating form.
- Order: Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape or seascape, intactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. The Project's effect on order will be addressed in the rating panel comments.
- Scenic or Recreational Value: Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource. Formally designated scenic or recreational designations will be

identified for the panel members. and the panel will be asked to comment on the projects potential effect or scenic or recreational resources.

- Duration of View: Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a
 trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project,
 especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact.
 Background information for each KOP will contain a description of the user experience in terms of
 regional visibility and the availability of ocean views from each location. The rating panel will be
 asked to comment on the duration and frequency of the view presented for each KOP.
- Atmospheric Conditions: Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient air-related conditions
 which affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility
 and contrast of landscape/seascape and project components and the design elements of form, line,
 color, texture, and scale. Rating panel members will be asked to comment on the conditions
 presented in each view, as well as how visibility of the Projects may be less or greater under
 conditions different from those illustrated in the selected visual simulation.
- Lighting Direction: Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the
 observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the
 light source is coming from behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being viewed.
 Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from the side of the observer
 to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility
 and contrast of landscape/seascape and project elements. Rating panel members will be asked to
 characterize each view as illustrating one of three possible lighting conditions (front lit, side lit, and
 backlit) and comment on potential conditions that may increase or decrease visibility of the Projects.
- Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the
 compatibility of its scale within the existing landscape/seascape. Perception of project scale is likely
 to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors. Project scale
 contrast will be assessed through quantitative scores built into the VRAP procedure.
- Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. The spatial dominance presented by the Projects will be assessed through quantitative scores built into the VRAP procedure.
- Visual Clutter: Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter, which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. If present, visual clutter, both existing and as a result of the proposed Projects will be assessed qualitatively in the rating panel comments.
- Movement: Moving project components can attract viewer attention. Rating panel members will be asked to comment on existing elements in the view that may draw viewer attention as well as a potential increase in noticeability of the Projects resulting from the rotation of the turbine blades.

Following the panel's evaluation, each panel member's ratings were compiled to determine individual scores for each KOP. The scores were then averaged to determine the overall composite score for each KOP with and without the Project in place. The degree of potential impact is determined through the reduction in the scenic quality (if any) resulting from the Project. A notable reduction in scenic quality is indicated by a score reduction that pushes the KOP into a lower scenic quality definition. The degree to which this reduction is significant is indicated by the delta between the existing and proposed view composite rating. Table 2.2-3 describes the significance of the rating panel delta scores.

Once the scenic quality of the existing view has been established, the same evaluation procedure was applied to the visual simulations of the operational Projects using the same procedure and evaluation criteria described above. Each of the visual impact scores were totaled and averaged across all four rating panel members. This resulted in a VIA score that was directly compared to the existing conditions score to determine the significance of impact. The significance of impact is derived from the delta between the existing view score and VIA score (see Table 2.3-3).

Score Delta (Proposed minus Existing)	Effect on Scenic Quality	Description of Potential Impact to Scenic Quality
0 to 0.4	Regardless of Scenic Quality Description	Negligible impact to scenic quality. The presence of the SRWF has almost minimal to no impact on landscape, seascape and ocean, and the overall scenic quality is maintained.
0.5 to Minus 1.4	KOP Scenic Quality Description Remains the Same	Negligible impact to scenic quality. The presence of the SRWF minimally impacts the character defining features of the landscape, seascape and ocean, but the overall scenic quality is maintained.
0.5 to Minus 1.4	KOP Scenic Quality Description Changes	Minimal adverse impact to scenic quality. The presence of the SRWF somewhat effects the character defining features of the landscape, seascape and ocean and the overall scenic quality is reduced.
Minus 1.5 to Minus 2.4	KOP Scenic Quality Description Remains the Same	Minimal adverse impact to scenic quality. The presence of the SRWF somewhat effects the character defining features of the landscape, seascape and ocean and the overall scenic quality is reduced.
Minus 1.5 to Minus 2.4	KOP Scenic Quality Description Changes	Somewhat significant adverse impact to scenic quality. The presence of the SRWF competes with one or more landscape, seascape, and ocean attributes and results in an overall reduction in scenic quality.
Minus 2.5 to Minus 3.5	KOP Scenic Quality Description Remains the Same	Somewhat significant adverse impact to scenic quality. The presence of the SRWF competes with one or more landscape, seascape, and ocean attributes, but the overall scenic quality remains unchanged.
	KOP Scenic Quality Description Changes	Significant adverse impact to scenic quality. The SRWF begins to dominate certain landscape, seascape and ocean features and results in a reduction in scenic quality.
Greater than Minus 3.5	Regardless of Scenic Quality Description	Significant adverse impact to scenic quality. The SRWF becomes a dominant feature in the landscape, seascape, and ocean and results in a reduction in scenic quality.

Table 2.3-3 Visual Impa	ct Score Definitions
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To further define the impact producing factors associated with the Projects, the rating panel also evaluated the Projects' compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance effect on water resources, landform,

vegetation, land use, and user activity for each KOP. The rating scale for this evaluation ranged from 1 to 3, as outlined in Table 2.3-4, below.

VIA Factor	1	2	3
Compatibility	Compatible	Somewhat Compatible	Not Compatible
Scale Contrast	Minimal	Moderate	Severe
Spatial Dominance	Subordinate	Co-Dominant	Dominant

Table 2.3-4 Factors Influencing Visual Impact

The rating panel scores were then averaged to determine the extent to which these factors influence the overall magnitude of visual impact.

Visibility Threshold Level

To supplement and validate VIA rating results, rating panel members were asked to determine the Visibility Threshold Level (VTL) applicable to each of the KOPs and the broader regional landscape they represent. *Offshore Wind Turbine Visibility and Visual Impact Threshold Distances* (Sullivan et.al., 2013) lists six VTLs used to rate the visual prominence of several operational offshore wind farms in Europe. The VTL scores and descriptions are presented below in Table 2.3-5.

The complete set of rating panel forms is provided in Attachment G.

Table 2.3-5 Visibility Threshold Level Rating Scale

Visibility Rating	Description
Visibility level 1 . 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.
Visibility level 2 . 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.
Visibility level 3 . 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.
Visibility level 4 . 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.
Visibility level 5 . 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.
Visibility level 6 . 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)

3.0 VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT RESULTS

The results of the visual impact assessment are presented below. Section 3.1 presents the visibility assessment results as indicated by the viewshed analysis and field verification, and Section 3.2 summarizes the visual impact assessment results based on the visual simulations and rating panel review.

3.1 Potential Visibility of the Projects

3.1.1 Viewshed Analyses

Potential visibility of the Projects, as indicated by the viewshed analyses, is illustrated in Figure 3.1-1 and summarized in Tables 3.1-1 through 3.1-4. Within the VSA, the lidar-based viewshed analysis indicates that approximately 13.1 percent of the landward VSA could have potential views of some portion of the Projects, based on the availability of an unobstructed line of sight to the tallest components (WTG blade tips in the upright position, see Table 3.1-1) proposed. This suggests that a majority of the VSA (86.9 percent) will not have any potential views of the Projects. This lack of potential visibility occurs in locations where buildings, structures, and vegetation screen views toward the Projects, but from more distant portions of the VSA curvature of the earth and topographic features also contribute significantly to the lack of visibility. Forest land is the dominant land use, covering approximately 55 percent of the landward VSA, and will significantly reduce potential visibility of the Projects throughout the majority of the inland, 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 Projects 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.

	45.1-Mile Radius VSA (Units in Square Miles)					
Distance from WTA	Total Land Area	Land Area with Potential Visibility (ZVI)	Percent with Potential Visibility (%)			
0 to 10 Miles	4.6 (11.8 sq. km)	3.8 (9.8 sq. km)	83.1			
10 to 20 Miles	266.9 (691.4 sq. km)	155.2 (401.9 sq. km)	58.1			
20 to 30 Miles	589.3 (1,526.3 sq. km)	85.7 (222.0 sq. km)	14.5			
30 to 40 Miles	845.7 (2,190.3 sq. km)	38.7 (100.1 sq. km)	4.6			
40 to 45.1 Miles	489.9 (1,268.8 sq. km)	5.0 (12.8 sq. km)	1.0			
Total Landward Study Area	2,196.3 (5,688.5 sq. km)	288.2 (746.6 sq. km)	13.1			

Table 3.1-1 WTG Blade Tip – Land Area Viewshed Results Summary	Table 3.1-1 WTG Blade Tip -	- Land Area Viewshed Results Summary
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Blade Tip Viewshed Analysis Results

Within 10 miles (16 km) of the Projects, the viewshed analysis suggests that 83.1 percent of the landward VSA will have potential visibility of the Projects (See Table 3.1-1). Considering the tallest components of the

Projects, the viewshed analysis indicates that potential visibility of the Projects will be available from the majority of the coastline associated with the coastal barrier island of Brigantine (Figure 3.3-1). This includes contiguous areas of concentrated visibility on the northern tip of the island on North Beach, and portions of North Brigantine. However, heavily vegetated portions of Absecon State WMA and the dune system directly adjacent to the beach will likely be screened from views of the Projects, as indicated by a narrow band extending in a northeasterly direction in the viewshed analysis. South of the Absecon State WMA, within developed portions of Brigantine City the viewshed analysis indicates significant screening resulting from closely situated homes immediately adjacent to the beach. However, potential visibility occurs along roads perpendicular to the shoreline and oriented toward the Projects. These small corridors of visibility occur along the majority of roads in this portion of the VSA and extend between approximately 1,000 ft (305 m) to 3,000 ft (914 m) inland. Generally, these areas are confined to the road rights of way, but occasionally expand outward where open space occurs adjacent to the roads. This condition occurs at the Links at Brigantine Beach Golf Course where discrete corridors of visibility extend from the roads and expand outward across a portion of the fairways.

The backwater bays and salt marshes occurring to the west of the barrier islands and Brigantine Inlet are indicated by the viewshed to have full visibility of the WTG array. This includes portions of Absecon State WMA and the associated uninhabited salt marshes and bays. Detailed results of the viewshed analysis are presented below by distance from the Projects. The viewshed analysis results are illustrated in Figure 3.3-1.

Within 10 to 20 mi (16 to 32 km) of the nearest proposed WTG, viewshed analysis indicates contiguous areas of potential visibility along the immediate barrier island shoreline. Within this zone, 58.1 percent of the landward VSA may have visibility of some portion of the Projects (See Table 3.1-1). However, intense development immediately adjacent to the shoreline largely limits the extent of inland visibility. This condition is particularly apparent in Atlantic City, Ventnor City, Margate City, Long Port, and Ocean City to the west and southwest of the Projects, as well as Beach Haven and Surf City to the Northwest of the Projects. In these locations high density beachfront development, dunes, and vegetation generally restrict visibility to the immediate beach shoreline, and the interior of the barrier islands and back bay shorelines are indicated as being fully screened from view. Notable exceptions occur in the vicinity of undeveloped portions of the barrier islands such as Beach Haven Heights, Island Beach State Park, and Great Egg Harbor Inlet where areas of potential visibility extend across the entire barrier island into the inland bays.

From distances between 20 to 30 miles (32 to 48 km) from the Projects the viewshed analysis indicates that potential visibility will be available from approximately 14.5 percent of the landward VSA (See Table 3.1-1). Again, within this zone, visibility is possible along the immediate barrier beaches in Ocean City, Sea Isle City, and Avalon in the southern portion of the VSA and Surf City, North Beach, Harvey Cedars, and Barnegat Light in the northern portion of the VSA. In these areas intensive beachfront development limits potential visibility of the Projects to the beach, boardwalk, and adjacent dune system. Occasional views occur in open space areas associated with public beach parking lots and parks such as in Southern Ocean City and Barnegat Light, and along roadways oriented toward the Projects and perpendicular to the shoreline which occurs minimally in Ocean City. Similar to other zones, visibility occurs again to the west of the barrier island due to the presence of open water and salt marsh which both lack significant screening features. Significant areas of potential inland bay visibility occur in Sites Sound, Townsend Sound, Ludam Bay, Carson Sound, and Peck Bay in the southern portion of the VSA and Manahawkin Bay in the northern portion of the VSA. Mainland visibility is limited to the immediate inland bay shoreline in most instances. However, exceptions occur in Bass River and Little Egg Harbor Townships where a large area of contiguous visibility is indicated

in a predominantly forested area. Review of online databases and maps suggest that this visibility is the result of low growing forest vegetation associated with the pinelands and actual visibility of the Projects from this area would be very unlikely. The open area associated with the Atlantic City International Airport also includes a large area of ZVI along with the Mullica, Great Egg Harbor, Tuckahoe, and Middle Rivers including the surrounding undeveloped wetlands and marshes. Larger areas of potential inland visibility occur at the Department of Defense Airstrip and munitions depot which has been cleared of vegetation. This facility spans the border between Bass River Township and Little Egg Harbor Township some 10 miles (16 km) inland from the shoreline. Public access to this facility is restricted and therefore, impacts on the general public will not occur in this location. Other small areas of potential visibility occur in locations considerably inland from the shoreline and where public access is restricted. These include the Atlantic City Airport Runway and the top of Manchester Township Landfill.

From distances between 30 to 40 miles (43 to 64 km) potential visibility of the Projects is generally limited to the barrier island shoreline and typically extends as far as the vegetated dunes before diminishing completely within the inland portions of the islands. Within this zone, potential visibility of the Projects was indicated within 4.6 percent of the landward VSA. This visibility primarily occurs along the southern VSA beaches of Stone Harbor, Wildwood, and Diamond Beach and diminishes completely at the jetty north of Cape May Harbor. In the northern portion of the VSA, potential visibility of the Projects occurs along portions of South Seaside Park, Seaside Heights and along undeveloped portions of the beach in the remainder of Berkeley Township. Within the 30 to 40 miles zone large areas of visibility occur beyond the barrier islands in the inland bays and adjacent mainland shoreline. The visibility from inland bay areas is consistent throughout the VSA and include portions of Richardson Sound, Cape May Wetlands, and Great Sound in the Borough of Middle Township in the southern portion of the VSA and Barnegat Bay in the northern portion of a few very small areas of potential visibility in the vicinity of Coyle Airfield in Woodland Township.

The remainder of the VSA occurring between 40 and 45.1 miles visibility of the WTG blades is theoretically possible from Dover Beaches South and North, and Mantolokin Shores on the barrier islands, portions of Barnegat Bay, Kettle Creek, and Mandalay on the northern inland portion of the VSA. No visibility is indicated in the central inland portion of the VSA within this distance range, but a very small geographic area of visibility occurs on the south coast near the Cape May Inlet. Although not indicated in the viewshed analysis, it is also assumed that Cape May Lighthouse could have theoretical visibility of the WTGs.

Aviation Obstruction Warning Light (FAA) Viewshed Analysis Results

As discussed in Section 2.2, an additional viewshed analysis was completed to assess the potential visibility of the AOWL affixed to the WTG nacelle at a height of 607 feet. The FAA viewshed analysis (Figure 3.1-1) suggests that visibility of the AOWL could be available from approximately 9.4 percent of total land area within the VSA (Table 3.1-2). This reduction in visibility can be attributed to the lower height of the lights (relative to the blade tips) combined with the screening effects of curvature of the earth for more distant areas within the VSA. Generally, the FAA viewshed indicated visibility in a majority of the areas indicated as having blade tip visibility, but the actual footprint of the ZVI in these areas is significantly smaller and typically extend over a smaller portion of the inland bays and the more distant barrier island beachfront. This condition is most apparent in the northern and southern extent of the VSA in which the FAA viewshed visibility ends approximately 3 miles (5 km) short of the blade tip viewshed analysis. In the inland bays and

mainland this same condition is apparent in the vicinity of Cape May where visibility indicated by the FAA viewshed analysis ends 10 miles (16 km) short of the visibility indicated by the blade tip viewshed analysis. Visibility of the AOWLs would not be possible from ground-level views beyond 40 miles.

	45.1-Mile Radius VSA (Units in Square Miles)					
Distance from WTA	Total Land Area	Land Area with Potential Obstruction Light Visibility	Percent with Potential Visibility (%)			
0 to 10 Miles	4.6 (11.8 sq. km)	3.6 (9.3 sq. km)	79.0			
10 to 20 Miles	266.9 (691.4 sq. km)	140.1 (362.9 sq. km)	52.5			
20 to 30 Miles	589.3 (1,526.3 sq. km)	51.0 (132.0 sq. km)	8.6			
30 to 40 Miles	845.7 (2,190.3 sq. km)	11.8 (30.5 sq. km)	1.4			
40 to 45.1 Miles	489.9 (1,268.8 sq. km)	0.0 (0.0 sq. km)	0.0			
Total Landward Study Area	2,196.3 (5,688.5 sq. km)	206.5 (534.8 sq. km)	9.4			

In addition to the land area visibility, visibility of the Projects from the open ocean was also considered separately in the viewshed analysis. The blade tip viewshed analysis revealed that up to 98.3 percent of the water surface in the VSA could have some level of potential visibility of the Projects (Table 3.1-3). Areas indicated as screened by the viewshed analysis include Delaware Bay on the west side of Cape May and the northern portion of the VSA where visibility diminishes due to curvature of the earth.

Table 3.1-3 Blade Tip	- Water Area Viewshed	Results Summary
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	45.1-Mile Radius VSA (Units in Square Miles)									
Distance from WTA	Total Water Area	Water Area with Potential Visibility (ZVI)	Percent with Potential Visibility (%)							
0 to 10 Miles	957.0 (2,478.6 sq. km)	957.0 (2,478.6 sq. km)	100							
10 to 20 Miles	1,164.3 (3,015.5 sq. km)	1,164.3 (3,015.5 sq. km)	100							
20 to 30 Miles	1,468.6 (3,803.7 sq. km)	1,468.6 (3,803.7 sq. km)	100							
30 to 40 Miles	1,840.1 (4,765.9 sq.km)	1,808.4 (4,683.7 sq.km)	98.3							
40 to 45.1 Miles	1,227.0 (3,177.9 sq.km)	1,146.8 (2,970.2 sq.km)	93.5							
Total Water Study Area	6,657.0 (17,241.5 sq. km)	6,545.1 (16,951.6 sq. km)	98.3							

Based on the height of the AOWL, the FAA viewshed analysis reduced visible areas to approximately 68.3 percent of the water surface (Table 3.1-4). This reduction in visibility can be largely attributed to the curvature of the earth, which will screen views of the lights at distances beyond 35 miles when viewed from water level. The FAA lights will not be visible from the water level beyond 40 miles to the limit of the visual study area.

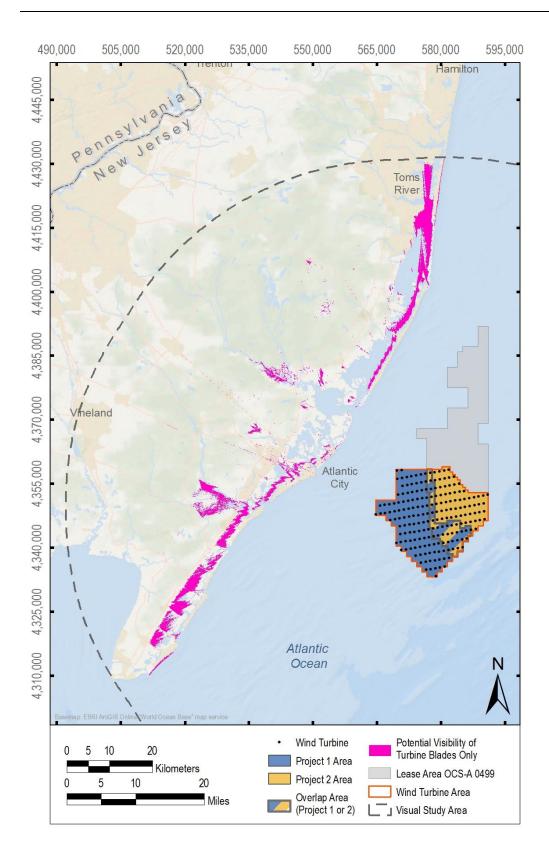
	45.1-Mile Radius VSA (Units in Square Miles)									
Distance from WTA	Total Water Area	Water Area with Potential Obstruction Light Visibility	Percent with Potential Visibility (%)							
0 to 10 Miles	957.0 (2,478.6 sq. km)	957.0 (2,478.6 sq. km)	100							
10 to 20 Miles	1,164.3 (3,015.5 sq. km)	1,164.3 (3,015.5 sq. km)	100							
20 to 30 Miles	1,468.6 (3,803.7 sq. km)	1,468.6 (3,803.7 sq. km)	100							
30 to 40 Miles	1,840.1 (4,765.9 sq.km)	960.0 (2,486.5 sq. km)	52.2							
40 to 45.1 Miles	1,227.0 (3,177.9 sq.km)	0.0 (0.0 sq. km)	0.0							
Total Water Study Area	6,657.0 (17,241.5 sq. km)	4,549.9 (11,784.3 sq. km)	68.3							

Table 3.1-4 Aviation Obstruction Light – Water Area Viewshed Results Summary
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The viewshed analysis treats all buildings/structures and vegetation as if they are completely opaque. Therefore, small woodlots and hedgerows are indicated as fully blocking views of the Projects. It is possible that views will be available from forest edges and through thin/sparse forest vegetation. However, these views will typically be at least partially obstructed by branches (even under leaf-off conditions) and would require focused, concentrated attention to see the WTGs. It is likely that at distances beyond 20 miles, even partial screening will be effective in minimizing or eliminating visibility of the Projects. It is also important to note that the lidar data used in this analysis is from multiple years, with the latest being captured between 2008 and 2014. Therefore, the analysis does not reflect any changes that may have occurred since that time. However, any such changes are likely to be minor and could include the addition of new obstructions (new buildings and taller trees) as well as the removal of obstructions (tree cutting).

As mentioned previously, factors such as the acuity of the observer, the effects of distance, the occurrence of overcast and hazy weather conditions, and the white color and slender profile of the WTGs (especially the blades, which make up the top 453 ft [138 m] of each WTG) are not considered in this analysis. Given the narrow dimensions and limited visibility of the WTG blades, a separate analysis was completed to determine geographic areas of visibility of the blades excluding the nacelle and tower portion of the WTG. The results of the analysis suggest that 3.6 percent of the landward VSA (28.4 percent of the ZVI) would only have potential visibility of the WTG blades (see Inset 3.1-1). At distances beyond 35 miles, even if not fully screened by curvature of the earth, the blades will generally be difficult to see due to atmospheric perspective and can even be obscured by surface waves and large ocean swells. Therefore, it is unlikely that the Projects will be readily noticeable in views that only include the WTG blades (i.e., the tower and nacelle is screened from view by curvature of the earth) which, from ground level vantage points occurs beyond 35 miles under generally clear weather conditions (see Section 3.2.2). With these factors considered, areas and duration of actual visibility will likely be more limited than indicated by the viewshed analyses. The areas where only potential WTG blade visibility is indicated include the majority of inland bays and adjacent mainland shoreline between 10 and 45.1 miles from the Projects, including bays west of Atlantic City, Margate City, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon Borough, Wildwood, North Haven, Ship Bottom, Surf City, Barnegat Light, and Seaside Heights. Additionally, the majority of inland visibility indicated on the viewshed

analysis will only include turbine blades. This includes the major river basins of the Mullica, Great Egg Harbor, and Tuckahoe Rivers and associated wetlands and marshes (see Inset 3.1-1).



Inset 3.1-1 – Portions of the ZVI that only include WTG blades

Figure 3.1-1 Viewshed Analysis Results

(3 Pages)

3.1.2 Field Verification

Field verification was conducted at 66 surveyed KOPs within the ZVI. Results of the viewshed analysis were confirmed from majority of these KOP locations. However, a few of the KOP locations were determined to not have any visibility of the Projects based on subsequent survey alignment of the KOP. In addition, it was determined during field verification that elevated structures that are situated on or near the shoreline would offer views of the Projects in some areas that were not included in the ZVI.

Practically, there are a number of factors that will influence the visibility and visual prominence of the WTGs that are not considered in the viewshed analysis. For example, a KOP from the Tuckahoe WMA (See Attachment D, Page 29) occurs within a very narrow band of visibility of the Projects (as suggested by the viewshed analysis). However, field review and 3D alignment (see Section 2.3.2) of the view revealed that minute portions of a few WTG blade tips appeared amongst background vegetation and the Projects would be indistinguishable from these screening features at this location. Similar results were revealed at the Manahawkin WMA (Attachment D, Page 12). This KOP was photographed and surveyed from an inland salt marsh overlooking the inland bay portion of the VSA. In this location the viewshed analysis suggested large areas of contiguous visibility of the Projects. However, subsequent review of the survey data suggested that WTG visibility was limited to very small portions of the turbine blades amongst a background of intensive development associated with Atlantic City, the Garden State Parkway, and other intervening features. At a distance of 21.6 miles (34.8 km) from the Projects, a casual observer would not be capable of distinguishing the WTGs from this location. As discussed in Section 3.1.1, it was assumed that the turbine blade tips would be very difficult to perceive at distances of 10-45.1 miles. This was confirmed during field review and subsequent 3D alignments. Therefore, while the viewshed analysis provides an exceptionally accurate model of theoretical visibility of the Projects, field review determined that this analysis generally overstates visibility of the Projects, particularly from inland locations. This is particularly the case when the Projects are viewed from distant viewing locations that only include potential visibility of the WTG blade tips.

As mentioned in Section 2.2, the viewshed analysis did not consider potential turbine visibility from humanmade elevated positions throughout the VSA. An example would be an observation tower in the Edwin B. Forsythe NWR (Attachment D, Page 85), 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 Projects 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 commanding views of the ocean and the Projects. 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 (Attachment E, Page 96). While the viewshed analysis suggests the Projects 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 11th floor offered an open, elevated view of the Projects. This condition was also observed in Margate City where an elevated view is available from Lucy the Margate Elephant (Attachment D, Page 25). From this location, the viewshed analysis correctly anticipated a lack of ground level views toward the Projects due to screening provided by buildings, infrastructure, and topography associated with the beach dunes. However, from the elevated deck of this NHL, these screening features become less effective, and the ocean came into view.

Despite the anticipated limitations of the viewshed analysis, field verification confirmed that the ZVI provides an accurate and reasonable representation of the areas that could potentially be impacted by the Projects.

Attachment D lists each of the locations visited during field review along with their distance to the Projects.

3.2 Visual Impact Associated with the Projects

3.2.1 Visual Impact Assessment Results

To illustrate anticipated visual changes associated with the proposed Projects, photosimulations from 22 unique KOPs were used to evaluate the Projects appearance within the ZVI. As indicated in Section 2.3.1, these KOPs were selected based on various factors including proximity to identified VSRs, range of geographic location within the ZVI, and stakeholder input. These KOPs were also selected because they provide a clear, unobstructed view toward the Projects from VSRs, and they represent the various character areas, 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 worst-case assessment of Project visibility and potential visual impact within the ZVI. As described in Section 2.3.3, review of the visual simulations, along with photos of the existing view, allowed for comparison of the aesthetic character of each view with and without the proposed Project in place. The results of the rating panel evaluation are described below and the rating forms, KOP impact determinations, and simulations are provided in Attachment E.

The simulations are described in detail in Attachment E along with an analysis of the rating panel results. These results are summarized in Table 3.2-1, below. Inset 3.2-2, below illustrates the existing and proposed SQC scores, the visual impact score, VTL, and distance from the Projects for each KOP. A summary of the rating panel results is presented below for daytime and nighttime conditions.

Daytime Visual Impact Results

Rating panel impact scores indicated that the Projects would result in significant visual impacts at 14 of the 22 KOPs under clear viewing conditions. The Project would result in somewhat significant visual impacts at three KOPs, one view would experience minimal visual impacts, and four views would experience negligible visual impacts (see Table 3.2-1 and 3.2-2). The VIA scores ranged from 0.0 to minus 5.4. With the exception of three KOPS, the visual impact scores suggest that as the viewing distance increases, the potential visual impact (as expressed in the VIA score) decreases (see Inset 3.2-1). For example, one of the lowest impact scores of minus 0.1 was from Cape May Point State Park (LT02) which is approximately 45 miles (72 km) from the Projects. The highest score of minus 5.3 was applied to the Centre Street Beach Haven view (BHB01) which represents high contrast conditions from a distance of 13.5 miles. This trend is also expressed in the Visual Threshold Limit (VTL) score. The most distant KOPs received VTL scores between 1 and 2 and the closest KOPs received the highest achievable VTL of 6.

				Ra	ting Pan	el Mem	ber		SQL			
ID	КОР	to the Projects (Miles/km)	View	КАС	KAV	JMG	SMB	Average		Delta	Visual Impact	VTL
		20/62.0	Existing	12.0	11.3	14.0	13.0	12.6	Partially Retained			
SPB01	Seaside Park Beach	39/62.8	Proposed	12.0	11.3	13.7	12.3	12.3	Partially Retained	-0.3	Negligible	1
	Edwin B. Forsythe	22.2/54.2	Existing	13.3	12.3	14.0	14.3	13.5	Retained	1.0	Somewhat Significant	
LAT01	NWR at the Woodmansee Estate	32.2/51.8	Proposed	12.3	11.3	10.3	13.0	11.8	Partially Retained	-1.8		4
	Island Beach State		Existing	13.0	15.0	14.0	16.0	14.5	Retained			
BT01	Park	30.3/48.7	Proposed	12.7	14.00	9.7	9.7	11.5	Partially Retained	-3.0	Significant	3
BLB02	Barnegat Lighthouse	27.3/44.0	Existing	9.3	13.0	15.0	15.0	13.1	Retained	-1.8	Somewhat	2-4
DLDUZ	State Park	27.3/44.0	Proposed	9.3	11.7	11.0	13.3	11.3	Partially Retained	-1.0	Significant	2-4
	Beach at Long Beach	24.0/40.1	Existing	10.5	9.8	13.0	14.8	12.0	Partially Retained	4.2		F
LBT03	Island Arts Foundation	24.9/40.1	Proposed	10.2	8.2	7.3	5.8	7.9	Modified	-4.2	Significant	5
65564	Ship Bottom	10.1/21.0	Existing	12.7	11.7	13.7	16.3	13.6	Partially Retained	4.2	C1 C1 C	_
SBB01	Borough Municipal Beach	19.4/31.2	Proposed	12.0	10.0	8.0	7.3	9.3	Modified	-4.3	Significant	5
DDT01	Bass River State	10 5 (20 0	Existing	11.2	11.2	10.8	10.2	10.8	Partially Retained	0.2	Negligible	2
BRT01	Forest	18.5/29.8	Proposed	11.2	10.8	10.2	10.2	10.6	Partially Retained	-0.3	Negligible	2
BHB01	Beach Haven	13.5/21.7	Existing	11.7	12.3	13.7	13.0	12.7	Partially Retained	-4.5	Significant	5
DIIDOI	Historic District	13.3/21.7	Proposed	10.7	10.0	7.3	4.7	8.2	Modified	4.5	Significant	5
BHB02	Centre Steet, Beach	13.5/21.7	Existing	11.7	11.3	14.5	14.7	13.0	Partially Retained	-5.3	Significant	6
DIIDUZ	Haven	13.3/21.7	Proposed	10.0	10.3	6.5	4.3	7.8	Modified	-5.5	Significant	0
BHB03	Holyoke Avenue,	13.0/20.9	Existing	10.0	11.0	14.5	14.0	12.4	Partially Retained	-4.8	Significant	5
01005	Beach Haven	13.0/20.3	Proposed	8.7	10.3	6.5	4.7	7.5	Modified	4.0	Significant	5
LBT04		11.8/19.1	Existing	8.8	12.2	13.8	15.0	12.5	Partially Retained	-5.0	Significant	5

Table 3.2-1 – Daytime Visual Impact Assessment Rating Panel Results

		Distance		Ra	ting Pan	el Meml	ber		SQL			
ID	КОР	to the Projects (Miles/km)	View	КАС	KAV	JMG	SMB	Average		Delta	Visual Impact	VTL
	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR, Holgate		Proposed	7.8	10.2	6.8	5.0	7.5	Modified			
LEHT02	Great Bay Boulevard WMA/Rutgers Field	11.9/19.2	Existing	11.7	16.0	13.7	13.0	13.6	Retained	-4.3	Significant	6
LEHIUZ	Station	11.3/13.2	Proposed	10.3	12.0	6.7	8.0	9.3	Modified	-4.5	Significant	0
GT01	Edwin B. Forsythe,	14.3/23.1	Existing	12.7	14.7	12.3	13.0	13.2	Partially Retained	-1.9	Minimal	4
GIUI	Galloway Township	14.3/23.1	Proposed	11.0	12.7	11.0	10.3	11.3	Partially Retained	-1.5	wiiiiiiiai	4
BC02	North Brigantine	9.0/14.5	Existing	11.2	13.5	13.8	12.5	12.8	Partially Retained	-4.9	Significant	6
DCOL	Natural Area	5.07 1 1.5	Proposed	9.5	9.5	6.8	5.5	7.8	Modified	1.5		Ũ
AC04	Ocean Casino Resort	10.5/16.9	Existing	12.0	10.0	12.7	16.0	12.7	Partially Retained	-4.8	Significant	6
	Sky Deck	·	Proposed	10.0	8.3	6.7	6.7	7.9	Modified		5	
	Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall (AC		Existing	9.5	9.2	11.8	13.5	11.0	Partially Retained	-4.6		
AC02	Convention Center NHL)	11.4/18.3	Proposed	9.2	7.8	5.5	3.2	6.4	Impaired		Significant	6
MCOO	Lucy the Margate	144/222	Existing	11.0	11.0	9.3	11.7	10.8	Partially Retained	2.2	Somewhat	5
MC02	Elephant NHL	14.4/23.2	Proposed	9.7	9.3	6.0	9.3	8.6	Modified	-2.2	Significant	5
			Existing	9.2	11.8	12.8	13.8	11.9	Partially Retained			
EMC01	Tuckahoe WMA	25.7/41.4	Proposed	9.2	11.8	12.8	13.8	11.9	Partially Retained	0	Negligible	1
OC04	Gillian's Wonderland	17.2/27.7	Existing	12.2	10.2	13.2	14.8	12.6	Partially Retained	-3.6	Significant	5
0004	Amusement	17.2/27.7	Proposed	11.5	9.5	6.2	8.8	9.0	Modified	-5.0	Significant	
OC01	Corson's Inlet State	21.7/35.0	Existing	11.2	12.3	13.2	14.2	12.7	Partially Retained	-3.1	Significant	4
0001	Park	21.7755.0	Proposed	10.5	11.7	10.5	5.8	9.6	Modified	5.1	Significant	-
SIC02	Townsend Inlet	27.4/44.1	Existing	11.7	9.3	13.0	10.3	11.1	Partially Retained	-2.5	Significant	5
	Bridge	,	Proposed	11.0	8.7	6.0	8.7	8.6	Modified			-
LT02	Cape May Point State Park	45.0/72.4	Existing	13.3	14.3	12.7	16.0	14.1	Retained	-0.1	Negligible	2
State Park		Proposed	13.3	14.3	12.3	16.0	14.0	Retained				

An exception to this trend occurs at the KOP from Lucy the Margate Elephant (MC02) which is approximately 14 miles (23 km) from the Projects and received a VIA score of minus 2.2, which is lower than scores received at more distant KOPs. This is due to the fact that a portion of the turbine array is screened by existing buildings in the view, and the existing view received a relatively low SQC score (10.8) due to the presence of visual clutter resulting from a buildings, overhead utilities, and other built forms in the view. Additionally, it was noted by the rating panel that the white color of the WTGs did not contrast with these built forms in the foreground of the existing view. The VTL score for this KOP was 5, suggesting that the Projects strongly attract viewer attention. This demonstrates that despite the visual prominence of the WTG's, existing scenic quality strongly influences the potential visual impact level resulting from the Projects.

Another deviation in the distance versus visual impact trend occurs at Bass River State Forest (BRT01) and Tuckahoe WMA (EMC01). From these KOP, the distance to the Projects is approximately 18.5 miles and 25.7 miles, respectively. From BRT01 the impact score is minus 0.3 (indicating negligible impacts) and a VTL of 2 and from EMC01 the impact score was 0.0 with a VTL 1. These scores deviate from KOPs from similar distances such as, Gillian's Wonderland Amusement Park (OC04) which is approximately 17 miles (27 km) from the Projects and received an impact score of minus 3.6 (moderate magnitude of visual change) and a VTL of 5. Additionally, Beach at Long Beach Island Arts Foundation (LBT03) which is 24.9 miles distant and received a visual impact score of 4.2 and a VTL 5. This variation is largely the result of the visual setting associated with inland KOPs. At these mainland KOP, the lower portions of the WTGs are screened by intervening vegetation and structures. As such, the turbine blades and a few nacelles are the only visible components of the Projects in the view. Rating panel members suggested that the WTGs were difficult to see due to the screening features, their narrow blades, and distance from the Projects. The rating panel also noted that although blade movement could draw viewer attention, it would not detract from the foreground and middle ground features in the view. It was also noted that seasonal growth of the salt marsh grasses could result in the Projects being completely obscured.

Fourteen KOPs are expected to result in significant visual impacts under clear, high visibility conditions. These include the following:

KOP ID	Name	Distance (mi)	Distance (km)
BC02	North Brigantine Natural Area	9.0	14.5
AC04	Ocean Casino Resort – Sky Deck	10.5	17.0
AC02	Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL	11.4	18.4
LEHT02	Great Bay Boulevard WMA/Rutgers Field Station	11.9	19.2
BHB03	Holyoke Avenue	13.0	20.9
BHB02	Centre Street Beach Haven	13.5	21.7
BHB01	Beach Haven Historic District	13.5	21.7
OC04	Gillian's Wonderland Amusement	17.2	27.7
SBB01	Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach	19.4	31.1
OC01	Corson's Inlet State Park	21.7	35.0
LBT03	Beach at Long Beach Island Arts Foundation	24.9	40.0
LBT04	Wildlife Refuge on South Long Beach Boulevard in Holgate	27.3	44.0
SIC02	Townsend Inlet Bridge	27.4	44.0

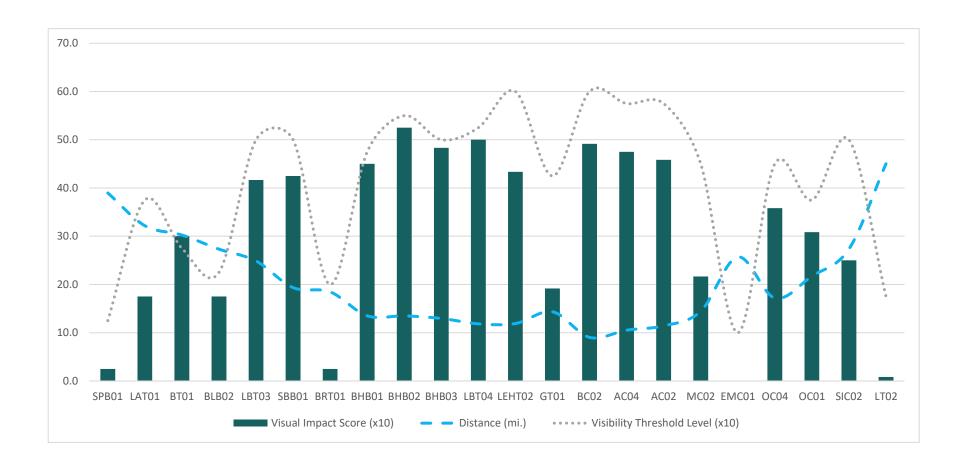
Table 3.2-2 – KOPS Anticipated to Experience Significant Impacts During Clear Conditions

KOP	Name	Distance	Distance
ID		(mi)	(km)
BT01	Island Beach State Park	30.3	48.7

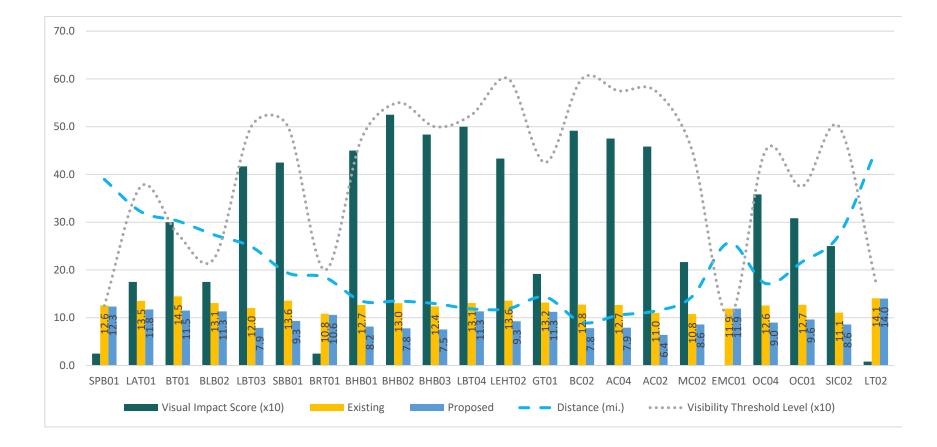
These KOPs are relatively close to the Projects (ranging in distance from 9.0 miles [14.5 km] to 30.3 miles [48.7 km]) and averaged 17.9 miles (28.8 km). These KOPs received visual impact scores ranging from minus 4.2 to minus 5.3. The scenic quality score of these views ranged between partially retained and retained. It is anticipated that the visual impacts presented by the Projects may result in adverse visual impacts to viewers when viewed under clear conditions such as those presented in the visual simulations. This conclusion is generally supported by the VTLs of 3 to 6 assigned to these KOPs. However, it is important to note the potential frequency of the viewing conditions presented in the visual simulations. For example, the KOP from BHB01 was taken during the month of August 2020. A meteorological study of 2019 visibility conditions suggests that this exceptionally clear condition would occur during approximately 5.2% of the month of August. Two variable conditions photosimulations were produced to illustrate more typical viewing conditions in August. The first condition occurred over approximately 19% of the month during which visibility is limited to 18 (29 km) miles. In this photosimulation, the WTGs become very difficult to see. It is anticipated that the visibility under this more representative condition can be characterized by a VTL of 1. The next condition occurred during 15% of the month and represents a maximum visibility distance of 20 (32 km) miles. During this atmospheric condition the simulation illustrates very faint WTGs on the horizon that would likely only be visible if the viewer is scanning the horizon. This visibility condition is characteristic of a VTL of 2. This variability in WTG visibility is expected to occur throughout the entire ZVI, resulting in highly variable impacts depending on atmospheric perspective and lighting conditions. Additional discussion of atmospheric perspective is provided in Section 3.2.3.

The variation in visual impact scores indicates that the degree of visibility of the Projects, lighting conditions, and scenic quality of the existing view can influence the degree of potential visual impact presented by the Projects. Inset 3.2-2, below illustrates the visual impact trend with the KOPs organized from north to south (left to right on the graphic). Generally, this graphic illustrates the trend of increasing scores as the KOPs get closer to the Projects (in the middle of the graph) and then begin to drop again as the KOPs increase in distance to the south of the Projects. As demonstrated in Inset 3.2-2 and described above a few KOPs deviate from the distance/impact trend due to partial screening or particularly high contrast lighting conditions.

A detailed description of each KOP with and without the Projects in place, along with the detailed rating panel results, including spatial dominance and scale contrast factors are presented in Attachment E.



Inset 3.2-1 – Relationship between distance and Visual Impact Rating Score and VTL



Inset 3.2-2 – Summary of Visual Impact Scores and VTL for each KOP.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Nighttime Visual Impact Results

Nighttime visual simulations were produced from a subset of three KOPs used in the production of daytime simulations. The rating panel results are present in Table 3.2-2 below. Each of the nighttime views received a rating score between 11.4 and 11.8 which corresponds with a partially retained landscape. The simulations of the operational Projects received rating panel scores between 7.3 and 7.7, resulting in average decreases between minus 3.8 and minus 4.4, reducing the scenic quality classification to modified or impaired. The rating panel assigned a VTL of 5 for all three KOPs which suggests that the AOWL and navigation lighting could strongly attract viewer attention. Rating panel members commented that light from the AOWL is prominent and will draw viewer attention in a setting that normally appears dark and undeveloped. Further the alternating blinking associated with the navigation lights and AOWL will be distracting to viewers. However, an Aircraft Detection Lighting System (ADLS) would significantly reduce the amount of time the AOWL would be activated by detecting the presence of aircraft. Assuming the use ADLS nighttime visual impacts associated with the aviation obstruction lights would become intermittent and minor (see Section 3.3).

	Distar			Rat	ing Par	nel Men	nber							
ID	КОР	to the Projects (Miles/km)	View	КАС	KAV	JMG	SMB	Average	Scenic Quality	Delta	Visual Impact	VTL		
AC04	Ocean Casino Resort Sky	10.5/16.9	Existing	10.2	10.3	11.5	15.2	11.8	Partially Retained	-4.4	Significant	5		
Night	Deck	10.5/10.9	10.5/10.5	10.57 10.5	Proposed	9.5	8.0	6.8	5.2	7.4	Impaired		Significant	5
BHB01	Beach Haven Historic	13.5/21.7	Existing	9.8	12.3	11.8	12.0	11.5	Partially Retained	-4.3	Significant	5		
Night	District	13.3/21.7	Proposed	9.5	9.7	5.2	4.7	7.3	Impaired	-4.5	Significant	J		
LAT01	Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at	32.2/51.8	Existing	10.2	12.7	11.3	11.5	11.4	Partially Retained	-3.8	Significant	5		
Night	the Woodmansee Estate	52.2/51.0	Proposed	9.8	9.0	5.3	6.5	7.7	Modified	5.0	Significant	5		

Table 3.2-3 – Nighttime Visual Impact Assessment Rating Panel Results

Impacts to Viewers

Viewers and the activities they are engaged in can be affected by changes in the visual environment. In this case, the proposed action located within the OCA can ultimately result in a change in viewer experience in other character areas, if the Projects are visible and if views of the ocean are an important component of the viewer activity and experience. This VIA assesses the impacts to viewers by defining the viewer activities, viewer experience, and the importance of ocean views at each KOP. Next, the VTL score from the rating panel (see Section 3.2.2.1) is used to determine the degree of visibility and magnitude of visual change associated with the Projects from each KOP. In most cases, the visual simulations illustrate a single weather condition and a single time of day at each KOP. From all KOPs, the single condition illustrated in the visual simulations represents the worst case in terms of atmospheric clarity and, in many cases, the high contrast lighting conditions. To provide a balanced assessment, the frequency and duration of these conditions is noted for three KOPs, including BHB01, AC02, and OC04. In addition, two alternative conditions simulation are included for each of these three KOPs to illustrate the WTGs under more typical/frequently occurring atmospheric conditions. The alternative conditions simulations for the three KOPs provide an illustration of visibility of the Projects during typical atmospheric conditions. It is reasonable to assume that KOPs which occur within similar or greater distance from the Projects, will have similar or more intensive screening, respectively. As such, KOPs with similar viewing conditions are identified in Attachment E.

Seaside Beach Park (SPB01)

Viewers at Seaside Beach Park are engaged in a multitude of activities that include direct but variable experiential interaction with the ocean. For example, some beachgoers were observed in the ocean wading, swimming, and playing along the surf-line, while sunbathers were facing away from the water to maximize their sun exposure. Other beachgoers situated their chairs specifically toward the water and were enjoying views of the ocean and nearshore activity. To these individuals, the ocean (including its sound, smell and/or feel), is an integral part of their experience, whether it is visible or not. Beyond the shoreline dunes, a bustling outdoor bar and restaurant scene was observed. Patrons of these establishments were engaged in social interaction but were often specifically situated to take advantage of views beyond the sand dunes and out to the ocean and horizon. Throughout the height of the summer season, it is likely that large numbers of tourists, vacationers, and residents take advantage of the beach and nearby shops, restaurants, and bars along Ocean Terrace and the boardwalk. During the off-season the number of potential viewers drops sharply, as the population decreases by up to 2000 percent to just 2,200 full time residents (Mansnerus, 1999). During the winter season, the harsh winter weather dramatically reduces the number visitors at the beach and many businesses close their doors for the season. As such, the viewer exposure is significantly reduced in the winter months.

The rating panel determined that even with concentrated viewing, the proposed WTGs are nearly indiscernible at a distance of 39 miles from this KOP. The rating panel scores indicate a VTL of 1, which suggests that the WTGs are at the extreme limit of visibility and are unlikely to be noticed even with concentrated viewing. It is also worth noting that the west-southwesterly view presented in the visual simulation is not a typical primary view for users of this KOP, who are likely to be focused on views directly offshore. Sunset conditions may increase the potential visibility of turbine blades extending above the horizon. However, even under the highest contrast conditions, the proposed WTGs are not anticipated to detract from the viewer experience and will not be obviously visible to casual viewers from this distance. Therefore, the Projects are unlikely to result in a change to the viewer experience at this KOP.

Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at the Woodmansee Estate (LAT01)

Viewers at Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at this location are exclusively made up of residents and visitors to the Woodmansee Estate neighborhood. The homes within the development are situated along a dredged lagoon to take advantage of inland views across the salt marsh and undeveloped bay bordering the development. The view presented in the VIA would only be available to residents on the southernmost and easternmost boundary of the neighborhood. In most cases, the homes on this stretch of road do not have specific outdoor accommodations for views to the south toward the Projects. However, the selected KOP is one of the few exceptions. Near the selected KOP, a few homes have outdoor seating, pools, and decks specifically situated to take advantage of views over the marsh and bay toward the ocean and the Projects.

Under the lighting conditions illustrated in the visual simulation from this KOP, the WTGs were determined to be a VTL 4, which indicates that the Projects could potentially compete with existing landscape elements in the view but would not strongly attract viewer attention. While it was noted that blade movement could potentially attract viewer attention, perception of such movement is unlikely to occur at a distance of 32 miles. Generally, given the fact that residents have the opportunity for stationary focused viewing when outdoors and relaxing, there will be instances when the Projects are noticeable. The degree of WTG visibility is likely to be highly variable, but given the effects of atmospheric perspective, clear views to a distance of

32 miles will be infrequent (see Section 3.2.3) and therefore the WTGs are generally unlikely to affect viewer appreciation of the view from this KOP.

During nighttime conditions, the rating panel assigned a VTL of 5 to the KOP at the Woodmansee Estate. This suggests that the AWOLs associated with the Projects would result in a significant contrast with the existing landscape elements and the night sky and could attract and hold viewer attention. In this instance, the residents would notice a significant change to the night sky when the AWOLs are active during clear weather conditions. This is likely to affect their perception of an undeveloped ocean view and the quality of their experience when outdoors, stationary, and looking toward the ocean at night. However, as with the daytime visual simulation, there are relatively few viewers at this location and atmospheric perspective is likely to minimize the visibility of the AWOLs under typical nighttime viewing conditions (see Section 3.2.3). Additionally, if an Aircraft Detection Lighting System (ADLS) is implemented, nighttime visual impacts associated with the Projects would be essentially eliminated from this KOP (See Section 3.3).

Island Beach State Park (BT01)

The New Jersey State Park Service states that this 10-mile stretch of barrier island state park hosts a variety of water sports, fishing and hunting, trails, and wildlife viewing. During field verification, people were observed sunbathing and walking along the beach. Shore Road, which runs the length of this state park has over 20 individual pull-offs with parking and beach access. Near the entrance of the park, there are two very large parking areas along with the park office and concession area. It is anticipated that these areas are the main hub of activity and likely draw significant crowds of people in the summertime. However, due to the spread out geographic area this park covers and the layout of the small individual parking areas along the main access road, groups of people tend to be spread out over large distances. One can assume the attraction to this area of the park is likely the ability to enjoy the beach in relative solitude.

The simulation from this KOP is oriented due south. While this is not the primary view for people relaxing and looking out over the water, individuals walking south will may see portions of the WTGs on clear days at a distance of 30.3 miles. The rating panel indicated that the WTGs would result in a VTL of 3, which suggests that the Projects 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. Atmospheric perspective is anticipated to minimize the WTGs contrast during most summer days, but when visible, the Projects could result in a change in the viewer's perception of the ocean as a pristine, undeveloped viewshed, but given the relatively low contrast presented by the turbines and coupled with the fact that this is not a primary view, they are unlikely to impact the value placed on the ocean views. During typical viewing conditions, atmospheric perspective is likely to completely obscure the WTGs at this distance and viewers will be completely unaware of their presence. In fact, the novelty of seeing them on rare occasions might be interesting to some viewers.

Barnegat Lighthouse State Park (BLB02)

Viewers at Barnegat Lighthouse mostly consist of tourists and vacationers who visit this region in droves every summer. Viewers specifically climb this lighthouse to see the seascape and landscape from a rare, elevated perspective. The ocean and views to the ocean horizon are integral to the viewer experience due to the inherent function of lighthouses and the unique view it provides.

Rating panel results indicated a VTL of 2 from this KOP, suggesting that the WTGs are faint, but may be detected by scanning the horizon. At a distance of 27.3 miles, it is likely that during clearer conditions and high contrast lighting, the WTGs could appear more prominent on the horizon, thus increasing their

magnitude of impact. Considering this, the Project could result in a VTL of 4 during very clear conditions. However, it is more likely that this photosimulation represents fairly typical viewing conditions and WTG contrast. The WTGs also occupy a relatively small portion of the view in the location. If the primary view is the ocean, the WTGs will undoubtedly attract viewer attention during clear conditions, but the turbines appear behind a heavily developed portion of the barrier island, so the view would not be considered pristine to begin with. If the primary view is of the barrier islands and developed features within the view, the WTGs may become secondary components in the background and would have minimal impacts on viewers.

Long Beach Island Arts Foundation (LBT03)

The Township of Long Beach is typically known as a family-oriented beach area. Viewers at this KOP are likely to include year-round residents that live nearby, or vacationers that rent properties on the oceanfront or bay side of Long Beach Island. The beaches in this location are known for their lack of large crowds and evoke a more relaxed and solitary beach experience than other locations along the Jersey shore. The neighboring character areas consist mainly of Waterfront Residential and Inland Residential, with minimal commercial retail businesses in the area. People were observed walking along the sparsely populated beach, sunbathing, or socializing in small groups. It is likely that these users accessed the beach from nearby residential properties utilizing dune walks that occur at regular intervals. There are no parking accommodations nearby, making the beach somewhat exclusive to property owners or vacation property renters. For all visitors and residents, the ocean is an important part of the user experience. For some, it offers opportunities for recreation such as surf casting, swimming, and paddleboarding. For others, it is a viewshed that offers a serene and simple view of the open ocean meeting the sky.

The simulation from this KOP is oriented due south. While this is not the primary view for people relaxing and looking out over the water, individuals walking south will see the WTGs on clear days. At a distance of 24.9 miles, the rating panel indicated that the WTGs would result in a VTL of 5, which suggests it could be the major focus of viewer attention during clear viewing conditions. Atmospheric perspective is anticipated to minimize the WTGs contrast during most summer days, but when visible, the Projects could result in a modification of the simple horizon line, resulting in a visual disruption and adding a more complex focal point for some beach users. This could result in a change in the viewer's perception of the ocean as a pristine, undeveloped viewshed and as such, could impact the value they place on this ocean view. Under lower contrast lighting conditions, or if partially obscured by atmospheric perspective, the Projects would result in reduced change to viewer perception. In views looking east, which is the primary field of view that does not include the Projects, the motion of the WTG rotors could attract the viewers' attention, compelling the viewer to look south. However, it is important to note that visibility extending to a distance of 24.9 miles is an exceptionally rare occurrence (see Section 3.2.1.3.5) and does not constitute typical or normal viewing conditions. On a typical humid summer day (when the majority of viewers are present) the turbines are likely to be partially or completely obscured by atmospheric perspective.

Bass River State Forest (BRT01)

Viewers at the Bass River State Forest are likely to be engaged in hiking, picnicking, and wildlife observation. The simulation from this KOP is from a small side trail that extends into the salt marsh before becoming impassible due to wet, boggy conditions. This KOP represents views that would only be experienced by adventurous bird watchers or other nature enthusiasts. The majority of individuals using the state forest would have minimal outward views toward the ocean due to vegetative screening.

The rating panel assigned this view a VTL of 2, which suggests that the WTGs are very faint, but noticeable to viewers scanning the horizon. At 18.5 miles, the WTGs are significantly screened by intervening vegetation and human development on the intervening barrier islands. While viewers at this location are likely to see the turbine blade movement, it will not result in a significant change in the viewer's perception of the landscape due to the obvious presence of human intervention on the horizon. The majority of the WTGs in the simulation are backlit by the sun and appear slightly darker than they would during other times of day. As such, there will be times, such as early and late afternoon, during which the WTGs would be more difficult to see. Additionally, atmospheric perspective is likely to completely obscure the blades during humid days and/or precipitation events.

Beach Haven Historic District (BHB01, BHB02, BHB03, and LBT04)

The beach view illustrated in this visual simulation is experienced by users and viewers that live or vacation along this very popular stretch of beach. The view is slightly elevated due to its position on the dune ramp approaching the beach. This ramp extends from a beach pavilion and comfort station at the top of the dunes to a large parking area. As with many of the popular beaches, user activities range from stationary sunbathing to active recreation such as running, walking, and swimming. Multiple beachfront bars and restaurants also attract visitors throughout the day and into the evening. While the beach and ocean are important experiential components to these activities, ocean views become less prevalent and available while viewers are in shoreline bars and restaurants. Viewers at this KOP are likely to have variable attitudes toward the importance of ocean views, but the ocean is an integral part of their beach experience.

The presence of the WTGs in this view resulted in a VTL of 5 which indicates that they could result in a significant degree of visual contrast with the surrounding seascape/ocean and could be the major focus of viewer attention when visible. For some viewers, engaged in stationary viewing of the ocean horizon, the WTGs may affect the viewer's perception of a pristine, undeveloped ocean horizon and may impact their enjoyment of the ocean views. For others, the WTGs will minimally affect the enjoyment of their activities and may even evoke some degree of visual interest. At a distance of 13.5 miles to the nearest WTG, atmospheric perspective is likely to reduce the visibility and visual contrast experienced by viewers, particularly during the height of the summer season (see Section 3.2.3). However, due to the southern orientation of the view, midday viewing under clear conditions may result in a higher degree of visual contrast due to backlighting of the WTGs. Based on the 2019 meteorological data, the atmospheric conditions represented in this photosimulation (visibility extending to 32 miles) only occurs during approximately 7% of the daylight hours in August. Two additional photosimulations were created to illustrate atmospheric conditions that occur during 15% and 20% of the daylight hours in August to show more typical visibility conditions. During 15% of daylight hours in August visibility extends to a distance of 20 miles and during 20% of daylight hours in August visibility extends to 18 miles. As illustrated in the 15% scenario, only the first few rows of WTGs are faintly visible on the horizon and their prominence is significantly reduced due to a reduction in color contrast and less visible stacking or layering of multiple rows of WTGs. During the 20% scenario, even the nearest WTGs become difficult to see though the atmospheric haze. It is important to note that during these atmospheric condition scenarios, weather conditions on the shore are still perceived as clear and viewers would likely characterize the day as "very clear".

The nighttime view from this location is most likely to be experienced by homeowners and vacationers in rental properties with beach views. The rating panel assigned the nighttime simulation a VTL of 5. This suggests that the AWOLs associated with the Projects would result in a significant contrast with the existing

landscape elements and the night sky and could attract and hold viewer attention. In this instance, the viewers would notice a significant change to the night sky when the AWOLs are active during clear weather conditions. AWOL visibility is likely to be highly variable based on atmospheric conditions. In addition, other light sources associated with homes, businesses, and on very clear nights, Atlantic City will likely compete for viewer attention when viewing in this direction at nighttime. Additionally, if ADLS is implemented (See Section 3.3), nighttime visual impacts associated with the AWOLs would be essentially eliminated from this view and only a very small portion of the navigation lights would be barely visible on clear nights. Due to the relatively low number of navigation lights that occur above the visible horizon from this KOP, it is possible that viewers could mistake the navigation lights for buoys on the water. With ADLS, it is anticipated that the Projects would not result in impacts to viewers at night.

Bay Boulevard WMA/Rutgers Field Station (LEHT02)

Viewers within the Undeveloped Bay and Salt Marsh character area represented by this KOP primarily include residents and other locals that either work at the Rutgers Field Station or fish along a stretch of public beach along the Great Bay ocean estuary. The KOP is also located at a public kayak launch site, so viewers may also engage in recreational kayaking at this location. The site does not have formal parking accommodation and does not appear to be a destination for tourists or visitors to the area. Therefore, the site appears to receive fairly regular, but low volume use. However, this site is also located in proximity to the intracoastal waterway and likely receives significant boater traffic throughout the warm seasons. Of the range of activities occurring at this KOP, the recreational boater and fishermen are likely to have the greatest exposure visual change associated with the Projects. These viewers have opportunities for extended, concentrated viewing of the landscape and seascape and this visual environment is an important component of their recreational experience. Additionally, boaters are typically aware of visual changes since it is an integral part of their navigation on the water. It is important to note that, on clear days, Atlantic City, at a distance of 11.3 miles, is also within the viewshed of this KOP. As such, when Atlantic City is visible, the tall buildings and developed horizon minimize any sense of a pristine ocean viewshed.

The presence of the WTGs in this view resulted in a VTL of 6 which suggest that at a distance of 11.9 miles the WTGs would result in a significant degree of visual contrast with the surrounding seascape/ocean and would be a major focus of viewer attention under the clear conditions illustrated in the simulation. Additionally, VTL 6 suggests that the WTGs occupy a majority of the field of view and viewers would have to turn away from the Projects to eliminate it from their view. During several visits to this site, Atlantic City was used as an indicator of adequate viewing conditions. For example, when Atlantic City is not visible from this location, it is reasonable to conclude that the WTGs will also be obscured by atmospheric perspective. This is supported by the atmospheric conditions analysis photosimulations completed from Beach Haven Historic District which is only 1.6 miles greater in distance from the Projects. Field review also confirmed that these are common and frequent conditions at this location. However, during clear days, as illustrated in the visual simulation, the Projects will likely result in a significant change to the existing view. Some viewers (particularly those engaged in passive activities) may feel the presence of the WTGs impacts their enjoyment of the activities in which they are engaged. Others may perceive the presence of WTGs as an environmental benefit, particularly juxtaposed with the intensive shoreline development associated with Atlantic City.

Edwin B. Forsythe NWR (GT01)

This is an elevated view from a viewing platform situated near a pull-off on Wildlife Drive. This location is most likely used by residents and tourists that are specifically interested in viewing migrating and foraging

birds in the marshlands and ponds below. It is also likely that tourists come upon the tower unintentionally and have interest in an elevated view of the area. Bird enthusiasts and ornithologists that visit this location will be engaged in viewing specific activities wherever they occur and likely in all directions. It is also likely they will be viewing the landscape and seascape with the use of visual aids such as binoculars so the viewers may have a heightened awareness of distant elements in the seascape and landscape.

The clear conditions presented in the photosimulation result in a VTL 4 at a distance of 14.3 miles from the Projects. When viewed over the barrier island development, viewers can better just the scale of the WTGs on the horizon. It is likely that during these clear conditions, the rotating blades of the WTGs will be readily apparent to viewers, but with the presence of heavy development in the view, they will not be viewed without precedent. While the primary view from this location will likely be to the ponds north or south of the tower, the WTGs will catch the attention of birders sweeping the horizon for wildlife. Under more typical viewing conditions, the WTGs are likely to be difficult to decipher beyond the barrier island development. However, as mentioned previously, viewers using visual aids may catch a glimpse of the WTGs nearest shore. The juxtaposition of the WTGs behind the heavily developed barrier island may result in heightened viewer awareness and interest from this location. This is particularly the case for viewers that climb the tower through happenstance. Because the undeveloped ocean is not visible from this location, viewers are unlikely to perceive them as elements on the ocean. In fact, they may question exactly where the turbines are located. Viewers that are sensitive to development in natural settings such as this may feel they diminish the integrity of the view, but it is unlikely to affect their primary activity.

North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02)

This KOP represents a view from the Undeveloped Beach character area, which is a relatively rare occurrence on this stretch of New Jersey coastline. Users at this location are likely to include residents and tourists engaged in beachcombing, running, fishing, and wildlife viewing. Due to the lack of nearby access to parking and comfort stations, the number of visitors at this location is relatively low. However, those with the will to walk, or ability to drive, to this more remote location likely do so to enjoy a quiet, undeveloped beach. For these users the ocean will be an important component of their experience.

The nearest WTG is approximately 9 miles from this location. Due to their proximity to the viewer, the WTGs resulted in a VTL of 6. This reflects their degree of horizon occupation and scale contrast with existing seascape features. While atmospheric perspective may reduce the number of WTGs visible from this location, thus minimizing the perceived visual clutter, viewers will frequently see the nearest rows of turbines. The presence of the WTGs truncates the openness of the view and disrupts the clean ocean/sky horizon line. As such, the WTGs are likely to become the primary focus of viewer attention. While the viewer activities may not be directly affected by the Projects, there will be an experiential change associated with an ocean view that has changed from undeveloped to substantially developed.

Ocean Casino Resort – Sky Garden (AC04)

The Ocean Casino Resort Sky Garden is an outdoor space used exclusively by the patrons of the casino and hotel. During several visits it was apparent that the space is most heavily utilized during special events. Aside from those events, guests occasionally come out to sit at the tables to enjoy a drink and socialize. Even if not actively viewing the ocean horizon, the ocean is still an important aspect of this area due to the sounds and scents of the nearby beach. Viewers also walk to the edge of the glass-fenced garden specifically to take in the elevated ocean view.

At a distance of 10.5 miles, the rating panel scores indicate that the WTGs would result in a VTL of 6, which suggests the WTGs would be the major focus of viewer attention during clear viewing conditions and would be a major source of contrast with the line, form, color, and texture of existing landscape and seascape features in the view. Atmospheric perspective is anticipated to reduce the number of visible WTGs and resulting visual clutter during most summer days (see 3.2.1.3.9), but for users of this space, the Projects would result in a modification of the simple horizon line, resulting in a visual disruption and the addition of more complex focal points. This could result in a change in the viewer's perception of the ocean as a pristine, undeveloped viewshed and could impact the value they place on this view. However, for some viewers in this highly developed setting, the WTGs could be a significant draw and subject of interest. Given the complexity of development along this section of coast, some viewers may not see the baseline condition of the ocean as pristine or undeveloped. For most casino guests, the primary attractions occur indoors where views of the greater Atlantic City environment are not possible, and they may not even venture out to the Sky Garden. Additionally, the visual simulation provides a view that is heavily backlit by the rising sun, representing the highest contrast conditions. Once the sun is higher in the sky, the WTGs are likely to become lighter grey or white in color which would minimize their color contrast with horizon.

At nighttime, the visual simulation from the Ocean Casino Sky Deck received a VTL of 5, suggesting it could become the major focus of viewer attention and contrast with the character of the existing seascape/ocean view. For nighttime viewers, it is important to note the context of the existing nighttime view, which is very bright and heavily modified by lights from surrounding development. As such, it is likely that viewers and users of this space will place less value on the nighttime ocean view as they are unlikely to expect dark skies in this highly developed casino setting. However, a small portion of viewers may place a higher value on the contrast between the dazzling shoreline and the dark ocean horizon. In these cases, the WTG AWOLs would change the viewer's perception of the night sky and could give the sense of a heavily modified ocean view. Additionally, if an Aircraft Detection Lighting System (ADLS) is implemented (See Section 3.3), nighttime visual impacts associated with the AWOLs would be essentially eliminated from this view and only a portion of the navigation lights would be visible on clear nights. Given the proximity of these lights to the ocean surface, it is anticipated that the navigation lights would result in minimal visual prominence but could still attract viewer attention from this elevated view.

Atlantic City Convention Center NHL (AC02)

Viewers along the beach at the Atlantic City Convention Center are engaged in sunbathing, socializing, swimming, wading, and walking. The beach at this location often hosts very large crowds of people engaged in a multitude of activities. For the majority of users, the ocean is an integral part of their experience. Beyond the shoreline, the adjacent boardwalk hosts many activities and presents an overwhelming degree of sensory stimuli, including billboards, large digital screens, music, and a wide array of human activity and

architectural styles. This area of the Atlantic City character area is accepted as a heavily modified seascape and people come to the location to take advantage of its multitude of commercial and social offerings. Throughout the height of the summer season large numbers of tourists, vacationers, and residents take advantage of the beach and nearby shops, restaurants, and bars along the boardwalk. Sixty five percent of visitors who come to Atlantic City come with the express purpose of gambling (27%) or vacationing (38%) and stay for two days or less. Eighty one percent of these visitors frequent the boardwalk near this KOP (Posner, 2013). As such, it is anticipated that this view would be experienced by a large number of visitors during the summer season. In most cases, these viewers accept that this is not a natural or serene landscape and intensive development is a part of the draw and viewer experience. However, for some, the juxtaposition of the largely undeveloped ocean and the highly developed adjacent land uses may contribute to their visual experience.

The WTGs, as viewed at a distance of 11.4 miles from this KOP, dominate the ocean view as indicated by a VTL score of 6. However, the Projects are not completely out of character with the shoreline development, which in this location extends out into the ocean via a large multistory pier, truncating the available ocean horizon and screening a portion of the Projects. At this time of day, during a holiday weekend, the beach would be at its most crowded. Despite this, the presence of the Projects would likely draw viewer attention and may be seen as an extension of the shoreline development by some, and a visual disruption of the horizon by others. The motion of the rotors would likely draw viewer attention despite the intensely developed shoreline. However, the density of WTGs would be significantly reduced during most summer days due to atmospheric perspective. In fact, in 2019 (model year) the availability of views as presented in the visual simulation would only occur over approximately 1.6% of the month of July. Two other conditions are also presented in Attachment E. These simulations illustrate the appearance of the WTGs when visibility is limited to within a distance of 18 and 20 miles. These conditions occurred during 13% and 12% of the month of July, respectively. While the nearest WTGs are still visible on the horizon, under these conditions, the visual clutter associated with stacking and massing is absent, making the Projects appear significantly less dominant.

Lucy the Margate Elephant National Historic Landmark (MC02)

Viewers at this attraction will primarily include tourists and visitors to Atlantic City and Margate City. This famous attraction brings up to 35,000 visitors per year for guided tours, and over 100,000 visit the site annually. The focus of these tours is mainly centered on the interior design elements within the elephant, but the tour typically ends on the howdah, or the uppermost viewing platform. The view from this platform provides an elevated vantage point that allows the viewer to see a relatively narrow enclosed view of the ocean. A view to the ocean is not available from ground level due to closely situated buildings along the street. Viewers tend to take in a brief view, take a photograph, and tour guides typically offer to take group photographs with the ocean as the backdrop. The duration of the view is relatively short, but the frequency may be considered high based on the number of visitors. Generally, visitors to this attraction are focused on the fact that they are inside this massive architectural depiction of an elephant and less concerned about the narrow ocean view.

Rating panel results indicate that the WTGs would result in a VTL of 5 from this location suggesting that they would be a significant draw of viewer attention and would contrast with line, form, color, and texture of features present in the existing view. Given the nature of viewer activity and the composition of the existing view, it is unlikely that the WTGs would result in any diminishment of enjoyment of this resource. However, on clear days there would likely be a change in the perception of an undeveloped ocean horizon.

This is somewhat accentuated by the narrow field of view, flanked on both sides by tall buildings. As mentioned previously, the majority of activities occur inside the elephant where views of the ocean are restricted to small windows representing the eyes of the elephant. However, as illustrated in the video simulation from Huntington Park Margate City (MC03), viewers have the opportunity to experience views with less visual clutter and development. From these locations, the Projects are expected to have a greater impact on users, similar to those described in BHB01.

Tuckahoe WMA (EMC01)

Tuckahoe WMA represent tourists and residents that come to this location while on holiday in the region or as a regular walking and wildlife viewing spot. This view represents those vast, undeveloped inland areas specifically designated as wildlife conservation and recreation land. The primary views are typically highly variable and probably change based on the presence of wildlife or the availability of views of the highly developed barrier island. At a distance of 25.7 miles and due to the fact that the WTGs are partially obscured by vegetation and development, the rating panel members assigned this view a VTL 1 which suggests that the Projects are at the extreme limit of visibility. Viewers, if they notice the WTGs from this location will not likely be affected by the Projects due to the high degree of screening and viewing distance. Atmospheric perspective is also likely to result in even less visibility, resulting in complete obscurity during the majority of summer days.

Gillian's Wonderland Pier (OC04)

Viewers at Gillian's Wonderland Pier will include tourists and vacationers, as well as residents. Typical of a commercial waterfront, this area has a beach separated by recently restored sand dunes, a boardwalk, and commercial storefronts, restaurants, and amusement parks. As such, users will be engaged in a wide variety of activities. Some of these activities such as sunbathing, swimming, and fishing have distinct connections to the ocean which enhances or is essential to the viewer's experience. Activities that take place on the boardwalk and nearby amusement parks are less dependent on the presence of the ocean, but it is still a significant draw to this area. Users will be engaged in focused activities such as shopping, eating, or riding roller coasters which are the strong focus of their attention and leaves little opportunity for viewing the ocean. It is likely that sound and smell from the ocean contribute to their experience while engaged in these activities but is not central to user enjoyment. The users at Gillian's Wonderland recognize that this environment is a heavily manipulated seascape and accept that it could not be mistaken for a pristine or serene setting. However, when users are not engaged in amusement park activities and are standing at the water's edge and looking out to the ocean horizon, the scene can feel more peaceful and undeveloped. For users that engage in concentrated viewing, the ocean may be the most important component of the viewer's experience.

The rating panel scores indicated a VTL of 5 from this KOP, which is approximately 17.2 miles from the nearest WTG. As such, during very clear conditions, the WTGs could be the major focus of attention for viewers concentrating on the ocean view and would contrast with the line, form, color, and of the ocean horizon in the existing view. It is important to note that the waves present in the photosimulation are particularly large and a calmer ocean could reveal more of the Projects. However, the visibility and perceived density of WTGs would be significantly reduced during most summer days due to atmospheric perspective. The 2019 meteorological data suggests that the availability of views to that presented in the visual simulation would only occur over approximately 4.6% of the month of September. Two other conditions are also presented in Attachment E and these simulations illustrate the appearance of the WTGs when visibility is limited to within distances 18 and 20 miles. These conditions occurred during 31% and 27% of

the month of September, respectively. Simulations under these conditions illustrate that all but the closest WTGs are completely obscured from view, and even the visible portions of the Projects are difficult to perceive on the horizon. While visible, it is not anticipated that the WTGs will result in any significant effects on viewer enjoyment of Gillian's Wonderland Pier.

Corson's Inlet State Park (OC01)

Viewers at Corson's Inlet State Park are most likely to include residents and tourists and particularly those that occupy the abundance of beachfront rental homes north of the park. This state park provides minimal parking for users, so it is likely that many people access the park on foot. Viewers will be engaged in typical beach activities primarily including sunbathing or fishing. In both instances, the primary view is likely to be directly east over the water the Project would occupy a small portion of that primary view. During the very clear conditions presented in the photosimulation, the rating panel scores resulted in a VTL 4 which suggests that the WTGs will be obvious to viewers and sufficient in scale to compete with the undeveloped seascape horizon, but not to the degree that it occupies a major portion of the primary view. At a distance of 21.7 miles, the movement of the WTG blades will likely draw viewer attention on clear days. However, during the summer months when most viewer will be affected by the Projects, visibility of the nearest WTGs will be infrequent. When the nearest WTGs are visible, views are not likely to include the entire array (see Section 3.2.3). Given the viewer activity, orientation, and sensitivity at this KOP, during times of turbine visibility, it is possible that the presence of the Projects may affect the viewers perception of the undeveloped ocean horizon due to the presence the man-made elements. For viewers involved in active recreation, the presence of the WTGs is unlikely

Townsend's Inlet Bridge (SIC01)

The Townsend Inlet Bridge is the only direct route to and from Sea Isle Inlet and Avalon, New Jersey. In the summertime recreationalists walk, run, and bike over the bridge from parks on either side. Additionally, the bridge is crossed by over 1,000 cars per day in the offseason and approximately 7,800 vehicles during the summer season (NJDOT, 2018). Drivers on this bridge are likely to be focused on the road and will not have the opportunity for extended ocean viewing. In the height of the summer season, it is possible that traffic may slow or stop allowing for short duration observations of the ocean horizon. Similarly, bikers will be concentrating on negotiating traffic. Although their travel speed is significantly lower than vehicular traffic and allows for some degree of detailed observation, bikers and drivers using the bridge will need to keep their focus on the road and other vehicles. Walkers and runners have greater opportunities to stop and take in views from the two observation platforms located on opposite sides of the bridge. These users are likely to be the most sensitive to changes in the landscape, seascape, and ocean. However, this iconic bridge serves as a gateway between two barrier islands, so the presence of the ocean as a background feature is an important component of any method of travel.

With the Projects in place, the WTGs resulted in a VTL of 5 from this location. At a distance of 27.4 miles, this elevated perspective combined with the morning sun, results in WTG contrast with the line, form, color, and texture of the ocean surface due to the high contrast lighting conditions. Under the conditions illustrated in the photosimulation, the WTGs will likely be recognized by most users, regardless of their mode of transportation. However, the ocean horizon is interrupted on both sides of the inlet by multistory buildings and human development. The WTGs may draw viewer attention due to the rotor movement, but the entire view is animated by human activity in the foreground, which is much more likely to attract and

hold viewer attention. Due to the abundance of vehicular traffic, the viewshed would not be considered serene or undeveloped, but the WTGs could add visual clutter in a place where it did not previously exist. Under exceptionally clear conditions, the presence of the WTGs could detract from the viewer's experience which was a previously undeveloped ocean horizon. However, under more typical weather conditions atmospheric perspective is likely to drastically minimize the visibility of the WTGs at this distance. During typical summer viewing conditions, it is likely the drivers on the bridge would not see the WTGs and stationery or slow-moving observers would likely only perceive a few faint WTGs on the horizon. The reduction in stacking or layering of visible WTGs under these conditions would likely minimize their visual prominence and the impact to viewers would be minimal. This is supported by the typical conditions simulations produced from Gillian's Wonderland Amusement Park (OC04), which indicated minimal visibility of the WTGs and OSSs during typical atmospheric conditions. Since the Townsend Inlet Bridge is just over 10 miles greater in distance from the Projects than OC04, it is anticipated that visibility under typical conditions would conceal an even greater portion of the Projects if not completely obscuring them from view.

Cape May Point State Park (LT02)

Viewers at Cape May Lighthouse mostly consist of tourists and vacationers whose numbers may exceed 100,000 per year. Most visitors climb to the viewing platform of the lighthouse to take in elevated views of the ocean extending across 270 degrees of the horizon. Viewers specifically climb this lighthouse to see the seascape and landscape from a rare, elevated perspective. The ocean and views to the ocean horizon are integral to the viewer experience due to the inherent function of lighthouses and the unique view it provides.

Rating panel results indicated a VTL of 2 from this KOP, suggesting that the WTGs are very small and faint, but may be detected by scanning the horizon. At a distance of 47 miles, this degree of visibility would be extremely rare and atmospheric perspective is likely to completely eliminate WTG visibility, over the majority of the year. As such, it is unlikely that the Projects will result in any impacts to the viewers experience from this resource.

3.2.2 Character Area Visibility

As illustrated in Table 3.2-2, impacts to character areas will be most significant in those portions that occur within the ZVI and the 0-10 mile zone. Notable character areas with significant areas of potential project visibility include the Ocean, Undeveloped Beach, Residential Beachfront, Salt Marsh, Commercial Beachfront, Atlantic City, and Undeveloped Bay. These areas of potential visibility within the various distance zones are described in greater detail below.

Due to the fact that the Projects are being proposed within the Ocean character area and there is a distinct lack of screening features on the water 100% of its area within 30 miles will have views of the WTGs and OSSs. While the Ocean character area within these distance zones is currently pristine and undeveloped, views from within it may contain a heavily manipulated and developed shoreline in some directions. On the other hand, some views bring a sense of vast, openness that would be altered by the presence of the WTGs and OSSs when viewing the ocean from within or beyond the WTA (cruise boats, offshore fisheries, and freight vessels) or from nearshore areas (recreational boaters, jet skiers, and kayakers). Portions of the Ocean character area extending beyond 30 miles, occur outside of the ZVI (3.7%) and would not have visibility of the Projects. The majority of these areas occur near the inlet to Delaware Bay and to the east of the Projects where curvature of the earth eliminates visibility of the WTGs.

Within 10 miles of the Projects, 94% of the Salt Marsh character area could have views of the proposed WTGs and OSSs. This constitutes multiple areas covering a total of approximately 1,087 acres and includes

the large salt marshes in Galloway Township and Brigantine. In most instances, views from these areas are visually disconnected from the ocean by the presence of the barrier islands. From 10-20 miles, there is a considerably larger portion (41,000 acres) of the Salt Marsh character area within the ZVI. The KOP from the Bay Boulevard Rutgers Field Station (LEHT02) provides an example of potential visibility of the Projects from within this character area. This KOP represents one of the most open, unobstructed views from within this character area and the Projects resulted in a VTL 6, suggesting that the presence of the WTGs and OSS could, at times, result in a significant change to the horizon when viewed from within the Salt Marsh character area. Visibility begins to drop significantly in the 20-30 mile zone due to screening provided by the barrier islands to the northwest and southwest of the Projects. This distance range is illustrated in the KOP from Tuckahoe WMA (EMC01) which is 25.7 miles from the Projects and resulted in the VTL 1. In this zone 25,000 acres or 54.6% of the Salt Marsh occurs within the ZVI. Beyond 30 miles, this visibility drops to 4,700 acres and 11.1%.

Similar to the Salt Marsh character area, the Undeveloped Bay character area also has visibility of the Projects from within the 10-mile zone. In this case, 570 acres occurs within the ZVI constituting approximately 98.6% of the Undeveloped Bay within 10 miles. While portions of the bays occurring behind the barrier islands have direct connections to the ocean, the majority of this zone is distinct from the ocean and rarely includes ocean views. However, the turbines extend well above the barrier islands and could become a highly visible component of the seascape during clear conditions. Within 10-20 miles, the portion of Undeveloped Bay within the ZVI drops to 90.8% but makes up a vast 53,000 acres. Lack of visibility in some areas is likely the result of considerable screening provided by foreground vegetation and structures on the barrier islands and adjacent to the bays. In these areas, when views of the Projects are available, portions of the WTA will be screened by these features resulting in a reduced visibility and visual impact. Within 20-30 miles the area of potential visibility is reduced to 25,000 acres and 74.0% and 21,000 acres and 50.8% beyond 30 miles.

The ZVI contains 510 acres or 77.9% of the Undeveloped Beach character area within 10 miles of the Projects. As illustrated in the photosimulations from North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02), Corson's Inlet State Park (OC01), and Edwin B. Forsythe NWR (LBT04), this character area contains some of the closest land-based viewing opportunities of the Projects. The ocean is a significant contributor to the visual character and sense of place of this character area and the presence of the WTGs and OSSs changes the undeveloped character of the ocean horizon by adding large, manmade infrastructure which would be visible from shore during most clear days and some partially obscured days. Within 10-20 miles, the portion of Undeveloped Beach within the ZVI is 73.1% made up of 527 acres. Within 20-30 miles this number drops to 495 acres and 52.7% acres and then increases again to 1,062 acres and 38.6% beyond 30 miles, at which point the Projects are expected to have less influence on visual character due to the visibility diminishing effects of distance, scale, and atmospheric perspective.

One hundred and twenty four acres of land area or 87.4% of the Residential Beachfront character area occur within the ZVI within 10 miles of the Projects. The ocean is a significant contributor to the visual character and sense of place associated with the Residential Beachfront character area. Homes were placed here for the purpose of the ocean horizon by adding large, manmade infrastructure, a portion of which would be visible from shore on clear days. This change to the Ocean character area. The majority of these properties within 10 miles of the Projects will experience this change in character area. The majority of these properties within 10 miles of the Projects will experience this change in character during clear viewing conditions. Considering distances from 10 to 20 miles, the area of potential visibility increases to 1,810 acres which makes up 80.6% of Residential Beachfront areas. KOPs from Ship Bottom Borough (SBB01) and three views from Beach Haven Borough (BHB01-03) illustrate typical views from within this distance range and each resulted in potential significant visual impacts resulting from the Projects during optimal viewing conditions. Between 20 and 30 miles, 1,481 acres or 18.9% of the Residential Beachfront areas are indicated as having potential visibility of the Projects. The visual impacts within this distance range are expected to be significant during high-

contrast lighting conditions and clear weather. Beyond 30 miles, 60.8% or 609 acres occur within the ZVI. Within this distance range, the photosimulations generally support the conclusion that the Projects will result in minimal impact to the Residential Beachfront Character Area. This is supported by KOPs from Seaside Beach Park (SPB01), and Cape May Point State Park (LT02).

Visibility from within the Commercial Beachfront character area includes a portion of beachfront in Atlantic City and Ocean City between 10-20 miles, and Wildwood beyond 30 miles. As such, no Commercial Beachfront exists between 0-10 miles and 20-30 miles. Approximately 307 acres or 89.3% of the Atlantic City and Ocean City Commercial Beachfront could have some degree of visibility of the Projects from 10-20 miles distant. This condition is represented in the photosimulation from Atlantic City (AC02) and Ocean City (OC04) in which the impacts were considered significant during clear viewing conditions. This suggests that the Projects have the potential to alter the character of the Commercial Beachfront. However, this character area is typically defined by features that have already drastically altered the seascape environment and are intentionally situated on the shoreline for the purposes of attracting crowds for the purpose of sustaining commercial enterprises. Given the degree of seascape alteration already present, it is not anticipated that the Projects will result in a loss of the sense of place or alteration of character defining features within these areas. Beyond 30 miles Commercial Beachfront visibility occurs in the City of Wildwood. In this case approximately 298 acres or 55.5% of the beachfront may have visibility of the Projects. However, in this distance zone the potential impacts are expected to be negligible to minimal during the majority of lighting and visibility conditions anticipated.

Visibility from the Atlantic City character areas occurs within the 10-20 mile zone and includes 6.9 percent or 138 acres. This area of visibility is generally limited to the beachfront and boardwalk and is illustrated in KOPs from Ocean Casino Resort – Sky Garden (AC04). Atlantic City is a distinct character area in that just beyond the Oceanfront Commercial character area, the area is heavily developed and in areas this development spills out into the ocean for hundreds of feet. This seascape is unlike others within the VSA, and its sense of place is characterized by large, imposing buildings, digital signs in constant motion, and large restaurants. While the Ocean and Commercial Beachfront are important adjacent character areas to viewers, the presence of the WTGs and OSSs does little to alter the character within the thick of Atlantic City. The presence of built elements on the ocean is not without precedent here and the effects produced by additional development would not detract from this area's sense of place.

In addition to the seascape character areas described above, some landscape character areas also had notable visibility of the Projects from inland locations. For example, 68 acres or 24.8% of the Inland Residential character area within 10 miles of the Projects could have visibility of the WTGs and OSSs. This area is mainly concentrated in Brigantine where narrow bands of visibility extend inland along residential streets that are aligned with some portions of the Projects. However, it is anticipated that these views will not include the ocean and would likely only include a portion of the Projects due to tightly framed views constrained by dense residential development. Given the degree of competing foreground development and relatively small portions of the Projects that would be visible, it is not anticipated that the Projects would result in a significant change to the character of the Inland Residential character area. From 10 to 20 miles, the area of potential visibility increases to 492 acres which only consists of 2.3% of Inland Residential areas would have visibility of the Projects. This is likely due to distance and the screening effects of shoreline topography and development. Beyond 30 miles, visibility of the Projects from Inland Residential areas diminishes to less than 0.1%.

The Industrial character area typically contains areas of undeveloped space in the form of parking areas, landfills, and airport runways. These areas are generally surrounded by areas of intensive land use or are in locations that lack significant visual character. Although minimal visibility does occur in this character area, the Projects will not change the visual environment. Within 0-10 miles, there are no industrial areas of

significance. Within 10-20 miles the ZVI occurs within 141 acres or 6%, within 20-30 miles approximately 1,351 acres or 17% occur within the ZVI, and beyond 30 miles, 165 acres or 1.2% of the industrial character area occurs within the ZVI.

There are no Dredged Lagoon character areas within 0-10 miles of the Project. However, between 10-20 miles 182 acres (8.6%) occur within the ZVI. Between 20-30 miles 53 acres (2.2%) occur within the ZVI, and beyond 30 miles, 64 acres (1.4%) occur within the ZVI. The KOP from Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at the Woodmansee Estate (LAT01) provides a view from 32 miles distant. This view resulted in a VTL 4, which suggests that the Projects could be of sufficient scale to contrast with other landscape features in the view. However, given the proportional visibility occurring within this character area, the Projects are unlikely to significantly alter the visual environment associated with this character area. More likely, visibility of the Projects will occur in areas along the boundaries of the densely situated homes and views from within will not have the same opportunities for visibility of the Projects.

Bayfront residential areas have a small area of ZVI occurring between the 0-10 mile range. Four acres or 57% occur within the ZVI and this primarily occurs on the bay side of Brigantine and Chelsea Heights west of Atlantic City. From 10-20 miles, 84 acres (11.7%) occur in the ZVI, from 20-30 miles, 25 acres (4%) occur in the ZVI, and beyond 30 miles 16 acres (2%) of this character area occur within the ZVI. In these area the views toward the Project will be sporadic and typically framed by intensely developed land. The ocean is typically not visible from these areas and the main character defining features are the views over the bays, which are typically looking away from the Projects. Generally, the Projects are not anticipated to significantly alter the character of the Bayfront Residential areas.

The Limited Access Highway character area has occasional views of the Projects while winding through portions of salt marsh and inland bays as they funnel into Atlantic City and the outer beaches. No visibility occurs within 10 miles, but from 10-20 miles 130 acres (12.1%) occur in the ZVI. This drops to 81 acres (3.1%) between 20-30 miles and 7 acres (0.3%) beyond 30 miles. The highway character area is highly variable based on the adjacent character areas through which it runs which can result in highly variable scenic quality and defining features. However, visibility of the Projects from this resource is likely to also include areas of intensive development. As such, it is unlikely that the Project will detract significantly from the features that characterize the Limited Access Highway character area. In some cases, the Projects my even contribute to the views by adding an element of interest juxtaposed with the shoreline development.

With 10 miles of the Projects, one acre (58.1%) of the recreation character area occurs within the ZVI. This includes several parks that occur near Brigantine and Atlantic City. These parks are typically located inland from the shoreline and visibility is generally in the form of narrow bands of viewshed running up the streets adjacent to the park. These areas are unlikely to experience significant changes in character resulting from the Projects. Within 10-20 miles 197 acres (11.1%) of recreation lands occur within the ZVI and from 20-30 miles, 133 acres (2.8%). The view from Barnegat Lighthouse (BLB02) provides an elevated example of visibility from within this character area. At 27 miles, this view received a VTL 2 during overcast conditions which suggests that the Projects could be missed by casual observers. However, during clearer conditions, it is possible that this view could reach a VTL 4. Given the sensitivity associated with many recreation areas situated on the coast, the ocean can be an important character defining feature. Because the ocean is typically seen as pristine and free of development, the Projects could detract from the sense of place at some of these resources. However, as discussed above, the Projects would be visible from a proportionally low number of these resources. Therefore, it is unlikely that the recreation character area will be adversely impacted by the Projects, given the relatively low frequency of visibility.

Inland Open Water character areas do not occur within 10 miles of the Projects. Between 10 and 20 miles 34 acres or 3.8% of the character area may be affected. This increases to 413 acres (9.8%) between 20-30 miles and less than one acre beyond 30 miles. Inland open water is typically associated with recreation

lands, river basins, and less frequently, ponds and lakes. They are often features that contribute to scenic quality of the surrounding character areas when visible. However, the ocean is rarely a significant feature of these views, if visible at all. Often times, these features themselves are the character defining feature and therefore the focus of the view. Because they all occur inland of the seascape, there is a high likelihood that shoreline development will be a significant part of any outward views and therefore, the Projects are unlikely to significantly detract from these resources.

Many of the other inland landscape character areas contained minimal areas of potential visibility of the Projects. Considering the Agriculture character area, none occurs between 0-10 miles. The zones from 10 to 45.1 miles contained only 20 acres of sporadic visibility constitutes less than 0.03% of the land areas that make up this character area. Given that these areas are so far inland, it is likely that any visibility of the Projects will affect the character of agricultural areas. Similarly, Commercial Strip Development, Town/Village Center, and Forested Areas have disproportionally low occurrences in the ZVI. As such these areas will not be affected by the Projects. When visible, the Projects will be viewed amongst foreground features that will be substantially more dominant than the WTGs.

Table 3.2-2 Character Area Visibility by Distance Zone

	0-10 Miles		10-20 Miles		20-30 Miles		Greater Than 30 Miles	
Character Area (CA)	Total CA Area (Acres)	Area of ZVI within CA (Acres and % of CA)	Total CA Area (Acres)	Area of ZVI within CA (Acres and % of CA)	Total CA Area (Acres)	Area of ZVI within CA (Acres and % of CA)	Total CA Area (Acres)	Area of ZVI within CA (Acres and % of CA)
Open Water/Ocean	612,513	612,513 (100%)	745,343	745,326 (100%)	940,033	940,033 (100%)	1,963,100	1,891,310 (96.3%)
Undeveloped Bay	577	569 (98.6%)	58,827	53,418 (90.8%)	33,619	24,892 (74.0%)	40,826	20,745 (50.8%)
Residential Beachfront	142	124 (87.4%)	2,244	1,810 (80.6%)	1,876	1,481 (78.9%)	1,000	609 (60.8%)
Salt Marsh	1,157	1,087 (94.0%)	49,075	41,271 (84.1%)	45,081	24,634 (54.6%)	42,116	4,669 (11.1%)
Commercial Beachfront	-	-	344	307 (89.3%)	-	_	538	298 (55.5%)
Undeveloped Beach	656	510 (77.9%)	721	527 (73.1%)	939	495 (52.7%)	2,750	1,062 (38.6%)
Atlantic City	-	-	2,012	138 (6.9%)	-	-	-	-
Industrial	-	-	2,338	141 (6.0%)	8,006	1,351 (16.9%)	13,859	165 (1.2%)
Bayfront Residential	8	4 (57.0%)	717	84 (11.7%)	610	25 (4.0%)	772	16 (2.0%)
Dredged Lagoon	-	-	2,116	182 (8.6%)	2,428	53 (2.2%)	4,637	64 (1.4%)
Limited Access Highway	-	-	1,076	130 (12.1%)	2,653	81 (3.1%)	2,387	7 (0.3%)
Recreation	3	1 (58.1%)	1,782	197 (11.1%)	4,757	133 (2.8%)	6,364	76 (1.2%)

	0-10 Miles		10-20 Miles		20-30 Miles		Greater Than 30 Miles	
Character Area (CA)	Total CA Area (Acres)	Area of ZVI within CA (Acres and % of CA)	Total CA Area (Acres)	Area of ZVI within CA (Acres and % of CA)	Total CA Area (Acres)	Area of ZVI within CA (Acres and % of CA)	Total CA Area (Acres)	Area of ZVI within CA (Acres and % of CA)
Inland Open Water	-	-	903	34 (3.8%)	4,229	413 (9.8%)	11,901	<1 (<0.1%)
Commercial Strip Development	12	4 (31.6%)	3,766	208 (5.5%)	3,931	39 (1.0%)	11,181	33 (0.3%)
Inland Residential	273	68 (24.8%)	21,258	492 (2.3%)	32,232	114 (0.4%)	89,457	24 (<0.1%)
Town/Village Center	10	3 (31.1%)	131	1 (0.8%)	445	1 (0.1%)	1,083	<1 (<0.1%)
Forest	30	3 (9.0%)	22,908	185 (0.8%)	226,222	996 (0.4%)	565,608	137 (<0.1%)
Agriculture	-	-	435	2 (0.4%)	10,007	16 (0.2%)	60,116	2 (0%)

3.2.3 Other Factors Affecting Visibility and Visual Impact

As discussed in Section 3.2.1, the Projects could result in appreciable visual impacts to several onshore visual resources due to scale contrast, spatial dominance, and compatibility with existing elements in the landscape/seascape. However, it is important to note that most of the visual simulations were photographed during exceptionally clear conditions and in many instances were also backlit by the sun, making the WTGs appear dark against a light, cloudless horizon. While the simulations generally illustrate minimal atmospheric haze and screening, actual visibility of the Projects will be limited by several other factors not specifically illustrated in the visual simulations evaluated in this VIA. As mentioned previously, these include weather conditions, waves on the ocean surface, humidity, and air pollution.

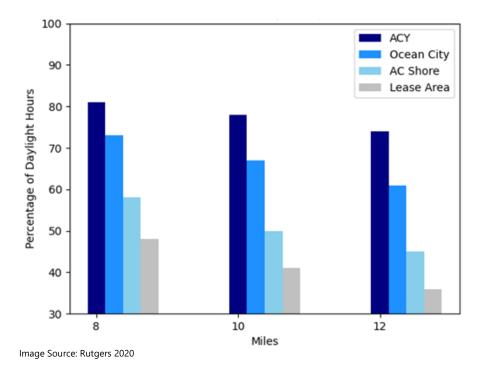
A study completed by the Rutgers School of Environmental and Biological Sciences for the Atlantic Shores Wind Project titled, *Initial Visibility Modeling Study for Offshore Wind for New Jersey's Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project* (Attachment H) provides relevant data regarding offshore visibility 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 the VIA presents worst-case visibility conditions in which the entirety of both Projects could be visible when viewed from significant distances. While it is very important to illustrate the greatest potential visibility and visual

prominence to understand greatest potential visual impacts associated with the PDE, the frequency of these conditions is a relevant and mitigating consideration. As shown in Inset 3.2-3, the average frequency of visibility to 10 miles could occur during as little as 41% of daylight hours. As described in Section 2.3.1 and 3.2.1, only one of the visual simulations, and a very small portion of the VSA and ZVI occurs within 10 miles of the Projects. 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.

As an example, from the closest KOP included in the visual simulations (and the closest onshore location within New Jersey) the nearest WTG is approximately 8.8 miles (14 km) offshore, but the most distant WTG is located approximately 24 miles (39 km) from the KOP. Based on the results of the Rutgers meteorological study, the first row of WTGs would be visible from this KOP over approximately 50% of the year, the first two rows would be visible over approximately 40% of the year, and portions of the nearest four rows could be visible during approximately 25% of the year during daylight hours (see Inset 3.2-3). Under these weather conditions it would likely be difficult to discern WTGs beyond the initial four rows which would substantially decrease the perceived scale contrast, horizon occupation, and overall density of WTGs. The mitigating effects of atmospheric perspective could serve to reduce the potential visual impacts associated with the Projects during significant portions of the year, and during these low visibility periods, would likely eliminate visibility of the Projects entirely from most shoreline locations within the ZVI.

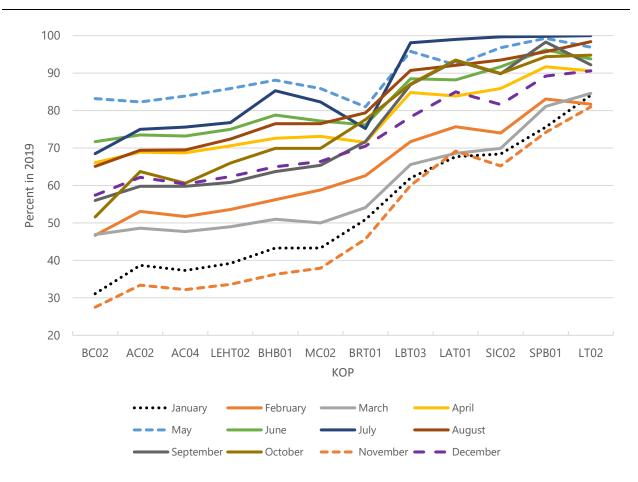


Inset 3.2-3 FSL Visibility Distance/Frequency Comparison of Onshore and Offshore Receptors

Considering the mitigating factors associated with atmospheric perspective, Atlantic Shores intends to supplement this VIA with visual simulations illustrating variable conditions and a detailed meteorological analysis to predict the frequency of each visibility condition. While the VIA and simulations currently

illustrate and analyze the maximum range of potential visual impact throughout the ZVI, the supplement to this analysis will investigate more likely viewer experience and more typical frequency of Project visibility.

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 from many of the KOPs, atmospheric perspective will have a significant effect on visibility of the Projects from each of the KOPs. The visibility data for 13 of the 22 KOPs was compiled for each of the 12 months in 2019 and 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 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. Monthly Project obscuration from each KOP is presented below in Inset 3.2-4. 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 exceptionally 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).



Inset 3.2-4 Percentage of Time the Projects Were Obscured by Atmospheric Perspective From KOPs

This data suggests that the photosimulations and resulting visual impact determinations presented in this VIA provide a very conservative assessment. Field photography specifically targeted high visibility conditions over the water and multiple field photography attempts (during which high visibility and fair weather was predicted) resulted in unsuitable conditions for the photographing a conservative case. In reality, the duration and frequency of Project visibility is expected to be minimal and therefore the visual impacts associated with the Project's should be tempered in anticipation of the mitigating effects of atmospheric perspective. It should be noted that the data collected in 2019 was compared to a 10-year data set to determine if the condition present in 2019 are representative of meteorological norms for the region. This dataset revealed that in fact, 2019 is representative of typical expected weather patterns and is reasonably reliable as a predictor of future conditions in terms of visibility frequency. Additionally, this data is drawn from a ground level visibility measurement device and extremely localized events such as fog may only apply to receptors viewing the water from ground level. The data may not be representative of visibility elevated positions during these events.

3.3 General Mitigation

As currently proposed, the Project introduces a large scale, renewable energy generating development to a largely undeveloped seascape. Even though portions of the shoreline and inland areas within the VSA are highly developed or disturbed, according to the evaluation conducted as part of this study, the Project has the potential to result in adverse visual impacts to some onshore resources occurring within the ZVI. However, the Project has incorporated several mitigation measures which effectively reduce the potential visual impacts to the greatest extent practicable given the nature of the technology and the geographic areas deemed suitable for offshore wind energy development. The mitigation measures incorporated into the Project design include the following:

- The Project is located in a designated offshore wind developed area that has been identified by BOEM as suitable for development.
- WTGs will have uniform design, rotation speed, height, and rotor diameter, thereby mitigating visual clutter. 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.
- Atlantic Shores will use ADLS (or a similar system) to limit visual impact pursuant to approval by the FAA and commercial and technical feasibility at the time of FDR/FIR approval.

An analysis was completed by Capitol Airspace titled, *Aircraft Detection Lighting System (ADLS) Efficacy Analysis* to determine the likely activation time of the FAA light if ADLS is implemented. This study reviewed information included in the FAA National Offload Program (NOP), which indicates the location of aircraft based on existing radar systems throughout the country. The NOP data were collected and analyzed to determine when and for how long aircraft traverse the Project airspace during a given year, requiring the aviation obstruction lights to be activated (Capitol Airspace, 2021). The results of this analysis are presented in Table 3.3-1, below.

As illustrated in Table 3.3-1, based on past flight data, the AOWL would be activated for a total of approximately 10.9 hours over a 1-year period. The maximum monthly activation time would occur in November when past flight data suggest activation times would increase to approximately 2 hours and 45 minutes over the entire month. April, May, June, August, and September had the lowest activation frequency with an average activation time of 21 minutes per month. Considering the low frequency of light activation, nighttime visual impacts associated with the aviation obstruction lights would become intermittent and minor.

Month	Nighttime Observed (HHH:MM:SS)	Light System Activated Duration (HH:MM:SS)
January	479:05:44	01:08:24 (0.24%)
February	405:38:51	01:26:57 (0.36%)
March	410:56:29	01:01:29 (0.25%)
April	359:01:19	00:23:44 (0.11%)
May	337:05:53	00:20:34 (0.10%)
June	309:35:09	00:22:24 (0.12%)
July	328:20:35	01:07:35 (0.34%)
August	357:52:21	00:22:54 (0.11%)
September	383:14:51	00:19:04 (0.08%)
October	435:42:32	00:40:48 (0.16%)
November	455:22:55	02:45:37 (0.61%)
December	488:44:19	00:51:46 (0.18%)
TOTAL	4750:40:58	10:51:16 (0.23%)

Table 3.3-1 Typical Monthly Duration of AOL Activation

Table Source: Capitol Airspace, 2021

Additional mitigation measures were also considered. While some of these mitigation considerations could serve to incrementally reduce potential visual impacts associated with the Project, some mitigation options may not be feasible due to regulatory requirements. The feasibility and possible benefits of such measures are described below:

Relocation: Project site and/or individual turbine relocation is not under consideration. The Project is already located offshore in water depths suitable for offshore wind energy development, reflecting the substantial effort that has been expended in identifying suitable wind energy areas on the OCS. It is unlikely that changes to the orientation or arrangement of the turbines could reduce visual impact by eliminating the perception of stacked turbines on the horizon, as this perception will vary from viewpoint to viewpoint within the ZVI. Substantially reducing the perception of WTG stacking would likely require a significant reduction in developable area. It is possible that a reduction in the total number of WTGs could result in a reduction of visual impacts from some of the closest KOPs, but not without adversely affecting the generating capacity of the Project.

Camouflage: Alternate color selection or attempts at camouflaging the WTGs are not effective or feasible in mitigating visual impacts of offshore wind turbines. Under most conditions, the white color of the WTGs generally minimizes contrast with the sky and the yellow foundation is barely perceivable or not visible due to screening provided by atmospheric perspective and/or curvature of the earth. This is demonstrated by simulations prepared under a variety of sky conditions and distances from the Project. Additionally, the white color of the WTGs is necessary to comply with FAA guidance and avoid daytime lighting.

Scale: While a reduction in turbine height could lessen scale contrast, this reduction would have to be considerable before it would be perceived from shoreline viewpoints. In addition, the line, form, and texture of shorter turbines (which contribute to their contrast with the existing seascape) would remain essentially the same, and more WTGs would be required to maintain the Project's generating capacity.

4.0 CONCLUSIONS

An important consideration in visual impact assessment is to avoid the assumption that project visibility automatically equates to an adverse visual impact. The degree of project visibility will vary greatly depending on the distance of the viewer from the project; meteorological conditions; degree of screening from structures, vegetation, and curvature of the earth; visual acuity of the viewer; and the ability of the viewer to recognize the WTGs. Projects that are located offshore, relatively far from the viewing public may go completely unrecognized, due to the fact that their visibility is obscured by atmospheric perspective, and if visible at great distances, are perceived as secondary to the larger visual landscape. Water, trees, lighthouses, and other natural and built features often remain the focus of attention. Results from a study in which offshore wind farms were viewed at various distances and conditions in Europe, suggest that small to moderately sized offshore wind farms may be visible to the unaided eye at distances greater than 26 miles (42 km) (the maximum distance considered in that study). However, these same facilities were determined to be the focus of viewer attention when viewed at distances within 10 miles (16 km), noticeable to casual observers at distances of up to 18 miles (29 km), and only visible after concentrated viewing when viewed from greater than 25 miles (40 km) (Sullivan et. al. 2012). As mentioned previously, the Projects are proposing WTGs that are larger than the turbines evaluated in this study. As such, under clear conditions and strong lighting contrast (i.e., backlit or strongly front lit against a dark sky) the turbines are likely to be noticeable at distances over 30 miles (48 km), but visibility and visual prominence will diminish significantly between 30 miles (48 km) and 40 miles (60 km) as illustrated in the visual simulations. The Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at the Woodmansee Estate (LAT01) is 32 miles (52 km) from the Projects and received a VTL 4, suggesting that the WTGs are plainly visible and would not be missed by casual observers. However, the KOP from Seaside Beach Park (SPB01) which is 39 miles (63 km) from the Projects received a VTL 1, which suggests the WTGs would only be visible after extended, concentrated viewing. As such, the simulations support the conclusion that 40 miles (60 km) is an appropriate VSA, and beyond a distance of 35 miles prominence and visual impact will be negligible.

The following additional conclusions can be drawn from the VIA:

- The viewshed analysis and field verification indicate that the Project has potential visibility from a relatively small portion of the land area within the VSA. The lidar viewshed analysis suggests that views of the WTGs will be available from approximately 12.5 percent of the land area within the VSA, which defines the ZVI. Three percent of the landward VSA (28 percent of the ZVI) will only include views of the turbine blades which is generally the result of partial screening provided by the barrier islands from inland bay and mainland viewing locations. The majority of landward Project visibility (155 sq. mi.) occurs within 10-20 miles (16-32 km) of the Project over uninhabited inland bays. Visibility diminishes significantly between 30 and 40 miles (48-64 km), contributing only 44 sq. mi. to the ZVI. The viewshed analysis also indicated potential visibility along the majority of the eastern shore of the barrier beaches.
- The lidar viewshed suggests that views of the AOWL on the WTGs will be available from approximately 9 percent of the land area within the VSA. This reduction in visibility is largely the result of the lower height of the lights (as compared to the blade tips), combined with the screening effects of curvature of the earth at distance between 30 and 40 miles (48-64 km). The geographic areas that indicated visibility of the AOWL were generally a smaller subset of greater ZVI, particularly over portions of the inland bays and mainland. The FAA viewshed analysis indicated that AOWL

visibility from the barrier islands would completely diminish beyond 35 miles due to curvature of the earth.

- Field verification generally confirmed the results of the viewshed analysis with the exception of a few locations in which it was determined that visibility of the Project, while theoretically possible, would actually be mostly obscured by middle ground and background features. This condition was most often observed from mainland locations where barrier island development and forest vegetation served to substantially screen the majority of the Project. Field verification also confirmed that visibility will be available from some elevated positions outside the ground level ZVI, particularly along the barrier island shore. As discussed in Section 3.1.1, because structures are classified as screening features, the ZVI does not predict visibility from elevated human-made structures. This condition is most prevalent in Atlantic City and Ocean City, but very rare from inland areas. In conclusion, it was determined that the ZVI is an accurate and reasonable representation of the areas in which the Project may be visible, but likely a conservative representation.
- The proposed MET tower is a very minor component of the WTA and did not contribute to the potential visual impacts associated with the WTG array.
- Fourteen KOPs received elevated visual impact scores that resulted significant visual impacts to viewers. These KOPs included North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02), Ocean Casino Resort Sky Deck (AC04), Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL (AC02), Great Bay Boulevard WMA/Rutgers Field Station (LEHT02), Holyoke Avenue (BHB03), Centre Street Beach Haven (BHB02, Beach Haven Historic District (BHB01), Gillian's Wonderland Amusement (OC04), Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach (SBB01), Corson's Inlet State Park (OC01), Beach at Long Beach Island Arts Foundation (LBT03), Wildlife Refuge on South Long Beach Boulevard in Holgate (LBT04), Townsend Inlet Bridge (SIC02), and Island Beach State Park (BT01). These KOPs are relatively close to the Projects (ranging in distance from 9 miles [14 km] to 30.0 miles [48.2 km]) and averaged 17.9 miles. These KOPs received visual impact scores ranging from minus 3.8 to minus 5.3 and VTLs between 3 and 6.
- Elevated impacts can be attributed to the exceptionally clear conditions and high contrast lighting
 presented in the photosimulations. It is anticipated that, based on the meteorological study
 completed for the Project by Rutgers University and Epsilon, these lighting and visibility conditions
 will be relatively rare along this portion of the coast and visual impacts are likely to be substantially
 reduced during the prevailing atmospheric conditions.
- The Projects would result in somewhat significant visual impacts at three KOPs, including Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at the Woodmansee Estate (LAT01), Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL (MC02), and Barnegat Lighthouse (BLB02) These KOPs range from 14.4 miles (23 km) to 32.2 miles (52 km) and average 24.6 miles (39.6 km) from the Projects. However, it should be noted that the view from BLB02 does not necessarily represent the most conservative case conditions and impact could be higher during clear conditions.
- Rating panel results suggested visual impact scores of minus 3.8 to minus 4.4 for the three nighttime views. The rating panel indicated that the AOWL and navigation lights would become the focus of viewer attention and could change the character of the nighttime skies. However, the implementation of ADLS would eliminate the impact of the AOWL for all by 10.9 hours per year. Given infrequent activation time, it is anticipated that visual impacts associated with the AOWLs would be insignificant.

• The meteorological study completed by Epsilon Associates suggests that, based on 2019 data, all of the turbines would not be visible the majority of the time. In the months of May, June, and August during the height of the tourism season, no turbines would be visible during more than 80% of daylight hours. January, the highest visibility month, would have the greatest number of hours with turbine visibility. Still, visibility is only expected to occur during 50% of the daylight hours.

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ATTACHMENT A

VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT STUDY PLAN – OFFSHORE

Visual Impact Assessment Procedure

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind, LLC

New Jersey: OCS-A 0499

Prepared for:

ATLANTIC SHORES

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February 8, 2021

Respectfully Submitted to:

Bureau of Ocean Energy Management National Park Service Nanticoke Lenni-Lenape Tribal Nation Powhatan Renape Nation Ramapough Lenape Nation Inter-Tribal American Indians of New Jersey New Jersey Commission on American Indian Affairs New Jersey State Historic Preservation Office New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection

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1.0 Introduction

Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C. (EDR) has prepared the follow Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) Protocol in support of the development of the Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind, Project (Atlantic Shores). Atlantic Shores, a 50/50 joint venture (JV) between EDF-RE Offshore Development, LLC (an affiliate of EDF RD) and Shell New Energies US LLC, seeks to construct and operate an offshore wind energy generating facility on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) in the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Lease Area OCS-A 0499 (Lease Area). At its closest point to shore the Lease Area is approximately 9 miles off the coast of Long Beach Township, New Jersey and extends approximately 31 miles in a southerly direction to approximately 18.5 miles off the coast of Ocean City, New Jersey. Figure 2.1-1 illustrates the Lease Area relative to the New Jersey coastline. Development of the Lease Area will include multiple offshore wind turbine generators (WTGs) which will harness kinetic wind energy for electricity production. This electricity will be collected in several offshore substations (OSSs) and will then be transmitted ashore in either New Jersev of New York for delivery to the regional electric grid. The VIA will assess the potential visual impacts associated with the construction and operation of the Project. The VIA will be included in Atlantic Shores' Construction and Operations Plan (COP) for review by BOEM and other state and federal agencies, in addition to stakeholders and other interested parties. A separate VIA Protocol and study will be completed, as necessary, for onshore components proposed by Atlantic Shores to support interconnection with the regional electric grid. Therefore, this protocol only addresses the study approach for the visual assessment associated with the offshore development within the Lease Area. A separate, but related study will be completed to assess the visual effects to onshore historic properties within the area of potential effects (APE) associated with the offshore development. This Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis (HRVEA) will rely on several aspects of the VIA and will be included as an appendix to the COP. However, the assessment methodology associated with the HRVEA is not included in this document.

2.0 Study Approach

2.1 Definition of the Study Area

The document titled *Guidelines for Information Requirements for a Renewable Energy Construction and Operations Plan (COP)* (BOEM, 2016) indicates that visual impacts should be evaluated using photo simulations from locations within "the onshore viewshed from which renewable energy structures, whether located offshore or onshore, would be visible."

When defining a visual study area (VSA) it is important to consider the theoretical maximum distance from which a project could potentially be viewed. Theoretical visibility is largely derived from two limiting factors: the curvature of the earth and the ability of an individual to resolve features viewed from significant distances. Theoretical visibility only considers a defined set of known physical constants and does not consider other visibility limitations such as weather/atmospheric conditions. Based on the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) reference model, near-future WTGs are likely to approach or exceed heights of 900 feet (when the WTG blade tip is in the full upright position). When viewed from typical beach elevations (0-6 feet above mean sea level [AMSL]), an object 900 feet tall would be fully screened by curvature of the earth, at approximately 47 miles offshore.

However, the ability of the human eyes to resolve an object at this distance is diminished even under the most ideal viewing conditions. Considering the widest portion of a typical WTG tower, and assuming a maximum angular resolution of the human eye of 28 arc seconds (0.008 degrees), the WTG tower could not be resolved by an individual with 20/20 vision beyond approximately 39 miles. However, at this distance, curvature of the earth would completely screen the WTG tower and only a portion of the WTG blades would theoretically be visible, thus further decreasing visible distance when considering resolution of the human eye. Considering all factors influencing potential project visibility and the possibility for elevated views from high rise buildings, a VSA of 40 miles is considered appropriate (if not conservative) for the purposes of the VIA. The VSA associated with the Atlantic Shores' Lease Area is illustrated in Figure 2.1-1.

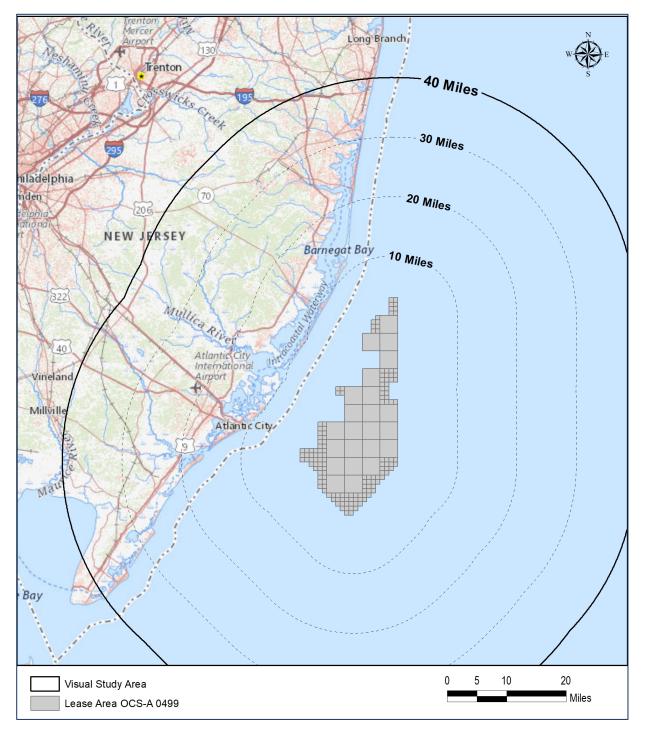


Figure 2.1-1 –Visual Study Area

While theoretical limits of visibility are appropriate when defining the VSA, it is important to consider the environmental variables that limit visibility even on the clearest of days. Studies completed on offshore turbines in Europe concluded the following (Sullivan et. al. 2013):

- 1. WTGs were considered the major focus of attention within 10 miles.
- 2. WTGs were noticeable to casual observers at distances of 18 miles and visible with extended or concentrated viewing at distances beyond 25 miles.
- 3. Turbine blade movement was visible at distances up to 24 miles.
- 4. Aviation obstruction avoidance lighting was visible at distances greater than 24 miles.

While the largest WTGs considered in the study referenced above were substantially shorter than current models (approximately 500 feet tall with the blade tip in the upright position), it is likely that atmospheric haze was largely responsible for the diminishment of the visibility of the WTGs. This phenomenon will have the same effect, even with increasing WTG dimensions. Image 2.1-2 illustrates the constructed Block Island Wind Farm viewed under clear conditions at a distance of 23.8 miles. As this image illustrates, even when photographed with a large telephoto lens (500 millimeters) the WTGs present limited contrast due to the diminishment of scale and color contrast over distance and the presence of atmospheric haze. When asked their opinion of the turbines from this location, viewers had to be directed and concentrate their focus to see the turbines (EDR, 2016).



Figure 2.1-2 – Telephoto view (500 mm) of the Block Island Wind Farm from 23.8 miles distant.

2.2 Definition of the Zone of Visual Influence

The preliminary viewshed analysis completed for the Project suggests that approximately 13.6% of the landward VSA could potentially have some degree of Project visibility. However, the results also suggest that this visibility does not extend significantly inland due to screening provided by landform, vegetation, and structures. These factors, coupled with the effect of curvature of the earth, typically reduce or eliminate views from inland locations. To gain a better understanding of where visibility may occur within the VSA, a final viewshed analysis will be performed using highresolution lidar data. Lidar data is collected by aircraft which emit laser light pulses while flying over a region. When this light strikes an object, the signal is returned to a receiving mechanism on the aircraft. Both the time and strength of the returned light provides an indication of the type of material and its vertical distance relative to the aircraft. The resulting lidar datasets consist of billions of points, which provide an extremely detailed elevation dataset for the surface of the earth, including bare ground, buildings, and vegetation. To utilize this data for visibility predictions, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) software is used to convert the lidar point cloud information into a digital surface model (DSM) of the earth, which serves as the base for the viewshed mapping. The DSM is processed to eliminate features on the surface that may falsely indicate screening features such as bridges, transmission lines, and some thin or sparse hedgerows (often found along roads). To evaluate potential visibility, the WTG positions and heights are placed in the viewshed model. The GIS analysis then analyzes every cell in the DSM grid within the VSA to determine if a direct line of sight to proposed WTGs within the Lease Area (WTG blade tips in the upright position) is available. Based on the availability of a direct line of sight, each grid cell is coded as visible or not visible. This analysis is completed for each proposed WTG location, so each grid cell is also assigned a number indicating the number of turbines potentially visible at that location. The analysis results in the identification of all areas of potential visibility throughout the entire VSA. These areas of visibility are henceforth referred to as the zone of visual influence (ZVI) and will represent the areas of analysis considered in the VIA.

2.3 Definition of Landscape Similarity Zones and User Groups

EDR will use aspects of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) Visual Resource Assessment Protocol (VRAP) (Smardon, et. al. 1988) to establish landscape similarity zones (LSZs) within the ZVI. Defining distinct landscape types provides a useful framework for the analysis of a project's potential visual effects. LSZs will be defined based on the similarity of various landscape characteristics including landform, vegetation, water, and land use patterns. The initial desktop exercise will reference aerial photographs, land use/ zoning data, and landcover data in order to delineate the initial LSZ boundaries. Field review of these preliminary desktop delineations will verify the location, character, and boundaries of each LSZ (See Section 2.9). This field review will be completed by the individuals involved in the initial desktop delineations of the LSZs. This exercise not only provides for a verification of the landscape types within the VSA, but also allows for the determination of potentially sensitive viewing locations, view durations, and user types. The VIA will describe the types of views available, along with the types of viewers/users present in each LSZ.

Users of this regional landscape generally fall into one of five categories including, recreational users, tourists, residents [including disadvantaged residents as defined by Environmental Justice Areas (EJA)], travelers/commuters, and the commercial fishing community. Each of these user types may have variable sensitivity to visual change in the landscape or seascape and these will be described and related to specific LSZs for additional context.

2.4 Identification of Publicly Accessible and Designated Visually Sensitive Resources

Visually sensitive resources (VSRs) are an important consideration when evaluating potential visual impacts of a project. These resources generally include specifically designated scenic resources such as State/National Scenic Byways, or scenic overlooks, but also include state and nationally designated historic, environmental, and/or recreational resources. Examples of VSRs that could occur within a VSA are listed in Table 2.5-1.

Traditional Cultural Properties	State Beaches
National/State Historic Districts	Highways Designated or Eligible as Scenic
National/State Historic Sites	National Historic Landmarks
National Natural Landmarks	National Recreation Trails
State-Designated Scenic Areas	State Trails
Scenic Area of Statewide or Local Significance	State Bike Routes
State-Designated Scenic Overlooks	State Fishing and Boating Access
National Wildlife Refuges	State/National Scenic Byways
State Wildlife Management Areas	Lighthouses (not National or State Historic Listed)
State/National Parks	Public Beaches/National Seashores
State Nature and Historic Preserve Areas	Ferry Routes (Occur across multiple states)
State/National Forests	Seaports (Commercial Maritime Facilities)
Environmental Justice Areas	State, Interstate, and US Highways

Table 2.5-1. Visually Sensitive Resource Categories

EDR will consult publicly available GIS resources to determine the location and extend of the VSRs within the VSA and then conduct an analysis to determine which of those resources also occur within the ZVI (i.e., which resources have potential Project visibility). The results of this analysis will support consultations with agencies and stakeholders and inform subsequent field photography and the selection of visual simulation locations (see Section 2.8).

2.5 Viewshed Analysis

In addition to the establishment of the ZVI based on maximum blade tip height, the viewshed analysis will also be used to determine the likely extent of WTG visibility. To complete this, the viewshed analysis will be run at multiple heights to determine how much of the proposed WTGs may be visible within the ZVI. Along with the maximum blade tip height, the heights used for this analysis will include 1) the height of the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) obstruction warning lights mounted on top of the WTG nacelles, 2) the height of FAA warning lights mounted on the WTG towers, and 3) the height of Coast Guard navigation warning lights mounted on the WTG platform. This information will be used to determine the degree of WTG visibility from onshore VSRs under both daytime and nighttime conditions.

2.6 Other Factors Influencing Project Visibility

As mentioned previously in Section 2.1, weather and atmospheric conditions have a significant influence on the visibility of offshore WTGs. To gain a better understanding of the visibility-influencing factors associated with atmospheric conditions, an analysis of historical weather conditions will be undertaken to determine the frequency and duration of conditions under which Project visibility would or would not be possible. This analysis will be based on information from the National Climatic Data Center (NCDC), which regularly reports visibility conditions out to a distance of 10 miles. This predictive model effectively extends visibility predictions out to 30 miles. The results of this analysis will provide

an estimation of how frequently the Lease Area (or portions of the Lease Area) will be obscured from view due to weather conditions during daytime and nighttime periods within a typical year.

2.7 Identification of Key Observation Points

Key observation points (KOPs) are locations that will eventually serve as representative views for the production of visual simulations (see Section 2.9). When selecting KOPs, it is important to insure they provide representative views of the Project and the character of the LSZs within the ZVI. The primary selection criteria include the following:

- 1. Project visibility is indicated by the viewshed analysis (i.e., the KOP occurs within the ZVI).
- 2. The KOP occurs adjacent to a VSR of National significance.
- 3. The KOP occurs at or adjacent to a VSR of State significance.
- 4. The KOPs represent a variety of LSZs and viewer types occurring within the ZVI.
- 5. The KOPs represent popular/important tourism destinations and residential areas (including disadvantaged neighborhoods).
- 6. The KOPs represent variable lighting/sky conditions and distances (including inland locations), directions, and viewing angles of the WTGs.
- 7. The KOPs represent a variety of wind directions (thus turbine directions) including the most prevalent condition present during the field review and a condition in which the turbines are facing the viewer position.
- 8. The KOPs reflect input from stakeholders and agencies.

This VIA Protocol serves as the initiation of consultation with agencies and stakeholders regarding the selection of KOPs, and therefore does not yet include input from the various consulting parties. However, to initiate this process, representative examples of candidate KOPs are listed in Appendix A. These KOP examples were selected based on the eight aforementioned criteria, along with a variety of GIS desktop analyses that were used to identify VSRs and areas of high public use. It is anticipated that a more complete list of KOPs will be developed once the ZVI has been defined and through consultation with the agencies and stakeholders.

2.8 Field Photography and Survey

Field photography and survey will involve EDR visual assessment staff travelling to the Project VSA for the purposes of capturing photographs from each of the selected KOPs, verifying the results of the viewshed analysis, and to documenting typical views from representative LSZs within the ZVI.

Photography will involve determining the most open and unobstructed view of the ocean and Lease Area from each selected KOP. At this location, a tripod will be set up and a compass bearing recorded to determine the general direction of the proposed WTGs. A survey position of the tripod will be recorded using a geographic positioning system (GPS) with differential correction. Once the survey position of the tripod has been collected, the position will be uploaded and corrected based on local survey correction beacons. GIS is then used to determine precise bearings to the outside limits and center of the WTG array. These bearings will be loaded into the survey equipment, and stakes will be placed within the field of view approximately 100 to 500 feet from the tripod position. The position of these stakes will be surveyed, and a survey-grade laser range finder will be mounted to the tripod in order to determine the exact distance of the stakes and their bearing from the tripod. Next, a camera will be mounted to the tripod and the focus, exposure,

and white balance will be adjusted to match the conditions as observed. The camera will be a 30 megapixel (6720x4480) full-frame digital single lens reflex camera with a 36 mm by 24 mm sensor, equipped with an unfiltered 50 mm prime lens with a minimum aperture of f/1.8. Once the camera is properly set up, a series of photographs will be taken to cover a 180-degree horizontal field of view and 65-degree vertical field of view. In order to minimize distortion between frames the camera will be offset on the tripod to rotate around the nodal point of the lens. Once the panorama has been recorded, the camera will again be centered on the Project and one-minute of video footage will be recorded in 4K to capture scene dynamics such as wave movement and sound.

Where possible, field photography will include a field of view large enough to include potential future offshore development in order to provide adequate coverage for the eventual consideration of cumulative visual impacts.

Photography will be carefully planned to document optimal viewing conditions, as well as a variety of lighting conditions (including sunrise, morning, noon, afternoon, sunset and night) from the various selected KOPs.

2.9 Visual Simulations

Visual simulations are essentially the photographs obtained from each KOP with the Project superimposed and integrated so that the resulting image accurately illustrates the view that will be available following Project construction. For the Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project, three types of simulations will be provided, as indicated in Table 2.10-1.

Table 2.9-1. Types of Visual Simulations

Simulation Type	Field of View Represented	Purpose
Single Frame 50mm	39.6 degrees horizontal by 27 degrees vertical	50 mm single frame simulations are used to replicate a "normal lens" which maintains spatial relationships associated with near and distant objects, thus accurately representing the relative scale of a project. The simulations are generally compact in size (11x17 inches) and can be easily printed for incorporation into a report or viewed digitally on a high-resolution screen.
Panorama Simulations	124 degrees horizontal by 55 degrees vertical	Panorama simulation covering 124x55 degrees are generally representative of the human full field of view. These simulations need to be printed in large format and are difficult to present in a written report or a standard computer monitor
Video Time-Lapse Simulations	39 degrees horizontal by 21 degrees vertical	Time lapse video simulations illustrate blade motion, movement of landscape features, and lighting changes over an extending period. Typically, the time period extends from first light to nighttime in order to illustrate lighting conditions throughout the day and turbine visibility at nighttime. Videos require viewing on a high-resolution screen.

The simulations are created by reconstructing the physical environment in a three-dimensional (3D) computer generated environment (model). The model will include an exact replica of the camera position, direction of view, and camera specifications. To verify the accuracy of the camera placement and direction of view, the field-recorded survey information will also be placed into the model along with current lidar data. In some cases where lidar data is not sufficient for the alignment, an unmanned aerial system (UAS or drone) will be used in the field to provide expanded survey capability and alignment beacons. Once the view and 3D camera are precisely aligned, a to-scale 3D version of the proposed offshore facilities (WTGs and OSSs) will be added to the model. The model will also include an environmental system which will replicate the atmospheric and lighting conditions present at the time of the photograph based on the date, time of day, and recorded atmospheric conditions. This will ensure proper lighting and shading of the WTGs and OSSs. When adding the 3D model of the offshore facilities to the photograph, curvature of the earth and refraction are accounted for in each view based on the elevation of the camera, distance to the WTGs/OSSs, and conditions recorded in the field. The resulting illustration produced using this methodology is an accurate representation of the proposed operational wind farm.

The VIA will include simulations illustrating variable atmospheric/weather conditions and times of day to illustrate the appearance of the offshore facilities when viewed under these conditions. It is not anticipated that every KOP will include multiple times of day and conditions, rather a subset of representative simulations will be selected after the initial simulations have been completed in order to provide regional examples of variable conditions.

As mentioned in Section 2.8, the EDR intends to capture sufficient photographic and survey data to include reasonably foreseeable future development with the Atlantic Shores and other lease areas within a 40 miles of the Project. Upon completion of the VIA and receipt of the completeness determination, it is anticipated that BOEM will request the development of cumulative visual assessment graphics and visual simulations. These simulations and graphic representations will adequately address stationary views in which multiple facilities appear within a single field of view, views in which the cumulative visibility extends beyond the primary field of view, and sequential views as experienced by viewers moving through the site. Pending further consultation with BOEM, it is also anticipated that the cumulative visual simulations will illustrate the proposed action with and without foreseeable future development. Additionally, the foreseeable future development will be illustrated without the proposed action for comparative purposes.

2.10 Visual Impact Evaluation

The visual impact associated with development of the Lease Area will be evaluated using a variation of the VIA procedure outlined in the USACE VRAP (Smardon et. al., 1988). The VIA uses representative KOPs within each of the affected LSZs in the VSA to determine a Project's visual impact. To ensure that the scoring of one individual or one viewpoint does not skew the results, the VRAP requires that multiple rating panel members (minimum of two) be involved, and that multiple KOPs be evaluated. This evaluation is based on a comparison of existing photos and visual simulations from each KOP to quantify the effect of a project using forms and a scoring system provided in the VRAP Manual (Smardon et al., 1988) as modified by EDR.

For the Atlantic Shores Project, a panel of four qualified landscape architects and planners will conduct a quantitative VIA rating procedure which will determine the existing scenic quality of the view from each KOP viewing location and the scenic quality of the same view with the Project in place. The panel members will be provided with digital files of existing conditions photos and simulations from each KOP, along with a viewpoint information page that provides a viewpoint location map, contextual photographs illustrating the full field of view, a summary of VSRs present. The distance and direction of the nearest WTG from each KOP, the LSZ, and viewer groups represented by each viewpoint will also be provided to the panel, along with the rating forms to be used for the visual impact assessment (a simplified version of Form 6 from the USACE VRAP). In addition, the rating panel members will be directed to examine contextual maps of the KOP location, review panorama photographs, and complete a Google Earth tour of the KOP and surrounding landscape as one would approach the individual KOP locations. The rating panel members will then evaluate the before and after views from each KOP and will assign each view quantitative aesthetic quality ratings. The ratings will be based on the visual quality of each of six landscape components (landform, water resources, vegetation, land use, user activity, and special considerations). As mentioned above, VRAP Form 6 (Viewpoint Assessment) will be modified to: 1) create separate forms for the evaluation of the existing view and the view with the proposed Project in place, 2) provide clarity in evaluating Project compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance, and 3) delete items that do not contribute to the assignment of a numerical VIA score to the viewpoint. A standard three-point rating system used in the VRAP does not always allow for sufficient differentiation among ratings for either existing visual quality or the magnitude of visual impact. Consequently, the panel members will be allowed to rate the images on an expanded scale of 1 to 9. These scores will then be converted back to the scale used on the original Form 6 to remain consistent with the VRAP scoring and threshold values.

The following landscape/seascape factors will be considered in the rating, and where applicable, their presence in the view or influence on the view will be expressed in the visual impact rating.

- Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes. These factors are included in the VRAP methodology and will be rated quantitatively for the existing and proposed view.
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of

an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact. Line, form, color, and texture are directly applied to the landscape and seascape composition ratings described above. These factors will be assessed both quantitatively and qualitatively on the rating forms.

- Focal Point: Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape. Focal points in the existing view and how those may be affected by the Project will be described on the rating form.
- Order: Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape or seascape, intactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. The Project's effect on order will be addressed in the rating panel comments.
- Scenic or Recreational Value: Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource. Formally designated scenic or recreational designations will be identified for the panel members. and the panel will be asked to comment on the projects potential effect or scenic or recreational resources.
- Duration of View: Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a
 trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project,
 especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact.
 Background information for, each KOP will contain a description of the user experience in terms of
 regional visibility and the availability of ocean views from each location. The rating panel will be asked
 to comment on the duration and frequency of the view presented for each KOP.
- Atmospheric Conditions: Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient air-related conditions which
 affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast
 of landscape/seascape and project components and the design elements of form, line, color, texture,
 and scale. Rating panel members will be asked to comment on the conditions presented in each view,

as well as how Project visibility may be less or greater under conditions different from those illustrated in the selected visual simulation.

Lighting Direction: Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the
observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the
light source is coming from behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being viewed. Side
lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from the side of the observer to a
feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and
contrast of landscape/seascape and project elements. Rating panel members will be asked to
characterize each view as illustrating one of three possible lighting conditions (front lit, side lit, and
backlit) and comment on potential conditions that may increase or decrease Project visibility.

Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing landscape/seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors. Project scale contrast will be assessed through quantitative scores built into the VRAP procedure.

- Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. The Project's spatial dominance will be assessed through quantitative scores built into the VRAP procedure.
- Visual Clutter: Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter, which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. If present, visual clutter, both existing and as a result of the proposed Project will be assessed qualitatively in the rating panel comments.
- Movement: Moving project components can attract viewer attention. Rating panel members will be asked to comment on existing elements in the view that may draw viewer attention as well as a potential increase in noticeability of the Project resulting from the rotation of the turbine blades.

The VRAP procedure would normally require adherence to the Management Classification System (MCS) to establish a Visual impact threshold score for each LSZ within the VSA. However, given the nature of offshore wind projects, which occur outside of the LSZs where the Project is being viewed, and to avoid elevating this threshold by considering the sensitivity of the LSZ as a whole, the methodology has been adapted to apply this management classification to the individual KOPs. Once the panel has completed the evaluation, their individual ratings will be averaged to generate a composite rating for each viewpoint for both the existing and proposed conditions photographs. Based on the average scores of the existing and proposed views, each KOP will be assigned a management classification that defines its aesthetic quality and capacity to absorb physical alterations to the seascape. These classifications are defined in Table 2.4-2.

Table 2.10-1. Scenic Quality Classifications

Preservation Class	These views are considered to be unique and to have the most distinct visual quality in the region. They are highly valued and are often protected by federal and state policies and laws. These areas may include significant natural areas, portions of wild and scenic rivers, historic sites and districts, and similar situations where changes to existing visual resources are restricted. While limited project activity is not precluded, it should not be readily evident (Score of 17 or more).
Retention Class	These views are regionally recognized as having distinct visual quality but may not be institutionally protected. Project activity may be evident but should not attract attention (Score of 14 to 16).
Partial Retention Class	These views are locally valued for above average visual quality but are rarely protected by institutional policies. Project activity may be evident and begin to attract attention. Structures, operations, and use activities associated with the project should remain subordinate to the existing visual resources (Score of 11 to 13).
Modification Class	These views are not noted for their distinct qualities and are often considered to be of average visual quality. Project activity may attract attention and dominate the existing visual resources. Structures, operations, and use activities may display characteristics of form, line, color, texture, scale, and composition that differ from those of the existing visual resources. However, the project should exhibit good design and visual compatibility with its surroundings (Score of 9 to 10).
Rehabilitation Class	These views are noted for their minimal visual quality and are often considered blighted areas. Project activity in these areas should improve the existing undesirable visual resources. Structures, operations, and use activities should exhibit good design and display characteristics of form, line, color, texture, scale, and composition that contribute to making the area compatible with the visual character of adjacent higher quality landscapes (Score of less than 8).

To evaluate the overall visual impact from each KOP, the composite before and after scores for view will be compared to determine the average difference between the ratings of the existing and proposed views. For each KOP, the impact ratings will be compared to the thresholds established for that view to determine whether impacts exceed the allowable thresholds for the existing conditions classification. According to the VRAP methodology, the threshold for acceptable impact for each of these classifications are as follows:

- Preservation Class 0
- Retention Class No lower than minus 2
- Partial Retention Class No lower than minus 5
- Modification Class No lower than minus 6
- Rehabilitation Class Greater than 0 (i.e., project should only improve visual quality)

To supplement and validate VRAP results, rating panel members will be asked to determine the Visibility Threshold Level (VTL) applicable to each of the KOPs and the broader regional landscape they represent. *Offshore Wind Turbine Visibility and Visual Impact Threshold Distances* (Sullivan et.al., 2013) lists six VTLs used to rate the visual prominence of several operational offshore wind farms in Europe. These visibility ratings and the associated VRAP scale are presented below in Table 2.10-2.

Table 2.10-2 Visibility Threshold Level Rating Scale

Visibility Rating	Description
Visibility level 1 . 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.
Visibility level 2 . 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.
Visibility level 3 . 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.
Visibility level 4 . 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.
Visibility level 5 . 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.
Visibility level 6 . 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.

Following completion of the evaluation, the VIA scores and the completed evaluation forms will be reviewed to determine the basis for the documented visual impact. In addition, a detailed description of the evaluation will be included for each KOP, including a summary of the panel members comments and scoring related to spatial dominance, scale contrast, compatibility with the landscape/seascape, and VTL. The inclusion of these elements will provide an evaluation of the potential magnitude of visual change resulting from the Project at each KOP. In order to evaluate variable visibility and atmospheric conditions, evaluators will be asked to described specific conditions under which the Project may result in increased or reduced visual impacts (i.e. sunrise, sunset, blade movement, overcast, foggy conditions, etc.). Individual panel members scores will also be discussed to identify and describe any panel variability or consistency in the perceived type or level of visual impact. Panel variability will also be discussed

collectively across all KOPs in order to identify any consistent outliers in the analysis and the justification for the variability.

The VRAP evaluation methodology is considered advantageous because it: 1) provides an assessment of the sensitivity of identified LSZs and viewer groups to visual change, 2) documents the basis for conclusions regarding visual impact in an objective, quantifiable manner, and 3) allows for independent review and replication of the evaluation. The modifications to the methodology made by EDR allow a large number of viewpoints to be evaluated in a reasonable amount of time without "burn-out" of the rating panel.

The completed visual impact forms will be included in the VIA along with graphical representations of the results, such as a summary of the spatial dominance, scale contrast, and project compatibility as compared to viewer sensitivity, distance from the Project, and other factors affecting Project visibility and landscape/seascape sensitivity to visual change.

2.11 Procedural Intent

The visual impact assessment procedure outlined in this report meets or exceeds standard methodologies and industry practices for determining the impacts to visually sensitive resources resulting from the construction and operation of offshore wind farms (see Literature Cited/References section). The intent of this document is to solicit input from the regulatory agencies and consulting parties on the procedures outlined and preliminary recommendations for KOPs for consideration in the VIA. Therefore, it is anticipated that this document will be revised, as necessary, to reflect the input provided.

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ATTACHMENT B

VISIBILITY FROM MUNICIPALITIES WITHIN THE VISUAL STUDY AREA

County	Municipality	Total Area (sq miles)	Area Within VSA (sq miles)	Percent Area within VSA(%)	Area Within ZVI (sq miles)	Percent Area within ZVI
tlantic County	Municipality	610.6	604.7	99.0	101.1	16.6
-	Absecon	7.2	7.2	100.0	2.9	40.6
	Atlantic City	15.9	15.9	100.0	9.5	60.0
	Brigantine	10.7	10.7	100.0	7.3	68.6
	Buena Borough	7.6	3.0	39.5	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Buena Vista Township	41.6	40.2	96.7	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	•	9.0	9.0	100.0		58.0
	Corbin City				5.2	
	Egg Harbor City	11.4	11.4	100.0	0.5	4.0
	Egg Harbor Township	75.5	75.5	100.0	13.0	17.2
	Estell Manor	55.2	55.2	100.0	6.7	12.2
	Folsom Borough	8.5	8.5	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Galloway Township	111.3	111.3	100.0	47.1	42.3
	Hamilton Township	112.9	112.9	100.0	0.4	0.3
	Hammonton	41.3	41.3	100.0	<0.1	<0.1
	Linwood	4.4	4.4	100.0	1.8	40.2
	Longport Borough	0.6	0.6	100.0	0.2	26.2
	Margate City	1.6	1.6	100.0	0.1	5.9
	Mullica Township	56.8	56.8	100.0	0.1	0.1
	Northfield	3.6	3.6	100.0	0.5	13.1
	Pleasantville	7.3	7.3	100.0	3.0	41.8
	Port Republic	8.6	8.6	100.0	1.2	13.7
	Somers Point	5.0	5.0	100.0	1.0	20.8
	Ventnor City	2.5	2.5	100.0	0.6	22.5
	Weymouth Township	12.2	12.2	100.0	<0.1	<0.1
lington County	· ·	820.3	414.4	50.5	11.1	1.3
	Bass River Township	78.3	78.3	100.0	6.8	8.7
	New Hanover Township	22.6	10.4	45.7	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Pemberton Township	62.8	41.5	66.2	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Shamong Township	45.0	31.6	70.1	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Shamong Township Southampton Township	45.0	9.4	21.2	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Tabernacle Township	49.6	44.0	88.7	<0.1	<0.1
	Washington Township	104.8	104.8	100.0	3.9	3.7
	Woodland Township	94.4	94.4	100.0	0.3	0.3
mden County		227.6	17.5	7.7	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Waterford Township	36.2	11.4	31.4	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Winslow Township	58.2	6.1	10.5	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
pe May County		286.1	286.1	100.0	38.6	13.5
	Avalon Borough	5.0	5.0	100.0	0.4	8.6
	Саре Мау	2.9	2.9	100.0	<0.1	<0.1
	Cape May Point Borough	0.3	0.3	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Dennis Township	63.8	63.8	100.0	5.3	8.3
	Lower Township	31.0	31.0	100.0	0.1	0.3
	Middle Township	82.7	82.7	100.0	12.7	15.3
	North Wildwood	2.5	2.5	100.0	0.4	15.8
	Ocean City	11.8	11.8	100.0	4.2	35.8
	Sea Isle City	2.8	2.8	100.0	0.5	17.4
	Stone Harbor Borough	2.3	2.3	100.0	0.4	16.3
	-			100.0	14.2	20.8
	Upper Township	68.4	68.4			
	West Cape May Borough	1.2	1.2	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	West Wildwood Borough	0.4	0.4	100.0	<0.1	<0.1
	Wildwood	1.7	1.7	100.0	0.2	10.5
	Wildwood Crest Borough	1.5	1.5	100.0	0.2	15.6
	Woodbine Borough	8.0	8.0	100.0	<0.1	0.3
mberland County	/	501.8	113.1	22.5	<0.1	<0.1
	Commercial Township	34.1	1.4	4.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Maurice River Township	95.0	86.0	90.6	<0.1	<0.1
	Millville	44.5	2.9	6.6	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Vineland	69.0	22.8	33.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
oucester County		336.2	0.6	0.2	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
-	Monroe Township	46.9	0.6	1.4	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
onmouth County	•	485.7	118.9	24.5	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
-	Allenhurst Borough	0.3	0.3	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Asbury Park	1.5	1.5	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Avon-by-the-Sea Borough	0.5	0.5	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Belmar Borough	1.5	1.5	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Bradley Beach Borough	0.6	0.6	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Brielle Borough	2.3	2.3	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Deal Borough	1.2	0.8	62.5	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Farmingdale Borough	0.5	0.5	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Freehold Township	38.9	5.9	15.3	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Howell Township	61.1	48.7	79.7	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Interlaken Borough	0.4	0.4	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Lake Como Borough	0.3	0.3	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Loch Arbour Village	0.1	0.1	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Manasquan Borough	1.6	1.6	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	Neptune City Borough	0.9	0.9	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI
	reptane city borough	0.9				
	Nontune Townshin	0 0	0 0	100 0	nona in 71/	
	Neptune Township Ocean Township	8.8	8.8	100.0	none in ZVI none in ZVI	none in ZVI none in ZVI

Outer Continental Shelf Attachment B: Visibility From Visually Sensitive Resources within the VSA Page 1 of 2



			Area Within VSA (sq	Percent Area within	Area Within ZVI (sq		
County	Municipality	Total Area (sq miles)	miles)	VSA(%)	miles)	Percent Area within ZVI(%	
	Spring Lake Borough	1.5	1.5	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI	
	Spring Lake Heights Borough	1.3	1.3	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI	
	Tinton Falls Borough	15.6	4.4	28.2	none in ZVI	none in ZVI	
	Wall Township	31.8	31.1	98.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI	
Ocean County		757.9	740.9	97.8	132.8	17.5	
	Barnegat Light Borough	1.3	1.3	100.0	0.3	21.8	
	Barnegat Township	40.3	40.3	100.0	8.7	21.7	
	Bay Head Borough	0.7	0.7	100.0	<0.1	1.9	
	Beach Haven Borough	2.3	2.3	100.0	1.1	47.4	
	Beachwood Borough	2.8	2.8	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI	
	Berkeley Township	54.1	54.1	100.0	10.4	19.1	
	Brick Township	32.4	32.4	100.0	0.5	1.7	
	Eagleswood Township	18.9	18.9	100.0	8.4	44.5	
	Harvey Cedars Borough	1.3	1.3	100.0	0.2	16.9	
	Island Heights Borough	0.9	0.9	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI	
	Jackson Township	100.6	92.1	91.5	none in ZVI	none in ZVI	
	Lacey Township	99.5	99.5	100.0	15.3	15.4	
	Lakehurst Borough	1.0	1.0	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI	
	Lakewood Township	25.1	25.1	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI	
	Lavallette Borough	1.0	1.0	100.0	0.1	7.5	
	Little Egg Harbor Township	74.0	74.0	100.0	39.0	52.8	
	Long Beach Township	23.5	23.5	100.0	16.7	70.8	
	Manchester Township	82.4	82.4	100.0	<0.1	0.1	
	Mantoloking Borough	0.6	0.6	100.0	0.1	10.8	
	Ocean Gate Borough	0.5	0.5	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI	
	Ocean Township	31.8	31.8	100.0	10.4	32.7	
	Pine Beach Borough	0.7	0.7	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI	
	Plumsted Township	39.5	31.0	78.6	none in ZVI	none in ZVI	
	Point Pleasant Beach Borough	1.9	1.9	100.0	<0.1	0.2	
	Point Pleasant Borough	4.2	4.2	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI	
	Seaside Heights Borough	0.7	0.7	100.0	0.1	7.7	
	Seaside Park Borough	1.1	1.1	100.0	0.2	15.3	
	Ship Bottom Borough	1.0	1.0	100.0	0.1	13.4	
	South Toms River Borough	1.2	1.2	100.0	none in ZVI	none in ZVI	
	Stafford Township	54.7	54.7	100.0	14.8	27.0	
	Surf City Borough	1.3	1.3	100.0	0.1	7.7	
	Toms River Township	52.7	52.7	100.0	4.6	8.7	
	Tuckerton Borough	3.7	3.7	100.0	1.6	44.8	

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment B: Visibility From Visually Sensitive Resources within the VSA Page 2 of 2



ATTACHMENT B2

MUNICIPAL DOCUMENT REVIEW

Municipality or County	Total Area (sq miles)	Area Within ZVI (sq miles)	Percent Area within ZVI(%)	Identified Planning Document(s)	Scenic Objectives	Climate Resiliency	Project Compatibility
	-				Atlantic County		
Atlantic County	610.3	101.7	16.7	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.	The Master Plan includes sustainability goals as a result of impacts from flooding and sea level rise. The first is to ensure that all development is resistant to natural effects such as storms, flooding, and drought. All future projects should be designed for future resiliency and sustainability taking into account the expected lifespan of the project and sea level rise impacts over the duration. Specific to the Barrier Island Region, the goal of this plan is to ensure that all rehabilitation and new construction occurs in a sustainable and resilient manner that accounts for sea level rise, nuisance flooding, and potential flooding from storm events. The plan includes a similar goal for the Back Bay Region. The Open Space and Recreation Plan includes the objective that all future land acquisition should prioritize protecting the population and property from natural disasters including sea level rise and increased flooding.	The Projects are compatibale with sustainability goals as it pertains to protecting communities from flooding and n sea level rise resulting from climate change. There is no specific mention of the preservation of outward views from within communities, nor ocean/beach views. The overarching goals may be minimally impacted by the
Absecon, City of	7.2	2.9	40.6	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 protect scenic resources that are identified include a renovation to Howlett Hall. No recommendations for future goals or objectives are made for 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 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.	Includes establishment of a Green Team Advisory Committee to encourage sustainability and sustainable development and to develop policies and practices to fulfill the principles of protecting visual and scenic quality.	The Projects are compatibale with sustainability goals as it pertains to protecting communities from sea level rise resulting from climate change. The plan identifies aesthetic goals that pertain to streetscape and architectural standards. These goals may be minimally
Atlantic City	15.9	9.5	60	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 the visual quality in this report mostly address aesthetic standards, as expressed through streetscape, architectural standards, and preservation of historic structures.		The Projects are compatibale with sustainability goals as it pertains to protecting communities from sea level rise resulting from climate change. The plan identifies aesthetic goals that pertain to streetscape and architectural standards. These goals may be minimally impacted by the Projects.
Brigantine, City of	10.7	7.4	68.7	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 include 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 protecting scenic corridors are proposed.		The Projects are compatibale with sustainability goals as it pertains to protecting communities from sea level rise resulting from climate change. The plan identifies aesthetic goals that pertain to streetscape and architectural standards. These goals may be minimally impacted by the Projects.
Corbin City	9	5.2	58	None identified.			



Municipality or County	Total Area (sq miles)	Area Within ZVI (sq miles)	Percent Area within ZVI(%)	Identified Planning Document(s)	Scenic Objectives Climate Resiliency	Project Compatibility
Egg Harbor Township	75.5	13	17.2	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 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.	The Projects are compatibale with climate resiliency goals as it pertains to protecting communities from sea level rise resulting from climate change. As demonstrated in the VIA, the visual effects associated with the Projects could affect scenic resource protection efforts that have and may be put forth by the community.
Estell Manor	55.2	6.7	12.2	None identified.		
Galloway Township	111.2	47.7	42.9	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.	The plan does not include specific provisions in regard to climate resiliency. There is no specific mention of the preservation of outward views from within communities, nor ocean/beach views. The overarching goals may be minimally impacted by the Projects.
Linwood, City of	4.4	1.7	40.2	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. There are no provisions in the reexamination report in regard to the preservation of outward views from within the community, nor ocean/beach views.	
Northfield, City of	3.6	0.5	13.1	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 which 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.	The Projects are compatibale with sustainability goals as it pertains to protecting communities from flooding and sea level rise resulting from climate change. There is no specific mention of the preservation of outward views from within communities, nor ocean/beach views. The overarching goals may be minimally impacted by the



Municipality or County	Total Area (sq miles)	Area Within ZVI (sq miles)	Percent Area within ZVI(%)	Identified Planning Document(s)	Scenic Objectives	Climate Resiliency	Project Compatibility
Pleasantville, City of	7.3	3	41.8	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.	The plan includes narrative that the City will need to evaluate future land use and zoning recommendations that take into account recent storms and the impact of sea level rise	The Projects are compatibale with sustainability goals as it pertains to protecting communities from flooding and sea level rise resulting from climate change. There is no specific mention of the preservation of outward views from within communities, nor ocean/beach views. The overarching goals may be minimally impacted by the Projects
Port Republic, City of	8.6	1.2	13.7	None identified.			
Somers Point, City of	5	1	20.8	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.	The plan includes significant changes in assumptions, policies, and objectives from previous planning documents. As a result of Superstorm Sandy, the City re-evaluated its policies and objectives regarding flooding and rising sea level. Updated objectives include developing planning strategies and regulations to address flooding and environmental concerns. This lead to the addition of a land use goal that aims to limit development in the floodway and require two feet of freeboard whenever development occurs in a flood zone. The report includes an updated recommendation to maximize the city's resiliency efforts from future sea level rise and storm impacts.	with sustainability goals as it pertains to protecting communities from flooding and
Ventnor City	2.5	0.6	22.5	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.	The report identifies the major changes in circumstances since the most recent Master Plan was adopted. Flooding of coastal communities due to sea level rise and the impacts of coastal storms is forecasted to increase due to climate change. Recommended changes to the Master Plan therefore include updating zoning codes to address and promote compliance with flood regulations. The report also includes that the utility and infrastructure goals should add that the siting and design of new facilities should take sea level rise, coastal flooding and erosion into account.	The Projects are compatibale with sustainability goals as it pertains to protecting communities from flooding and sea level rise resulting from climate change. There is no specific mention of the preservation of outward views from within communities, nor ocean/beach views. The overarching goals may be minimally impacted by the Projects
					Burlington County		
Burlington County	819.7	11.1	1.3	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 cultural, character and heritage through 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 ocean/beach views.	l rise.	The plan does not include specific provisions in regard to climate resiliency. As demonstrated in the VIA, the visual effects associated with the Project could affect scenic resource protection efforts put forth by the community.
Bass River Township	78.3	6.8	8.7	None identified.			
•							



Municipality or County	Total Area (sq miles)	Area Within ZVI (sq miles)	Percent Area within ZVI(%)	Identified Planning Document(s)	Scenic Objectives	Climate Resiliency	Project Compatibility
Cape May County	286	39.3	13.7	Cape May County Open Space and Recreation Plan (Adopted 2005, Amended 2007) 2021 Comprehensive Plan - Editorial Draft (2021)	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 of the preservation of outward views from within the community, nor ocean/beach views. There are no provisions in the comprehensive plan report in regard to specific scenic assets or the preservation of outward views from within the community, nor ocean/beach views.	provide protection from flooding or sea level rise. The Cape May County Comprehensive Plan	The Projects are compatibale with sustainability goals as it pertains to protecting communities from flooding and sea level rise resulting from climate change. There is no specific mention of the preservation of outward views from within communities, nor ocean/beach views. The overarching goals may be minimally impacted by the
Dennis Township	63.7	5.3	8.3	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 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 scenic assets to protect for outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views.	Land Use Plan contains no specific goals or objectives to mitigate flooding or sea level rise to enhance the Township's climate resiliency. The Township of Dennis Forestry Plan includes no specific	The plans do not include specific provisions in regard to climate resiliency. There is no specific mention of the preservation of outward views from within communities, nor ocean/beach views. The overarching goals may be minimally impacted by the Projects.
Middle Township	82.7	12.7	15.3	Natural Resources Inventory (Adopted 2007, Revised 2010) Master Plan Reexamination Report (2010) Master Plan - Land Use Plan Updates (2010)		While the Natural Resource Inventory explains the potential flooding impacts of sea level rise on the Township, there are no specific goals or objectives to mitigate those impacts. The Township of Middle Master Plan Reexamination Report includes no specific goals or policies to mitigate flooding or sea level rise to enhance the Township's climate resiliency. The Middle Township Master Plan Land Use Update includes no specific goals or policies to mitigate flooding or sea level rise to enhance the Township's climate resiliency.	The plans do not include specific provisions in regard to climate resiliency. There is no specific mention of the preservation of outward views from within communities, nor ocean/beach views.
North Wildwood, City of	2.5	0.8	30.5	None identified.			
Ocean City	11.8	4.2	35.8	City of Ocean City Master Plan (Adopted 1988, Revised 2006) Ocean City Open Space & Recreation Plan (2014) Master Plan Reexamination Report (2019)	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 site within the city in order to maintain the heritage of Ocean City for 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.	protection from sea level rise and severe storm events. The Master Plan Reexamination Report includes that the City has identified the most flood-prone neighborhoods on the island and is working with outside engineering experts to design comprehensive plans to mitigate flooding. There is also a study underway to create a living shoreline for improved resilience to tidal flooding.	The Projects are compatibale with sustainability goals as it pertains to protecting communities from flooding and sea level rise resulting from climate change. As demonstrated in the VIA, the visual effects associated with the Projects could affect scenic resource protection efforts put forth by the community
Sea Isle City	2.8	0.5	17.5	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.	The Master Plan Reexamination Report includes an updated objective to address storm water resiliency through planning, regulations, and design tools to control flooding as a result of ocean level rise and increased flooding.	The Projects are compatibale with sustainability goals as it pertains to protecting communities from flooding and sea level rise resulting from climate change. There is no specific mention of the preservation of outward views from within communities, nor ocean/beach views.



Municipality or County	Total Area (sq miles)	Area Within ZVI (sq miles)	Percent Area within ZVI(%)	Identified Planning Document(s)	Scenic Objectives	Climate Resiliency	Project Compatibility
Stone Harbor Borough	2.3	0.6	27	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 being that the Public Use District marine does not provide a sense of place, both form and function, are not commensurate with the science qualities of its prime waterfront location. A recommended Marina District Master Plan has not been completed.	The Master Plan includes no specific provisions to mitigate or provide protection from flooding or sea level rise. The Reexamination Report lists the significant changes in policies and objectives since the most recent planning documents. One of those changes is the Borough's preparedness for flooding due to sea level rise which is enhanced by the adoption of a Flood Damage Prevention Ordinance that will increase the municipalities resiliency to climate change.	The Projects are compatibale with sustainability goals as it pertains to protecting communities from flooding and sea level rise resulting from climate change. The plan identifies aesthetic goals that pertain to streetscape and architectural standards. These goals may be minimally impacted by the Projects.
Upper Township	68.4	14.2		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. The Reexamination Reports of 2018 and 2020 include no specific provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views.	The Master Plan includes no specific provisions to mitigate or provide protection from flooding or sea level rise. The Natural Resource Inventory includes no specific provisions to mitigate or provide protection from flooding or sea level rise. The Reexamination Reports of 2018 and 2020 include no specific provisions to mitigate or provide protection from flooding or sea level rise.	The plans do not include specific provisions in regard to climate resiliency. There is no specific mention of the preservation of outward views from within communities, nor ocean/beach views.
Ocean County							
Ocean County	757.5	133.1	17.6	Conservation Plan Element-Environmental Resources and Recreation Inventory 2009 2011 Comprehensive Master Plan (2011) 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 areno 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, 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, nor beach/ocean views.	The Comprehensive Master Plan includes that the County will develop stormwater management guidelines to reduce flood damage. The Conservation Plan Element includes a recommended objective to study innovative methods of reducing wave damage to the beach due to sea level rise, which would strengthen the County's resiliency. A priority of the Open Space, Parks, and Recreation Plan includes the protection of the costal area for storm resiliency and protection from impacts of sea level rise.	The Projects are compatibale with sustainability goals as it pertains to protecting communities from flooding and sea level rise resulting from climate change. There is no specific mention of the preservation of outward views from within communities, nor ocean/beach views.
Barnegat Township	40.3	8.7	21.7	2011 Barnegat Township Master Plan (2011)	The Master Plan includes no specific provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views.	The Master Plan includes no specific provisions to mitigate or provide protection from flooding or sea level rise.	The plans do not include specific provisions in regard to climate resiliency. There is no specific mention of the preservation of outward views from within communities, nor ocean/beach views.
Beach Haven Borough	2.3	1.1	47.4	Beach Haven Borough Comprehensive Master Plan (2017)	A goal of the Comprehensive Master Plan withing 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.	An objective of the Comprehensive Master Plan is to support and apply the best available data related to sea-level-rise and storm surge risks for substantial improvements, new developments and community facilities. Another objective of the plan is to participate in planning initiatives aimed at resiliency, mitigation and shoreline stabilization. The resiliency initiatives in the plan include incorporating sea level rise as a hazard in Borough plans.	The Projects are compatibale with sustainability goals as it pertains to protecting communities from flooding and sea level rise resulting from climate change. There is no specific mention of the preservation of outward views from within communities, nor ocean/beach views.
Berkeley Township	54.1	10.4	19 1	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.	The Township Master Plan includes no specific provisions to mitigate or provide protection from flooding or sea level rise. The Reexamination Report includes objective amendments related to resiliency, some of which include to encourage renovations and modifications that are resilient to flood- and storm-related impacts and to encourage regional solutions to flood- and storm-related impacts. The Township Environmental Resources Inventory includes no specific provisions to mitigate or provide protection from flooding or sea level rise.	The plans do not include specific provisions in regard to climate resiliency. There is no specific mention of the preservation of outward views from within communities, nor ocean/beach views.



	Total Area	Area Within	Percent				
Municipality or County	(sq miles)	ZVI (sq miles)	Area within ZVI(%)	Identified Planning Document(s)	Scenic Objectives	Climate Resiliency	Project Compatibility
				Master Plan (1991)	The Township Master Plan includes a townscape objective that states that any and all elements which could be obtrusive to the boating public should be reviewed and specifically addressed through view studies or simulations	The Township Master Plan includes an objective to conserve floodplains within the special planning district. The Reexamination Report includes no specific provisions to mitigate or provide protection	The plans do not include specific provisions in regard to climate
.acey Township	99.6	15.4	15.5	Master Plan Reexamination Report (2012)	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	from flooding or sea level rise. The Revised Land Use Element also includes no specific provisions to mitigate or provide protection from flooding or sea level rise.	resiliency. As demonstrated in the VIA, the visual effects
				Lacey Township Master Plan Updated - Revised Land Use Element (2016)	also includes no specific provisions for protecting or enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views.		associated with the Project could affect scenic resource protection efforts put forth by the
.ittle Egg Harbor Township	73.9	39	52.8		The Township Master Plan includes a goal to promote a desirable visual environment through conservation and preservation of valuable natural features. However, it includes no specific provisions or scenic assets for protecting o enhancing the outward views from within the community, nor beach/ocean views.	The Township Master Plan includes no specific provisions to mitigate or provide protection from flooding or sea level rise.	The plans do not include specific provisions in regard to climate resiliency. There is no specific mention of the preservation of outward views from within communities, nor ocean/beach
.ong Beach Township	23.5	17.1	72.6	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.	The Comprehensive Master Plan includes no specific provisions to mitigate or provide protection from flooding or sea level rise.	The plan does not include specific provisions in regard to climate resiliency. There is no specific mention of the preservation of outward views from within communities, nor ocean/beach views.
Dcean Township	31.6	10.3	32.5		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.	The Ocean Township Master Plan includes a conservation goal to identify, map, and preserve environmentally sensitive land in the Township, including wetlands, flood plains and other flood prone areas. This goal remains valid in the Reexamination Report and the Township plans to adopt the updated FEMA floodplain maps to inform these decisions.	The Projects are compatibale with climate resiliency goals as it pertains to protecting communities from flooding and sea level rise resulting from climate change. As demonstrated in the VIA, the visual effects associated with the Projects could affect scenic resource protection efforts that have and
Stafford Township	54.6	14.8	27		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.	A goal of the Master Plan is to implement more resilient building practices in existing floodplains and more resilient building requirements in areas where Superstorm Sandy had land use impacts. A similar goal of the plan is to improve the resiliency of the Township's coastal area through acquiring at-risk properties to flooding, raise existing residential homes in the floodplain, and implement hazard mitigation techniques including green and grey infrastructure.	The Projects are compatibale with climate resiliency goals as it pertains to protecting communities from flooding and sea level rise resulting from climate change. There is no specific mention of the preservation of outward views from within communities, nor ocean/beach views.
Foms River Township	52.7	4.6	8.7		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.	The Master Plan Land Use Element includes recommended sustainability and resiliency objectives, of which the relevant points include, preparing for and mitigating the impacts of flooding from storm events and sea level rise. The Natural Resource inventory includes discussion of provisions that have been implemented in the Township to prepare for and mitigate flooding from storm events and sea level rise.	with climate resiliency goals as it pertains to protecting communities from flooding and sea level rise resulting from climate change. There is no specific mention of the preservation of outward views from within communities, nor
Fuckerton Borough	3.7	1.6	44.8	None identified.			



ATTACHMENT C

VISIBILITY FROM VISUALLY SENSITIVE RESOURCES

					Vie	ewshed Re		Figu	re 1.2-3
	Location						Percent Visibility⁵		
Visually Sensitive Resource ¹	Municipality	County	KOP Number ²	Distance to Nearest Turbine (Miles) ³	Number of Turbines Potentially Visible ⁴	Number of FAA Warning Lights Potentially Visible ⁴	 <1% 2-25% 26-50% 51-75% 76-100% 	VSR Number	Sheet Number
National Historic Landmarks	manopany	ocumy	KOP Nulliber	(miles)	VISIDIE	VISIDIE	0-100%	Number	Number
Atlantic City Convention Hall	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic	AC02	11.4	200	200	٠	1	7
Lucy, The Margate Elephant	City of Margate City	Atlantic	MC01, MC02	14.4	139	136	O	2	6
Properties Listed on the National or State Regis	ters of Historic Places		AC01N, AC01,						
Absecon Lighthouse	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic	AC05	10.7	27	17	\bullet	3	7
Church of the Ascension	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		11.2	1	0	٢	4	7
Shelburne Hotel	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		11.3	52	2	٢	5	7
John Stafford Historic District	City of Ventnor City	Atlantic	VC02 BHB01,	12.5	200	199	٠	6	7
Beach Haven Historic District (Boundary Increase and Additional Documentation)	Borough of Beach Haven	Ocean	BHB01, BHB01 BHB01,	13.1	22	19	0	7	5
Beach Haven Historic District	Borough of Beach Haven	Ocean	BHB01	13.4	6	0	٢	8	5
Dr. Jonathan Pitney House	City of Absecon	Atlantic		16.6	4	0	•	9	7
Linwood Historic District	City of Linwood	Atlantic		17.7	51	31	٢	10	6
Bay Front Historic District	City of Somers Point	Atlantic		18.4	157	45	٠	11	6
Somers Mansion	City of Somers Point	Atlantic		18.9	46	21	٠	12	6
L.N. Renault and Sons Winery	City of Egg Harbor City; Galloway Township	Atlantic		24.4	3	0	0	13	4
South Tuckahoe Historic District	City of Corbin City; Upper Township	Atlantic, Cape May		26.9	14	3	0	14	6
Marshallville Historic District	Upper Township	Cape May		28.1	2	0	0	15	6
Abbott's Modern Cabins	Hamilton Township	Atlantic		31.6	2	0	0	16	4
Hereford Lighthouse	City of North Wildwood	Cape May	NWC01	34.6	196	42	٢	17	8
Properties Determined Eligible for the National of			1				·		
Atlantic City Beautiful Historic District Administration Building for the Board of	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		11.2	2	1	•	19	7
Education	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		11.4	1	0	٢	20	7
419 CARSON AVE	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		11.4	2	0	•	21	7
USCG Station Atlantic City Ritz Carlton Hotel	City of Atlantic City City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		11.5	178	142	•	22	7
Atlantic City Armory	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic Atlantic		11.7 11.9	134 1	92 0	•	23 24	7
		Additio	LEHT02,	11.9	I	0	0	24	1
Little Egg Harbor US Life Saving Station #23	Little Egg Harbor Township	Ocean	LEHT01	12.0	200	200	•	25	5
The Knife and Fork Restaurant	City of Atlantic City City of Atlantic City, Absecon, Pleasantville, Egg Harbor City; Winslow, Waterford, Egg Harbor, Hammonton, Mullica, Galloway	Atlantic		12.1	10	8		26	7
Camden and Atlantic Railroad Historic District	Townships	Atlantic, Camden		12.2	81	51	٢	27	2, 4, 6, 7
Saint Leonard's Tract Historic District West Jersey and Atlantic Railroad Historic	City of Ventnor City City of Atlantic City, Pleasantville;	Atlantic	VC01	12.7	200	200	•	28	7
District Oceanville / Leeds Point / Moss Mill Historic	Hamilton, Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		14.1	62	15		29	4, 6, 7
District	Galloway Township	Atlantic		15.3	42	41	•	30	5
Conovertown Historic District Studebaker Showroom	Galloway Township Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic Atlantic		16.2	1	0	0	31	7
North Shore Road Historic District	City of Absecon	Atlantic		16.3 16.3	1 70	0 45	•	32 33	6 6, 7
	City of Ocean City; Egg Harbor	, alando	EHT01,	10.5	10	40		- 55	0, 7
Ocean City-Longport Bridge (SI&A #3100001) South Shore Road Historic District	Township City of Absecon	Atlantic, Cape May Atlantic	EHT02	16.3 16.4	200 4	200 0	•	34 35	6 6, 7
Tuckerton Historic District	Borough of Tuckerton; Little Egg Harbor Township	Ocean		17.0	157	75	•	36	5
Bass River State Forest Historic District	Bass River, Little Egg Harbor Townships	Burlington, Ocean	BRT01	18.0	169	66	O	37	5
Garden State Parkway Historic District (Atlantic)	Cities of Somers Point, Port Republic; Egg Harbor, Galloway Townships	Atlantic		18.3	200	200	O	38	4, 5, 6
Bay Front Historic District Extension (745-820 Shore Road)	City of Somers Point	Atlantic		18.8	15	7	0	39	6
	City of Port Republic	Atlantic Atlantic Burlington		19.0	94	90	•	40	5 5
Gulf Service Station Garden State Parkway Historic District (Burlington)	City of Port Republic; Bass River, Little Egg Harbor Townships Cities of Cape May, Ocean City, Corbin City, Estell Manor; Boroughs of West Cape May, Woodbine, Folsom;	Ocean		19.4	200	200		41	5
Garden State Parkway Historic District	Egg Harbor Townships Cities of Cape May, Ocean City, Corbin City, Estell Manor; Boroughs of West Cape May, Woodbine, Folsom; Lower, Middle, Dennis, Upper,	-		19.4 19.8	131	31	•	41	4, 6, 8

Outer Continental Shelf Attachment C: Visibility From Visually Sensitive Resources within the VSA Page 1 of 6



					Via	ewshed Re	eulte	Figu	re 1.2-3
					Vit	ewsneu Ne	Percent	rigu	16 1.2-3
	Location						Visibility ⁵		
						Number of	○ <1%		
				Distance	Number of	FAA Warning	• 2-25%		
				to Nearest Turbine	Turbines	Lights	26-50%51-75%		
Visually Sensitive Resource ¹	Municipality	County	KOP Number ²	(Miles) ³	Potentially Visible ⁴	Potentially Visible ⁴	 51-75% 76-100% 	VSR Number	Sheet Number
	Borougns of Beachwood, South Toms River; Eagleswood, Little Egg Harbor,								
	Stafford, Barnegat, Ocean, Lacey,								
	Berkeley, Toms River, Lakewood,	0							
Garden State Parkway Historic District (Ocean) Morris Beach Historic District	Brick Townships Egg Harbor Township	Ocean Atlantic		20.7	7 36	0	0	44	1, 3, 5
Corson's Inlet Bridge (SI&A # 3100002)	Upper Township	Cape May	UT01	20.8 22.4	200	5 179		45 46	6 6
Green Bank Historic District	Washington Township	Burlington		26.8	200	0	0	40	4
North and South Tuckahoe Historic District	City of Corbin City; Upper Township City of Sea Isle City; Borough of	Atlantic, Cape May		26.9	14	3	0	48	6
Townsend Inlet Bridge (SI&A # 3100003)	Avalon; Middle Township	Cape May	SIC01, SIC02	27.3	200	144	•	49	8
Residence [original location]	Borough of Avalon	Cape May		27.3	1	0	٠	50	8
Forked River Coast Guard Station No. 112	Berkeley Township	Ocean		29.9	3	0	0	51	3
The Judge's Shack	Berkeley Township	Ocean		30.9	156	88	•	52	3
Grassy Sound Historic District North Wildwood Life Saving Station	Middle Township City of North Wildwood	Cape May Cape May	NWC01	34.3	3	0	0	53	8
Wildwoods Shore Resort Historic District	City of Wildwood	Cape May Cape May		34.6 36.8	196 135	42 1	•	54 55	8
	-			00.0	100	1			0
George A. Redding Bridge (SI&A # 0506150)	City of Wildwood; Lower Township Borough of Seaside Park; Berkeley	Cape May		37.1	8	0	٠	56	8
Midway Camps Historic District	Township	Ocean		37.1	156	25	٢	57	3
AT&T Transmitter Building and Antenna Field	Berkeley Township	Ocean		38.0	96	0	•	58	3
U.S. Life Saving Station No. 13	Borough of Seaside Park	Ocean	SPB01	38.9	85	0	٠	59	3
Ocean Beach Historic District (Units 1, 2, and 3)	Borough of Lavallette; Toms River Township	Ocean	TRT01	42.0	84	0	O	60	2
Mantoloking Historic District	Borough of Mantoloking	Ocean		42.0 45.2	58	0	•	60 61	3
National Natural Landmarks	g			40.2	50	0		01	
Manahawkin Bottomland Hardwood Forest	Stafford Township	Ocean	ST01	21.0	168	48	O	62	5
National Wildlife Refuges									
	Cities of Brigantine, Port Republic;								
	Boroughs of Beach Haven, Tuckerton, Ship, Barnegat, Ocean, Seaside								
	Heights, Mantoloking; Long Beach,								
	Eagleswood, Bass River, Little Egg		BRT01, GT01,						
	Harbor, Stafford, Barnegat, Ocean, Lacey, Berkeley, Toms River, Brick,	Atlantic, Burlington,	GT02, LEHT03,						
Edwin B. Forsythe NWR	Galloway Townships	Ocean	ST01, LAT01	9.2	200	200	•	63	1, 3, 5, 7
Cape May NWR	Borough of Woodbine; Lower, Middle, Dennis, Upper Townships	Cape May	LT01	00.0	457	0		64	C O
State Wildlife Management Areas	Dennis, Opper Townships	Саре Мау	LIUI	22.9	157	2	•	64	6, 8
	City of Atlantic City, Brigantine,								
Absecon Wildlife Management Area	Absecon, Pleasantville; Galloway Township	Atlantic		10.3	200	200	•	65	5, 6, 7
			LEHT02,	10.5	200	200	•	00	5, 0, 7
Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area		Ocean	LEHT01	11.5	200	200	•	66	5
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Malibu Beach Wildlife Management Area Port Republic Wildlife Management Area	City of Port Republic; Galloway Township	Atlantic Atlantic	EHT02		159 198	70 193	•	68 69	4, 5
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	City of Port Republic; Galloway Township		EHT02	16.0					
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Outer Continental Shelf Attachment C: Visibility From Visually Sensitive Resources within the VSA Page 2 of 6



Interview Interview <t< th=""><th></th><th colspan="2"></th><th></th><th></th><th>Vi</th><th colspan="2">Viewshed Results</th><th colspan="2"></th></t<>						Vi	Viewshed Results			
Number of the set of		Location								
Generator forcet Widdle Management Ave Ansis Barlagion, Docan Parkington, Docan Pa			Country		to Nearest Turbine	Turbines Potentially	FAA Warning Lights Potentially	 <1% 2-25% 26-50% 51-75% 		
Geneme of Parties Write Name of the Name of	Visually Sensitive Resource		County	KOP Number	(Miles)*	Visible	VISIBLE	• 76-100%	Number	Number
Area Obser, Lacor Tourship Oteam 2y.7 18 0.1 <td>•</td> <td></td> <td>Burlington, Ocean</td> <td></td> <td>28.8</td> <td>173</td> <td>31</td> <td>0</td> <td>79</td> <td>3</td>	•		Burlington, Ocean		28.8	173	31	0	79	3
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Cities of Corbin City, Somers Point, Estell Manor, Borough of Folsom; Upper, Weymouth, Hamilton, Buena Highways Designated or Eligible as ScenicCities of Corbin City, Estell Manor, Port Republic, Egg Harbor, Boroughs of Woodbine, Tucketorn; Dennis, Upper, Maminon, Galloway TownshipsAtlantic, Canden, Cape May, Gloucester19.613727992, 4, 6Upper, Weymouth, Hamilton, Buena Notas, Monce Weymouth, Hamilton, Bass River, Calloway TownshipsImage: Carbon City, Estell Manor, Port Republic, Egg Harbor, Boroughs of Woodbine, Tucketorn; Dennis, Upper, Maurice River, Calloway TownshipsImage: Carbon City, Estell Manor, Port Republic, Egg Harbor, Washington, Mulica, Maurice River, Calloway TownshipsImage: Carbon City, Estell Manor, Port Republic, Egg Harbor, Washington, Mulica, Maurice River, Calloway TownshipsImage: Carbon City, Estell Manor, Port Republic, Egg Harbor, Washington, Mulica, Maurice River, Calloway TownshipsImage: Carbon City, Estell Manor, Port Republic, Egg Harbor, Washington, Mulica, Maurice River, Calloway TownshipsImage: Carbon City, Carbon City, Estell Manor, Port Republic, Egg Harbor, Washington, Mulica, Maurice River, Calloway TownshipsImage: Carbon City,		•	Cumberland		26.7	1	0	0	98	6
Highways Designated or Eligible as ScenicCities of Corbin City, Estell Manor, Port Republic, Egg Harbor, Boroughs of Woodbine. Tuckeron, Dennis, Upper, Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, OceanLittle Egg Harbor, Base River, Little Cape May, Cumberland, OceanLittle Zape May, Cumberland, Ocean200Comberland, Cape May, Cumberland, Ocean16.720020001004,5,6State Fishing and Boating Access Boat LaunchEgg Harbor TownshipOcean15.919916501015Island Weach State Park - Canoe and Kayak LaunchOcean, Berkeley TownshipsOcean29.012001023Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area Fishing AccessLittle Egg Harbor TownshipOcean13.81838701023Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area Fishing AccessLittle Egg Harbor TownshipOcean13.81838701045Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area Fishing AccessLittle Egg Harbor TownshipOcean13.81838701045Grostos Inlet State Park - Stabing AccessCity of Ocean CityCape May21.320020001056Grostos Inlet State Park - Fishing AccessCity of Ocean CityCape May21.520018201066Grostos Inlet State Park - Fishing AccessCity of Ocean CityCape May21.520018201066Grostos Inlet State P		Cities of Corbin City, Somers Point, Estell Manor; Borough of Folsom; Upper, Weymouth, Hamilton, Buena Vista, Monroe, Winslow, Egg Harbor,	Cape May,		19.6	137	27	•	99	246
Republic, Egg Harbor, Boroughs of Woodbine, Tuckertori, Dennis, Upper Big Harbor, Washington, Mulice, Scenic BywayAttantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, OceanImage: Cape May, Cumberland, OceanImage: Cape May, Tegg Harbor, Malice, Tegg Harbor, Malice, Maurice River, Galloway TownshipsAttantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, OceanImage: Cape May, Tegg, Tegg, Tegg Harbor, Malice, Maurice River, Galloway TownshipsImage: Cape May, Cumberland, OceanImage: Cape May, Tegg, T					10.0	101				2, 1, 0
Boat LaunchLittle Egg Harbor TownshipOcean15.9199165●1015Island Beach State Park - Canoe and Kayak <bbr></bbr> LaunchOcean, Berkeley TownshipsOcean29.0120●1023Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area Fishing AccessLittle Egg Harbor TownshipOcean13.818387●1035Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area Fishing AccessLittle Egg Harbor TownshipOcean13.818387●1045Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area Fishing AccessLittle Egg Harbor TownshipOcean13.812751●1045Corsons Inlet State Park - Mobile Sportfishing Permit AccessCity of Ocean CityCape May21.3200200●1056Corsons Inlet State Park - Fishing AccessCity of Ocean CityCape MayUT0122.2200182●1076Barnegat Lighthouse State Park - Fishing AccessBorough of Barnegat LightOcean27.370©1083Senator Frank S. Farley State MarinaCity of Atlantic CityAtlantic11.54624●1097Lighthouses (not S/NRHP-Listed)Farle MarinaFish of Atlantic CityAtlantic11.54624●1097	Scenic Byway State Fishing and Boating Access	Republic, Egg Harbor; Boroughs of Woodbine, Tuckerton; Dennis, Upper, Weymouth, Hamilton, Bass River, Little Egg Harbor, Washington, Mullica, Maurice River, Galloway Townships	Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland,		16.7	200	200	•	100	4, 5, 6
Island Beach State Park - Canoe and Kayak LaunchOcean, Berkeley TownshipsOcean29.012001023Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area Fishing AccessLittle Egg Harbor TownshipOcean13.81838701035Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area Fishing AccessLittle Egg Harbor TownshipOcean13.81838701045Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area Fishing AccessLittle Egg Harbor TownshipOcean13.81275101045Corsons Inlet State Park - Mobile Sportfishing Permit AccessCity of Ocean CityCape May21.320020001056Corsons Inlet State Park - Fishing AccessCity of Ocean CityCape May21.520018901066Corsons Inlet State Park - FishingUpper TownshipCape MayUT0122.220018201076Barnegat Lighthouse State Park - Fishing AccessBorough of Barnegat LightOcean27.37001083Senator Frank S. Farley State MarinaCity of Atlantic CityAtlantic11.5462401097Lighthouses (not S/NRHP-Listed)Lighthouses (not S/NRHP-Listed)LighthouseLighthouse11.5462401097	,		Occan		45.0	400	405		104	- -
Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area Fishing AccessLittle Egg Harbor TownshipOcean13.818387•1035Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area Fishing AccessLittle Egg Harbor TownshipOcean13.812751•1045Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area Fishing AccessLittle Egg Harbor TownshipOcean13.812751•1045Corsons Inlet State Park - Mobile Sportfishing Permit AccessCity of Ocean CityCape May21.3200200•1056Corsons Inlet State Park - Fishing AccessCity of Ocean CityCape MayUT0122.2200189•1066Corsons Inlet State Park - Fishing Barnegat Lighthouse State Park - Fishing AccessUpper TownshipOceanUT0122.2200182•1076Barnegat Lighthouse State Park - Fishing AccessBorough of Barnegat LightOcean27.370•1083Senator Frank S. Farley State MarinaCity of Atlantic CityAtlantic11.54624•1097Lighthouses (not S/NRHP-Listed)	Island Beach State Park - Canoe and Kayak									
Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area Fishing AccessLittle Egg Harbor TownshipOcean13.8127511045Corsons Inlet State Park - Mobile Sportfishing Permit AccessCity of Ocean CityCape May21.320020001056Corsons Inlet State Park - Fishing AccessCity of Ocean CityCape May21.520018901066Corsons Inlet State Park - Fishing AccessCity of Ocean CityCape MayUT0122.220018201076Barnegat Lighthouse State Park - Fishing AccessBorough of Barnegat LightOcean027.3701083Senator Frank S. Farley State MarinaCity of Atlantic CityAtlantic11.5462401097Lighthouses (not S/NRHP-Listed)	Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area							•		
Permit AccessCity of Ocean CityCape May21.3200200●1056Corsons Inlet State Park - Fishing AccessCity of Ocean CityCape May21.5200189●1066Corsons Inlet State Park - FishingUpper TownshipCape MayUT0122.2200182●1076Barnegat Lighthouse State Park - FishingBorough of Barnegat LightOceanPPPPPPAccessBorough of Barnegat LightOcean27.370●10833Senator Frank S. Farley State MarinaCity of Atlantic CityAtlantic11.54624●1097Lighthouses (not S/NRHP-Listed)	Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area	-						•		
Corsons Inlet State Park - FishingUpper TownshipCape MayUT0122.22001821076Barnegat Lighthouse State Park - Fishing AccessBorough of Barnegat LightOcean27.3701083Senator Frank S. Farley State MarinaCity of Atlantic CityAtlantic11.5462401097Lighthouses (not S/NRHP-Listed)	Permit Access		. ,					-		
Barnegat Lighthouse State Park - Fishing AccessBorough of Barnegat LightOcean27.3701083Senator Frank S. Farley State MarinaCity of Atlantic CityAtlantic11.5462401097Lighthouses (not S/NRHP-Listed)		, ,						-		
AccessBorough of Barnegat LightOcean27.3701083Senator Frank S. Farley State MarinaCity of Atlantic CityAtlantic11.5462401097Lighthouses (not S/NRHP-Listed)		Upper Township	Cape May	UT01	22.2	200	182	•	107	6
Senator Frank S. Farley State Marina City of Atlantic City Atlantic 11.5 46 24 • 109 7 Lighthouses (not S/NRHP-Listed)		Borough of Barnegat Light	Ocean		27 3	7	0		108	3
Lighthouses (not S/NRHP-Listed)										
	-	. ,								•
Public Beaches	-	Borough of Tuckerton	Ocean		17.8	0	0	٥	110	5

Outer Continental Shelf Attachment C: Visibility From Visually Sensitive Resources within the VSA Page 3 of 6



					Vi	ewshed Re	sults Percent	Figu	e 1.2-3
	Location						Visibility ⁵		
	Musiciardita	County		Distance to Nearest Turbine	Potentially	FAA Warning Lights Potentially	 <1% 2-25% 26-50% 51-75% 	VSR	Sheet
Visually Sensitive Resource ¹	Municipality	County	KOP Number ²	(Miles) ³	Visible ⁴	Visible ⁴	• 76-100%	Number	Number
			VC02, AC02, AC03, AC04N, AC01N, AC04S, AC01,						
Atlantic City Beach	City of Atlantic City, Brigantine	Atlantic	AC04	10.4	200	200	•	112	7
Beach Haven Heights Park	Long Beach Township	Ocean	LBT01	11.8	200	200	•	113	5
Long Beach Township Municipal Beach Beach Haven Inlet	Long Beach Township Long Beach Township Borough of Beach Haven; Long Beach	Ocean Ocean	LBT01, LBT02 BHB01,	11.8 12.5	200 200	200 200	•	114 115	5 5
Beach Haven Borough Public Beach	Township	Ocean	BHB01	12.7	200	200	•	116	5
Beach Pavillion	Borough of Beach Haven	Ocean		13.3	200	200	•	117	5
Margate City Public Beach	City of Margate City	Atlantic	MC01, MC03, MC02	13.5	200	200	•	118	6, 7
Atlantic Coast Public Beach Mystic Beach	City of Margate City Little Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic Ocean	MC01, MC02	13.6	200	200		119	6,7
	Borough of Tuckerton; Little Egg	UCEAN		15.8	200	200		120	5
Tuckerton Green Street Beach	Harbor Township	Ocean	TB01, TB02 OC04, OC05,		200	192	•	121	5
Ocean City Beachfront	City of Ocean City	Cape May	OC02	16.3	200	200	•	122	6
Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach Somers Point City Municipal Beach Park	Borough of Ship Bottom City of Somers Point	Ocean Atlantic	SBB01	18.2 18.6	200 101	200 28	•	123 124	5 6
Jennifer Lane Beach	Stafford Township	Ocean		20.3	149	41	•	124	5
Harvey Cedars Borough Municipal Beach	Borough of Harvey Cedars	Ocean		21.9	200	200	•	126	5
Strathmere Beach	City of Sea Isle City; Upper Township	Cape May	UT01	22.2	200	200	•	127	6
Sea Isle City Beach Dune Upland	City of Sea Isle City	Cape May	SIC01, SIC02	23.5	200	195	•	128	6,8
Sea Isle City Municipal Beach	City of Sea Isle City	Cape May Cape May	SIC03	23.5	200	195	•	120	6, 8
Long Beach Township Municipal Beach and Tennis Court	Long Beach Township	Ocean		24.2	200	199	•	130	5
Atlantic Ocean Beachfront	Borough of Barnegat Light	Ocean	BLB01	26.0	200	195	•	131	3
Sea Isle City Beach Dune and Promenade Lands	City of Sea Isle City	Cape May		26.0	200	182	•	132	8
Barnegat Beach	Barnegat Township	Ocean		26.4	158	36	•	133	3
Tuckahoe Beach Small Bay Beach	Upper Township Ocean Township	Cape May Ocean		26.6	25	2	•	134	6
The Beach	Ocean Township	Ocean		27.2 27.9	145 173	30 32		135 136	3
North Wildwood Beach	City of North Wildwood	Cape May	NWC01	34.4	197	43	•	137	8
Butler Beach	Berkeley Township	Ocean		35.6	5	0	٠	138	3
White Sands Beach	Berkeley Township	Ocean		37.0	156	25	•	139	3
Seaside Park Beach and Boardwalk	Borough of Seaside Park	Ocean	SPB01	37.4	164	17	•	140	3
Seaside Park Borough Bay Beach Area	Borough of Seaside Park	Ocean		37.6	6	0	•	141	3
Ortley Beach	Toms River Township Borough of Lavallette; Toms River	Ocean		40.0	80	0	•	142	3
Lavallette Borough Ocean Front Beach	Township	Ocean		40.6	101	0	•	143	3
Brick Beach	Brick Township	Ocean	BKT01	44.0	67	0	٠	144	1, 3
Brick Beach II	Brick Township	Ocean		44.3	74	0	•	145	1
Brick Beach I Environmental Justice Areas	Brick Township	Ocean		44.4	64	0	•	146	1
340010101052	City of Brigantine	Atlantic		9.9	200	200	•	148	7
			AC04N, AC01N, AC04S, AC01,						
340010019001	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic	AC05, AC04	10.2	200	200	•	149	7
340010024003	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic	AC03, AC04N, AC04S, AC04 AC01N, AC01,	10.3	200	200	Ð	150	7
340010025003	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic	AC05	10.4	200	200		151	7
340010025001	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic	AC05	10.5	200	200	•	152	7
340010025002	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic	AC05	10.7	12	7	•	153	7
340010023001 340010024002	City of Atlantic City City of Atlantic City	Atlantic Atlantic	AC02	10.9	200 10	200	•	154	7
340010024002	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		11.0 11.0	10	2 94	0	155 156	7
340010015002	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		11.0	8	0	•	150	7
340010015001	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		11.2	3	0	0	158	7

Outer Continental Shelf Attachment C: Visibility From Visually Sensitive Resources within the VSA Page 4 of 6



	Location				Vi	ewshed Re	sults Percent Visibility⁵	Figur	re 1.2-3
Visually Sensitive Resource ¹	Municipality	County	KOP Number ²	Distance to Nearest Turbine (Miles) ³	Number of Turbines Potentially Visible ⁴	Number of FAA Warning Lights Potentially Visible ⁴		VSR Number	Sheet Number
340010014001	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		11.3	200	199	٠	159	7
340010004003	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic	AC02	11.3	200	200	•	160	7
340010014003	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		11.3	12	2	٠	161	7
340010011001	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		11.4	1	0	0	162	7
340010013002	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic	4.000	11.5	200	158	•	163	6, 7
340010004002 340010023002	City of Atlantic City City of Atlantic City	Atlantic Atlantic	AC02	11.6	200 11	200	•	164 165	7
340010023002	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		11.6 11.6	8	4	C C	165	7
340010002001	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic	VC02	11.7	200	200	•	167	7
340010004001	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		11.8	200	200	0	168	7
340010012002	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		11.8	23	5	٠	169	7
340010132012	City of Ventnor City	Atlantic	VC02	12.0	200	200	•	170	7
340010003003	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		12.2	1	0	0	171	7
340010001001	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		12.2	19	4	٠	172	7
340010002002	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic		12.3	200	200	•	173	7
340010013001	City of Atlantic City	Atlantic	1/000	12.3	22	5	•	174	7
340010002003 340010001002	City of Atlantic City City of Atlantic City	Atlantic Atlantic	VC02	12.3 12.4	200 18	200	•	175 176	7
340010133022	City of Ventnor City	Atlantic	VC01	12.4	200	1 200	•	176	7
340010132011	City of Ventnor City	Atlantic	VC01	12.4	200	200	•	178	7
340010133023	City of Ventnor City	Atlantic	VC01	12.4	200	200	•	179	7
340010132021	City of Ventnor City	Atlantic		13.5	1	0	0	180	7
340010120002	City of Pleasantville	Atlantic		14.4	123	66	•	181	6, 7
340010121002	City of Pleasantville	Atlantic		14.5	123	44	•	182	6, 7
340010103002	City of Pleasantville	Atlantic		14.8	175	121	٢	183	6, 7
340010120001	City of Pleasantville	Atlantic		15.6	123	72	٠	184	6, 7
340010121001	City of Pleasantville	Atlantic		16.1	102	27	•	185	6
340297370002	Borough of Tuckerton	Ocean Atlantic		16.4	200	198	•	186	5
340010119005 340010119002	City of Pleasantville City of Pleasantville	Atlantic		16.4	19	5	•	187	6
340010119002	City of Pleasantville	Atlantic		16.5 16.6	22 29	7	•	188 189	6 6
340010122001	City of Pleasantville	Atlantic		16.7	25	10	•	190	6
340010122002	City of Pleasantville	Atlantic		16.8	26	22	•	191	6
340090201014	City of Ocean City	Cape May	OC04	16.8	200	200		192	6
340010119001	City of Pleasantville	Atlantic		16.9	8	2	٠	193	6
340010103001	City of Absecon	Atlantic		16.9	6	0	٠	194	6
340010119004	City of Pleasantville	Atlantic		17.1	24	12	٩	195	6
340090201021	City of Ocean City	Cape May	OC04	17.2	200	200	•	196	6
340010122003	City of Pleasantville	Atlantic		17.2	54	10	٠	197	6
340010117021	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		17.5	187	171	•	198	6
340010123022 340010118032	City of Northfield Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic Atlantic		17.5	29	5	0	199	6
340010118032	Galloway Township	Atlantic		17.7 17.9	38 10	11	• •	200 201	6 4, 6
340010128012	City of Somers Point	Atlantic		18.3	172	69	•	201	4,0
340010128013	City of Somers Point	Atlantic		18.6	9	8	0	202	6
340297351034	Stafford Township	Ocean		18.6	200	167	•	203	5
340010117022	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		18.7	145	20	٠	205	4, 6
340010117011	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		18.9	14	0	٠	206	6
340010104032	Galloway Township	Atlantic		19.2	105	10	٠	207	4, 6
340010127021	City of Somers Point	Atlantic		19.3	125	31	٠	208	6
340010104033	Galloway Township	Atlantic		19.3	2	0	0	209	4
340010117012	Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic		20.7	11	1	•	210	6
340010117013 340010118021	Egg Harbor Township Egg Harbor Township	Atlantic Atlantic		22.0	16	1	0	211	6
340010118021	Hamilton Township	Atlantic		22.1 22.2	6 157	1 29	•	212 213	6 4, 6
340010106001	City of Egg Harbor City	Atlantic		22.2	157	29 7	•	213	4, 0 4
340010114042	Hamilton Township	Atlantic		22.7	13	1	•	214	4,6
340010114043	Hamilton Township	Atlantic		23.1	8	1	•	216	4, 6
340297350024	Stafford Township	Ocean		25.2	1	0	0	217	3, 5
340010106002	City of Egg Harbor City	Atlantic		25.8	1	0	٠	218	4
340010106003	City of Egg Harbor City	Atlantic		26.6	1	0	٠	219	4
340297340011	Barnegat Township	Ocean		27.4	112	5	0	220	3
340090205002	Borough of Woodbine	Cape May		28.0	200	93	٠	221	6
340010107004	Mullica Township	Atlantic		29.5	1	0	0	222	4

Outer Continental Shelf Attachment C: Visibility From Visually Sensitive Resources within the VSA Page 5 of 6



						Viewshed Results			e 1.2-3
	Location	1					Percent Visibility ⁵		
Visually Sensitive Resource ¹	Municipality	County	KOP Number ²	Distance to Nearest Turbine (Miles) ³	Number of Turbines Potentially Visible ⁴	FAA Warning Lights Potentially	 <1% 2-25% 26-50% 51-75% 76-100% 	VSR Number	Sheet Number
340297321043	Lacey Township	Ocean		30.2	193	38	٠	223	3
340090211002	Middle Township	Cape May		31.5	123	5		224	8
340090213003	City of North Wildwood	Cape May	NWC01	33.8	197	43	•	225	8
340090214002	City of Wildwood	Cape May	WC01	35.7	182	17	•	226	8
340090214003	City of Wildwood	Cape May		36.6	164	5		227	8
340090221022	Middle Township	Cape May		36.9	70	0	0	228	8
340297280007	Borough of Seaside Heights	Ocean	SPB01	39.1	138	0		229	3
340297280006	Borough of Seaside Heights	Ocean		39.2	132	0		230	3
340297280005	Borough of Seaside Heights	Ocean		39.3	14	0	٠	231	3
340090220004	City of Cape May	Cape May		40.5	81	0	٠	232	8
340297202021	Manchester Township	Ocean		43.6	35	0	O	233	1, 3

¹ This table includes all inventoried Visually Sensitive Resources (VSRs) with potential visibility of the proposed turbines (resources that overlap the Zone of Visual Influence [ZVI]).

² Key Observation Points (KOP) are listed if they occur within 1,000 feet of a given VSR.

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

⁴ Turbine visibility is based on the maximum blade tip height of 319 meters and FAA warning light visibility is based on an assumed height of 185 meters.

⁵ The percentage of the mapped resource that overlaps the ZVI. For resources that extend beyond the Visual Study Area (VSA) boundary, this reflects the percentage of the area within the VSA.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind

Outer Continental Shelf Attachment C: Visibility From Visually Sensitive Resources within the VSA Page 6 of 6



ATTACHMENT D

PHOTOLOG OF KEY OBSERVATION POINTS

KOP ¹	Location	County	Municipality	KOP Selected for Visual Simulation	Distance to Nearest Turbine
LAV01	Allenhurst Residential Historic District	Monmouth	Loch Arbour Village	Candidate KOP	59.4
APC01	Asbury Park Convention Center	Monmouth	Asbury Park City	Candidate KOP	58.8
APC02	Asbury Park Convention Center (Beach)	Monmouth	Asbury Park City	Candidate KOP	58.7
NT01	Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association Historic District	Monmouth	Neptune Township	Candidate KOP	58.2
BRB01	Bradley Beach Gazebo	Monmouth	Bradley Beach Borough	Candidate KOP	57.3
BB03	Borough of Belmar Taylor Pavilion	Monmouth	Belmar Borough	Candidate KOP	55.9
BB01N	Belmar Borough 13th Street Pavilion (Night)	Monmouth	Belmar Borough	Candidate KOP	55.6
BB01	Belmar Borough 13th Street Pavilion	Monmouth	Belmar Borough	Candidate KOP	55.6
SLB01	Essex and Sussex Hotel	Monmouth	Spring Lake Borough	Candidate KOP	53.5
BYB01	Bay Head Historic District	Ocean	Bay Head Borough	Candidate KOP	48.2
BKT01	Brick Beach Three	Ocean	Brick Township	Candidate KOP	44.0
TRT01	Ocean Beach Historic District	Ocean	Toms River Township	Candidate KOP	42.9
SPB01	Beachcomber Bar	Ocean	Seaside Park Borough	Selected	39.0
BT02	Island Beach State Park - U.S. Life Saving Station #14	Ocean	Berkeley Township	Candidate KOP	36.9
LAT01	Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge at the Woodmansee Estate	Ocean	Lacey Township	Selected	32.2
LAT01N	Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge at the Woodmansee Estate (Night)	Ocean	Lacey Township	Selected	32.2
BT01	Island Beach State Park	Ocean	Berkeley Township	Selected	30.3
BLB02	Barnegat Lighthouse State Park	Ocean	Barnegat Light Borough	Selected	27.3
BLB01	Barnegat Light Borough Beach - Proximity to Barnegat Lighthouse & Barnegat Lighthouse State Park	Ocean	Barnegat Light Borough	Candidate KOP	26.7
LBT03	Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation for the Arts and Sciences	Ocean	Long Beach Township	Selected	24.9
ST01	Manahawkin WMA	Ocean	Stafford Township	Candidate KOP	21.6
SBB01	Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach	Ocean	Ship Bottom Borough	Selected	19.4
LEHT03	Parkertown Docks	Ocean	Little Egg Harbor Township	Candidate KOP	17.5
LBT02	Bayview Park Beach and 68th Street Ocean Beach	Ocean	Long Beach Township	Candidate KOP	16.9
TB01	South Green Street Park	Ocean	Tuckerton Borough	Candidate KOP	16.2
BHB01	Beach Haven Historic District	Ocean	Beach Haven Borough	Selected	13.5
BHB01N	Beach Haven Historic District (Night)	Ocean	Beach Haven Borough	Selected	13.5
BHB02	Centre Street, Beach Haven	Ocean	Beach Haven Borough	Selected	13.5
BHB03	Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven	Ocean	Beach Haven Borough	Selected	12.9
LBT01	Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge	Ocean	Long Beach Township	Candidate KOP	11.9
LBT04	Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge, Holgate	Ocean	Long Beach Township	Selected	11.8
LEHT02	Great Bay Boulevard WMA - Rutgers Field Station	Ocean	Little Egg Harbor Township	Selected	11.9
BC02	North Brigantine Natural Area	Atlantic	Brigantine City	Selected	9.0
BC01	North Brigantine Natural Area - Buggy Entrance	Atlantic	Brigantine City	Candidate KOP	9.3

Outer Continental Shelf

Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

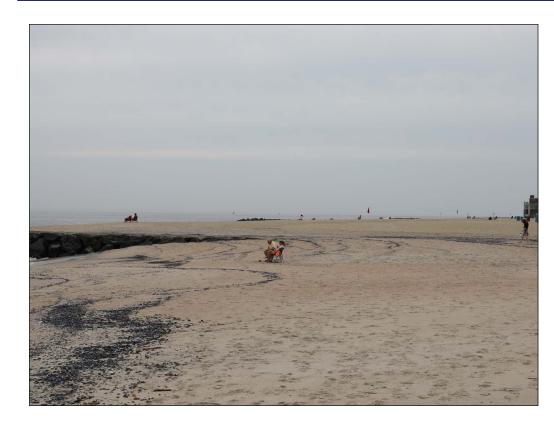
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KOP	Location County		Municipality	KOP Selected for Visual Simulation	Distance to Nearest Turbine
AC01	Atlantic City Boardwalk	Atlantic	Atlantic City	Candidate KOP	10.5
AC01N	Atlantic City Boardwalk (Night)	Atlantic	Atlantic City	Candidate KOP	10.5
AC04S	Ocean Casino - Sky Garden (Sunset)	Atlantic	Atlantic City	Candidate KOP	10.5
AC04	Ocean Casino - Sky Garden	Atlantic	Atlantic City	Selected	10.5
AC04N	Ocean Casino - Sky Garden (Night)	Atlantic	Atlantic City	Selected	10.5
AC05	Absecon Lighthouse	Atlantic	Atlantic City	Candidate KOP	10.7
AC03	Madison Hotel - Beach	Atlantic	Atlantic City	Candidate KOP	11.1
AC02	Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall	Atlantic	Atlantic City	Selected	11.4
VC02	John Stafford Historic District	Atlantic	Ventnor City	Candidate KOP	12.5
VC01	Ventnor City Pier	Atlantic	Ventnor City	Candidate KOP	12.9
GT01	Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge (Tower)	Atlantic	Galloway Township	Selected	14.3
GT02	Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge	Atlantic	Galloway Township	Candidate KOP	13.0
MC03	Huntington Park	Atlantic	Margate City	Candidate KOP	13.8
EMC01	Tuckahoe WMA	Atlantic	Estell Manor City	Selected	25.7
MC01	Margate City Beach	Atlantic	Margate City	Candidate KOP	14.4
MC02	Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL	Atlantic	Margate City	Selected	14.4
OC05	East Surf Road Beach Access	Cape May	Ocean City	Candidate KOP	16.3
EHT01	Long Point Bridge	Atlantic	Egg Harbor Township	Candidate KOP	16.6
EHT02	Malibu Beach Wildlife Management Area	Atlantic	Egg Harbor Township	Candidate KOP	16.7
OC04	Gillian's Wonderland Amusement	Cape May	Ocean City	Selected	17.2
OC03	Ocean City Bike Path	Cape May	Ocean City	Candidate KOP	18.5
BRT01	Bass River State Forest	Burlington	Bass River Township	Selected	18.5
OC02	34th Street Beach Access	Cape May	Ocean City	Candidate KOP	19.4
EHT03	Tuckahoe Wildlife Management Area and Morris Beach Historic District	Atlantic	Egg Harbor Township	Candidate KOP	21.2
OC01	Corson's Inlet State Park	Cape May	Ocean City	Selected	21.7
UT01	Strathmore Natural Area	Cape May	Upper Township	Candidate KOP	22.3
SIC03	Sea Isle City Promenade	Cape May	Sea Isle City	Candidate KOP	25.1
EMC01	Tuckahoe Wildlife Management Area	Atlantic	Estell Manor City	Candidate KOP	25.7
SIC01	Townsend Inlet Bridge - Beach	Cape May	Sea Isle City	Candidate KOP	27.3
SIC02	Townsend Inlet Bridge - Bridge	Cape May	Sea Isle City	Selected	27.4
AB01	Avalon Borough Dune and Beach Trail	Cape May	Avalon Borough	Candidate KOP	28.9
SHB02	Stone Harbor Tag Office & 95th Street	Cape May	Stone Harbor Borough	Candidate KOP	31.3
SHB01	Stone Harbor Point	Cape May	Stone Harbor Borough	Candidate KOP	32.8
NWC01	Proximity to Hereford Lighthouse	Cape May	North Wildwood City	Candidate KOP	34.6
WC01	Wildwood Adventure Pier	Cape May	Wildwood City	Candidate KOP	36.4
LT01	Proximity to Cape May National Wildlife Refuge	Cape May	Lower Township	Candidate KOP	39.2
LT02	Cape May Point State Park	Cape May	Lower Township	Selected	45.0

¹The mapped location of each KOP is available within the VIA document as Figure 2.2-1.

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points



Key Observation Point: LAV01

Location: 40.23085°N, 73.99595°W

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

Candidate KOP

Key Observation Point: APC01

Location: 40.22275°N, 73.999°W

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

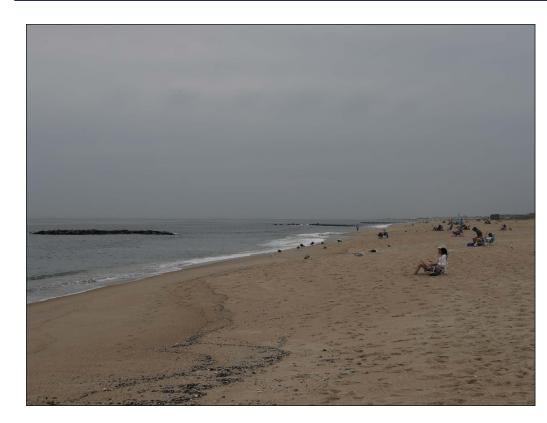
Candidate KOP



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Key Observation Point: APC02

Location: 40.22039°N, 73.99881°W

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

Candidate KOP

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

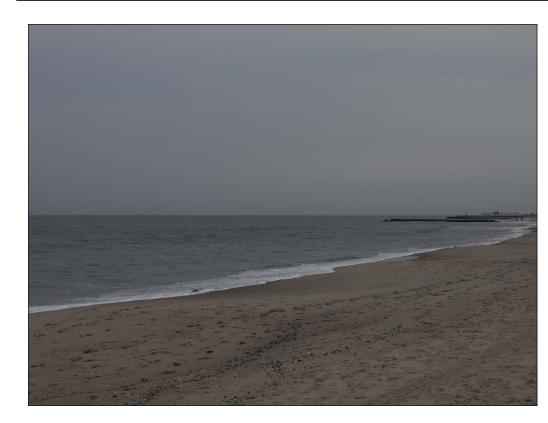
Candidate KOP



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Key Observation Point: BRB01

Location: 40.20089°N, 74.00606°W

View from Bradley Beach Gazebo Bradley Beach Borough, Monmouth County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP

Key Observation Point: BB03

Location: 40.18106°N, 74.0124°W

View from Borough of Belmar Taylor Pavilion Belmar Borough, Monmouth County, New Jersey

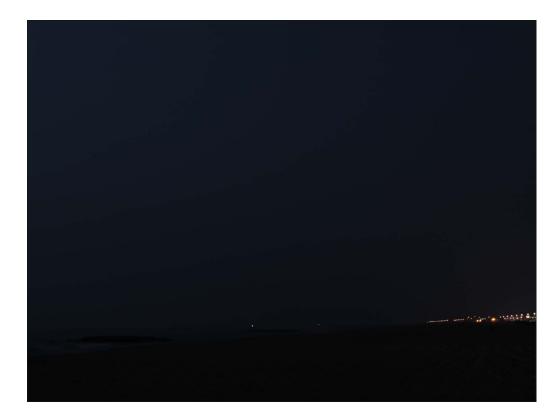
Candidate KOP



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points



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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

Candidate KOP

Key Observation Point: BB01

Location: 40.17677°N, 74.01306°W

View from Belmar Borough 13th Street Pavilion Belmar Borough, Monmouth County, New Jersey

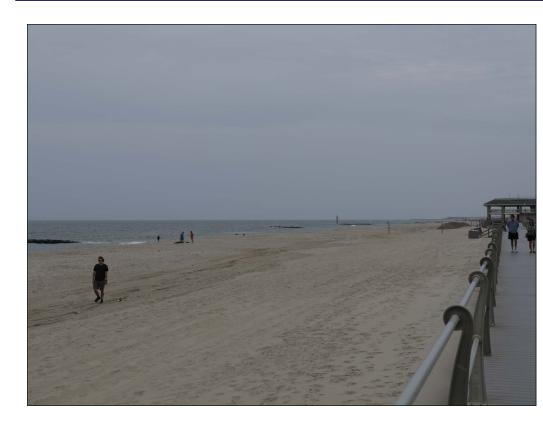
Candidate KOP



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Key Observation Point: SLB01

Location: 40.14616°N, 74.02357°W

View from Essex and Sussex Hotel Spring Lake Borough, Monmouth County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP

Key Observation Point: BYB01

Location: 40.07°N, 74.04189°W

View from Bay Head Historic District Bay Head Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Key Observation Point: BKT01

Location: 40.00835°N, 74.05665°W

View from Brick Beach Three Brick Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP

Key Observation Point: TRT01

Location: 39.9922°N, 74.06094°W

View from Ocean Beach Historic District Toms River Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

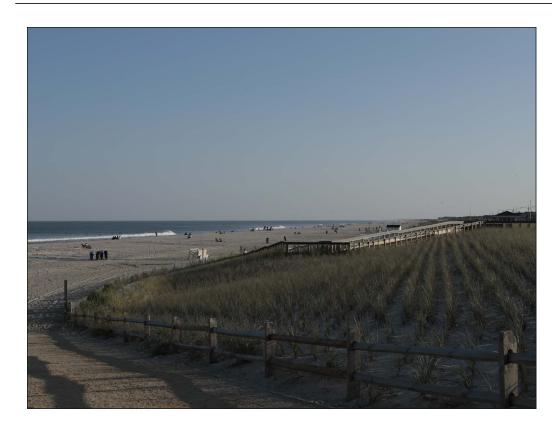
Candidate KOP



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Key Observation Point: SPB01

Location: 39.93533°N, 74.07164°W

View from Beachcomber Bar Seaside Park Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey

KOP Selected for Visual Simulation

Key Observation Point: BT02

Location: 39.8958°N, 74.07963°W

View from Island Beach State Park - U.S. Life Saving Station #14 Berkeley Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

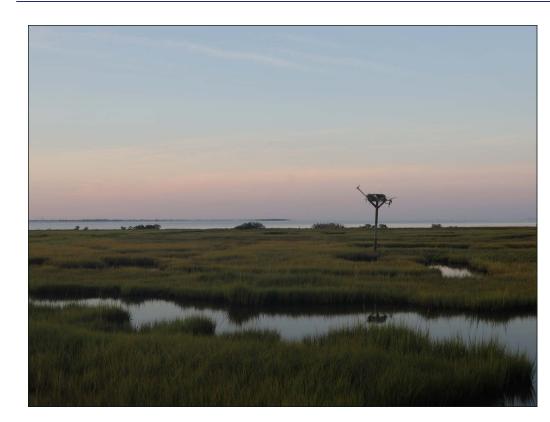
Candidate KOP



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points



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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

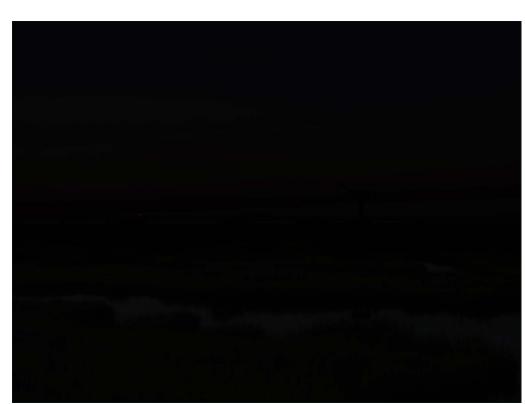
KOP Selected for Visual Simulation

Key Observation Point: LAT01N

Location: 39.83711°N, 74.15082°W

View from Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge at the Woodmansee Estate (Night) Lacey Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

KOP Selected for Visual Simulation



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Location: 39.80805°N, 74.08997°W

View from Island Beach State Park Berkeley Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

KOP Selected for Visual Simulation

Key Observation Point: BLB02

Location: 39.76434°N, 74.10624°W

View from Barnegat Lighthouse State Park Barnegat Light Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey

KOP Selected for Visual Simulation



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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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

Candidate KOP

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

KOP Selected for Visual Simulation



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Location: 39.68394°N, 74.20768°W

View from Manahawkin WMA Stafford Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP

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

KOP Selected for Visual Simulation



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Key Observation Point: LEHT03

Location: 39.60972°N, 74.29228°W

View from Parkertown Docks Little Egg Harbor Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP

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

Candidate KOP



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Location: 39.57664°N, 74.33028°W

View from South Green Street Park Tuckerton Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP

Key Observation Point: BHB01

Location: 39.56188°N, 74.23545°W

View from Beach Haven Historic District Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey

KOP Selected for Visual Simulation



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Key Observation Point: BHB01N

Location: 39.56188°N, 74.23545°W

View from Beach Haven Historic District (Night) Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey

KOP Selected for Visual Simulation

Key Observation Point: BHB02

Location: 39.56169°N, 74.23571°W

View from Centre Street, Beach Haven Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey

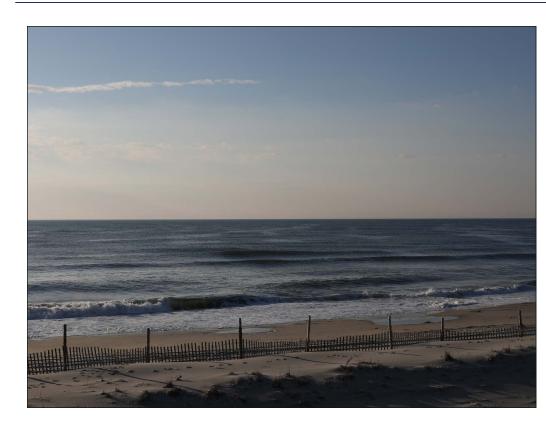
KOP Selected for Visual Simulation



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Key Observation Point: BHB03

Location: 39.55258°N, 74.24419°W

View from Holyoke Avenue, Beach Haven Beach Haven Borough, Ocean County, New Jersey

KOP Selected for Visual Simulation

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

Candidate KOP



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Key Observation Point: LBT04

Location: 39.53091°N, 74.26447°W

View from Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge, Holgate Long Beach Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

KOP Selected for Visual Simulation

Key Observation Point: LEHT02

Location: 39.50913°N, 74.32038°W

View from Great Bay Boulevard WMA - Rutgers Field Station Little Egg Harbor Township, Ocean County, New Jersey

KOP Selected for Visual Simulation



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Location: 39.42954°N, 74.33968°W

View from North Brigantine Natural Area Brigantine City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

KOP Selected for Visual Simulation

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

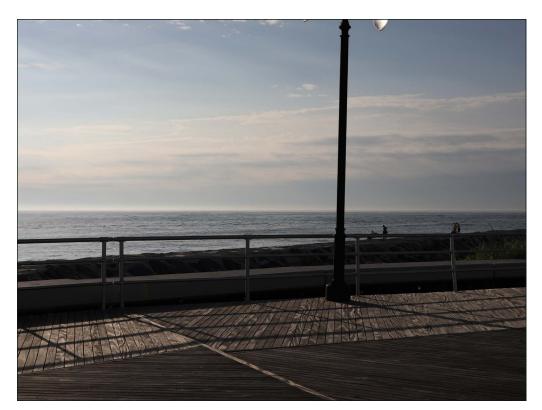
Candidate KOP



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points



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Location: 39.36611°N, 74.4099°W

View from Atlantic City Boardwalk Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP

Key Observation Point: AC01N

Location: 39.36614°N, 74.40991°W

View from Atlantic City Boardwalk (Night) Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Location: 39.36226°N, 74.41353°W

View from Ocean Casino - Sky Garden (Sunset) Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

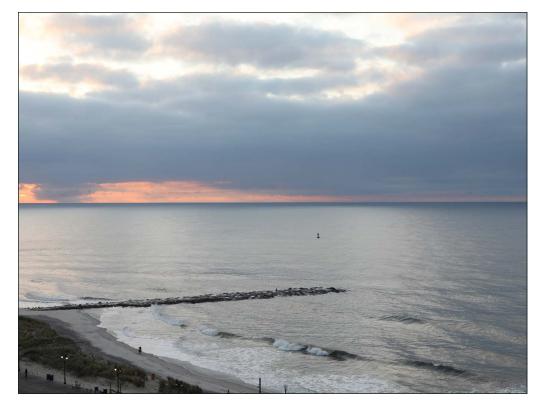
Candidate KOP

Key Observation Point: AC04

Location: 39.36225°N, 74.41353°W

View from Ocean Casino - Sky Garden Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

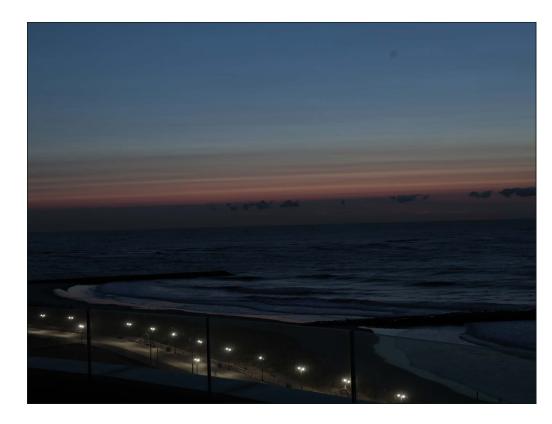
KOP Selected for Visual Simulation



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Location: 39.36219°N, 74.41361°W

View from Ocean Casino - Sky Garden (Night) Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

KOP Selected for Visual Simulation

Key Observation Point: AC05

Location: 39.3664°N, 74.41412°W

View from Absecon Lighthouse Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

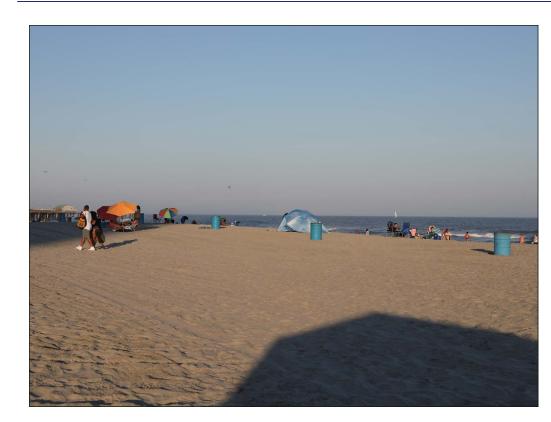
Candidate KOP



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points



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Location: 39.35564°N, 74.42856°W

View from Madison Hotel -Beach Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP

Key Observation Point: AC02

Location: 39.35245°N, 74.43817°W

View from Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall Atlantic City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

KOP Selected for Visual Simulation



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Location: 39.34214°N, 74.4658°W

View from John Stafford Historic District Ventnor City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP

Key Observation Point: VC01

Location: 39.33575°N, 74.47718°W

View from Ventnor City Pier Ventnor City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Location: 39.45787°N, 74.43224°W

View from Edwin B. Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge (Tower) Galloway Township, Atlantic County, New Jersey

KOP Selected for Visual Simulation

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

Candidate KOP



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Location: 39.32668°N, 74.49875°W

View from Huntington Park Margate City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP

Key Observation Point: EMC01

Location: 39.32615°N, 74.72375°W

View from Tuckahoe WMA Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

KOP Selected for Visual Simulation



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Location: 39.31996°N, 74.51055°W

View from Margate City Beach Margate City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP

Key Observation Point: MC02

Location: 39.32088°N, 74.5117°W

View from Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL Margate City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

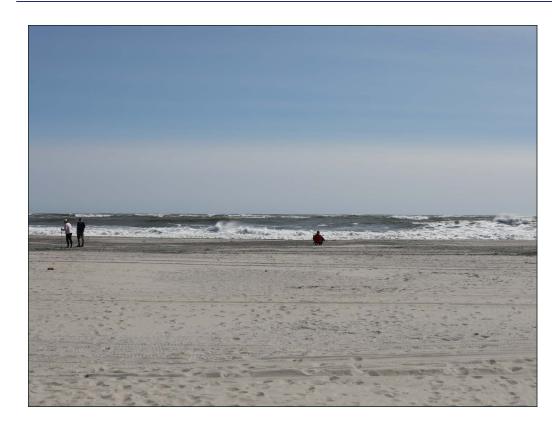
KOP Selected for Visual Simulation



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Location: 39.28924°N, 74.55285°W

View from East Surf Road Beach Access Ocean City, Cape May County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP

Key Observation Point: EHT01

Location: 39.30192°N, 74.55697°W

View from Long Point Bridge Egg Harbor Township, Atlantic County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point: EHT02

Location: 39.30784°N, 74.55694°W

View from Malibu Beach Wildlife Management Area Egg Harbor Township, Atlantic County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP

Key Observation Point: OC04

Location: 39.2751°N, 74.56878°W

View from Gillian's Wonderland Amusement Ocean City, Cape May County, New Jersey

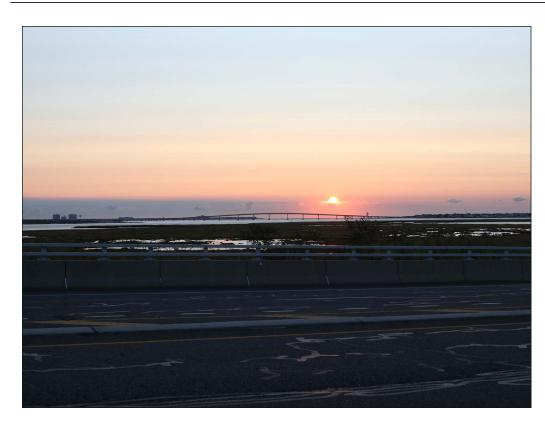
KOP Selected for Visual Simulation



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Location: 39.29992°N, 74.59159°W

View from Ocean City Bike Path Ocean City, Cape May County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP

Key Observation Point: BRT01

Location: 39.57672°N, 74.4083°W

View from Bass River State Forest Bass River Township, Burlington County, New Jersey

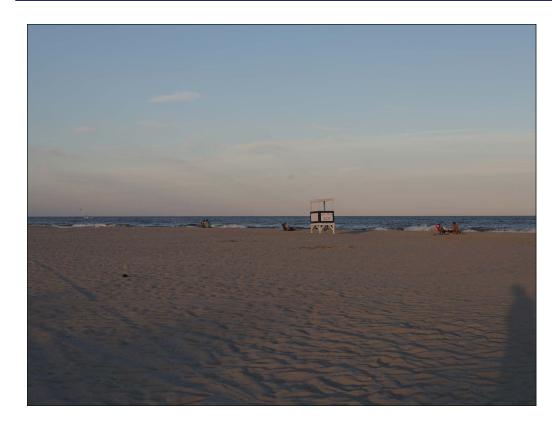
KOP Selected for Visual Simulation



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Location: 39.25036°N, 74.60785°W

View from 34th Street Beach Access Ocean City, Cape May County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP

Key Observation Point: EHT03

Location: 39.31163°N, 74.64065°W

View from Tuckahoe Wildlife Management Area and Morris Beach Historic District Egg Harbor Township, Atlantic County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Location: 39.21132°N, 74.64435°W

View from Corson's Inlet State Park Ocean City, Cape May County, New Jersey

KOP Selected for Visual Simulation

Key Observation Point: UT01

Location: 39.20268°N, 74.65219°W

View from Strathmore Natural Area Upper Township, Cape May County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Location: 39.15452°N, 74.68971°W

View from Sea Isle City Promenade Sea Isle City, Cape May County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP

Key Observation Point: EMC01

Location: 39.32615°N, 74.72375°W

View from Tuckahoe Wildlife Management Area Estell Manor City, Atlantic County, New Jersey

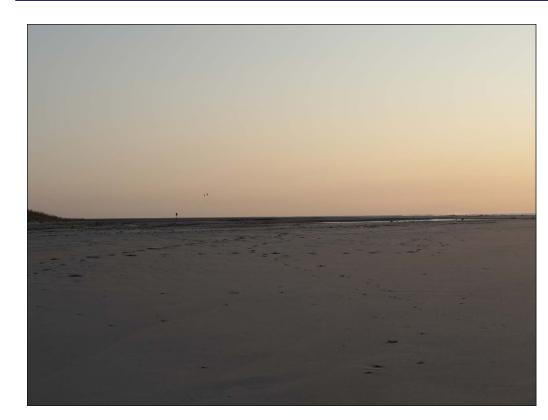
Candidate KOP



ATLANTIC SHORES

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

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Location: 39.1194°N, 74.71425°W

View from Townsend Inlet Bridge - Beach Sea Isle City, Cape May County, New Jersey

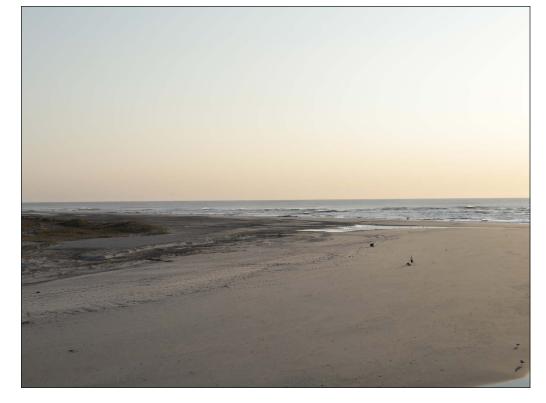
Candidate KOP

Key Observation Point: SIC02

Location: 39.11919°N, 74.71579°W

View from Townsend Inlet Bridge - Bridge Sea Isle City, Cape May County, New Jersey

KOP Selected for Visual Simulation



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Location: 39.08441°N, 74.72643°W

View from Avalon Borough Dune and Beach Trail Avalon Borough, Cape May County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP

Key Observation Point: SHB02

Location: 39.05242°N, 74.7549°W

View from Stone Harbor Tag Office & 95th Street Stone Harbor Borough, Cape May County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP



ATLANTIC SHORES

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

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Key Observation Point: SHB01

Location: 39.03181°N, 74.772°W

View from Stone Harbor Point Stone Harbor Borough, Cape May County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP

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

Candidate KOP



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Location: 38.98194°N, 74.80986°W

View from Wildwood Adventure Pier Wildwood City, Cape May County, New Jersey

Candidate KOP

Key Observation Point: LT01

Location: 38.95487°N, 74.8484°W

View from Proximity to Cape May National Wildlife Refuge Lower Township, Cape May County, New Jersey

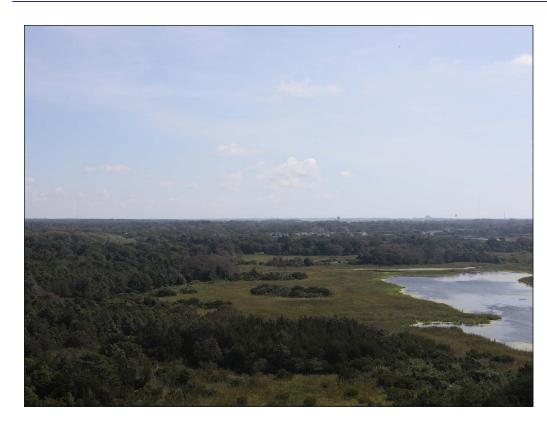
Candidate KOP



Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Location: 38.933°N, 74.96038°W

View from Cape May Point State Park Lower Township, Cape May County, New Jersey

KOP Selected for Visual Simulation

Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Outer Continental Shelf Attachment D: Photolog of Key Observation Points

ATTACHMENT E (SEPARATE FILE ATTACHMENT)

VISUAL SIMULATIONS AND RATING PANEL RESULTS

ATTACHMENT F

RESUMES OF RATING PANEL MEMBERS



education

Harvard University Graduate School of Design, Master of Landscape Architecture, 2000.

SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Bachelor of Landscape Architecture, 1995. SUNY College of Technology at Alfred,

Associate in Applied Science, 1991.

professional certification

Commonwealth of Massachusetts WBE | Federal DBE Certification

Registered Landscape Architect, State of New York, License #1875

Registered Landscape Architect, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, License #1214

publications

"Protecting the Rural Landscape: Visual Quality Guidelines for Plymouth, Massachusetts and the New England Region." Graduate School of Design, Harvard University. Cambridge, Massachusetts

"Toward a Joint Palestine-Israel Industrial Development in al-Shoka and Karem Shalom: An Assessment of Location and Future Planning Flexibility." Graduate School of Design, Harvard University. Cambridge, Massachusetts

Studio Works Seven. Graduate School of Design, Harvard University. Cambridge, Massachusetts

representative project experience

Kellie Anne Connelly, RLA

Principal, Landscape Architecture & Planning

employment history

Principal Landscape Architect, Terraink, Inc., Arlington, MA, 2010 – Present.

Instructor, Rhode Island School of Design, Providence, RI, 2014 - 2018.

Project Manager, Gregory Lombardi Design, Inc., Cambridge, MA, 2008 – 2010.

Visiting Professor, Site Design and Grading Seminar; Rhode Island School of Design

Project Manager, Shadley Associates, Lexington, MA, 2007 - 2008.

Project Manager, Visual Expert, EDR Companies, Syracuse, NY, 2003 – 2007.

Adjunct Professor, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Syracuse, NY, 2003 – 2007.

Landscape Architect, Reisen Design Associates, Cambridge, MA, 1999 – 2003.

Landscape Architect, Jacques Whitford Company, Inc., Woburn, MA, 1998 – 1999.

Project Manager, Pressley Associates, Inc., Cambridge, MA, 1995 – 1998.

Sunrise Wind Project - Evaluate visual impacts, rating panel for wind turbines in outer continental shelf on coast of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts.

Heritage Wind Project, NY - Evaluate visual impacts, rating panel for wind turbines in Barre and Orleans County, New York.

Horseshoe Solar, NY - VIA Report Provided, field survey and viewshed evaluation for a visual impact assessment in Livingston and Monroe County, New York.

Amherst Solar, MA - Visual impacts from solar arrays in a decommissioned golf course in Amherst, Massachusetts.

Plymouth Solar, MA - Screening Planting Plan Mitigate visual impacts from solar arrays in a wooded parcel in Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Revolution Wind Project, MA & RI - Evaluate visual impacts, rating panel for wind turbines in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Skipjack Wind Project, MD - Evaluate visual impacts, rating panel for wind turbines in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Maryland.

Alle-Cat Wind Project, NY - Evaluate visual impacts, rating panel for wind turbines in Allegany, Cattaraugus and Wyoming Counties, New York.

Canisteo Wind Project, RI - Evaluate visual impacts, rating panel for rating panel for wind turbines in Steuben County, New York.

South Fork Wind Project, NY & RI - Evaluate visual impacts, rating panel for wind turbines in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of New York and Rhode Island.

Baron Wind, NY - Evaluate visual impacts, rating panel for wind turbines in Steuben County, New York.

Timbermill Wind, NC - Evaluate visual impacts, rating panel for wind turbines in Perquimans Chowan Counties, North Carolina.

Lighthouse Wind, NY - Evaluate visual impacts, rating panel for wind turbines in Somerset and Yates Counties, Western New York.

Offshore MD - Evaluate visual impacts, rating panel for wind turbines offshore of Maryland.

Moosehead Lake Recreational Resource Assessment, ME - Investigation coordination of recreational resources in the Moosehead Lake Region, Maine.

Antrim Wind Power, NH - Provided Expert Witness with Court Testimony. Authored a Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) for a 28.8-MW, 9-turbine wind farm project in the Town of Antrim, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire. The VIA described the visible components of the proposed project, defined the visual character of the study area, and inventoried and evaluated existing visual resources. The study also evaluated potential project visibility within the study area, identified key views and assessed visual impacts associated with the proposed wind power project.

Block Island Wind Farm, RI - Evaluated visual impacts for wind turbines and transformer station improvements on Block Island, Rhode Island.

Howard Wind Farm, NY - Evaluated visual impacts for wind turbines in Steuben County, New York.

Allegheny Wind, PA - Evaluated visual impacts for wind turbines in Cambria and Blair Counties, Pennsylvania.

New England East-West Solution (NEEWS) - Evaluated visual impacts for transmission line and transformer station improvements in New England.

Interstate Reliability - Evaluated visual impacts for transmission line and transformer station improvements in NE.

Maxson Hill Road Solar, RI - Mitigate visual impacts from solar arrays in a wooded parcel of Hopkinton, Rhode Island.

Southern Rhode Island Transmission Project – Prior to Terraink, Expert Witness with Court Testimony that was not challenged. Oversaw preparation of the Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) and the Supplemental Tower Hill Tap Line VIA prepared for the proposed upgrade and extension of approximately 26 miles of an existing L-190 115 kilovolt transmission line in southern Rhode Island. Coordinated fieldwork, defined landscape similarity zones and viewer groups, identified sensitive resources/receptors, supervised the development of viewshed maps and visual simulations, participated in the preparation of the VIA report and provided expert witness testimony on visual issues.

Tompkins County Public Safety Communications System - Prior to Terraink, directed preparation of Visual Impact Assessment component of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) prepared for the siting of nine new towers for wireless communications in Tompkins County, New York. Coordinated fieldwork, defined landscape similarity zones and viewer groups, identified sensitive resources/receptors, supervised the development of viewshed maps and visual simulations and participated in the preparation of the VIA report.

New York State Statewide Wireless Network - Prior to Terraink, participated in the preparation of the Generic Visual Impact Assessment (GVIA) report component of the DEIS prepared for the siting of wireless communications towers throughout New York State. Defined landscape similarity zones and viewer groups, identified sensitive resources/receptors, supervised the development of visual simulations and participated in the preparation of the GVIA report.

Visual Impact Assessment, Top Notch Wind Power Project - Prior to Terraink, evaluated visual impacts for Fairfield, Norway and Little Falls in Herkimer County, New York. The VIA report described visible components of the proposed project, defined the visual character of the study area, and inventoried and evaluated visual resources and viewer groups. The study also evaluated potential project visibility within the study area, identified key views and assessed visual impacts associated with the proposed wind power project.

Visual Impact Assessment, Cohocton Wind Power Project - Prior to Terraink, evaluated visual impacts for Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) report for an 82 MW, 41-turbine project proposed in the Town of Cohocton in Steuben County, New York. The VIA report described visible components of the proposed project, defined the visual character of the study area, and inventoried and evaluated visual resources and viewer groups. The study also evaluated potential project visibility within the study area, identified key views and assessed visual impacts associated with the proposed wind power project.

Visual Impact Assessment, Marble River Wind Farm - Prior to Terraink, assessed visual impacts for Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) report from 200 MW, 109-turbine project proposed for a 19,310-acre site in the Town of Clinton and Ellenburg in Clinton County, New York. The VIA report described visible components of the proposed project, defined the visual character of the study area, and inventoried and evaluated visual resources and viewer groups. The study also evaluated potential project visibility within the study area, identified key views and assessed visual impacts associated with the proposed wind power project.

Visual Impact Assessment, Jordanville Wind Power Project - Prior to Terraink, coordinated study and prepared Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) report for a proposed 150 MW 75-turbine project proposed in the Towns of Stark and Warren in Herkimer County, New York. The VIA report described visible components of the proposed project, defined the visual character of the study area, and inventoried and evaluated visual resources and viewer groups. The study also evaluated potential project visibility within the study area, identified key views and assessed visual impacts associated with the proposed wind power project.

Visual Impact Assessment, Dairy Hills Wind Farm - Prior to Terraink, evaluated visual impacts for Visual impact Assessment (VIA) report for a 160 MW, 80-turbine project proposed in the Towns of Castile, Covington, Perry, and Warsaw in Wyoming County, New York. The VIA report described visible components of the proposed project, defined the visual character of the study area, and inventoried and evaluated visual resources and viewer groups. The study also evaluated potential project visibility within the study area, identified key views and assessed visual impacts associated with the proposed wind power project.



Jocelyn Gavitt, RLA

Principal

education

SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, Master of Science in Landscape Architecture, 2007.

Cornell University, Bachelor of Science in Landscape Architecture, 1993. University of Copenhagen, Denmark International Study Program, 1992.

professional certification

Registered Landscape Architect, New York State License #1768-1 Registered Landscape Architect, North Carolina State License #910

presentations / publications

"Cultural Ecosystem Services as Part of Greenspace Management." GGavitt, J.M. and Smardon, R.C., 2019. Calculating Cultural Ecosystem Services as part of Greenspace Management?. Journal of International Business Research and Marketing, 4(4), pp.7-12.

Presented at the 5th Fabos Greenspace Conference at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst March 30th 2019 Community Participatory Practices: Case Study, Oneida, NY. April 2015, Upstate ASLA Conference, Saratoga Springs, NY

employment history

Principal, Gavin Associates, Cazenovia, NY, 2003-Present.

Visiting Instructor, Department of Landscape Architecture, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry, 2004-Present.

Principal, Trinity Architecture and Planning, Inc. Winston-Salem, NC, 1999-2001.

Landscape Architect/Project Manager, Architectural Design Associates, PA, Winston-Salem, NC, 1997-1999.

Landscape Architect/Project Manager, GS Miller Landscape Architecture, Winston-Salem, NC, 1995-1997.

Landscape Architect/Intern, Pashek Associates, PA, Pittsburgh, PA, 1993-1995.

Landscape Architect/Intern, Fallingwater, Mill Run, PA, 1993.

representative project experience

Energy Project Visual Impact Assessments - Provided expert visual assessment for Environmental Design Research, PC on the following projects:

- Sunrise Wind, Outer Continental Shelf
- Heritage Wind, Orleans County, NY
- Revolution Wind, Coastal New England
- High Bridge Wind, Chenango County, NY
- Mohawk Solar, Montgomery County, NY
- Bluestone Wind, Broome County, NY
- Allegany, Cattaraugus and Wyoming Counties, NY
- Canisteo Wind, Steuben County, NY
- South Fork Wind Farm, Offshore, Atlantic
- Galloo Island, NY
- Baron Wind, NY
- Timbermill Wind, NC

- Clear River Energy Transmission, RI
- Cassadaga Wind Project, Chautauqua County, NY
- Merrimack Valley Reliability Project, NH & MA
- New England East-West Solution (NEEWS), New England States
- Block Island Wind Project, MA
- Allegany Wind Project, Cattaraugus County, NY
- Rhode Island Reliability Project, RI
- Howard Wind Project, Steuben county, NY
- NY Regional Interconnect, NY
- Dutch Hill Wind Project, Cohocton, NY

Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan, Cazenovia, NY - Preparation of a Waterfront Revitalization Plan for the Village and Town of Cazenovia through funding from the LWRP program. Compiled inventory and analysis, conducted public meetings, designed projects to meet community needs.

Village of Manlius, NY, Main Street Revitalization - Coordination with village board and committee. Design and implementation of streetscape improvements including custom furniture, lighting, paving.

Town of Eaton Park Masterplan, Morrisville, NY - Conceptual drawings, site documentation and cost estimates for Village Park funding proposal.

North Center Street Park, East Syracuse, NY - Conceptual and Design Development Drawings for Village Park, done in conjunction with O'Brien and Gere.

Downtown Revitalization Initiative, Cazenovia, NY - Development of plans and submission for grant funding for several projects in the village. Worked in conjunction with CACDA executive director.

Arise at the Farm, Chittenango, NY - Drainage and planning drawings for working therapeutic horse farm.

Mattituck Laurel Civic Association, Long Island, NY - Led SUNY ESF studio in master plan study for hamlet of Mattituck, addressing traffic issues and connectivity of village center to water. Continuing to consult with community to prioritize and fund projects.

Cazenovia Lake Valuation Study, NY - Study conducted with Richard Smarden, PhD to value the benefit revenue streams to the Cazenovia community associated with the presence of a healthy lake. Methods included literature review, data collection, surveys and real estate comparisons through GIS data bases.

Vineyard Haven Resiliency Planning Study, Martha's Vineyard, MA - Coordinated planning effort with Vineyard Haven interest groups through SUNY ESF studio process. Study focused on resiliency strategies for land planning in the sensitive flood plain areas of Vineyard Haven.

Scajaquada Creek Corridor, Buffalo, NY - Coordinated design and planning effort partnering Buffalo Niagara Waterrkeeper's and student designers from SUNY ESF. Project proposed to daylight existing stream, reestablish habitat in an urban setting, and revitalize a post industrial superblock through smart growth redevelopment.

Creekside Playground Design and Project Implementation - Coordinated community planning process for natural playground through SUNY ESF studio process. Presently working as consultant with community to develop plans and coordinate implementation of playground.

Oneida Flats Planning Study, NY - Utilized community participatory methods to include residents and city in master plan visioning process for flooded neighborhood. Included extensive research, analysis and information sharing.

Oneida Rail Trail Conceptual Plan, NY - Studio based design project: Conceptualization of segments of the proposed Oneida Rail Trail. Project included organized community participation.

GoCaz.com, **Economic Development Project**, **Cazenovia**, **NY** - Creation, coordination and implementation of GoCaz.com, a program to promote outdoor recreational activities in and around the Cazenovia area. Project includes grant writing assistance, interactive GIS website, mobile phone adaptation design, trail mapping, signage design, and marketing.

International Boxing Hall of Fame, Canastota, NY - Created a master plan and wrote a grant that was funded through NYS Economic Development Funds for \$1M. Assisted in securing legislation for site to be turned over from NYS Thruway Authority to LDC.



Kiva VanDerGeest, AICP

Visualization Project Manager

education

Master of Landscape Architecture, State University of New York, College of Environmental Science & Forestry, 2014.

Bachelor of Fine Arts in Illustration & Sculpture, School of the Art Institute of Chicago, 2006.

affiliations

Member, American Planning Association

Thornden Park Association, Tresurer 2014-presnt

employment history

Visualization Project Manager, Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C., 2021-present.

Visualization Specialist, Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C., 2019-2021.

Planner, Cayuga County Department of Planning and Economic Development, 2018-2019

Planner, City of Rome Department of Community and Economic Development, 2016-2018

representative project experience

Energy Project Visual Impact Assessments - Prepared Visual Impact Assessments (VIAs) for commercial wind power and power line projects in Upstate New York. The VIAs present the visual character and significant aesthetic resources within a 5, 10 or 40-mile visual study radius. Viewshed analysis, lineof-sight cross sections, field review, and computer-assisted visual simulations were used to evaluate the potential visibility and visual impact of these projects.

- Apex Heritage Wind
- Flint Mine Solar
- Tobacco Valley Solar Farm
- Morris Ridge Solar

- Horseshoe Solar
- Gowanus Bay Repowering Project
- Sunrise Offshore Wind Farm
- Skipjack Wind

Interstate Route 81 Viaduct Project, City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY- Part of the EDR team responsible for the development of visual simulations for the replacement of approximately 5 miles of elevated interstate highway.

City of Rome Grant Project Work – *Prior work experience* – provided professional services including writing signification portions of the grant applications, and creating preliminary graphic maps for the following projects:

- Round 2 Downtown Revitalization Initiative (DRI):
 - o Downtown Centro transportation center
 - Downtown Wayfinding System Implementation
 - City Hall Programming Enhancements and Public Areas Expansion
 - o City Hall Green Enhancement for Year-Round Activity
 - Liberty James Parking Garage Upgrades
 - Liberty George Parking Garage Demolition/ site preparation/ and mixed-use redevelopment
 - Erie Boulevard Streetscape and pedestrian enhancements

- o Business Retention and Public Art Fund
- NYSDOT Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP)
 - o Construction of Phase II of the Mohawk River Trail
- SMART Walk (Stormwater Management Art Walk)
 - Green Infrastructure enhancements for stormwater runoff
 - o Bicycle, pedestrian and streetscape enhancements
 - o Development of public arts plaza

Cayuga County - GML 239-I, m&n Review Committee – *Prior work experience* – responsible for reviewing applications for completeness, communicate with communities and proposed developer to assure completeness as well as develop monthly agendas, maps, and other materials for committee use. Additionally, responsible for the development and relay of correspondence with the applicants based on the committee's determination.

Cayuga County - County Wide Planning Board Training Programs - *Prior work experience* - responsible for SEQR training for County Planning Board, ZBA, and Council Board Members, including presentation materials and sample SEQR process materials. Presentations also included Land Use Tools and Techniques: Special Use Permits and Variances.



Steven M. Breitzka, RLA, LEED[™] AP

Senior Managing Landscape Architect

education

Bachelor of Science in Landscape Architecture, Cornell University, College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, 1998

professional certification

Registered Landscape Architect: NY# 002507

Certification: LEED[™]AP – Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design, Associate Professional, U.S. Green Building Council

professional affiliations

Member, American Society of Landscape Architects

Member, U.S. Green Building Council

Member, Town & Village of Tully Planning Board

publications

"Drawing Inspiration" Landscape Architect and Specifier News Volume 27, Number 11, November 2011.

representative project experience

employment history

Senior Managing Landscape Architect, Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C., Syracuse, NY, 2017-present.

Landscape Architect and Project Manager, Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C., Syracuse, NY, 2012-2017.

Landscape Architect and Senior Associate, RNL, Denver, CO, 2003-2012.

Landscape Designer and Office Manager, Douglas Ian Associates, Rochester, NY, 2002-2003.

Landscape Designer, Dufresne-Henry Inc., Boston, Massachusetts, 2000-2002.

Landscape Architect, RNL, Denver, CO, 1998-2000

Energy Project Visual Impact Assessments - Prepared Visual Impact Assessments (VIAs) for commercial wind power and power line projects in Upstate New York. The VIAs present the visual character and significant aesthetic resources within a 5 or 10-mile visual study radius. Viewshed analysis, line-ofsight cross sections, field review, and computer-assisted visual simulations were used to evaluate the potential visibility and visual impact of these projects.

- Block Island Wind
- Copenhagen Wind
- Crown City Wind Farm
- Scioto Ridge Wind Farm
- Wild Meadows Wind Project
- CHG&E A&C Line Article VII
- St. Lawrence Gas Distribution Line
- Aquidneck Island Reliability Project VIA
- Cassadaga Wind Project
- WH1-WH2 Transmission Lines Rebuild
- Incinerator Road

- Galloo Island Wind Project
- Invenergy Transmission Line
- Apex Heritage Wind
- Flint Mine Solar
- National Grid Collamer Road Substation
- Tobacco Valley Solar Farm
- Morris Ridge Solar
- Horseshoe Solar
- Gowanus Bay Repowering Project
- Sunrise Offshore Wind Farm

Emerson Park, Auburn, NY - Coordinated the grant application materials including a boat launch improvement master plan and cost estimate. Alumni Quadrangle New Construction Project, DASNY, Albany State University- Provided site planning and design services to support razing and replacing Waterbury Hall with new alumni commons that will integrate dining, retail, fitness, meeting rooms, social spaces, and a new contemporary residence hall in

a phased approach. Site work shall include relocating and reconfiguring the existing service entrance, loading dock, and utilities to support the new alumni commons and residence hall. LEED M Silver Base Rating.

Alumni Quadrangle New Construction Project, DASNY, Albany State University - Provided site planning and design services to support razing and replacing Waterbury Hall with new alumni commons that will integrate dining, retail, fitness, meeting rooms, social spaces, and a new contemporary residence hall in a phased approach. Site work shall include relocating and reconfiguring the existing service entrance, loading dock, and utilities to support the new alumni commons and residence hall. *LEED*TM Silver Base Rating.

Nappi Longevity Institute, Upstate Medical University, Syracuse, NY - Provided site planning and design services to support development of a new 200,000 SF, 5-story building on an existing surface parking lot. Outdoor spaces include café, meditation garden, labyrinth pavement, drop-off circulation, and back-of-house access. The proposed building will house outpatient treatment facilities. LEED™ Silver Base Rating

Equal Rights Heritage Center, City of Auburn, NY - Managed site planning, design, and engineering services to support development of a new regional welcome center in the South State Street Historic District in Downtown Auburn. The project is located directly across from Memorial City Hall and adjacent to the William H. Seward House Museum (a national historic landmark). It provides a rare opportunity to highlight regional tourism and the agricultural industries.

Southside Park, Veteran's Memorial, City of Binghamton Parks and Recreation, Binghamton, NY - Developed design options to relocate, improve, and expand existing memorial gathering space and memorial bench.

Washington Street Mall, City of Binghamton Parks and Recreation, Binghamton, NY - Designed a renovation for the existing Metrocenter Plaza. The pocket park style space creates a downtown amenity including outdoor dining, lighting, landscape, performance space, and a safe pedestrian environment.

Veterans Service Facility, Broome County DPW, Conklin, NY - Serves as project manager for the project and the main point of contact for EDR. Manages the project timeline, tasking, client communication, monitoring and reporting. EDR services include landscape architecture, civil engineering, site wastewater engineering, cultural resource assessment, and environmental/ecological consulting services.

LA Term Services, City of Binghamton Parks and Recreation, Binghamton, NY - Responsible for managing the EDR team assigned to a term contract for Landscape Architectural Services. EDR is currently providing site planning and design services on an as-needed basis. EDR has been assigned work on: Washington Street – Metrocenter Plaza, Recreation Park Tennis, The Discovery Center, MacArthur Park, Fireman's Memorial, Charles Street Open Space, West End Park, Southside Park – Veteran's Memorial.

One Steamboat Place, Steamboat Springs, CO - *Prior to EDR*, Designed one-acre public outdoor space, outdoor pool and plaza, and overall site for the private "cowboy chic" luxury condominiums at the base of Steamboat Mountain. Developed project from concept design through construction administration. Designed signature site elements including custom lighting and outdoor fireplaces to compliment the distinctive architectural style and unique client flair. Lead Quality Control for the multi-disciplinary site design team.

ATTACHMENT G

VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT GUIDANCE & RATING FORMS

Information and Guidance for Visual Rating Panel Members

For EDR Offshore Visual Impact Assessment Rating Panels

Visual Rating Panel Guidance

Contents

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Visual Rating Panel Guidance

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Thank you for participating in the Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) of the Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project (Project) as a visual expert and rating panel member.

As proposed, the Project will be located in federal waters on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), in Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Renewable Energy Lease Areas OCS-A 0499 (Lease Area). The proposed wind energy generation facility will be located in the southern portion of the Lease Area, measuring approximately 159.4 sq mi (413 sq km). This area will contain the major visible component of the Project and is henceforth referred to as the Wind Turbine Area (WTA). At its closest point, the WTA is approximately 8.7 mi (14 km) from the New Jersey shoreline as measured from the northernmost edge of Brigantine City in Atlantic County. The WTA is also 9.4 mi (15.1 km) east of Atlantic City, 16.3 mi (26.2 km) east of Ocean City, 25.3 mi (40.7 km) south of Barnegat Light Borough, and 35.7 mi (57.5 km) northeast of Wildwood. The purpose of the Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) is to analyze the potential visibility of the proposed Project and determine the difference in landscape and seascape visual quality between existing and proposed conditions.

The visible components of the offshore Project will include 200 wind turbine generators (WTGs) and five offshore substations (OSS). The VIA considers the largest wind turbine technology currently under consideration for the Project, which includes WTGs with a rotor diameter of 919 feet, hub height of 574 feet and a total height of 1,047 feet with the rotor blade in the full upright position. The OSSs will include four substations measuring 31,484 square feet and 189 feet tall as well as one substation measuring 48,438 square feet and 205 feet tall.

The potential visual impact associated with the Project will be evaluated using a modified version of the *U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' (USACE) Visual Resource Assessment Procedure* (VRAP)¹. This will include the evaluation of key observation points (KOPs) within the visual study area (VSA) with and without the project in place. The modifications to the VRAP process are described Section 2.2 of this document. To make this pre- and post-installation comparison the rating panel members will provide a scenic quality score for the existing conditions photograph and then score again separately for the visual simulation illustrating the Project in place. The scenic quality score applied to the existing conditions photograph will result in a Scenic Quality Classification (SQC) which will, in turn, apply a threshold of acceptable visual impact to the KOP (see Table 2-1). If the proposed conditions simulation results in a decrease in visual quality that either exceeds the threshold and/or reduces the SQC category, the Project is expected to result in visual impacts to that KOP.

In addition to the VRAP rating process, EDR also included a means to assess the visual threshold level (VTL), which measures the Projects visual prominence that is described in *Offshore Wind Turbine Visibility and*

¹ Smardon, R.C., J.F. Palmer, A. Knopf, K. Grinde, J.E. Henderson and L.D. Peyman-Dove. 1988. Visual Resources Assessment Procedure for U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Instruction Report EL-88-1. Department of the Army, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. Washington, D.C.

Visual Rating Panel Guidance

*Visual Impact Threshold Distances*². This analysis is included as a supplement to the VRAP process and will be used to inform the degree of potential visual impact associated with the Project.

2.0 RATING PANEL INSTRUCTIONS

2.1 Project Introduction

Using the provided introductory material (See Section 2.4 and Table 2-3) rating panel members should take a few moments to review the VSA and general location of the KOPs.

- a) Google Earth file of the Project, VSA, and KOPs
- b) Review landscape similarity zones (LSZ) map and descriptions to become familiar with the LSZ's present within the VSA.
- c) Review visually sensitive resources (VSRs) considering the resource, its viewers, and their sensitivity to visual change.

2.2 KOP Rating

Step 1 – KOP Familiarization (Rating Form Page 1 and 2 of 6)

KOP Familiarization includes a series of questions designed to familiarize you with the existing conditions present at each KOP. These include the identification and description of focal points, order, visual clutter, movement, duration of view, atmospheric conditions, lighting direction, and scenic, historic or recreational value. The following steps are required in order to complete this portion of the visual impact rating forms:

- a) The simulations provided to each panel member have a contextual cover sheet (Sheet 1). This sheet contains a large panorama view from the KOP position along with an inset or on occasion multiple insets defining the simulation field of view. Additionally, the context sheet includes a regional context map and a local context map, information about the location of the simulation, distance from the Project, landscape similarity zone (LSZ), user group, and any visually sensitive resources represented by the KOP. Each simulation set will also include a prescribed Google Earth tour, but users may also desire to complete their own walking tour/fly-through.
- b) Rating panel members shall thoroughly examine the contextual information described above and complete the Google Earth tour of the KOP and the surrounding landscape, making note of visibility to the seascape and/or surrounding landscape or built features as the viewer approaches the KOP.
- c) Based on review of the contextual information, the rating panel member shall record initial reactions to the KOP by recording reactions to the questions relating to the "Principles of Composition" and "Factors Affecting Visual Impact". (Pages 1 and 2 of the VIA Rating forms).

² Sullivan Robert G., Kirchler Leslie B., Cothren Jackson, Winters Snow L. Offshore Wind Turbine Visibility and Visual Impact Threshold Distances. Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, IL, 2012.

Visual Rating Panel Guidance

Step 2: Scenic Quality Classification (Rating Form Page 3 of 6)

The VRAP process typically involves a two-step approach beginning with the Management Classification System (MCS) followed by the VIA rating. However, given the nature of offshore wind projects, which occur outside of the managed landscape, the VRAP methodology has been adapted by EDR to remove the MCS portion of the rating system and apply the scoring system to the existing conditions view. As such, EDR has renamed the MCS portion to the Scenic Quality Classification (SQC). The SQC uses the same MCS terminology and scoring and is used to establish a baseline scenic quality level and a threshold for acceptable visual impacts (see Table 2-1). This also eliminates the process that averages potential impacts across an entire LSZ. Rather, the thresholds are applied directly to the existing conditions at each individual KOP.

The Scenic Quality Classification consists of the following approach:

The visual impact rating form for the existing conditions is include on Page 3 of 6. The following steps are required to establish a SQC for each KOP:

- a) Rating panel member shall review the existing condition photographs from the selected KOPs along with regional information, including LSZs, Visually Sensitive Resources (VSRs), and distance from the Project (completed in Step 1 KOP Familiarization).
- b) Next, use professional aesthetic judgment to assess the visual quality of the KOP's existing condition and assign a numerical assessment value to each of the contributing factors (water resources, landform, vegetation, land use, and user activity).
 - i. Rating panel members are requested to use whole numbers to score each of the contributing factors unless a resource is not present, in which case a score of 4.5 should be applied. For example, when evaluating the contributing factor of Vegetation, however, no vegetation is visible in the simulation specific view, then vegetation should be assigned a score of 4.5 thereby nullifying its impact on the composite score average.

The numerical assessment values provided by individual rating panel members will be averaged and a composite assessment score will be established for each category. Based on the composite score each KOP is assigned to a corresponding SQC, which defines the degree and nature of visual change acceptable for that KOP. Rating panel members should enter numerical results into the digital PDF rating form that will compile necessary totals for each KOP. EDR will enter individual scores to a separate database to verify result accuracy.

Visual Rating Panel Guidance

Step 3: VIA Evaluation (Rating Form Page 4 of 6)

The VIA evaluation consists of the following approach:

The visual impact rating form for the proposed conditions is include on Page 4 of 6. The following steps are required to establish a SQC for each KOP:

- a) The rating panel member shall review simulations of the proposed Project from each KOP.
- b) Use professional aesthetic judgement to assess the selected KOP with the proposed Project in place. Assign a numerical value to each of the contributing factors considering the proposed conditions at that KOP.
 - i. Rating panel members shall use whole numbers to score each of the contributing factors/resources unless a resource is not present, in which case a score of 4.5 should be applied.

Step 4: VIA Evaluation – Compatibility and Contrast Rating (Rating Form Page 5 of 6)

- a) The visual impact rating form for the compatibility and contrast rating is include on Page 5 of 6. The following steps are required to establish a compatibility rating for each KOP: The rating panel member shall assign visual Contrast Rating scores to each category comparing the Project in place to the surrounding landscape as a means to evaluate its compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance within the study area (see Table 2-2). Refer to the definitions listed in Section 2.3 to assist with terminology presented in the form.
- b) Rating panel members shall use whole numbers to score each of the contributing factors/resources, however, on this form if elements are missing from the view, the score should be 0, which removes its inclusion in the averaged score.

Step 5: VIA Evaluation – Visibility Threshold Level (Rating Form Page 6 of 6)

The visual impact rating form for the visibility threshold rating is include on Page 6 of 6. The following steps are required to establish a threshold rating for each KOP:

- a) Check the VTL box that best reflects the degree of visibility and visual prominence of the Project at each KOP. The VTLs are described in detail in Table 2-3, below.
- b) Rating panel members shall check a box next to the most appropriate VTL description, which will then correlate to a threshold rating score that will be tallied and averaged across the rating panel responses.

Visual Rating Panel Guidance

2.3 Definitions and Tables

Conditions Rating

Distinct – Something that is considered unique and is an asset to the area. It is typically recognized as a visual/aesthetic asset and may have many positive attributes. Diversity and variety are characteristics in such a resource.

Average – Something that is common in the area and not known for its uniqueness, but rather is representative of the typical landscape of the area.

Liability – Something that lacks any positive aesthetic attributes and may actually diminish the visual quality of surrounding areas.

Contrast Rating

Dominant – The modification is the major object or area in the confined setting and occupies a large part of the setting.

Co-Dominant – The modification is one of the major objects or areas in a confined setting, and its features are of equal visual importance.

Subordinate – The modification is insignificant and occupies a minor part of the setting.

Factors to be Considered During the Visual Evaluation

Landscape/Seascape, viewer, and Project-related factors that rating panel members should consider in their evaluation of visual impact should include the following:

- Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape and/or seascape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.
- **Spatial Dominance:** The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint.
- **Project Scale:** The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale

Visual Rating Panel Guidance

is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

- **Focal Point:** Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.
- **Order:** Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape/seascape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.
- **Visual Clutter:** Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.
- **Movement:** Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.
- **Duration of View:** Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time such as riding a ferry or water taxi. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact.
- **Atmospheric Conditions:** Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient air-related conditions which affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of landscape/seascape and project components and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.
- Lighting Direction: Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape/seascape and project elements.
- **Scenic or Recreational Value:** Designation as a scenic, historic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource.

Visual Rating Panel Guidance

KOP – Key Observation Point

Geographic positions within the visual study area that have views toward the Project and were considered for the development of visual simulations.

LSZ - Landscape Similarity Zones

Within the regional landscape, LSZs are established to provide a more specific framework within which to define and evaluate the visual resources of a study area. An LSZ represents a specific landscape type or setting that has common characteristics of landform, water resources, vegetation/ecosystems, land use, and user activity. As opposed to the diversity that can exist within the Regional Landscape, an LSZ has a fairly homogeneous, unified visual character. It should be apparent that the size of the zones and the level of detail with which they are defined can vary over a wide range. Prior to considering a project, judgments are made on the existing visual quality of the LSZs using the inventory and assessment of each zone's visual resources.

VSA – Visual Study Area

The visual study area is within a 40-mile radius of the offshore wind turbines. This represents a reasonable area beyond which the physical ability to see the Project diminishes such that visual impacts are no longer possible under typical viewing conditions.

VSR - Visually Sensitive Resources

For each KOP, nearby VSRs will be identified and summarized. The VSRs may include State Parks, National Register Historic Properties, National Historic Landmarks, or other resources officially designated as unique, scenic, or protected/designated specifically for the use and enjoyment by the public.

VTL - Visibility Threshold Level & Visual Prominence

Offshore Wind Turbine Visibility and Visual Impact Threshold Distances (Sullivan et.al., 2013) lists six VTLs that were used to rate the visual prominence of several operational offshore wind farms in Europe. The six VTLs are described below. Rating panel members will check a box next to the appropriate VTL description, which will then assign a set whole number VTL to each set of visual simulations from each KOP (Rating Form Page 6 of 6). The VTL score will be averaged across all panel members and rounded to the nearest whole-number VTL score. Visual prominence and the resultant VTL score may not necessarily influence visual impact scores. However, there is a strong correlation between high VTL's and elevated visual impacts. The VTL score will be used to describe the degree of potential visual impact based on the SQC assigned to each KOP.

Visual Rating Panel Guidance

Table 2-1 Scenic Quality Classification (SQC)

Scenic Quality Classification	Total Assessment Value	Acceptable Impact Threshold	Description
Preservation	17 & above	0	These areas are considered to be unique and to have the most distinct visual quality in the region. They are highly valued and are often protected by Federal and State policies and laws. These areas include wilderness areas, some natural areas, portions of wild and scenic rivers, historic sites and districts, and similar situations where changes to existing resources are restricted. While limited project activity is not precluded, it should not be readily evident. Structures, operations, and use activities should appear to be extensions of the protected resource and should faithfully represent, repeat, or reinforce the visual character of that resource.
Retention	14-16	-2	These areas are regionally recognized as having distinct visual quality but may not be institutionally protected. Project activity may be evident but should not attract attention. Structures, operations, and use activities should remain subordinate to the existing visual resources and should repeat the form, line. color, texture, scale and composition characteristics of the resource.
Partial Retention	11-13	-5	These areas are locally valued for above average visual quality but are rarely protected by institutional policies. Project activity may be evident and begin to attract attention. Structures, operations, and use activities should remain subordinate to the existing visual resources. Form, line, color, texture, scale, and composition may differ from but should be compatible with the visual characteristics of the existing resource.
Modification	8-10	-6	These areas are not noted for their distinct qualities and are often considered to be of average visual quality. Project activity may attract attention and dominate the existing visual resource. Structures, operations, and use activities may display characteristics of form, line, color, texture, scale, and composition that differ from those of the existing visual resources. However, the project should exhibit good design and visual compatibility with its surroundings.
Rehabilitation	7 & Below	-8	These areas are noted for their minimal visual quality and are often considered blighted areas. Project activity should alter the existing undesirable visual resources. Structures, operations, and use activities should exhibit good design and display characteristics of form, line, color, texture, scale, and composition that contribute to making the area compatible with the visual character of adjacent higher quality landscapes.

Visual Rating Panel Guidance

Table 2-2 Compatibility and Contrast Ratings

Modifier	Definition	Rating
Spatial dominance	The prevalent occupation of a space in a land scape by an object(s) or landscape element. Spatial dominance can be described in terms of being Dominant, Co-dominant, or Subordinate.	 Dominantthe modification is the major object or area in a confined set ting and occupies a large part of the setting. Co-dominantthe modification is one of the major objects or areas in a con fined setting, and its features are of equal visual importance. Subordinatethe modification is insignificant and occupies a minor part of the setting.
Scale contrast	The difference in absolute or relative scale in relation to other distinct objects or areas in the landscape. Scale contrast can be described in terms of being Severe, Moderate, or Minimal.	 Severethe modification is much larger than the surrounding objects. Moderatethe modification is slightly larger than the surrounding objects. Minimalthe modification is much smaller than the surrounding objects.
Compatibility	The degree to which landscape elements and characteristics are still unified within their setting. Compatibility can be described. in terms of being Compatible, Somewhat Compatible, or Not Compatible.	CompatibleThe modification is harmonious within the setting. Somewhat CompatibleThe modification is more or less harmonious within the setting. Not CompatibleThe modification is not harmonious within the setting.

Visual Rating Panel Guidance

Table 2-3 Visibility Threshold Level (VTL)

Visibility Rating	Description
Visibility level 1 . 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.
Visibility level 2 . 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.
Visibility level 3 . 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.
Visibility level 4 . 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.
Visibility level 5 . 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.
Visibility level 6 . 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.

Visual Rating Panel Guidance

2.4 Material Provided to the Rating Panel

The Project and KOP familiarization material and rating forms are detailed below in Table 2-3.

Table 2-4	Materials	Provided t	to the	Rating	Panel
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Item	Content					
General Project Information -	- to be provided at the Project introduction					
Rating Panel Guidance	Introduction to the Project					
	Definition of Terms used					
	Instructions for Visual Rating Panel					
LSZ Information	Mapped location and description of LSZ within the VSA					
Location File	A Google Earth file that illustrates the VSA, KOPs, and Project Components					
Information for each KOP – to	be provided as information data sets during the visual rating process					
KOP Simulation Set	Context Page with panorama and KOP-specific information					
	Existing Project conditions photograph(s)					
	Proposed Project conditions simulation(s)					
Tour File	Google Earth file, providing a tour that provides and overview of the KOP					
	location relative to the Project and a walking tour that illustrates the					
	typical approach to the KOP.					
Rating Panel Forms	Familiarization Form					
	Existing Conditions/Scenic Quality Classification (SQC) Form					
	Proposed Conditions Form					
	Contrast Rating Form					
	Visibility Threshold Level Form					

Personnel:_____

Landscape Similarity Zone:_____

Date:

Key Observation Point Name/Number:_____

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:

- Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.
- Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint.
- **Project Scale:** The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.

If yes, briefly identify/describe:

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.

Does this view contain a natural order?		Yes	🔄 No	
If yes, how does the natural order affect	the	view?		



Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel:
	KOP:
Principles of composition, continued:	Date:
3. Visual Clutter	
Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visua adverse effect on scenic quality.	al clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an
Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \Box	Yes 🗆 No
If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?	
4. Movement	
Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer atten	tion.
Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract view	rer attention? 🔲 Yes 🗌 No
(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)	
Factors affecting visual impact:	
5. Duration of View	
Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or h of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aest	
The duration of this view is: 🔲 Short Term/Fleeting 💭 Long-term	
The frequency of this view is: 🔲 Repeated 🔲 Occasional	
6. Atmospheric Conditions	

Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗌 Clear 🔲 Partly C		J Overcast	∟ Hazy
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Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as:

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔲 backlit 🔲 fr	ntlit	5 3	side-lit
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8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would	viewers	consider	this	location a	valued	scenic	or recreational	resource?		Yes	No
er ouru	01000010	CONDITION	uno	locution a	vulucu	2001110	orreductional	resource:	_	100	 110

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment?



Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel:	<u></u>
	КОР:	
Existing Conditions	Date:	<u> </u>
1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource	on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)	
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no in be a whole number score.	npact), otherwise, rating should	
		Score
	Water Resources:	
	Landform:	
	Vegetation:	
	Land Use:	
	User Activity:	
	Existing Conditions #1 Total:	0
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to	3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any s	cenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthet	ic elements that add to this resource?	
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to	to 3 free of litter/pollution)	
Special Condition C. Is this	szone free from pollution and/or litter?	

- Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)
- Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)

3. Comments:

0

0

	KOP:	
Proposed Conditions	Date:	
1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource	on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9	distinct)
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	
	Landform:	
	Vegetation:	
	Land Use:	
	User Activity:	
2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	
	Total:	0

Personnel:

3. Comments:

Visual Impact Assessment



Vegetation:

Proposed	Conditions	- Compatibility	and	Contrast	Rating
Proposed	Conditions	- Compaubility	and	Contrast	Raung

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.

Total:

0

4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)

Water Resources:	Land Use:				
Landform:	User Activity:				
Vegetation:	Total:	0			
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a s	scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)				
Water Resources:	Land Use:				
Landform:	User Activity:				
Vegetation:	Total:	0			
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)					
Water Resources:	Land Use:				
Landform:	User Activity:				

7. Comments:



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Personnel:_____

Date:_____

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Personne	R
Feisuille	

KOP	<u>ا</u>			 	

Date:

Proposed Conditions

8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from the selected KOP.

Visibility Rating	Description	
Visibility level 1. 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.	
Visibility level 2. 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.	
Visibility level 3. 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.]
Visibility level 4. 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.	
Visibility level 5. 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.]
Visibility level 6. 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° 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.	

9. Comments:



Date: 2/25/21

Landscape Similarity Zone: Atlantic City

Key Observation Point Name/Number: AC02 Jim Whelan Bog

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of form al visual analysis to be considered include :

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than nic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These and the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears united, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.
- Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. ascape composition from a specific viewpoint.
- Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its acale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.

Does this view contain a focal point? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe: Abuilding that protrudes in to the water.

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underfying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

There is a natural layering of built shoreline, beach, water and open sky

ATLANTIC SHORES

1 of 6

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: AC02 Jim Whelan Bo

Date: 2/25/21

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	7
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	30.5
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	2
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	5
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:	35.5
This is a highly used, highly populated beach front area that has open water views. The existing infractructure along the beach captures the vie a swould the activity of the many users of fhis area. This scene is dominated by a large building that breaks through the beach line and into the	

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: AC02 Jim Whelan Bon Date: 2/25/21

3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

If ves, how does the visual clutter affect the view? The built elements become the focus of the view.

4. Movemen

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant assimption resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗖 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions Clouds precipitation, have and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions values, production, production, and user and user and the water ended of nations can are user watering or an object of oppers. These contained can greatly impact the wishibity and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: More moisture in the atmosphere would likely decrease

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. consigning releases a second structure of the second s

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: D backlit D frontiit 💋 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗾 Yes 🔲 No

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

KOP: AC02 Jim Whelan Bo

Total

16.5

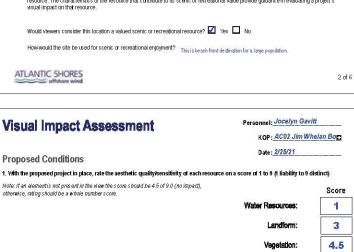
Proposed Conditions

therwise, rating should be a whole number score.		
	Water Resources:	1
	Landform:	3
	Vegetation:	4.5
	Land Use:	3
	User Activity:	2
Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) ote: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions H2 Total and can a djusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	3

3. Comments

2

he simulated view shows an enormous field of turbines in the ocean in close enough proximity to shore to be highly visible. This new view is in stark contrast to the existing open water views. The number and proximity of the visible turbines creates a kind of urban Industrial condition in the open water. This will have a significant impact on the character and aesthetic of the area



Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt KOP: AC02 Jim Whelan Bor	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: <u>Jocelyn Gavitt</u> KOP: AC02 Jim Whela
KOP: <u>#C02.3mm.whetan.bop</u> Date: 2/25/21	KOP: AC02 Jim wheat
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a which number score.	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project the selected K0P,
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (f compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 3	Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the externe limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person who was unawore of it in a dvance and looking for it. Even under those circumstances, the object
Landform: 3 User Activity: 3	can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period. Msikility level 2. Msible when scanning in An object/phenomenon that is very small and/orfaint, but when the observer is scanning the
Vegetation: 0 Total: 12	the general direction of the study subject; otherwise likely to be missed by casual observers; otherwise likely to be missed by casual observers; however, most people would not note it without some schele looking.
Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	Visibility level 3. Visible after a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject mort casual observers, but without sufficient size or compress to compress with major landscape/
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 3	and unlikely to be missed by casual seascape elements. observers.
Landform: 2 User Activity: 3 Vegetation: 0 Total: 11	Mislikity-level 4. Psinky-visible, so county An objectybennomeron that is ovincue and with sufficient issue or contrain to sompleve with other not be missed by occussed operands. Just with insufficient issue or contrain to sompleve with other does not strongly attract visual attention or dominate the verse locause of its apparent usz, for verse in the general direction of the study subject. An objectybennomeron that is ovincue and with sufficient issue or contrain the study attention and insufficient issue to coccupy most of an observer's visual field.
Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (f subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant) Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 3	Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large but contracts with the surrounding landscape elements attention of views in the general direction of so attracy that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and the study subject. Attention may be drawn termings to hid that retation, in addition to strong contracts in form, line, color, and toxine,
Landform: 3 User Activity: 3 Vegetation: 0 Total: 12	by the strong contrast in the scolar of the
7. Commenta:	Validity level 6. Downinders the view bocase bits study clock from the most of the bocase bits study clock for the most of the bocase bits study clock for the bocase bits study clock study. The most of the study clock study study anning clock study study clock study. Imminister clock study study study clock study study study study clock study stu
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF
offshore wind	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet KAC
S of 6	offshore wind
Alter the second	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KAC KOP: AC 02 JW Boardw Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter Date: 23 February 2027
Alter 23 February 2021 andscape Similarity Zone: <u>Atlantic City</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>AC02 JW Boardwalk</u> Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KAC KOP: AC 02 JW Boardw Principles of composition, continued: Date: 23 February 2021 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally ha adverse effect on scenic quality.
A construction of the KOP are outlined below.	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KAC KOP: AC 02 JW Boardw Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally he
isual Impact Assessment Ale: 23 February 2021 And Scape Smilarity Zone: <u>Atlantic City</u> Aley Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization And Scape/Seescape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. e effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form	
Tisual Impact Assessment ate: 23 February 2021 andscape Smilarity Zone: Atlantic City Key Observation Point Name/Number: AC02 JW Boardwalk (ey Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization andscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form roposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:	
A construction of the second	
	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment KOP: <u>AC 02 JW Boardw</u> Date: <u>23 February 2021</u> 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally he adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? I yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? The Playground Pier shopping mail is both visual clutter and visually incongruent w the antipoted beach experience. The building is a visual obstruction. 4. Movement Does this view contain elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Does this view contain elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Does this view contain elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Does this view contain elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Does this view contain elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Does this view contain elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Does this view contain elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Does this view contain elements in atting form comments? Eactors affecting visual impact: Duration of View Some View are seen as quick gimpses while driving along a roadway or hising a trait, while others are seen for a more protonged
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	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KAC KOP: AC02 JW Boardw Principles of composition, continued: Date: 3: Sisual Clutter Mamerous unreleded built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally he adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? The Playsound Per chapping and is both visual clutter and visually incompound to the analysted beach exertince. The building is a visual obtaction. 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Joes this view contain elements in notion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Motion of existing and proposed elements in nating form comments? Eactors affecting visual impact: 1. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hising a trial, while others are seen for a more prolonged of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant elements? Participation of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hising a trial, while others are seen for a more prolonged of time. Longer auton views of a project, especially from significant elements? In the duration of this view is: Charter and visual proposed elements of indirect elements and beach exerting a trial, while others are seen for a more prolonged of time. Longer auton this view is: Charter and visual proposed elements in a view can a treat viewer attention? Charter and v
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ATLANTIC SHORES

		F 1				
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC	— Visua	I Impact As	sessment	Personnel: <u>KAC</u>	
	KOP: AC 02 JW Boardy	walk			KOP: AC 02 JW Board	dwalk
Existing Conditions	Date: 23 February 2023	1 Propose	d Conditions		Date: 23 February 20	21
1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a s	score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)	Entering of the second		ate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on	a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 dist	inctì
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),		10000 - 10		iew the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),		
be a whole number score.		20.47	ing should be a whole num	beriscore.	Water Resources:	Score
	Water Resources:	Score			water Resources.	5
	water Resources.	6			Landform:	5
	Landform:	5			Vegetation:	4.5
	Vegetation:	4.5			Land Use:	5
	Land Use:	5				
					User Activity.	5
	User Activity:	5				
	Existing Conditions #1 Total:			on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)		
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 bein	ng high density)		Conditions score is taken o to or down based upon the P	irectly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	3
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic	c, cultural, or historic landmarks?	1			4. G	3
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic ele	amonte that add to this meaumo?	1				
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 fr					Total:	27.5
Respond to each question below using a score of o to s (o interemponated to s in	ee or nicenpoliticion)					
Special Condition C. Is this zon	e free from pollution and/or litter?	1 3. Comments				
Existing Conditions	s #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	3 already compr	omised bythe man-made str	substations to the existing view further industrializes and comm uctures that have been built upon it, adjacent to it, and right into with extensive structural framing. The mass and scale of the pr	the ocean, especially the Playground P	lier shopping
Existing Conditions Grand To 3. Comments:	otal (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	28.5 is visually clea	rand the lack of order, varyi r, the turbines are lighter in c	ng heights, stacking and level of bisection on the horizon serves solor and finer in texture in comparison to the midground buildin	to intensify the perceived level of visua	I clutter in the
 Cultural Historic: Atlantic City Beach, Atlantic City Convention Hall. 		the viewer's at	tention .			
Aesthetic: Wide open sandy beach.						
Litter: Beach and city visitor litter.						
Summary of View: Contoxually, the interesting architecture of the Jim Wihelan Boardwak I that flank it, especially the Playground Pier chopping mall that juts into the ocean and obtant the mall match the scale of the casinos across the boardwalk and dominate the view due to second arg elements to the man-made structures in this view, which is visually compromised	ucts the full beach experience. The (6) big-screen towers the criss-cross steel framing. The beach, ocean and hor	s on top of				
ATLANTIC SHORES		3 of 6				4 of 6
	Personnel: <u>KAC</u> KOP: <u>AC 02 JW Boardy</u> Date: <u>23 February 202:</u> Rating New the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	<u>walk</u> 1Propose		Ment e box next to the description that most closely describe	Personnet: <u>KAC</u> KOP: <u>AC 02 JW Board</u> Date: <u>23 February 20</u> s the visual prominence of the Proj	21
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast R	KOP: <u>AC 02 JW Boardy</u> Date: <u>23 February 2021</u> Rating	<u>#alk</u> <u>1</u> Propose 8. Visibility T	d Conditions		KOP: <u>AC02 JW Board</u> Date: <u>23 February 20</u>	21
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast R	KOP: <u>AC 02 JW Boardy</u> Date: <u>23 February 202:</u> New the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	1 Propose 8. Visibility T the selected	d Conditions nreshold Level - Check th COP.	e box next to the description that most closely describe Description	KOP: <u>AC 02 JW Board</u> Date: <u>23 February 20</u> s the visual prominence of the Proj	21
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast R Nate: If an element is not present in the w rating should be a whole number score.	KOP: <u>AC 02 JW Boardy</u> Date: <u>23 February 202:</u> New the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	1 Propose 8. Visibility T the selected Visibility/Evel	d Conditions nreshold Level - Check th KOP.	e box next to the description that most closely describe Description An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme firmt of viability, who we sumensed it is advance and looking for it. Been under	KOP: <u>AC 02 JW Board</u> Date: <u>23 February 20</u> s the visual prominence of the Proj to could not be seen by a person those circumstances, the object	21
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast R Note: If an element is not present in the w rating should be a whole number score.	KOP: <u>AC 02 JW Boardy</u> Date: <u>23 February 202:</u> new the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, e to 3 not compatible)	1 Propose 8. Visibility T the selected Visibility for Visibility level Close viewing, Visibility level	d Conditions nreshold Level - Check th KOP. I Mable only after extended, otherwise invisible.	e box next to the description that most closely describe Description An object/bhemoremon that is next the e-streme limit of visibility, who use sunseeme of it is adverous and looking first. Been under can be seem only after looking at it closely/or an e-dended perior and booking the rooking at it closely/or an e-dended perior and booking the rooking at it closely/or an e-dended perior and booking the rooking at it closely/or an e-dended perior and booking the rooking at it closely/or an e-dended perior and booking the rooking at it closely/or an e-dended perior and the rooking at it closely/or an e-dended perior and the rooking at it closely/or an e-dended perior and the rooking at it closely/or an e-dended perior at its and the rooking at its and the rook in the rooking at its and the rook in the rook	KOP: <u>AC 02 JW Board</u> Date: <u>23 February 20</u> s the visual prominence of the Proj t could not be seen by a person frose circumstances, the object d.	21
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast R Note: If an element is not present in the w rating should be a whole number score. 4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible Water Resources:	KOP: AC 02 JW Boardw Rating new the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, e to 3 not compatible) Land Use: 1	1 Propose 8. Visibility T the selected Visibility Level close viewing, Wability Level the general diff	d Conditions nreshold Level - Check th QOP. Sibility Rating 1. Visible only after extended, otherwise invisible.	e box next to the description that most closely describe Description An object/benomenon that is near the external of while the denomes unserver of it is advance and belowing for it. Been under can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended perior	KOP: <u>AC 02 JW Board</u> Date: <u>23 February 20</u> s the visual prominence of the Projet t could not be seen by a person fruee circumstance, the object the observer is scanning the out extended viewing. I could	21
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Personnel:_KV Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment KOP: AC02 - Boardwalk Hall Date: 02-22-2021 Personnel: KV Principles of composition, continued: Date: 02-22-2021 Key Observation Point Name/Number: AC02 - Boardwalk Half Landscape Similarity Zone: Atlantic City 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \square Yes \square No Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? the busyness of the beach users and orange cones becomes a focus attracting attention away from the more serve elements. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes \Box No · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinutly focal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panramic, canopied, or ephermenal landscapes. (If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments) Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Exoture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape. Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗖 Long-term · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional minates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale 6. Atmospheric Conditions within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors. Courds, precipitations, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale. Principles of composition to be considered include: Conditions in this view can be described as: Clear Partly Cloudy Overcast Hazy 1. Focal Point Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: visibility on a clear day may increase, while an overcast/hazy day will decreas Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their 7. Lighting Direction physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingrees to a version of subator in write subary is coming toward use does we now term and a react or ements in a schere Front lighting refers to a subation writes the light source is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area being wiewed. Side lighting refers to a weiving situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the wisbility and contrast of landscape and project elements. lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape Does this view contain a focal point? 🔽 Yes 🔲 No If yes, briefly identify/describe: the ocean side edge of developed pier The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔽 backlit 🔲 frontlit 🔲 side-lit 2. Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. 8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource. environment. Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view? the repetition of the track lines on the shore and the repeating wooden docks draw the viewer from the less congested right edge of the view into the scene landing on the congested focal point of the developed pier How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? this site is used for recreation purposes such as swimm iotorized boating, sunbathing, and a variety of other beach activity ATLANTIC SHORES ATLANTIC SHORES 1 of 6 2 of 6 Personnel: KV Personnel: KV Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment KOP- AC02 - Boardwalk Hall KOP- AC02 - Boardwalk Hall

Date: 02-22-2021

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	5
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	3
User Activity.	5
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	22.5
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	3
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	0
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	8 1
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	5
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:	27.5

notion attracting viewer attention: ocean waves, beach goers, birds

This view captures an expanse of ocean shoreline connected to a highly developed area. While large scale hotel, casino, and recreation facilities are primarily behind the framed view, they are represented within the view by an intensely developed recreation pier orginally developed as a 4-story shopping mall. The otherwise open ocean is partially blocked by this pier. Landborn in this view is a smooth sandy shoreline with gradual decline to the ocean, and distant views of landform are blocked in this direction by the pier. No vegetation is available in the view, but within this region grassy dunes general back the sandy beach and obscure portions of the boardwalk from ocean visibility. Land use within this scene is primarily recreational ranging form low impact to very high impact. User activity within this view is similarly recreational and may be represented by beach goers or shoppenzhourists within the pier. Just beyond the view frame large early day crowds are beginning to form. A variety of ATV tracks are found in the view from life guards and other safety/maintenance employees traversing the shore. Outside vehicles are not permitted in these locations.

This site is from shoreline directly in front of the Atlantic City Convention Hall NHL. No other aesthetic resources are apparent, minimal litter is present but the many trash cans just out of view assume that it is com

ATLANTIC SHORES

individually sit lighter on the horizon, but crowd the viewer.

3. Comments

this new development.

Proposed Conditions

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.

2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.

4 of 6

Date: 02-22-2021

Water Resources

Landform

Vegetation

Land Use

User Activity

Special Conditions

Total:

Score

3

4

4.5

3

4

5

23.5

1 With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

This scene with the addition of the WTG array shows a horizon densely populated with turbines. The size and massing are unmistakable and atmospheric conditions are unlikely to diminish visibility by a noticeable amount except during externely conditions such as very cloudyfoggy days. The large substations sit visibly as heavy blocks between turbines. Across the breadth of the array WTG clustering and stacking seems to expand and contract with disorganized,

scattered clusters aligning into a formalized procession before disbanding and realigning, depending on the viewer's exact location. Areas of stacked turbines create a higher value coloration but vacant lanes between allow for the understanding that open horizon exists beyond. Where turbines appear scattered they

Water resources, previously impacted by the intensely developed pier, find further reduction in natural scenic value. The above score reflects a notion that reduction of natural scenic value will result in an overall reduction of scenic value. However, it may be worth nothing that scenic value at highly developed, high

volume tourist attraction may not be rooted in natural qualitivalone. However, a deeper understanding of the users within this space would be required to assess

that. Similarly, the flat candy shoreline is further diminished by the vertical nature of the WTG, and when compared to the more natural form is likely to see a decrease in quality. Given the intensity of existing development related to both land use and user activity components of either are unlikely to be displaced by

Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: KV KOP: AC02 - Boardwalk Hall	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: <u>KV</u> KOP: <u>AC02 - Boardwalk Half</u>
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions Date: 02-22-2021
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	 Visibility Threshold Level - Check the bax next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from the selected KOP.
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description Visibility is 11. Visible only after extended, close version gotteness invisible, who was unswere of it in a shone call obling for it. Even under frose circumstances, the object Image: Close version down and the statement of the shore circumstances and the object
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 1 Landform 3 User Activity: 2	close viewing; otherwise invisible. who was unswere of it in advance and looking for it. Even under flose circumstances, the object can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period. Visibility level 2. Visible when scanning in An object/phenomenon that is very small and british, but when the observer is scanning the
Vegetation: 0 Total: 9	the general fire data of the study subject; otherwise Rely to be missed by casual observers.
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe). Watler Resources: 3 Land Use: 1	Visibility/level 3. Visible after a brief glance. An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to in the general direction of the study subject mod scalad observers, but without sufficient size or contrasit to compete with major landscape/ seascape elements.
Landform: 3 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 0 Total: 9	Maibility level 4. Planity visible, so could An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or contrast to compete with other and so and do so near sufficient visual contrast to storingly attract visual does not atomoght start visual attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an obsener's visual field. visual field attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an obsener's visual field. visual field attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an obsener's visual field. visual field attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an obsener's visual field.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant) Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large lout contrasts with the sumounding bandscape elements attention of views in the general direction of so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and
Landform 3 User Activity. 2	the study subjed. Attention may be drawn by the storag contrast in form, line, color, and byture, by the storag contrast in form, line, color, and byture, texture, luminance, or motion.
Vegetation: 0 Total: 10	Visibility level 6. Dominates the view An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is so large that it occupies most of the because the study subject fills most of the visual field, and views of it cannot be avoided except by turning on \$2 head more than 45 'from
	visual field for views in its general direction. a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major focus of visual attention, and its Strong contracts in form, line, color, texture, large apparent size is a major factor in its view dominance. In addition to size, contracts in form, large contracts and the structure of the texture is which textures and ensure chaired associated with the structure which a
7. Comments:	view dominance: navo many construction of the study subject detracts noticeably from views of other land scape <i>k</i> ea scape <i>k</i> ea scape <i>e</i> lements.
The WTG at this location are not compatible with the water resources or landform, similarly the scale contrast is severe and are spatially dominant. However, the the WTG are compatible with the current highly developed (but non-point source polluting) land use. Similarly, the WTG are minimal when compared to the	
current scale contrast, but co-dominant spatially. Yet, existing user activity may focus on either developed or natural activity and therefore WTGs may be viewed as somewhat compatible, moderate in scale, and co-dominant.	
	9. Comments:
	These turbines are intensely visible and the visual prominence is likely to detract noticeable form the existing view of the seascape. However, assessing what this means for the proposed view in highly developed are als difficult as there is no precedent.
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ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF 6 of 6
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF 6 of 6
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	effshore wind b d t
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6 Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: Steve Breitzka
offshore wind	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet. Steve Breitzka KOP: <u>AC02</u>
Visual Impact Assessment Date: March 02, 2021 Landscape Similarity Zone: Resident / Tourist	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: <u>Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: <u>AC02</u> Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter
Visual Impact Assessment Date: March 02, 2021 Landscape Similarity Zone: Resident / Tourist Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment KOP: AC 02 Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.
Visual Impact Assessment Date: <u>March 02, 2021</u> Landscape Smilarity Zone: <u>Resident/Tourist</u> Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment KOP: AC 02 Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an
Visual Impact Assessment Date: March 02, 2021 Landscape Similarity Zone: Resident / Tourist Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: Steve Bre #zka KOP: AC02 Rop: AC02 Principles of composition, continued: Date: March 02, 2021 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? No
Visual Impact Assessment Date: <u>March 02, 2021</u> Personnet: <u>Steve Breitzka</u> Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Resident / Tourist</u> Key Observation Point Name/Ikumber: <u>AC02</u> Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/sesscape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial obsentations and should be completed quicky, taking no more than 5 minutes) Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet. Size Breitzka KOP: AC 02 Principles of composition, continued: Date: March 02, 2021 3. Visual Clutter Namerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? ☑ Yes □ No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the Very? The clutter is whim the architecture. Variety of color, mate inits, and forms. The beach has a amalter, less obtruise clutter with safety cones, guils, and lifeguard elements. 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract wewer attention.
Visual Impact Assessment Date: March 02, 2021 Personnet: Steve Breitzka Landscape Smitarity Zone: Resident / Tourist Key Observation Point Name/Ikumber: AC02 Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/Seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial obsentations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: • Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and works in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial anagement. Basic Indiscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions,	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment KOP: <u>AC02 Principles of composition, continued: Stave Breäzka KOP: <u>AC02 Date: March 02, 2021 </u> 3. Visual Clutter Namerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Visual Clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Visual Clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Visual Clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Visual Clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Visual Clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Visual Clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements in a view can attract viewer attertion. Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attertion? Visual Clutter No </u>
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Visual Impact Assessment Date:/March 02, 2021 Personnet: Steve Breitzka Landscape Similarity Zone: Resident / Tourist Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>ACO2 Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/Seascape, wiewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (<i>This form is intended to record initial obsentations and should be completed quickly, taking no nore than 5 minutes</i>) Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by ther spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, pancramic, campied, or ephemeral landscapes. Form, Line, Coke, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape shareacter.</u>	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment Visual Clutter KOP: <u>AC02 Principles of composition, continued: Suburied Clutter Unter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Visual Clutter affect the visual clutter affect the view? The clutter is within the architecture. Variety of color, mate index, and forms. The beach has a smaller, less obtruise clutter with safety codes, guils, and leguard elements. Motion of existing and proposed dements in a view can attract viewer attention? Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Does this view contain elements in nating form comments? Factors affecting visual impact: S. Duration of View </u>
Visual Impact Assessment Date: <u>March 02, 2021</u> Personnet: <u>Steve Breitzka</u> Landscape Smitarity Zone: <u>Resident / Tourist</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>AC02</u> Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/Seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (<i>This form is intended to record initial obsentations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes</i>) Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement doubted in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic Indescape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distindly local, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Clutter Nore Ac02 Date: <u>March 02, 2021 Source 202 Date: March 02, 2021 Source 202 Source 202 </u>
Visual Impact Assessment Date: <u>March 02, 2021</u> Personnet: <u>Steve Breitzke</u> Landscape Smitarity Zone: <u>Resident / Tourist</u> Key Observation Point Mame/Mumber: <u>AC02</u> Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (<i>This form is intended to record initial obsanctions and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes</i>) Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment KOP: Ac02 Date: <u>March 02, 2021 Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated bulk elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scinic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Visual Clutter Visual Visual Visual Visual Visual Visual Vi</u>
Visual Impact Assessment Date::March 02, 2021 Personnet::Steve Breitzka Indicage Similarity Zone::Resident/Tourist Key Observation Point Name/Number::ACO2 Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Indicage/Seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to raccord initial obsentations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) Concerd elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: Indiscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those seascape, as well as a project. Them reports the shape of an object that appears unified, oftender by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving atury changes in form, color, ord tandscape/Seascape composition in the relates to the path the eye follows when perceiving atury changes in form, color, ord tandscape seascape, as well as a project the which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or ordinat with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impade. Spatial Dominance: The degree to which and usid complexescape is a primary determinant of visual impade. Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object indicape element cocupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint.	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: Steve Breitzke KOP: AC02 Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter Moreous unaided built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on servic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? The clutter is within the architecture. Variety of color, materials, and forms. The beach has a smaller, less obtruise clutter with addrey codes, guilt, and tifeguard elements. Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Does this view contain elements in notion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Does this view contain elements in notion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Does this view is yes, Note these elements in nating form comments! Exclores affecting visual impact: Some views are seen as quick glimpaces with ching along a roadwey or hilling a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greater potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: Not view is: Some views are seen as quick glimpaces with ching along a roadwey or hilling a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greaterial for visual impact. The duration of this view is: Some views are seen as qu
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Visual Impact Assessment Date: <u>March 02, 2021</u> Personnet: <u>Steve Breitzka</u> Andscape Smikarity Zone: <u>Resident / Tourist</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>ACO2</u> Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Indecape/Seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (<i>This form is intended to record initial obsanations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes</i>) Cancel elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include Indecape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, parcemanic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes or mesores in the landscape scape. Lature, in this context, reters forsture, usual yudden as the edges of shape or marge to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving altured changes or the sester in the landscape scape. Lature, in this context, reters . Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or inselation to its surroundings cane in alandscape/seescape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. . Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or inselation to its surroundings cane in alandscape/seescape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. . Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or inselation to its surroundings cane in alandscape/seescape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. . Spatial Borniantes: Seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. . Spatial Commission: The degree to which an object orie relation to its surroundings cane define the compatibility	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment Visual Clurper Principles of composition, continued: New Action New Ac
Virus Virus Vir	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment Visual Clutter KOP: <u>Acco2 Date: March 02, 2021 Visual Clutter Nameous under built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Visual Clutter Madow does the visual clutter affect the view? The clutter is within the architecture. Variety of color, materials, and forms. The beach has a smaller, less obtuiche clutter with safety coees, guils, and lifeguard elements. Motion of existing and proposed elements in nating form comments) Factors affecting visual impact: The duster is yes, Note these elements in nating form comments) Factors affecting visual impact: The duster is yes, Note these elements in nating form comments) fut he answer is yes, Note these elements in a sing form comments) fut he answer is yes, Note these elements in mating form comments) fut he unswer is yes, Note these elements in mating form comments) fut he unswer is yes, Note these elements in mating form comments) fut he unswer is yes, Note these elements in a sing form comments) fut he unswer is yes, Note these elements in mating form comments) fut he unswer is yes, Note these elements in mating form comments) fut he unswer is yes, Note these elements in mating form comments) fut he unswer is yes, Note these elements in mating form comments) fut he unswer is yes, Note these elements in mating form comments) fut he unswer is yes, Note these elements in mating form comments fut he unswer is yes, Note these elements in mating form comments fut he unswer is yes, Note these elements in mating form comments) fut he unswer is yes, Note these elements in mating form comments fut he unswer is yes, note the were is yescally from significant estifictic resources, have the greated potentia for visual impact. The duration of the were is: Bepeated conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These</u>
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Source	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Steve Breitzke KOP: AC02 Date: March 02, 2021 Principles of composition, continued: Date: March 02, 2021 Staud Cutter Nemeous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Date: March 02, 2021 Oues this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Yes no If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? The clutter is whith a view can attract viewer attention. Does this view contain elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Yes no If the answer is yes, Note these elements in notion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Yes no Yes no If the answer is yes, Note these alements in atting form comments! Pattors affecting visual impact Yes no Yes no If the answer is yes, Note these alements in atting form comments! Pattors of View Duration of View Duration of View Source uses are spaced as quark glippses while ching along a roadway or hising a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of the use of a project, especially from significant assistent essures, have the geneters potential to riskual mage, along, uset, especially form isinglificant assistent essures, hav
<form> Control Control</form>	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: Steve Breitzka KOP:_AC.02 Principles of composition, continued: Or is used Curter Nameous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Des this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter (If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? The clutter is welve contain elements in a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Ones this view contain elements in a view can attract viewer attention. Does this view contain elements in a view can attract viewer attention. Does this view contain elements in nating form comments! Hotion of existing elements in nating form comments! Does this view contain elements in nating form comments! Paties affecting visual impact Protecting visual impact Statution of View Some views en es a quick glimpses while driving along a nadway or hiling a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant assister resources, have the greatest potential tor visual impact. The duration of this view is: Protection: Outdow, precipitation, have, and other ambient weather viebled conditions can affect the visual index. In equency of this view is: Protection: Outdow, precipitation, have, and other ambient weather viebled conditions can affect the visual indivention of the clears actual comments
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<form><form><form><form><form><form></form></form></form></form></form></form>	<form><pre>bit is the contain elements in notion that are likely to attain the solution of the solu</pre></form>

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel <u>: Steve Breäzka</u> KOP: <i>AC 02</i>	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: <i>AC02</i>
	Date: March 02, 2021		Date: March 02, 2021
Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions	
 In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no implicit the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no implicit the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no implicit the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no implicit the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no implicit the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no implicit the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no implicit the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no implicit the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no implicit the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no implicit the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no implicit the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no implicit the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no implicit the score score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no implicit the score sc		 With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a sc Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact). 	
be a whole number score.	n na Romananova electron de la caracteria	otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	Score
	Water Resources:		Water Resources: 1
			Landform:
	Landform:		Vegetation: 4.5
	Vegetation:		Land Use:
	Land Use:		User Activity:
	User Activity:	1	
	Existing Conditions #1 Total:	2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)	
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3	an a	Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any sc		be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to			Total: 9.5
		3. Comments:	
Special Condition C. Is this:	zone free from pollution and/or litter?		
Existing Conditi	ions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	The proposed turbines fill the horizon, scattered across the entire view. Though not particularly high in the sky oceanside deck at the Hall), the turbines become the collective focal point in the distance. Stacking and spacin	
Existing Conditions Grand	d Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	and dark against the light sky	
3. Comments:			
This portion of beach is adjacent to large hetel development, the Boardwalk with multip designed to take advantage of this location with glass facades and deck perched over waves casually approach the shore and wash up on the sand. The sky is hazy white a top of the wiew.	the water. This appears to be a busy beach given the advertis	10	
ATLANTIC SHORES		r6 ATLANTIC SHORES	4 of 6
		1	
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: AC 02	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzka KOP: AC02
	Pate: March 02 2021		Date: March 02, 2021
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contras	st Rating	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the	
Note: If an element is not present in I rating should be a whole number sco	the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, ore.	the selected KOP.	
0			
 Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compared by a s	atible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description Mibility level 1. Misible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibility. It cou	uld not be seen by a person
Water Resources: 3	Land Use: 3	close viewing; otherwise invisible. who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even under thos can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period.	
Landform 3	User Activity: 3	Visibility level 2. Visible when scamming in An object/phenomenon that is very small and/arfairt, but when the ob the general direction of the study subject, otherwise likely to be missel by oscaul	xten ded viewing. t could
Vegetation:	Total: 12	observers. some active looking.	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal	to 3 severe)	in the general direction of the study subject most casual observers, but without sufficient size or contrast to comp and unlikely to be missed by casual seascape elements.	ete with major landscape/
Water Resources: 3	Land Use: 3	observers. Visibility level 4. Plainly visible, so could An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or cont	rast to compete with other
Landform: 3	User Activity: 3	not be missed by casual observers, but landscape/seascape elements, but with insufficient visual contrast to does not strongly attract visual attention or attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's visual f dominate the view because of its apparent	strongly attract visual
Vegetation:	Total: 12	size for views in the general direction of the study subject.	
 Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subtoposed project) 		As bibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual An object/phenomen on that is not large but contrasts with the sumour attention of views in the general direction of as strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer a	nding landscape elements
Water Resources: 3	Land Use: 3	the study subject. Attention may be drawn tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contrasts in form, line, color, or bright light sources such as lighting and reflections! and moving object	ine, color, and texture, cts associated with the study
Landform: 3	User Activity: 3	texture, luminance, or motion. subject may contribute sub stantially to drawing viewer attention. The study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby landscape/se	visual prominence of the ascape elements.
Vegetation: 0	Total: 12	Misikility level 6. Dominates the view. An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is so large the because the study subject fills most of the visual field, and views of it cannot be a voided except by turning on e's	at it occupies most of the head more than 45° from
		visual field for views in its general direction. a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major focus Brong contrast in form, line, color, bitvure, large apparent size is a major factor in its view domance. In addition luminance, or motion may contribute to inc., color, and texture, bringt light sources and moving objects as soo	s of visual attention, and its 1 to size, contrasts in form,
7. Comments:		were dominance. were dominance. subject detracts noticeably from views of other land scape/sea scape	rominence of the study
The proposed turbines define this view, adding an edge or fence-like border in the dist height.	ance. Their breadth and depth makes them more imposing th		
- neighter			
		9. Comments:	
		9. Comments: The proposed turbines are unavoidable in the view.	

ATLANTIC SHORES

Date: 2/16/21

Landscape Similarity Zone: Casino District/City Center

ty Zone: <u>Casino District/City Center</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>AC04 Ocean Casino</u>

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:

- Landscape/Seascape Com position: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially these that are distinctly local, enclosed, detailed, or testure-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that, appears united, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes contrext, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and feature of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.
- Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates assace composition from a specific viewpoint.
- Project Seale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or fexture, and therefore lend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent twees, mountains, or outural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. It possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape.escape.

Does this view contain a focal point? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe: The Pier/piers act to center one's view to that area.

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detrad trim sceinic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

The open water view that meets the horizon and skyline create a natural order to the majority of the scene.

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ATLANTIC SHORES
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1 of 6

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: AC04 Ocean Casino

Date: 2/16/21

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (I liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	4
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	31
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	3
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	19
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	7
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:	38
This is a pristine open water view that will be seen by many users for extended periods of time. The visual clutter of the land area is perceived mass relative to the clean open lines of the piers and horizon that frame the water. There is likely to be movement in the waves and in the user shoreline, including traffic and pedestrians.	

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Principles of composition, continued:

KOP: <u>AC04 Ocean Casino</u> Date: <u>2/16/21</u>

3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

- Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \blacksquare Yes \square No
- If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? There are numerous built elements on land that do not relate strongly to one another, but generally act as a built field relative to the beach line and open water.

Hovement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🛛 Yes 🔲 No

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

n die wienen of yes, meterine e demone in rating form commune,

Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more protorged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant assthetic resourcee, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: Short Term/Reeting 🖉 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🔲 Repeated 🗹 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗐 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: More moisture in the atmosphere would likely decrease

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area being weed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overheard or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔽 backlit 🗖 frontlit 🗖 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🚺 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This is an oceanfront destination location for large amounts of people.

ATLANTIC SHORES

Proposed Conditions

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: AC04 Ocean Casino

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Date : 2/16/21

Total

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, ration should be a whole number score.

therwise, rabing should be a whole humber score.		
	Water Resources:	2
	Landform:	3
	Vegetation:	3
	Land Use:	3
	User Activity:	4
. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)		
concerning are special constitution of a second of a to second of the second of a ofter. Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions 42 Total and can e adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	5

3. Comments:

2

The open ocean view is dominated by a highly visible and very large field of turbines. Users in this space will focus on the turbine field and it has a significant impact on the view. Viewers will be drawn to the grid formation of the turbines and the varying perspectives of the straight lines of structures. The movement of the blades will be dearly visible and will an immate the view.

20

Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt
KOP: AC04 Ocean Casino	KOP: AC04 Ocean Casino
Parte: 2/16/21 Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be # 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be # whole number score.	Date: 2/16/21
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the externer limit of visibility it, could not be seen by a person close viewing, ofterwise in visible can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended deprind.
Landform:2User Activity:2Vegetation:1Total:10	Visibility/level 2: Visible when scanning in the general direction of the dual y subject; otherwise likely to be missed by casual decenters. An object/phenomenon that is very small and/or faint, but when the observer is scanning the horizon or looking more docatey at an area, can be detered without extended viewing. It could comentines be noticed by casual observers; however, most people would not notice it without come achie bolonia.
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to most cessual observers, but without sufficient size or contrast to compute with major landscaped
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 3	and unlikelyto be missed by casual sea scape elements.
Landform: 2 User Activity: 3 Vegetation: 2 Total: 13	Vebility level 4 Painly visible, so could not be missed by casual observers, but does not strongly struct visual attention or dominate the value because of its apparent attention and insulficient state to occupy mode of an observer's visual field. The study subject.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant) Water Resources:	Mubibility level 3: Strongly attracts the visual attention of views in the general direction of the subverse to the second strengthy that it is a major focus of visual attention, advantage elements as attending to hold that attention. In advantage elements the strong to the strong contract in form, line, color, and the store, to subject may contract at tertions. In advantage elements and the store, the store contract at the store is the store contract at the store is the store of the store with the store contract at the store is the store of the store o
Comments: This view is a significant component of how this particular land scape is valued and the impact of this proposed field of turbines is significant. The proposed field of turbines will become the focus of the landscape, and because of its relative close proximity and large scale, it will dominate the landscape.	Mobility/evel 6: Dominates the view An object/behenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is ao large that it couples most of the visual factor was in the growned factor. Works the factor was in the growned factor. An object/behenomenon the most couples, this does not a factor the work to be object. The object the object as social work of a data of the visual factor was in the object. The object couples are a strong object as social was does not a data of the visual factor was in the object. The object couples are and more object as social was does not a data of the visual factor was the visual promet sector. Week dominance. In the object. The object couples are and more object. Strong object as social was does and the object. The object as
S of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF 6 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: KAC KOP: AC 04 OCR Sky Garden
Date: 16 February 2021 Personnel: KAC	Principles of composition, continued: Date: 16 February 2021
Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Casino District City Center</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>AC04 OCR Sky Garden</u>	 Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	adverse effect on scenic quality.
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	Uses units were concentrerentents that commode to insulationary receipting the second guard raits along roadway at beach edge and If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Dilapidated land uses; utility poles and guard raits along roadway at beach edge and
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)	4. Movement
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:	Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.
 Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and viols in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly local, endosed, dataled, or feature oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than 	Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention?
panoramic, canopled, or ephemeral landscapes. Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears united, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows whene perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape?exescape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impad.	Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more protonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: Sont Term/Releting Long-term
 Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. 	The frequency of this wew is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional
 Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors. 	6. Atm ospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, terture, and scale.
Principles of composition to be considered include:	Conditions in this view can be described as: Clear C Partly Cloudy 🗹 Overcast 🗌 Hazy
1. Focal Point	Conditions that may increase idecrease visibility could be described as: Thick cloud layer at the horizon in the photo interrupts the pink-red skyfrom being fully visible.
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw eviewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obsoure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape.seascape.	7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being weeked. Bide lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from werhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lightling direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.
Doesthis view contain a focal point? ⊠ Yes ⊟ No If yes, briefly identify/describe: Hirizon line and slip of pink sky.	The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔯 backiit 🗖 frontiit 🗖 side-lit
2. Order	
Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Outural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/kevelopment. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intractness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.	8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designations a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.
Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?	Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No
Urban landscape, dune, beach, ocean, horizon, and sky; horizontal landscape with veryfew vertical elements.	How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? The Atlantic Otty Beach.

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC KOP: AC 04 OCR Sky Garden	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <u>KAC</u> KOP: AC04 OCR Sky Garden
	Date: 16 February 2021		Date: 16 February 2021
Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions	
 In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherw 		 With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of ea Nate: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impa 	2
be a whole number score.		otherwise, raing should be a whole number score.	score
	Score		Water Resources: 5
	Water Resources: 7		Landform: 6
	Landform: 6		Vegetation: 6
	Vegetation: 6		
	Land Use: 7		Land Use: 5
			User Activity. 5
	User Activity: 7		
Exis	sting Conditions #1 Total: 33	2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distin	
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high	density)	Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	<i>t can</i> Special Conditions: 3
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cult	ural, or historic landmarks?		3
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements	s that add to this resource? 1		
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litt			Total: 30
Special Condition C. Is this zone free		3. Comments:	
Existing Conditions #2 To	otal (Sum 2A through 2C) 3	With the Project in place the view is now completely focused on the massive wind farm and m anangement. The view to the horizon is interrupted by the dense overlay of stacked turbines	that are clearly visible at this viewing distance . The turbines do not have an
Existing Conditions Grand Total (S	um #1 Total and #2 Total) 36	organized pattern and are seemingly scattered through out the view, thereby introducing view impossible to sit in the Sky Garden and not be focused on the whirfing and turning of the turbin	
3, Comments:		-	
Cultural Historic: Atlantic City Beach			
Aesthetic: Extensive water view to the horizon. Natural rock jetty is interesting in texture against the relati	ively smooth nature of the water surface . Large surf waves.		
Litter: Urban visitor litter,			
Summary of View: This elevated viewfrom the casino building terraces allows a wide, unobstructed view is focused outward as there is no adjacent architecture or land use to drawthe viewers attention awayfro			
vegetated dune and beach edge and fencing directs the path of travel. These elements interrupt the seam front and the rolling surf:	nless transition between the built land scape, vegetated beach		
ATLANTIC SHORES	30	6 ATLANTIC SHORES	4 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC
1. 2월 1849 월전, 월월 일문을 Challer 5. 2	KOP: AC04 OCR Sky Garden		
	Not .		KOP: AC04 OCR Sky Garden
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Date: 16 Eabruary 2021	Proposed Conditions	KOP: <u>AC04 OCR Sky Garden</u> Date: <u>16 February 2021</u>
	Date: <u>16 February 2021</u>]	8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most c	Date: 16 February 2021
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Note: If an element is not present in the view the rating should be a whole number score.	Date: <u>16 February 2021</u>]		Date: 16 February 2021
Note: If an element is not present in the view the rating should be a whole number score.	Date: <u>16 February 2021</u>] score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	 Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most of the selected KOP. 	Date: 16 February 2021
Note: If an element is not present in the view the rating should be a whole number score.	Date: <u>16 February 2021</u> score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, ot compatible)	8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most of the selected KOP. Visibility Rating Desc Mibility level 1. Visible only after oxtended, end object/phenomenon that is near the extended end object weeks or the advance and looking An object/phenomenon that is near the extended end object weeks or the advance and looking	Date: <u>16 February 2021</u> losely describes the visual prominence of the Project from scription he limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person for it. Even under frose circumstances, the object
Note: If an element is not present in the view the rating should be a whole number score. 4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 nu Water Resources:	Date: <u>16 February 2021</u> score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, ot compatible) and Use: <u>3</u>	8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most of the selected KOP. Visibility Rating Description Misibility level 1. Visible only after costended, close viewing, otherwise invisible. An object/phenomenon that is near the extended who we sumaane of it in advoce and lowing can be seen only after looking at it closely for	Date: 16 February 2021 losely describes the visual prominence of the Project from scription ne limit of visibility, It could not be seen by a person forti. Even under foculd not be seen by a person forti. Even under foculd not be seen by a person forti. Even under foculd not be seen by a person forti. Even under foculd not be seen by a person forti. Even under foculd not be seen by a person forti. Even under foculd not be seen by a person forti. Even under foculd not be seen by a person forti. Even under foculd not be seen by a person forti. Even under foculd not be seen by a person forti. Even under foculd not be seen by a person forti. Even under foculd not be seen by a person forti. Even under foculd not be seen by a person foculd
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Note: If an element is not present in the view the rating should be a whole number score. 4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 nu Water Resources: 3 La Landform: 2 User Vegetation: 1	Date: <u>16 February 2021</u> score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, ot compatible) and Use: <u>3</u> *Activity: <u>3</u> Total: <u>12</u>	8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most of the selected KOP. Visibility Rating Des Mubility/level 1. Mubile only after contended, close versing, otherwise invisible. Mubility/level 2. Mubile when scanning in the general direction of the study subject, otherwise. Help value subscription of the study subject, otherwise. Help value subscription of the subscription of th	Date: <u>16 February 2021</u> losely describes the visual prominence of the Project from exception for the series of the series by a person for the series of the series of the series of the series as extended period.
Note: If an element is not present in the view the rating should be a whole number score. 4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 m Water Resources: 3 La Landform: 2 User Vegetation: 1 5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	Date: <u>16 February 2021</u> score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, at compatible) and Use: <u>3</u> :Activity. <u>3</u> Total: <u>12</u>	8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most of the selected KOP. Visibility Rating Des Mubility/level 1. Mubile only after contended, close versing, otherwise invisible. Mubility/level 2. Mubile when scanning in the general direction of the study subject, otherwise. Help value subscription of the study subject, otherwise. Help value subscription of the subscription of th	Date: 16 February 2021 dosely describes the visual prominence of the Project from erription forit, Even under frace circumstance 5, the object an extended period. for it, Even under frace circumstance 5, the object for it, Even under frace circumstance 5, the object for it, but not be avener is scanning the n be dete ctel without extended seewing. I could we ver, must people would not notice it without
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Note: If an element is not present in the view the rating should be a whole number score.	Date: <u>16 February 2021</u> score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, at compatible) and Use: <u>3</u> Total: <u>12</u> and Use: <u>3</u> · Activity. <u>3</u>	8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most of the selected KOP. Visibility Rating Dee Visibility Rating Dee An object/phenomenon that is neares and locking can be seen only der looking at doarly or a bear only der looking at doarly or a bear only der looking at doarly or and on area. Mubility level 2. Visible erken scanning in the general direction of the duty subject, and will be missed by casual observers. Mubility level 3. Visible after a brief glance and subject be noted by casual observers, in and and level of the subject and and level on the general direction of the subject and will be the missed by casual observers. Mubility level 3. Visible after a brief glance and unlikely to be missed by casual observers, in unlike to be from a casual observers, in unlike to be missed by casual observers. Mubility level 4. Pishly visible, so could not be missed by casual observers. Mubility level 4. Pishly visible, so could not be missed by casual observers. Mubility level 4. Pishly visible, so could not be missed by casual observers, how and inadificient size to occury most, downed to be casue of the subject and main findificient size to occury most.	Date: 16 February 2021 losely describes the visual prominence of the Project from entiplies an entiple of the description with of visibility, it could not be seen by a person an extended period. withing, but when the observer is scanning the n be detected without extended viewing. It could withing, but when the observer is scanning the n be detected without extended viewing. It could were most period would not toke it without extend after a brief look and would be visible b size or contrast to complex with major landscape/ the sufficient size or contrast to complex with other
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Date: 02-16-2021

Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Atlantic City</u>

Key Observation Point Name/Number: AC04 - Ocean Casino

Personnel: Kiva VanDerGeest

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly local, andosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than parroarmic, compleid, or epherment landscapes.
- Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character
 of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by
 edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,
 or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conted, refers to
 the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or
 contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape.
- · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape lominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint
- · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔽 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe: Focus in this view is drawn to the point of the stone jetty sitting out on the ocean.

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new principic is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

the striation of uses exhibited across the view draws the viewer into the frame, the gaze then scans across the view and the dark sea at the horizon accenting the electric pink horizon sandwiched between dark sea and clouds holds the view.

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ATLANTIC SHORES
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Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Kiva VanDerGeest KOP: AC04 - Ocean Casino

Date: 02-16-2021

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	6
Vegetation	5
Land Use:	4
User Activity:	4
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	25
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	2
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	Da
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	1
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	5
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) Comments:	30
Motion Body to attract viewer attention in this view: Other users moving along the boardwalk and beach (walking, bitting, jogging, exerciting). Buoys flo waves/flashing in dim lighting, Ocean waves	ating on

The existing view demonstrates a high overlook toward the ocean in the early morning hours. The unique nature of this view is largely attributed to the water resources The externing very averonariases a negrovero occurrence ocean in the early morning nours. The unique nature of this very is approximately and the sality to very occurrence of the very is a series and the sality to very four sort and the very four the occur very table is an extension and the sality to very four the very four th vance or mes, in the autonomic and induces a per monautiant or vencion any provid, adjusted mession the vegetation and the subvence when the autor property projecting or a cores access branes of the outheast device of an end of the foreground by buoys. However, the scene just beyond the selected view indicates a sharp transition from well maintained shoreline recreation to neglected landscapes with dirt and gravellots marked by printing and pooled water medific.

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: Kiva VanDerGeest KOP: AC04 - Ocean Casino

Date: 02-16-2021

3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \square Yes \square No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? the amount and variety of boardwalk user amenities adds visual clutter to the image, although it is entirely contained within the very bottom of the first framed view.

4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention?

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest polential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗖 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipition, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🔲 Clear 🗋 Partly Cloudy 🗹 Overcast 🔲 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: clear conditions could increase visibility, and hazy decrease

7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingress to a result of a water in a vicinity of a solution in which are to be entered and a solution of the solution o

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔽 backlit 🗋 frontlit 🗋 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? The boardwalk and concentration of site amenities signifies this place as ource that is highly utilized.

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Kiva VanDerGeest KOP: AC04 - Ocean Casino

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Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),

erwise, railing should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	3
	Landform:	5
	Vegetation:	5
	Land Use:	4
	User Activity:	3
Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)		
e: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	5

3. Comments

within a highly developed urban area benefits from the uniqueness of the elevated vantage point providing viewers with a sense of the expansive nature of the open ocean. However, the introduction of the turbines encloses the view and re-centers the scene back to a strong emphasis on the built environm turbines spanning a good stretch of horizon, along with large substation masses greatly alters the nature of this view which once provided a visual respite from the inten se development on land.



Total:



	per la persita interna de			2021 - 20 - 25 - FAR	100
visual impact Assessment	Kiva VanDerGeest	Visual Impact Assess	nent	Personnel: Kiva VanDerGee	202
	AC 04 - Ocean Casino			KOP: <u>AC04 - Ocean C</u>	asino
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	. 02-16-2021	Proposed Conditions		Date: 02-16-2021	
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no	impact), otherwise,	 Visibility Threshold Level - Check the the selected KOP. 	box next to the description that most closely describes th	ne visual prominence of the Proje	ct from
rating should be a whole number score.					
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)		Visibility Rating	Description		
Water Resources: 3 Land Use:	1	Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended, close viewing; otherwise invisible .	An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibility. It co who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even under tho	ould not be seen by a person ise circumstances, the object	
Landform: 3 User Activity:	1	Msibility level 2. Visible when scanning in	can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period. An object/phenomenon that is very small and &rfaint, but when the	observer is scanning the	
Vegetation: 2 Total:	10	the general direction of the study subject; otherwise likely to be missed by casual observers.	horizon or looking more closely at an area, can be detected without sometimes be noticed by casual observers; however, most people w	extended viewing. t could	
		Visibility level 3. Visible after a brief glance	some active looking. An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look	and would be visible to	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)		in the general direction of the studysubject and unlikelyto be missed by casual observers.	most casual observers, but without sufficient size or contrast to com seascape elements.	ipete with major landscape/	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use:	1	Visibilityle vel 4. Plain lyvisible, so could	An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or cor	ntrast to compete with other	_
Landform 1 User Activity. Vecetation: 2 Total:	1	not be missed by casual observers, but does not strongly attract visual attention or dominate the view because of its apparent	landscape/seascape elements, but with insufficient visual contrast to attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's visual	o strongly attract visual I field .	
Vegetation: 2 Total:	8	size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.			
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 domina	ant)	Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual	An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the surrou		
Water Resources: 3 Land Use:	2	attention of views in the general direction of the study subject. Attention may be drawn by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or	so stronglyth at it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contrasts in form, bright light sources such as lighting and reflections! and moving obje	line, color, and texture,	
Landform 3 User Activity.	2	texture, luminance, or motion.	subject may contribute substantially to drawing viewer attention. The study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby landscape/s		
Vegetation: 3 Total:	13	Msibility level 6. Dominates the view	An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is so large t		-
		because the study subject fills most of the visual field for views in its general direction. Strong contrasts in form, line, color, texture,	visual field, and views of it cannot be a voided except by turning one' a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major focu large apparent size is a major factor in its view dominance. In addition	us of visual attention, and its on to size, contrasts in form,	
7. Comments:		luminance, or motion may contribute to view dominance.	line, color, and texture, bright light sources and moving objects asso may contribute substantially to drawing viewer attention. The visual subject detracts noticeably from views of other land scape/seascape	ciated with the study subject	\checkmark
The turbines placed and back-lit on the horizon greatly affect the water resources and ocean viewing within this scene. However, the	e existing vegetation is minimal and		subject detracts noticeably from weiks of other land scape/sea scape	elements.	
the land form is primarilyflat from heavy development which lends to a decrease in the impact of the WTGs. Similarly, land use an fine line of intense high rise development, neglected and abandoned land, with space carved out along the shoreline to take in the					
sand beach and the highly developed resort destination. In this way, at this location, the WTG find some sense of compatibility with	the existing land use and user activity.				
		9. Comments:			
			tel colors of the skymake the dark silhouettes pronounced within the		
			sines. However, if the boardwalk and beach become fully utilized duri days that are both busy and more overcast or hazy the turbines may		
ATLANTIC SHORES	5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES	PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF		6 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment		Visual Impact Assess	nent	Personnel <u>Steve Breitzka</u>	\$
	nnel: Steve Brežzka			KOP: <u>AC 04</u>	
		Visual Impact Assess Principles of composition, or 3. Visual Clutter			21
Date: February 17, 2021 Perso		Principles of composition, co 3. Visual Clutter		KOP: <u>AC 04</u> Date: <u>February 17, 201</u>	
Date: February 17, 2021 Perso Landscape Similarity Zone: Casino District / City Center Key Observation Point Name/Num Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	1ber: <u>ACO4</u>	Principles of composition, co 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built eleme adverse effect on scenic quality	intinued:	KOP: <u>AC 04</u> Date: <u>February 17, 201</u>	
Date: February 17, 2021 Perso Landscape Similarity Zone: Casino District/City Center Key Observation Point Name/Num Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, wewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outline The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments of the context of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments of the context of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments of the context of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments of the context of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments of the context of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments of the context of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments of the context of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments of the context of the proposed Project on the context of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments of the context of the proposed Project on the context of the proposed Project on the context of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments of the proposed Project on the context of the project of the proposed Project on the project of the project of	t below.	Principles of composition, co 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built eleme adverse effect on scenic quality	ntinued: nts occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting ents that contribute to visual clutter?	KOP: <u>AC 04</u> Date: <u>February 17, 201</u>	
Date: February 17, 2021 Perso Landscape Similarity Zone: Casino District/City Center Key Observation Point Name/Num Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, wewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined	t below.	Principles of composition, or 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built eleme adverse effect on somic quality Does this View contain elem If yes, how does the visual 4. Movement	ntinued: Ints occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting ents that contribute to visual clutter?	KOP: <u>AC 04</u> Date: <u>February 17, 201</u>	
Date: February 17, 2021 Perso Landscape Similarity Zone: Casino District / City Center Key Observation Point Name/Nam Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, wewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments of (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly. General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:	tbelow. t below. nthe VIA assessment form taking no more than 5 minutes)	Principles of composition, or 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built eleme adverse effect on sonic quality Does this Mew contain elem If yes, how does the visual 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed	ntinued: Ints occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting ents that contribute to visual clutter? viutter affect the view? elements in a view can attract viewer attention.	KOP: <u>AC 84</u> Date: <u>February 17, 203</u> the natural order), which generally h	
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Date: <u>February 17, 2021</u> Perso Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Casino District/City Center</u> Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/Seascape, wewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outline. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments of (proposed conditions). (<i>This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly</i> . Cnercal elements of formal visual analysis to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outline . Intercord elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include . Intercord elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include . Intercord elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include . Intercord elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include . Intercord elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include . Intercord elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include . Intercord elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include . Intercord elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include . Inter cords , and Intertore . These are the four major compositional elements that define the of a landscape/seascape. Batture of a contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of or retorute, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Enternot retorute, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Enternot retorute and using seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance other contrast with these same element to couple same and the contrast with the substang seascape. Enternot in the industage descape sace are seascape. Enternot the industage descape. Destin: Cond Point Destin: Note: Cond position to be considered in	hter: <u>AC04</u> I below. In the VIA assessment form taking no more than 5 minutes) can be categorized by (x) Some compositions, e to modifications than perceived visual character runited, otten defined by t changes in form, color, n this context, refers to visual impact. ce in a landscape/seascape te compatibility of its scale from which it is seen and le as a result of their texture, and therefore re, such as a distinctive portant existing focal points actine. Pedestrian accessible. al landscapes exhibit order at are inconsistent with mining built or natural	 Principles of composition, co. S. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built eleme adverse effect on serie quality. Does this view contain eleme if yes, how does the visual Motion of existing and proposed both the series of the answer is yes. Note Does this view contain eleme if the answer is yes. Note Does this view contain eleme if the answer is yes. Note Does this view contain eleme if the answer is yes. Note Duration of New Some views are seen as quick of time. Longer duration view is the duration of this view. The duration of this view. Atm ospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, hare, and can greatly impact the visibility line, coir, reture, and scale. Conditions that may incree. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing Prort Lighting refers to a steading Prort Lighting refers to a steading refers to a steading refers to a steading receipitation in this view care is seen. Lighting or direct on the second steading refers to a steadin	Intimued: rits occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting: ents that contribute to visual clutter? Yes No lutter affect the view? elements in a view can attract viewer attention. ents in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Imposes while driving along a roadway or hiling a trail, while of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have it any roject, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have it is stored by the orginal distribution of a project components with landscape/seasc ape of a project components with landscape/seasc ape of the described as: Clear Interm/Fleeting Long-term is: Repeated Occasional Inter ambiert weather-related conditions can affect the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seasc ape of the described as: Clear is dedicates wisibility could be described as: Clear is Parity Cloudy Overcast sector can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast and no wheng studing the use or ming from behind the observer from numere the light source is coming trou behind the observer from numere significant effect on the visibility and contrast and be described as: and be described as: backitt frontitt side-litt sational resource is an indication that there is broad public contrast the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value	KOP: AC 04 Date: February 17, 203 the natural order), which generally f Yes No Yes No there are seen for a more prolonget, e the greatest potential for visual in Ity of an object or objects. These considerers and the design elements or elements and the design elements or elements and the design elements or an infalling directly upon the area bern the side of the observer to a feature st of landscape and project element sensus on the value of that particular provide guidance in evaluating a p	d period pact. nditions fform, ge or s.

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzka</u>	- Visual Impact A	19969911611	et Steve Breitzka
	KOP: <u>AC 04</u> Date: <u>February 17, 2021</u>	-		0P: <u>AC 04</u> te: February 17, 2021
Existing Conditions 1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 t Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, be a whole number score.	o 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)	Note: If an element is not present in th	e, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to e view <i>the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact)</i> ,	
ue a whole humber score.	Sc	otherwise, rating should be a whole no		Resources: 3
	Water Resources:	9		Landform:
	Landform:	7	N	/egetation: 6
	Vegetation:	6		Land Use: 2
	Land Use:	9		ser Activity: 2
	User Activity:	9		
Existir	ng Conditions #1 Total:	2. Collectively rate special conditio	ns on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)	
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high der			n directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can	Conditions:
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultura	l, or historic landmarks?	3	oposial	3
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements th	nat add to this resource?	3		Total: 20
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/	pollution)			lotal: 20
Special Condition C. Is this zone free fro	om pollution and/or litter?	2 3. Comments:		
Existing Conditions #2 Tota	I (Sum 2A through 2C)		g presence on the horizon, their density and spacing forming a semi-transparent fe mportant role in proposed turbine visibility. The structures are backlit by the rising	
			f the view. The clouds and water are dark near the turbines, with the exception of	
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum 3. Comments:		Inere is minimal existing development i	or interference in the natural order of this view, limited to a small boat on the left, bu nd associated infrastructure contribute a band of development at the perfectly clea	
This is a postcard view from the hotel Sky Garden where the eye is immediately drawn to the dark, clea surrise. The view is drawn back to shore by a straight, store testured gitty extending into the water. T is thore, leading up to a contriby such of vegetion: A wale wood boardwalk adds a constructed recreat lighting, benches, adrondack chairs, and trash receptacles. There is a softness to this view both in color with warm blues and earth-tones, and texture with the wave	his focuses attention on the waves cresting at the ion aspect with railings, pedestrian scale double-	sand y		
ATLANTIC SHORES		3 of 6		. 4 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: AC04	 Visual Impact Asses 	Smeric	el <u>:</u> Steve Breitzka IP: AC 04
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Date: February 17, 2021	Proposed Conditions		te: February 17, 2021
Note: If an element is not present in the view the scou rating should be a whole number score.	re should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,		, the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual pr	rominence of the Project from
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not c	ompatible)	Visibility Rating	Description	
Water Resources: 3 Land	dUse: 3	Visibilityle vel 1. Visible on ly after extende close viewing; otherwise in visible.	ed, An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibility. It could not be so who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even under those circumstar can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period.	een by a person inces, the object
Landform: 2 UserAc Vegetation: 1	ctivity: 3 Total: 12	Visibility level 2. Visible when scanning in the general direction of the study subject othenwise likely to be missed by casual	; horizon or looking more closely at an area, can be detected without extended vie sometimes be noticed by casual observers; however, most people would not noti	wing, I could
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)		observers. Visibility level 3. Visible after a brief glan in the general direction of the studysubje	ct most casual observers, but without sufficient size or contrast to compete with ma	e visible to jor landscape/
Water Resources: 3 Land	iUse: 3	and unlikelyto be missed by casual observers.	seascape elements.	
	Total: 12	Visibility level 4. Plainly visible, so could not be missed by casual observers, but does not storogily attract visual attention dominate the view be cause of its appare size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.	An object/bhenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or contrast to comp landscape/exactorse elements, but with numficient whole ontrast to brangly att or atention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's visual field. It	pete with other ract visual
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-d		Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visu attention of views in the general direction	of so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention im	mediately and
Water Resources: 3 Land Landform: 2 User Ar	1 Use: 2 ctivity: 2	the study subject. Attention may be draw by the strong contrast in form, line, color, texture, luminance, or motion.		ed with the study
	Total: 12		study subject interferes notice ably with views of nearby land scape/sea scape eler	ments.
7. Comments:		Visibility level 6. Dominates the view be cause the study subject filt most of the visual field for views in its general directly Strong contrasts in form, line, color, te xu- luminance, or motion may contribute to view dominance.	 a direct view of the object. The object/bhenomenon is the major focus of visual at re, large apparent size is a major factor in its view dominance. In addition to size, co line, color, and texture, bright light sources and moving objects associated with the may combinet sub dambility to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence c 	: than 45 ° from ttention, and its intrasts in form, ne study subject
The proposed turbines terminate the expansive existing view. The horizontal edge where the dark wate			subject detracts noticeably from views of other landscape/seascape elements.	
structures that will add motion to an otherwise calm view. The only existing movement is the flat water, turkine spacing appears tight as they line up behind each other, creating darker and more dense forms.				22
		9. Comments:		
			e viewer is elevated and looking down and across the ocean instead of just across	s like a view standing on the beach.

Date: 2/16/21

Landscape Similarity Zone: Undeveloped Beach

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of form al visual analysis to be considered include :

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especielly those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications then their snat panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unlifed, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Exacture, in this cortext, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.
- Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. ascape composition from a specific viewpoint.
- Project Seale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.

Does this view contain a focal point? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

If yea, briefly identify/deacribe: The horizon line acts as a focal point in this view.

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underfying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

The open water view that meets the horizon and skyline create a natural order

ATLANTIC SHORES

1 of 6

.5

.5

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: BC02 North Brigantine

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Key Observation Point Name/Number: BC02 North Brigantine

Date: 2/16/21

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (I liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	8
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	33.5
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	3
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	î.a
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	8
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:	41.5
This is a pristine open water view that will be seen by users for extended periods of time. There is movement in the waves, and a clean, simple fine and form. The open water view dominates the landscape.	e organization of

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: BC02 North Brigantine Date: 2/16/21

3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? 🔲 Yes 🗾 No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?

4. Movemen

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🔲 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions values, production. The value of and other animative weather release containing and an expert of waters, and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: More moisture in the atmosphere would likely decrease

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. consigning tension a weak of a station of which the initial ways is coming toward the coverient initial result of the end of the area being front lighting represent a station of the tension the light is coming the behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being weaked. Side lighting refers to a weaking stuation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a eignificant effect on the viability and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🗾 backlit 🔲 frontiit 🔲 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗾 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This is an area of undeveloped beach that is in close proximity and bly to a highly dev loped area

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (il liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),

therwise, rating should be a whole number score.		acore
	Water Resources:	2
	Landform:	3
	Vegetation:	4.5
	Land Use:	3
	User Activity:	3
. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)		
iote: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can e adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	5

3. Comments

2

The open ocean view is dominated by a highly visible and very large field of turbines. Users in this space will focus on the turbine field and it has a significant negative impact on the view. This is a stark contrast to the undeveloped nature of the environment in the existing conditions, the proposed conditions add significant visual clutter that becomes the focus of the view. The motion of the turbine blades will add to their presence. The perspective of the arrangement of the structures creates new lines in the view

20.5

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: BC02 North Brigantine Date: 2/16/21

Total

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: <u>BC02 North Brigantine</u>	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP : <u>B</u> C02 North Brigantine
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Note: If an element is not present in the view the score shou rating should be a whole number score.	Date : <u>2/16/21</u>	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most clo the selected KOP.	Date : <u>2/16/21</u> sely describes the visual prominence of the Project from
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compati Water Resources: 3 Land Use:		Visikility level 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme close viewing, otherwise in visible . who was unaware of it in advance and looking f	rtiption limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person or it. Even underthose circumstances, the object
Landform: 2 User Activity: Vegetation: 0 Total:	2	can be seen only after looking at it closely for ar Misihitylevel Z. Visible when scianning in the general direction of the study subject; otherwise likely to be missed by casual observers; how sometimes the noticed by casual ob servers; how sometimes the noticed by casual observers; how	faint, but when the observer is scanning the be detected without extended viewing. It could
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)		Missibility level 3. Missibe after a brief glance in the general direction of the dudy subject and unlikely to be missed by casual obseneral.	ted after a brief look and would be visible to a or confirest to compete with major landscape/
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: Landform: 2 User Activity: Vegetation: 0 Total:	3	Visibility level 4. Plainly skible, so could not be missed by casual observers, but does not story attract vision alternion or dominate the view be cause of its apparent size, for vision in the general direction of the study subject.	sufficient size or contract to compare with other ent visual contract to storogy attract visual an observer's visual field.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (if subordinate, 2 co-dominar Water Resources: 3 Land Use: Landform: 2 User Activity: Variation: 2 Table	2 3	Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual attention of viewe, in the general direction of the addry sight. Attention may be drawn by the strong contest in form, time, color, or texture, luminance, or motion.	tion, drawing viewer attention immediately and g contrasts in form, line, color, and te skure, snal and moving objects memodaled with the study wiewer attention. The visual prominence of the
Vegetation: Total: T. Comments: Users of this environment will find a strong contrast in before/after conditions. The general appeal of this particle profile open water views. This will change dramatically with the view being dominated by the field of turkine s.	ular landscape is its undeveloped nature and	visual field for views in its general direction. a direct view of the object. The object/phenome Strong contrasts in form, line, color, texture, large apparent size is a major factor in its view of	except by turning one's bead more than 45° from non is the major focus of visual attention, and its forminance. In addition to size, contrasts in form, moving objects associated with the study subject frenform. The visual environmence of the study
"build" presence in an otherwise natural landacape.		9. Comments: The proposed conditions are highly visible, create strong contrast, and will strongly alter the	simage of this landscape.
ATLANTIC SHORES	5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMEN	rr to PDF 6 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment		Visual Impact Assessment	Personne <u>t KAC</u> KOP: BC02 N Brigatine NA
Date: 16 February 2021	Personnel: KAC	Principles of composition, continued:	Date: 16 February 2021
Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Undeveloped Beach</u> Key Observation Point	Name/Number: <u>BC02 N Brigatine NA</u>	3. Visual Clutter	
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization		Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual adverse effect on scenic quality.	
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP	are outlined below.	Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?	Yes 🗹 No
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and c (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be comple	comments on the VIA assessment form	If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? N/A	
	ieu quicity, taking no more inan o minutes)	 Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attentit 	nn
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the land 	Iscane that can be cateriorized by	Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer	
their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, w especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature oriented, are mor	ater, and sky. Some compositions,	(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)	
panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.		Factors affecting visual impact:	
 Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object the edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when pero or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape 	it appears unified, often defined by eiving abrupt changes in form, color, e. Texture, in this context, refers to	 Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses withle driving along a roadway or hi of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesth 	king a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period etic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact.
the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary dete	erminant of visual impact.	The duration of this view is: 🗖 Short Term/Reeting 🗹 Long-term	
 Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element oc and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. 	cupies space in a landscape/seascape	The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional	
 Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings of within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the other contextual factors. 			
Principles of composition to be considered include:		 Atm ospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions ca can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with lanc 	
		Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions or can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with land line, color, texture, and scale.	iscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form,
1. Focal Point		Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather related conditions ca can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with lanc	iscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, dy Overcast Hazy
1. Focal Point Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particular physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, for tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent frees, mountains, or cull lighthouse. (Focasible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or comp in the landscape/seascape.	he distance from which it is seen and rly noticeable as a result of their n, scale, or texture, and therefore tural features, such as a distinctive	Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather related conditions ca can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with lanc line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: [2] Clear] Partly Clou	Is cape/seasc ape elements and the design elements of form, dy Overcast Hazy Hazy or overcast conditions could reduce the depth of visibility. The observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. In the observer and falling directly upon the area being from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or
1. Focal Point Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particula physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, for fend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cull lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or comp in the landscape/seascape. Does this view contain a focal point? ☑ Yes ☐ No	he distance from which it is seen and rly noticeable as a result of their n, scale, or texture, and therefore tural features, such as a distinctive	Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather related conditions ca can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with tance line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: ☑ clear ☐ Partly Clou Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: 7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which surlight is coming from being viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which surlight is coming from elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the w	Is cape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, dy Overcast Hazy Hazy or vercast conditions could reduce the depth of visibility. The observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene, nd the observer and falling directly upon the area being from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or sibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.
1. Focal Point Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particula physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, for tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent frees, mountains, or cull lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or comp in the landscape/seascape. Does this view contain a focal point? ☑ Yes ☐ No if yes, briefly identify/describe: Horizon line.	he distance from which it is seen and rly noticeable as a result of their n, scale, or texture, and therefore tural features, such as a distinctive	Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather related conditions ca can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with hand line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: 7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from beh viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from beh	Is cape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, dy Overcast Hazy Hazy or vercast conditions could reduce the depth of visibility. The observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene, nd the observer and falling directly upon the area being from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or sibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.
1. Focal Point Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particular physical characteristics. Focal points othen cortrast with their surroundings in color, for ultighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sted so as to obscure or composed project should not be sted so as to obscure or composed the landscape/seascape. Does this wew cortain a focal point? ☑ Yes ☐ No If yes, briefly identify/describe: Horizon line. 2. Order Natural landscape/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural proces this new formation and organ patterns of land use/development. Bements in the land seafer seascape is not related to a set or a stard proces are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing is environment.	rly noticeable as a result of their n, scale, or texture, and therefore true fleatures, and therefore true fleatures, but as a distinctive nete with important existing focal points ses. Cultural landscapes exhibit order ndscape that are inconsistent with the landscape, intractness and order	Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather related conditions ca can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with tance line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: ☑ clear ☐ Partly Clou Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: 7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which surlight is coming from being viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which surlight is coming from elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the w	Is cape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, dy dy vercast Hazy Hazy or vercast conditions could reduce the depth of visibility. The observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene, nd the observer and falling directly upon the area being from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or subtility and contrast of landscape and project elements. Intit d side-itt
1. Focal Point Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particular physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, for lend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cull lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or comp in the landscape/seascape. Does this view cortain a focal point? ☑ Yes ☐ No If yes, briefly identify/describe: Horizon line. 2. Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural proces by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the la this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to are maintained through the regretition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing if	rly noticeable as a result of their n, scale, or texture, and therefore true fleatures, and therefore true fleatures, but as a distinctive nete with important existing focal points ses. Cultural landscapes exhibit order ndscape that are inconsistent with the landscape, intractness and order	Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather related conditions ca can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with tance line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: I. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward Front lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward Front lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the v The relevant lighting condition can be described as: backlift in the condition as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there i resource. The characteristics of the resource has contribute to its scenic or	Is cape/seasc ape elements and the design elements of form, dy Overcast Hazy Hazy or vercast conditions could reduce the depth of visibility. The observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene, not the observer and falling directly upon the area being from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or isolitity and contrast of landscape and project elements. Intit side-lit stroad public consensus on the value of that particular eccretional value provide guidance in evaluating a project's
 1. Focal Point Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particular physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, for tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cull lighthouse. It possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or component trees, beescape. Does this view contain a focal point?	rly noticeable as a result of their n, scale, or texture, and therefore true fleatures, and therefore true fleatures, but as a distinctive nete with important existing focal points ses. Cultural landscapes exhibit order ndscape that are inconsistent with the landscape, intractness and order	Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather related conditions ca can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with hand line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: 7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which surlight is coming toward Front lighting refers to a viewing situation in which surlight is coming toward Front lighting refers to a viewing situation in which surlight is coming from be weeked. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation which surlight is coming from the elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the v The relevant lighting condition can be described as: backlit from the texture scene is a scene correctational resource is an indication that there is resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or visual impact on that resource.	escape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, dy Overcast Hazy Hazy or overcast conditions could reduce the depth of visibility: the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. nd the observer and failing directly upon the area being from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or stability and contrast of landscape and project elements. ntit: Side-it stroad public consensus on the value of that particular ected and using a project's e? No

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <u>KAC</u> KOP: BC02 N Brigatine	Visual Impact A	ssessment	Personnel: K4C
	Date: 16 February 2021			KOP: BC02 N Brigatine NA Date: 16 February 2021
Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions		
 In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a si Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), be a whole number score. 	ENAN SERANA NA SANA ANA ANA SANA SANA SANA SANA	Note: If an element is not present in t	e, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a ie view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),	score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Score
		otherwise, rating should be a whole n Score	whiteen score.	Water Resources: 5
	Water Resources:	7		Landform: 5
	Landform	6		
	Vegetation:	4.5		Vegetation: 4.5
				Land Use: 5
	Land Use:	6		User Activity: 5
	User Activity:	6		
	Existing Conditions #1 Total:		ns on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) en directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can	
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being	g high density)	be adjusted up or down based up or t		Special Conditions: 4
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic,	; cultural, or historic landmarks?	1		
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic eler	ments that add to this resource?	1		Total: 28.5
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 fre	ee of litter/pollution)	-22		10.0
Special Condition C. Is this zone	e free from pollution and/or litter?	2 3. Comments:		
Existing Conditions	#2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	4 straight on view to the wind farm emphas themselves while the others are in a more	y focused on the massive wind farm and multiple elevated substations tha zes the perceived disorder of the turbine layout . There is a limited sectio ran dom patterm. at varying heights. This la yout patterm increases the lev	n of turbines that are den selv stacking over el of perceived visual clutter ,and detracts from the
3. Comments: Existing Conditions Grand Tot	tal (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	aesthetic quality of what was once a prist	ne seascape . The beach is no longer "undeveloped" due to the industriali	zed intrusion of the massive wind farm,
Outtural Historic: Undeveloped Beach Natural Area				
Aesthetic: Wide water view to the horizon. Rolling surf and sense of isolation and privateness.				
Litter: Limited visitor litter.				
Summary of View: The undeveloped view to the ocean and horizon is a visually pleasing combina trash, gently rolling surfand sea binds dashing through the scene. The deep blue-green color of th				
a dail, genry roung and and see and washing moving the scene. The wep intergreen cool of in the flatness of the horizon. The long rolling waves create strong striations of textured water though				
ATLANTIC SHORES		3 of 6 ATLANTIC SHORES		4 of 6
				- //20
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel <u>: KAC</u> KOD: BC02 N Brinstine	Visual Impact Asses	sment	Personnel <u>: KAC</u>
	KOP: <u>BC02 N Brigatine</u> Date: 16 February 2021	NA	sment	Personnel: <u>KAC</u> KOP: <u>BC02 N Brigatine NA</u> Date: 16 February 2021
Visual Impact Assessment Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Ra	KOP: <u>BC02 N Brigatine</u> Date: 16 February 2021	Proposed Conditions	Sment	KOP: <u>BC 02 N Brigatine NA</u> Date: <u>16 February 2021</u>
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Ra	KOP: <u>BC02 N Brigatine</u> Date: 16 February 2021	Proposed Conditions		KOP: <u>BC 02 N Brigatine NA</u> Date: <u>16 February 2021</u>
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Ra Note: If an element is not present in the vie rating should be a whole number score.	KOP: <u>BC02 N Brigatine</u> . Date: <u>16 February 2021</u> ating w the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Chec the selected KOP.	, the box next to the description that most closely describes t	KOP: <u>BC 02 N Brigatine NA</u> Date: <u>16 February 2021</u>
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Personnel- KV Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment KOP: BC02 - Brigantine Nat Date: 02-16-2021 Personnel: KV Principles of composition, continued: Date: 02-16-2021 Landscape Similarity Zone: Undeveloped Beach Key Observation Point Name/Number: BC02 - Brigantine Nata 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \Box Yes \blacksquare No Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly local, andosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than parroarmic, compleid, or epherment landscapes. (If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments) Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conted, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape. Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest polential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗖 Long-term · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional minates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale 6. Atmospheric Conditions within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors. Clouds, precipition, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale. Principles of composition to be considered include: Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗋 Hazy 1. Focal Point Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: instances in which the turbines are back in against light clouds, or front-lit against dark storm cloud's could increase visibility Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their 7. Lighting Direction physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingreters to a result of student in write soning in is coming toward the does reinform being a reacted Form lighting refers to a situation writes the light source is coming from being the does reinform and failing directly upon the area being wiewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature of elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements. lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape Does this view contain a focal point? 🔲 Yes 🗹 No If yes, briefly identify/describe; The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔽 backlit 🔲 frontlit 🔽 side-lit 2. Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. 8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource. environment. Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view? natural order in this view provides a strong sense of calm with smooth sand recently washed by waves, birds combing the tide, and the gentle How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? The North Brigantine Natural Area is utilized for enjoyment of the natural ape including fishing, beach combing, and s ATLANTIC SHORES ATLANTIC SHORES 1 of 6 2 of 6 Personnel: KV Personnel: KV **Visual Impact Assessment** Visual Impact Assessment KOP: BC02 - Brigantine Nate KOP: BC02 - Brigantine Nat

Date: 02-16-2021

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources;	8
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use	7
User Activity	8
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	33.5
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	2
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	7
3. Comments:	40.5

Movement attracting viewer attention: variety of birds, ocean waves

This existing view demonstrates an ocean beach scene with a sense of undisturbed natural environment. Water Resources at this location are within the range of distinct in part due to limited human interaction. Much of the surrounding region is highly developed serving a large tourism market while this distant portion of the Natural Area blocked from beach vehicle traffic, and passersby are infrequent. An expanse of open ocean draws wewer attention to the distance, but then movement of the near forearound ocean ecosystem becomes apparent. Ocean waves circulating sea life, a variety of bird types scour the tide, fluttering, and settle in response to wave movement. Wisible land form is flat, sandy beach with gentle schepe toward the water. Horizontal lines stack beach&horeline&ceanhorizondsky, and encourage viewers to square themselves to the frame. Végetation is not found within this view although the location map suggests the viewer finds dunes to their back. Preservation and protection make-up the primary Land use and User activity within the framed view, but to

the righthand uside just beyond the view, former dock posts remind the viewer the scene is not untouched. However, the noticeable decay of the posts relates them to the natural ocean processes established in the view. While this view is focused on the recreational nature of the site and its sweeping expanse of ocean, it may be worth noting that a view directly down the shoreline to the south will find the distant high-rise buildings of Atlantic City shrouded in a soft haze

3 of 6

ATLANTIC SHORES

wew they appear to transition between scattered disorganization and regimented alignment based on the exact location of the viewer. The once ex we use yays a binaminan remember admission wang panaan and regimente angument salaw on the source output of the meriting the source output of the source out upwards. Land Use and User Activity is distracted from natural processes and entangled with development, it is unlikely that the interplay of birds and waves will so easily attract the viewers gaze once competing with the constant methodical motion of the WTGs

with the proposed project in place the view transitions from a space for viewing natural processes to a space of viewing turbines. As the WTGs sweep across the

1 With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

3. Comments

Proposed Conditions

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.

2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view. Date: 02-16-2021

Water Resources

Landform

Vegetation

Land Use

User Activity

Special Conditions

Total:

Score

5

3

4.5

5

5

6

28.5

Visual Impact Assessment	Versonnel: <u>KV</u> KOP: <u>BC02 - Brigantine Nata</u>	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel <u>: KV</u> KOP: <u>BC02 - Brigantine Nata</u>
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should rating should be a whole number score.	Date : 02-16-2021	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the bax next to the description that mo the selected KOP.	Date: 02-16-2021
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compate to 3 not 3 not compatible to 3 not compatible to 3 no	3 3 12 3 3 12 ,3 dominant) 2 2 10	Maibility level 1. Visible only after extended, close viewing, of denvia is invisible. An object/sheenomenon that is near the e who was unsavere of it is a diance and lo on a team of view in the general direction of the tady subject. Waibility level 2. Visible with a commission ob prevent. An object/sheenomenon that is view yusel. Maibility level 3. Visible after a berd glance in the general direction of the study subject. An object/sheenomenon that is view yusel. Maibility level 3. Visible after a berd glance in the general direction of the study subject. An object/sheenomenon that is an auto base consertine to endoced by casual doesners. Maibility level 3. Visible after a berd glance in the general direction of the study subject. An object/sheenomenon that is no tage a consertine to ado base vers., but within du affric and analytic to an stude doesnerse. Maibility level 3. Visible after a berd glance in the general direction of the study subject. An object/sheenomenon that is object a accurge elements. Maibility level 3. Standy varied: the was doesnerse. An object/sheenomenon that is no large accurge elements. Maibility level 4. Standy subject. An object/sheenomenon that is no large accurge elements. Maibility level 4. Standy attrict 5 the standy subject may contribute sub fasting and subject may contri	I and &rtaint, but when the observer is scanning the so, can be detected without confinded weight, it could ere, however, most people would not notice it without Image: Country of the source of
size of the WTG at such close distance dominate the saw. While vegatation in not in the view it is directly behave beach. The relative shallowness of the beach with ford hand form it is likely to be excanded by an enclosed the near distance. Hazy conditions or variable lighting conditions may lessen this impact, but the size and expanse of be wisible under a majority of conditions.	ing created from the expanse of turbines at this		nbines, and breadth of the array the Project at this location becomes the CUMENT TO PDF 6 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment		Visual Impact Assessment	Personne <u>t:</u> Steve Brežzka
<form><form><form><form><form><form></form></form></form></form></form></form>	re outlined below. rmments on the VIA assessment form ad quickly, taking no nore than 5 minutes) cape that can be categorized by ter, and sky. Some compositions, vulnerable to modifications than lefine the perceived visual character appears unified, often de timed by wing abruck dranges in form, color, Texture, in this context, refers to abrue of a project are similar to or minant of visual impact. uples space in a landscape/seascape in define the compatibility of its scale a distance from which it is seen and y noticeable as a result of their scale, or texture, and therefore rail features, such as a distinctive ste with important existing focal points es. Cultural landscapes exhibit order discape that are inconsistent with le landscape, intachness and order	 Principles of composition, continued: Visual Clutter Namerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create adverse effect on serie (quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer. Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract of the answer is yes. Note these elements in rating form comment Actors affecting visual impact: Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpass while driving along a roadwer of time. Longer duration view of a project, especially from significant The duration of this view is: Repeated ID occasional Atm ospheric Conditions Clouds, prepiquitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related condit can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components will ine, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: Clighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is cleared in the viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is elements in a scene. Upting direction can have a significant effect or the relevant lighting condition can be described as: Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is elements in a scene. Upting direction can have a significant effect or the relevant lighting condition can be described as: backlift is elements in a scene. Upting direction can have a significant effect or the characteristics of the resource that contribute to its sce visual inpact on the resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its sce visual inpact on the resource. 	eterilion: wiewer attention? yiewer attention? yiew hiling a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period asstructor resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. term ons can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions the landsce peleseasc pelements and the design elements of form, landsce peleseasc pelements and the design elements of form, landsce peleseasc pelements and the design elements of form, landsce peleseasc pelements and the design elements of form, landsce peleseasc pelements and the design elements of form, landsce peleseasc pelements and the design elements of form, landsce peleseasc pelements and the design elements of the horizon. oward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a senee. method the observer and failing directly upon the area being coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a teture or in the wisibility and contrast of landsceape and project elements. i frontit [] side.it. there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular nic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project s

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <u>\$</u>	teve Breitzka	Visual Impact As	ssessment	Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u>	
	кор: <u>В</u>				KOP: <u>BC02</u>	<u></u>
Existing Conditions	Date: F	ebruary 18, 2021	Proposed Conditions		Date: February 18, 202	1
 In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivit Note: If an element is not present in the view the score shou 		tinct)	1. With the proposed project in place, Note: If an element is not present in the	rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource or view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),	n a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distir	not) Score
be a whole number score.		Score	otherwise, rating should be a whole num	berscore	Water Resources:	2
	WaterReso				Landform:	2
	Lan	dform: 7			Vegetation:	4.5
	Vege	tation: 4.5				
	lan	d Use: 8			Land Use:	3
	User A				User Activity:	2
			10 SUDAR AS 10 100 100	ante constitución se na ás mi		
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to	Existing Conditions #1	Total: 34.5	Note: Special Conditions score is taken	on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can	F	
	ne contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landr	narks?	be adjusted up or down based upon the	Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	3
. W Monte Statistical Conditions and the Residence of the Statistical Systematics (Statistics) (Statistics))	re other aesthetic elements that add to this res				-	
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3					Total:	16.5
borner van en	ndition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/o	· litter? 3	3. Comments:			
	Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A throug	jh 2C) 3	Someone would need to come here with p	sion, where someone could come to a place wide open and free urpose; this is not a casual view from a road or a scenic overloo	ok. The proposed turbines bring industry, c	constructed
	Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2	Total) 37.5		 A previously undisturbed view of the ocean focuses on rows on, clearly defining every component of the turbines that appear 		ective. The
	ing distinctive that gives the view any sort of identity, which in tu ue to the horizon, and a faded blue to light blue cloudless sky. If					
ATLANTIC SHORES		3 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind			4 of 6
Visual Impact Assessme	Personnel: <u>\$</u> KOP: <u>8</u>	teve Breitzka C02	Visual Impact Assess	ment	Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: <u>BC02</u>	
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility	and Contrast Rating	ebruary 18, 2021	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check tl	ne box next to the description that most closely describe	Date: <u>February 18, 202</u> es the visual prominence of the Projec	22
	nent is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no im e a whole number score.	bact), otherwise,	the selected KOP.			
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a sc	ale of 1 to 3 (1 com patible to 3 not compatible)		Visibility Rating	Description		
Water Resources:	3 Land Use:	3	Msibilityle vel 1. Visible on ly after extended close viewing; otherwise in visible.	An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibility who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even unde can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended perio	r those circumstances, the object	
Landform Vegetation		3	Visibility level 2. 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 horizon or looking more closely at an area, can be detected with sometimes be noticed by casual observers; however, most peo some active looking.	the observer is scanning the nout extended viewing. It could	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale	of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)		Wishiftylevel 3. Wishle after a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject and unlikelyto be missed by casual	An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief most casual observers, but without sufficient size or contrast to seascape elements.	look and would be visible to compete with major landscape/	
Water Resources:	3 Land Use:	3	ob servers. Misibility level 4. Plain lyvisible, so could	An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size o	r contrast to connecte with other	_
Landform:	User Activity: Total:	3	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.	landscape/seascape elements, but with insufficient visual contra attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's v	ast to strongly attract visual	
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a s	cale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)		Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual	An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the s	urrounding landscape elements	_
Water Resources:		3	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.	tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contrasts in f	orm, line, color, and texture, 1 objects associated with the study	
Vegetation:		12		study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby landsca	pe/seascape elements.	
			Visibility level 6. Dominates the view because the study subject fills most of the visual field for views in its general direction.	An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is so la visual field, and views of it cannot be a voided except by turning a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major	one's head more than 45 * from	
7. Comments:			Strong contrasts in form, line, color, texture luminance, or motion may contribute to view dominance.		ddition to size, contrasts in form, associated with the study subject	\checkmark
	stefined existing focal element, the openness becomes the focal	omt if people walk here it would		subject detracts noticeably from views of other land scape/sea sc	cape elements.	
be to specifically detach and not have a focus. The proposed to	urbines after this feeling by dominating the entire horizon. There As there is nothing to focus on in the existing view, the field of to	is nothing denoting scale other				
			9. Comments:			
				w. Your sight is either focused on the beach, the waves and wa	ter, or the sky. The turbines provide a dom	iinant and
ATLANTIC SHORES		5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES	PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF		6 of 6

Date: 2/16/21

Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Residential

Key Observation Point Name/Number: BHB01 Beach Haven

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of form al visual analysis to be considered include :

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especielly those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications then their snat panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unlifed, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Exacture, in this cortext, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.
- Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. ascape composition from a specific viewpoint.
- Project Seale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.

Does this view contain a focal point? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe: The tall beach lookout chair anchors this view.

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underfying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

The layering of shoreline, open water and horizon create a natural order

ATLANTIC SHORES

1 of 6

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: BHB01 Beach Haven

Date: 2/16/21

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

Score	
9	Water Resources:
5	Landform:
5	Vegetation:
7	Land Use:
7	User Activity:
33	Existing Conditions #1 Total:
	2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)
3	Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?
2	Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?
19	Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)
3	Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?
8	Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)
41	Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:
nent and activity	This is a pristine open water view that will be seen by users for extended periods of time. The open water view dominates the landscape with the waves animating the scene. There is some visual clutter in the foreground, consisting of fences and roads, that will likely host human move this area tends to act as a somewhat cohesive element because most of the horizontal lines within it are spatial to be shoreline. The sidelities the scene water area and the scene water area and the scene water area and the scene and t

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: BHB01 Beach Haven Date: 2/16/21

Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \blacksquare Yes \blacksquare No

If ves, how does the visual clutter affect the view? The fence line and chair in the foreground attract one's attention

4. Movemen

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.

- Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No
- (If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🔲 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds precipitation, have and other amhient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions values, production. The value of and other animative weather release containing and an expert of waters, and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗖 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🜌 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Drier conditions might increase visibility

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. consigning tension a weak of a station of which the initial ways is coming toward the coverient initial result of the end of the area being front lighting represent a station of the tension the light is coming the behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being weaked. Side lighting refers to a weaking stuation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a eignificant effect on the viability and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: D backlit D frontiit Z side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗾 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This area will be used by nearby homeowners and visitors for recreation

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: BHB01 Beach Haven

2 of 6

Date: 2/16/21

Total

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (il liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),

acore		otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.
3	Water Resources:	
4	Landform:	
4	Vegetation:	
3	Land Use:	
3	User Activity:	
		 Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)
5	Special Conditions:	Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.

3. Comments

e open ocean view is dominated by a very large field of turbines that will be in motion. Users in this space will focus on the turbine field and it has a significant negative impact on the view. The perspective of the arrangement of the structures creates new lines in the view. The conditions appear to be hazy in this simulation and one could expect that clearer conditions or alternative lighting could increase the visibility and level of contrast of the turkines.

chair anchors the view in the foreground

22

Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: BHB01 Beach Haven	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be # 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be # whole number score.	 Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from the selected KOP.
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	Misibility level 1. Misible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the externe limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even underthow a circumstances, the object can be seen only after looking at 1 lookey for an extended period.
Landform: 1 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 1 Total: 9	Visibilityle vel 2. Visible when scanning in the general direction of the study subject, otherwise likely to be missed by casual observers, however, most people would not notice it without some stress be noticed by casual observers, however, most people would not notice it without some stress be noticed by casual observers.
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	Mability level 3. Mable after a brief glance An objectphenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to and unifiely to be missed by casual sectors and unified to be associated and unified to be associated by an and the sector and unified to be associated by asso
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	observers.
Landform: 1 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 1 Total: 9	not be missed by cased by cased observers, but lendespervessagepe elements, but with insufficient visual contrast to strongly stituant visual definition of advertised operation of the view because of its apparent statement.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	the study subject. Wishiltyle vel 5. Strongly attracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the surrounding landscape elements
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2 Landform: 2 User Activity: 2	attention of views in the general direction of so stronglythat it is a registry focus of visual attention, having views reterion invined atteny and text views in the strength of that attention, having views reterion invined atteny and that attends in a text view of the strength of that attends in a text view of views attend to the strength of that attends in a text view of the strength of the st
Vegetation: 2 Total: 11	study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby land scape/seascape elements.
7. Commenta:	Visibility level IS. Dominates the view we have the object fills more than with shoring visual foot intrasts that is to large what all occupies most of the visual field for views in its generated direction, a direct view of the new of the conduct be actived as a start view of the object the more to the visual field for views in its generated direction, a direct view of the object. The object phenomenon is the major routes of visual therein, and its start view of the object. The object phenomenon is the major routes of visual therein, and its large appearent is its a major factor in its view of manues. It haddling to a start view of the object of manual therein is a large appearent in its view of manues. It haddling to a start view of the object of more of the study subject may contribute to the view of manues. The visual province on the study subject may contribute to the view of the object of the study visual for the view of the object of the study subject may contribute to the view of
The general appeal of this particular landscape is its open water views. This will change dramatically with the view being occupied by the proposed field of turkines. These proposed furthers create a significant "bull" presence in an otherwise natural landscape. The level of contract in this view, despite the visible	subject detracts noticeably from views of other land scape/seascape elements.
ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind 5 of 6	The proposed conditions are highly visible, and could become more visible in alternative viewing conditions. ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF 6 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet KAC
Date: 16 February 2021 Personnel: KAC	KOP: BHB01 BHaven HD Principles of composition, continued: Date: 16 February 2021
Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Oceanfront Residential</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>BHB01 BHaven HD</u>	3. Visual Clutter 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	adverse fact an occur quality.
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form	If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Handrais, beach fence, sign age and life guard chair.
(proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)	4. Movement
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: • Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by	Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention. Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No
their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, endosed, detailed, or feature oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than	(if the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)
panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes. • Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extern to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or the visual surface characteristics.	Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potentia for visual impact.
contrast admitse characteristics of all opport. In the batch is down more than a springer of terms of a property and the set of a contrast of a springer of deminism of the set and and scape/seascape a primary deminism of the set and and scape/seascape admitsed and and and a springer of deminism of the set and and scape seascape admitsed and and a springer of deminism of the set and and scape seascape admitsed and a springer of deminism of the set and and scape seascape admitsed and a springer of deminism of the set and and scape seascape admitsed and a springer of deminism of the set and and scape seascape admitsed and a springer of deminism of the set and and scape seascape admitsed and a springer of deminism of the set and and scape seascape admitsed and a springer of deminism of the set and a springer of deminism of d	The duration of this view is: 🗋 Short Term/Reeting 🗹 Long+erm
and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint.	The frequency of this wew is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional
 Project Scala: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other cortextual factors. 	6. Atm ospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.
Principles of composition to be considered include:	Conditions in this view can be described as: Clear 🗹 Partly Cloudy C Overcast 🗹 Hazy
 Focal Point Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their 	Conditions that may increase kidecrease visibility could be described as: The early moming view has a dark sky, a clear or kright sky would increase turbine definition. 7. Lighting Direction
physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape /seascape.	Backlighting refers to a viewing studion in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area being viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing studion in which sulfyright is coming from overhead or the side of the observer an eature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.
Does this view contain a focal point? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No If yes, briefly identify/describe: Foreground beach fencing, pink-tinged horizon fine and cotton-candy douds.	The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔲 backliit 🔲 frontiit 📈 side-lit
2. Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Outural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detrad from scenic quality. When a new project is infoduced to the landscape, intaches and order	8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular
are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.	resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.
Dues this were contain a natural order at the set of th	Would wewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No
fence elements and railings which are a visual karrier and the binken clouds in the sky that compress the view to the center of the image	How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Beach Haven Historic District.

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: K4C
	KOP: BHB01 BHav		KOP: <u>BHB01 BHaven HD</u>
Existing Conditions	Date: 16 February	Proposed Conditions	Date: 16 February 2021
 In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource o Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no implicit) 		 With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivi Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (ino impacti
be a whole number score.		otherwise, rating should be a whole number score. Score	Water Resources: 6
	Water Resources:	7	
	Landform:	6	Landform: 6
	Vegetation:		Vegetation: 6
		6	Land Use:
	Land Use:	. 7	User Activity: 5
	User Activity:	6	
	Existing Conditions #1 Total:	32 2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 1 Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2	
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3		be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions: 3
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any sc		2	
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic		0	Total: 32
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to	en men en manager en anna a se anna en anna en anna en anna en anna anna anna anna anna anna anna anna anna ann	3. Comments:	
Special Condition C. Is this a	zone free from pollution and/or litter?	1	ds. The side-lit condition as the sun is rising minimizes the extent of the wind fame's
Existing Conditi	ions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	3 visual impact in this view, at this moment, since a portion of the turbines blend into the to the far right of the view. The elevated substations appear as dark elements dotted	e seep blue shades of the morning sk yan d'others glowvin a ghostlylight blue color I along the horizon line. The light colored turbines are visually compelling and draw
Existing Conditions Grand	l Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	35 the viewer into the experience to engage the in between of the moment between light against the sky. The impacts of the installation may be significantly greater later in the	
3. Commerns: Outural (Historic: Beach Haven Historic District			
Aesthetic: Wide water view to the horizon over a thin beach in front of the dune vegetation a	and beach fence, however, it is obstructed by man-made obj	the	
foreground.			
Litter: Beach visitor litter. Summary of view. The early morning view across the pedestrian entry to the beach and gre	aster ocean land crane is nleasant and visually annealing at	the	
foreground rations and beach fencing are both a visual barrier and visual clutter to be deach and gri foreground rations and beach fencing are both a visual barrier and visual clutter to the initia atmospheric haze and spotted cloud cover rendering the colors in the view to be deep huse	Ibeach experience. The earlymorning sky is tinged pink ar		
ATLANTIC SHORES		3 of 6 ATLANTIC SHORES	4 of 6
offshore wind		S UI 0	4010
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC
	KOP: BHB01 BHav Date: 16 February		KOP: BHB01 BHaven HD Date: 16 February 2021
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contras	t Rating	Proposed Conditions Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that	
Note: If an element is not present in t rating should be a whole number sco	the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwis re.	the selected KOP.	
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compa	stible to 2 pot compatible)	Visibility Rating	Description
Water Resources: 2	Land Use: 2	close viewing; otherwise invisible who was unaware of it in advance an	he extreme limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person al looking for it. Even under those circumstances, the object
Landform: 2	User Activity: 2	can be seen only after looking at it de Maibilityle wel 2. Maible when scanning in the answerd devices of the statistication according to an evolution around a context to an	mall and forfaint, but when the observer is scanning the
Vegetation:	Total: 9	the general direction of the study subject, hoizon or hooking more dosely at an otherwise likely to be missed by casual obsisements be noticed by casual obsisements.	r area, can be detected without extended viewing. It could ervers; howe ver, most people would not notice it without
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal t	to 3 severe)	in the general direction of the study subject most casual observers, but without s	easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to ufficient size or contrast to compete with major landscape/
Water Resources: 2	Land Use: 2	and unlikelyto be missed by casual seascape elements. observers.	
Landform: 2	User Activity: 2	not be missed by casual observers, but landscape/seascape elements, but w does not strongly attract visual attention or attention and insufficient size to occu	is and with sufficient size or contrast to compete with other with insufficient visual contrast to strongly attract visual (py most of an observer's visual field.
Vegetation: 1	Total: 9	dominate the we we cause of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.	py most of an observer's visual field.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subo	ordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	Msibilitylevel 5. Stronglyattracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not lar	ge but contrasts with the surrounding landscape elements
Water Resources: 2	Land Use: 2	attending of views in the general direction of so strongly that it is a major focus of the study subject . Attention may be drawn tending to hold that attention. In adding by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or bright light succes such as lighting a	visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and tion to strong contrasts in form, line, color, and texture, and reflections! and moving objects associated with the study
Landform 2	User Activity. 2	texture, luminance, or motion. subject may contribute substantially t	to drawing wewer attention. The visual prominence of the the visual prominence o
Vegetation: 1	Total: 9	because the study subject fills most of the visual field, and views of it cannot be	isual contrasts that is so large that it occupies most of the a wided except by turning one's head more than 458 from
		visual field for views in its general direction. a direct view of the object. The object Strong contrasts in form, line, color, texture, large apparent size is a major factor i	the heromenon is the major focus of visual attention, and its in its wew dominance. In addition to size, contrasts in form, wrces and moving objects associated with the study subject
7. Comments:		view dominance. may contribute substantially to drawin	us of other landscape/sea scape elements.
Compatibility: The morning light conditions minimize the visual effect of the wind farm as the			
Scale: The foreground elements are greater in perceived visual scale that the neare struthin Scatial Deminance: The limitmace of the turbines amongs the elevraduces the vieway's shift			
Spatial Dominance: The lightness of the turbines against the sky reduces the viewer's shift therefore, the turbines are not spatially dominant due to the camouflage of the moming light		assing, 9. Comments:	
		offices	
		NA	
		TWP:	
		Nen.	
		NPA.	

Date: 02-17-2021

Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Residential

Key Observation Point Name/Number: BHB01 Beach Haven H

Personnel: KV

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly local, andosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than parroarmic, compleid, or epherment landscapes.
- Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character
 of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by
 edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,
 or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conted, refers to
 the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or
 contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape.
- · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape lominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint
- · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔽 Yes 🔲 No

- If yes, briefly identify/describe . while ocean meeting horizon serves as a primary focal point, the fencing, lifeguard stand, etc, are also a focal
- 2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

natural order serves to help circulate the viewers gaze throughout the image despite the high value contrast of the shadowed railings and fencing

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ATLANTIC SHORES
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Existing Conditions

2 Respo

Respond

3. Comn

Moveme

Visual Impact Assessment

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

6	Water Resources:
7	Landform:
6	Vegetation
6	Land Use:
6	User Activity:
31	Existing Conditions #1 Total:
-	nd to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)
2	Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?
1	Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?
19	d to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)
3	Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?
6	Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)
37	Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) ents:
	nt attracting viewer attention: Ocean waves

The existing view at this location takes advantage of a colorful horizon just after sunrise, a golden glow is cast across the scene. While aesthetically pleasing, Oceanfront Residential areas are a primary land use within this study area, many of which have similarities with this location. Much of the elements in this stew natural and man-made, serve as protective measures and are common to this type of view. The rolling dune landform not only assists in holding the shoreline but protecting the residences behind them. Young dune grasses, sand fencing, and highly constructed beach access points protect these dunes. Lifeguard and and a set of the signage protect users in the scene. These elements enlinen and compliment the scene, yet are extremely utilitarian and could be described as integral parts of an average Oceanfront Residential scene.

This area is within a NRHP district, the high sloping dunes are well maintained, and the view is generically in a well maintained area free from visible pollution Aitter

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: KV KOP: BHB01 Beach Haven

Date: 02-17-2021

- 3. Visual Clutter
- Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.
 - Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \square Yes \square No

If yes, how does the visual olutter affect the view? varied and bisecting lines from built elements add both interest and distraction to this view, the lines encourage the eye to move throughout the view, but add visual weight

4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention

- Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention?
- (If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)
- Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest polential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗖 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipition, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗋 Clear 🗹 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗹 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: clear even skies could increase visibility, current color rariability make some turbine clusters contrast more or less

7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene.

backing ingrees to a result of subatch in which subage is coming the source to be one in the init of an a result of elements in a schere Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area being wiewed. Side lighting refers to a wiewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the wisbility and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔽 backlit 🗖 frontlit 🔽 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? this area is an NRHP Historic District and provides location to view the

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 0.0 (no impact

iae: n'an element is not present in the wew the score should be 4.5 or 9.0 po impacy, therwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	4
	Landform:	5
	Vegetation:	5
	Land Use:	5
	User Activity:	5
. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)		
Connectively are special conductors on a score of the top in dominy for a usafiely lack "Special Conditions score is also directly from Stating Conditions #2 Total and can e adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	6
	Total:	30

3. Comments

2

While the existing scene has a primary focus on elements which serve in support of ocean viewing, this scene with the Project in place becomes in support of viewing the WTGs. The back-RD side-Atturbines at as dark silhouettes on the horizon with greyish blue hues break up the pink horizon. Where the sky begins to darken the turbines blend with the sky, but are highlighted with a white glow from side-At components. Turbines echo the horizontal lines of the sand fencing in a manner that could be complimentary for some, but distracting for others

Turbines break-up the open horizon and heavy substations sit as blocks in the distance. While the vegetation and land form are not changed by the introduction of turbines the viewer is likely to be distracted from them and focus on the arrangement of the turbines, both cluttered and forming a stacked arrangement. Slow methodical movement of the turbine blades will likely hold the viewer attention

ATLANTIC SHORES



Personnel: KV

KOP: BHB01 Beach Haven

Date: 02-17-2021

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Personnel: KV

KOP: BHB01 Beach Haven H Date: 02-17-2021

1 of 6

Score

Visual Impact Assessment	ersonnel: <u>KV</u> KOP: <u>BHB01 Beach Haven H</u>	Visual Impact Assessme	nt Personnet <u>.KV</u> KOP: <u>BHB01Beac</u>	h Haven 🖬
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Date: 02-17-2021	Proposed Conditions	Date: 02-17-2021	roject from
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should rating should be a whole number score.	be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	the selected KOP.		
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatib	e)	Visibility Rating	Description	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use:	3	close viewing; otherwise invisible . who	beject/phenomenon that is near the externe limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Leven under those circumstances, the object be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period.	
Landform 2 User Activity. Vegetation: 2 Total:	3 13	the general direction of the study subject; hori: otherwise likely to be missed by casual som	object/phenomenon that is very small and/orfaint, but when the observer is scanning the zero or looking more dosely at an area, can be detected without extended viewing. I could effmes be noticed by casual observers, however, most people would not notice it without eaches looking.	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe) Water Resources: 3 Land Use:	2	in the general direction of the study subject mos	object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to d casual observers, but without sufficient size or contrast to compete with major landscape/ scape elements.	
Landform 2 User Activity: Vegetation: 2 Total:	2	not be missed by casual observers, but land	abject/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or contrast to compete with other scape/beascape elements, but with in sufficient visual contrast to strongly attract visual mixin and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer/s visual field.	
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, Water Resources: 3 Land Use: Landform: 2 User Activity: Vegetation: 2 Total:	2 2 11	attention of views in the general direction of so s the study subject. Attention may be drawn tend by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or brig texture, lumin ance, or motion. subj	object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the sumounting landscape elements drongly that is a major focus of vasial attention, drawing veleer attention immeliately and lings to had that attention. In addition to storing contrasts in from, fine, color, and the sture, in light sources such as lighting and reflections and moving object associated with the study et may contribute usbatnably to drawing veleer attention. The visual promotence of the ly subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby land scape/sessoape elements.	V
7, Comments:		be cause the study subject fills most of the visual visual field for views in its general direction. a din strong contrasts in form, line, color, texture, luminance, or motion may contribute to line, view dominance and strong strong strong strong strong strong views dominance strong strong strong strong strong strong may strong s	skjecklyhenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is so large that it occupies most of the alfeld, and views of it connot be avoided accept by turning one's head more than 45 'trom est view of the object. The objecklyhenomenon is the margin focus of visual attribution, and its apparent task is a major factor in its view dominance. In addition to size, contrast is nform, color, and tockne, thight fairth sources and movie objects accousted with the tudy subject contributes sub-tanking by the source and movie objects accousted with the tudy subject defarrant anticologie being elever elevation. The visual prominence of the study where it demands in the source elevations are elevations.	
Turbines in the proposed view are primarily not compatible with the scene, however the echo of horizontal lines fr strong vertical growth pattern lend to somewhat compatibility.	om the sand fencing and vegetation with a			
the distance of the turbines minimizes their scale contrast leading a primarily moderate contrast. The WTGs and amount of space they hold on the visible horizon become co-dominant with other elements in the prevoculy was a primary focus of viewer attention, and the turbines are now likely to be a primary focus the turbin the water resources.		9. Comments: as described under VTL "drawing viewer attension	immediately and tending to hold that attention,"	
ATLANTIC SHORES	5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES	PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF	6 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment		Visual Impact Assessmer		ka
Date: February 18, 2021	Personnel: Steve Breitzka	Principles of composition, contir	KOP: BHB01	20.24
Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Oceanfront Residential</u> Key Observation Point N	ame/Number: <u>BHB01</u>	3. Visual Clutter	5207/0020	
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization		adverse effect on scenic quality.	ccurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which gener	any nas an
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP ar	e outlined below.		that contribute to visual clutter? Yes No	
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and con (proposed conditions). (<i>This form is intended to record initial observations and should be complete</i>	nments on the VIA assessment form d quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)	4. Movement	r affect the view? There is "clutter" in this view (boardwell: railing, dilapidated shoreline fence, and lifeguard chair) but it is not significant enough to disrupt any kind of nat	
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:		052 G. U	ents in a view can attract viewer attention.	
 Landscape/Seascape Composition: The errangement of objects and voids in the lands their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, wat especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more 	er, and sky. Some compositions,		in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No elements in rating form comments)	
 parametric canopied, or ephanemeral landscapes. Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that d 		Factors affecting visual impact:		
of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when percei or fexture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, fine, color, and te	appears unified, often defined by wing abrupt changes in form, color, Texture, in this context, refers to sture of a project are similar to or	of time. Longer duration views of a p	ses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more proto onject, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visu	nged period al impact.
contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary detern • Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occu	A A COMPANY AND A CARD A	The duration of this wew is:	Short Term/Reeting 🗹 Longterm	
and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. • Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the other contextual factors.			rr ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects . Thes oritrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design eleme	
Principles of composition to be considered include:		line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be d	escribed as: 🗖 Clear 🗹 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗍 Hazy	
1. Focal Point			ecrease visibility could be described as: There is a haze hovering over the water and the light	ng
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cutuu lighthouse. It possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compe in the landscape/seascape.	scale, or texture, and therefore ral features, such as a distinctive	Front lighting refers to a situation wh viewed. Side lighting refers to a view	creates a warm glow over the whole scene. tion in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements i are the light source is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area ing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a to the side of the observer to a to any source of the side of the observer to a to any source of the side of the observer to a to any source of the side of the observer to a to any source of the side of the observer to a to any source of the side of the observer to a to any source of the observer to a to any source of the side of the observer to a to any source of the observer to a to any source observer to a the side of the observer to a to any source observer to a to any source observer to a the side of the observer to a the observer t	being ature or
Does this view contain a focal point? 🔲 Yes 🖾 No		eiemenis in a scene. Lighting directio	on can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project ele	nentsta
lf yes, briefly identify/describe: 2. Order		The relevant lighting condition can be	e described as: 🔲 backlit 🔲 frontlit 🗹 side-lit	
Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processe by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the land this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to th are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in t environment.	scape that are inconsistent with e landscape, intactness and order		nal resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that par esource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating	
Does this wiew contain a natural order? 🔲 Yes 🚺 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?	1 1			
		Would viewers consider this location	a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No	
		Would viewers consider this location How would the site be used for scen		ntage of

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzka	— Visual Impact /	Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzka
	KOP: <u>BHB01</u> Date: February 18, 2021			KOP: BHB01 Date: February 18, 2021
Existing Conditions 1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a s		Proposed Conditions	ce, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a so	
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), be a whole number score.	otherwise, rating should	201000 vo vo voo vo	he view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),	Score
	S	Score		Water Resources: 1
	Water Resources:	9		Landform: 5
	Landform:	5		Vegetation: 5
	Vegetation:	5		Land Use:
	Land Use:	9		User Activity: 1
	User Activity:	9		
			ons on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) en directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can	
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 bein		be adjusted up or down based upon		Special Conditions:
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic		1		05 NA
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic ele Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 fre		0		Total: 14
	e free from pollution and/or litter?	3. Comments:		
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	The proposed turbine field breadth is :	gnificant, capturing the majority of the horizon. A combination of lighting	
2	#2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	point where head on view of row looks	resence. The turbines on the left side of the view are stacked in way th tree-like. The low side-light makes the turbines on the right side of the v right side, blending the individual structures into a larger mass.	
Existing Conditions Grand To 3. Comments:	tal (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	39 norizon naze masks the turbines on th		
There are two and three-story multi-family residential buildings in this area taking advantage provides a warmth to everything and a translucency to the creating waves. The view out ove				
fence line, and signage), although turning 180 degrees completely alters the calm nature of t use.				
The partly cloudy sky has a dense gravish pink haze at the horizon, creating a matte backdro	op before ascending to light blue dappled with gray and whit	ite clouds.		
ATLANTIC SHORES		ATLANTIC SHORES		
offshore wind		3 of 6 ATLANTIC SPICINES		4 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzka</u>	Visual Impact Asse	sment	Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u>
	KOP: BHB01		ssment	KOP: BHB01
Visual Impact Assessment Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Re	KOP: BHB01	Proposed Conditions	Sment	KOP: <u>BHB01</u> Date: <u>February 18, 2021</u>
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Date: 08/22/22

Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Residential

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly local, andosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than parroarmic, compleid, or epherment landscapes.
- Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character
 of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by
 edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,
 or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conted, refers to
 the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or
 contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape.
- · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape lominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint
- · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔲 Yes 🗹 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe;

2. Order

Notical landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Outural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scein cruatify When a new priced is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural evenoment. environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

There is a basic layering of sky, horizon, ocean, beach and dune area. The layers are skewed slightly in a perspective moving to the right side of

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ATLANTIC SHORES
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Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: BHB02 Center Street Date: 08/22/22

1 of 6

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Key Observation Point Name/Number: BHB02 Center Street

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

Score	
9	Water Resources;
5	Landform
4.5	Vegetation:
8	Land Use:
9	User Activity.
35.5	Existing Conditions #1 Total:
	2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)
3	Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?
2	Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?
12	Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)
3	Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?
8	Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)
43.5	Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:
	This is an uninterrupted open under view that will be seen by users repeatedly and for long periods of enjoyment. The open water view dominates the la movement of the waves provides the focal activity. The darker objects occupying the foreground dune areas create a base frame for this view and crea the open, clear water view.

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt



3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \square Yes \square No

If yes, how does the visual olutter affect the view? there are some elements (vegetation/fencing) on the dunes in the foreground that grab ones attention.

4. Movement

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention?

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest polential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗖 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipition, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🔲 Clear 🗹 Partly Cloudy 🔲 Overcast 🔲 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Clear conditions would increase view

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingreters to a result of student in write soning in is coming toward the does reinform being a reacted Form lighting refers to a situation writes the light source is coming from being the does reinform and failing directly upon the area being wiewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature of elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔽 backlit 🔲 frontlit 🔲 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This view will be used by nearby residents and visitors for recreational enjo yment and vi

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: BHB02 Center Street

2 of 6

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) يترجه والمقدوم والملاب المستحد والاستدار والانتقاد والانتقاد

otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	2
	Landform:	3
	Vegetation:	4.5
	Land Use:	3
	User Activity:	2
2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	5
	Total:	10.5

3. Comments

This open water view is now dominated by a large field of highly visible turbines that form their own patterns. They become the focus of the view and lend an industrial on ent to the landscape. Mewers will be affected by the presence of the turbines, likely in a negative manner. They create significant contrast to the existing open nature view. The turbines are highly visible in all lighting conditions and the magnitude of the field extends across the horizon line

19.5

Date: 08/22/22

Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jocelyn Gav KOP: BHB02 Cent	N 500 80.003
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions Date: 08/22/22	
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	 Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the F the selected KOP. 	roject from
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description	
A. Rate the comparison of the proposed project on a scale of into s (if companies to shor companies) Water Resources: S Land Use: 2	Mabilityle vel 1. Visible only sher extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person close viewing; otherwise invisible , we unaware of it in a drance and looking for it. Even under frose circumstances, the object can be seen only sher looking at it closely from a schederd period.	
Landform. 1 User Activity. 2 Vegetation: 0 Total: 8	Msbilltylexel 2. Vsble when scanning in the general direction of the study subject; An object/phenomenon that is very small and &rfairt, but when the observer is scanning the channelse Relety be instand by subject; Could contensise Relety be instand by subject; Could	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	observers. some active looking. Mibility level 3. Visible after a brief glance An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to in the general direction of the study subject and unlikely to be missed by casual actsual observers, just unliftud sufficient size or contrast to compete with major landscape/ seasuae determents.	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	alitu unitery to use museru by casular ace acape rementa. observers: Vability level 4. Plainty wable, so could An object/bleenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or contrast to compete with other	
Landform 1 User Activity. 2 Vegetation: 0 Total: 8	nothen je ter Ar, taming hause, ja kondu not he missel to social observer, fail does not drongly attract vasal destricts, and does not drongly attract vasal field. tab, for even in the general direction of the study subject.	
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	Maibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the sumounding landscape elements attention of views in the general direction of so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2 Landform: 2 User Activity. 2 Vegetation: 0 Total: 9	file study subject. Afterbion may be drawn by the storeg contrasts in form, line, color, and texture, by the storeg contrasts in form, line, color, and texture, by the storeg contrasts in form, line, color, and texture, by the storeg, luminance, or motion. Used study subject my contrasts with the study subject my con	\checkmark
	Wability level 6. Dominate site view An object/phenomenon with shong visual contrasts that is so large that it occupies most of the because the study subject fills most of the visual field, and views of it cannot be a viside decept by burning one's bead more than 400 from visual field for views in its general direction. a direct views/field phenomenon in the major focus of visual attention, and its cannot file object. The object/the object/	
7. Comments:	Strong contrads in form, line, color, texture, large apparent size is a major factor in its view dominance. In particulation to size, contrasts in form, ine, color, and texture, bright light sources and mo ving objects a sociated with the study subject wiew dominance. In particular sources and mo ving objects a sociated with the study subject may combible subdardially to drawing viewer attention. The visual pormismice of the study	
The open natural water view is interrupted by a large imposing industrial field of turbines extending across the horizon line and forming patterns of rows that range from ordered to chastic as one moves ones head back and forth. The contrast is high and the turbines dominate the view.	subject detracts nationably from views of other land scape dea scape elements.	
	9. Comments: The average viability level is 5 due to size, scope and pattern of the field of infrastructure. The proposed turbines populate the entire horizon from this the focus of the viewer. The patterns created by the needing rows in perspective create a level of intrigue, as the order and alignment is clear from as then appears to fail out of order as the view crosses crows. Visibility reduces during sunset hours as the lighting creates a less contrasting condition.	
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 o	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF	6 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment	÷
Date: 22 August 2022 Personnel: KAC	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: KAC KOP: BHB02 Principles of composition, continued: Date: 22 August 2	022
Date: 22 August 2022 Personnel: KAC Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceantront Res, Seascape Key Observation Point Name/Number: BHB02	KOP: BHB02 Principles of composition, continued: Date: 22 August 2 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which gene	
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bet: <u>22 August 2022</u> <u>betowned without a project on these factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are cultured below. Candecape Sensergie, wewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are cultured below. The defect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VA assessment form (proposed conditions). (<i>This form is intended to record initial obsentations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes appeared to record initial obsentations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes appeared by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, canopied, or ephemeral landscape. Oncine, Coke, and Lexture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceival wisual character is a landscape. Seascape composition is needed to record in the landscape seascape. The united is a project are similar to oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications that and distinuty focal, endoscape. detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications that and distinuty focal, endoscape seascape is a princed. Some increase elements in the evaluation and size of the appears unitied, often defined to record in the landscape. Some contrast with these same elements in the evaluation in the landscape seascape. Fasture, in this context, refers to the path the evel follows when perceivant of valual impact. Specially those degree of which an object on the seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape. Description defined to take a specific viewpoint. Description defined to be considered include. Description defined to the considered include is likely to vary depending on the datame from which it is seen and in the mercenteristics. Focal points defined to project scale is likely to vary depending on the datame from which it is seen and</i></u>	Working act Accounting act Accounting within a view can create visual clutter? Date: 22 August 2 9. Visual Clutter Numerous surrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which genera adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Yes No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Send fence rais and posts No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Send fence rais and posts No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Send fence rais and posts No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Send fence rais and posts No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Send fence rais and posts No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Send fence rais and posts No If the answer is yes, Note these elements in a view can affract viewer attention? Yes No If the answer is yes, Note these elements in ading form comments! Secons where an equick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hising a trail, while others are seen for a more proful of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential tor vise. The duration of this view is: Papeated Long4erm The durati	ally has an nged period al impact e conditions its of form, i a scene being ature or
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<form><form><form><form><form><form></form></form></form></form></form></form>	Principles of composition, continued: Date: 22 August 2 9. Visual Clutter Manerous surveileder built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which general adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this were contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Yes No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Send fence rais and posts No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Send fence rais and posts 0. Movement Movement is notion that are likely to attract viewer attention. Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Yes No 0. Durst view waves Sectors affecting visual impact: Durst view are sectors and public dimposes while driving along a roadway or hiving a trail, while others are seen for a more proto of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visit time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visit time. Construct, and accele. 1. Atm copheric Conditions Counditions that wei wile will and contrast of project components with landsc apekseace ape elements and the design element in a, okins, precisitation, have, and other ambient weather related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. The canditions that may increase elements and the design element in a, okins, precisitation, have call end the visibility and contrast of project components with landsc apekseace ape elements and the desig	ally has an nged period al impact e conditions its of form, i a scene being ature or
<form> Date: <u>222 August 2022</u> </form>	Principles of composition, continued: Date: 22 August 2 3. Visual Clutter Namerous surrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which genera adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Yes No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Send fence rais and posts No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Send fence rais and posts No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Send fence rais and posts No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Send fence rais and posts No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Send fence rais and posts No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Send fence rais and posts No If the answer is yes. Note these elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Yes No If the answer is yes. Note these elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Yes No If the answer is yes. Note these elements in atting form comments? To clustation of View Sense were as each difference raised of the visual view of a no a more proference raised view of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential tor visuat the duration of this view is: Repeated	nged period al impact. e conditions its of form, r a scene, being ature or nents.
<form> Date: 22 August 2022 Yersomet: KAC Anakcape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Res. Seascape Key Observation Point Mame/Embded Anakcape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Res. Seascape Key Observation Point Mame/Embded Action 2005 Anakcape Similarity Zone: Coleanfront Res. Seascape Action 2005 Anakcape Seascape, wiwer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined backs. Defect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated in the backscape find on the COP are outlined back on the form is intended to record initial obsenations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minuted to record initial obsenations and should be incorporated in the backscape find can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape forgonation: The arrangement of objects and nodes in the landscape find can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape in term optic. Form firs form and strutter These are the four major composition and lenerate that define the perceived visual character stopes of a landscape/Seascape, and and and and and and and and and and</form>	Write answer is yes. Note these elements in a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generative effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Yes No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Sent fence rais and posts. No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Sent fence rais and posts. No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Sent fence rais and posts. No Object this view contain elements in a view can attract viewer attention. Does this view contain elements in notion that are likely to attract viewer attention. Does this view contain elements in notion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Yes No If the answer is yes. Note these elements in rating form comments? Yes No No If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments? Yes No No If the answer is yes, note these elements in rating form comments? No No No No If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments? No	nged period al impact. e conditions its of form, r a scene, being ature or nents.
<form> bate: 22 August 2022 Andscage Smiking Zone: Ceremit: Acy Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization My Observation Point Rane/Rame: Breached of the proposed Project on these fadors should be incorporated into the scoring and corrupted or activity. It is from its intended to record intel observations and should be completed quickly, taking no nore than 5 minore. Concertence of familiarization: Andeced of the proposed Project on these fadors should be incorporated into the scoring and corrupted or quickly, taking no nore than 5 minore. Concertence of familiarization: Andeced of the proposed Project on these fadors should be incorporated into the scoring and corrupted or quickly. Taking no nore than 5 minore. Concertence of familiarization: Andeced of the proposed Project on these fadors should be incorporated into the scoring and corrupted or quickly. Taking no nore than 5 minore. Concertence of familiarization: Andeced of the proposed Project on these fadors should be incorporated into the scoreng and corrupted or quickly. Taking no nore than 5 minore. Concertence of familiarization: The scorent: Concertence of the data of schrolly body, dataled, or fedora or region of nore of the data or data</form>	Visitian implicit respectsion return Korp. BHB02 Principles of composition, continued: Date: 22 August 22 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generative effects on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? If yes no If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Sand fence rails and pots No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Sand fence rails and pots No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Sand fence rails and pots No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Sand fence rails and pots No If yes, how does the visual integers Sand fence rails and pots No If he ans wer is yes. Note these elements in rating form comments? Exctors affecting visual impact: Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiling a trail, while others are seen for a more probled of the use are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiling a trail, while others are seen for a more probled of the duration of the view is: Do the run/fleeting Long-term Borne views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiling a trail, while others are seen for a more probled of the duration of this view is: Do the run/fleeting Long-term	nged period al impact. e conditions its of form, r a scene, being ature or nents.

Visual Impact Assessment Per	sonnel: <u>KAC</u>		Visual Impact As	sessment	Personnel: KAC	
	KOP: <u>BHB02</u> Date: 22 August 2022				KOP: <u>BHB02</u>	000
Existing Conditions			Proposed Conditions		Date: 22 August 2	V22
 In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liabi Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact). 	Dig to an end of the second			te the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each reso	urce on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9	distinct)
roue, it all element is not present in the weiw the source should be 4.5 or sto (no impact), other wee, learny sho be a whole number score:			otherwise, raing should be a whole numbe	w the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), ar score.		Score
		Score			Water Resources:	5
W	ater Resources:	7			Landform:	6
	Landform:	6			Vegetation:	6
	Vegetation:	6			Land Use:	6
	Land Use:	7				
	User Activity:	6			User Activity:	5
	_					
	itions #1 Total:	32		n a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) ectly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can		1
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	salats E		be adjusted up or down based upon the Pr	aposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	2
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or histo	ond landmarks?	2				
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to	o this resource?	0			Total:	30
spond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)						
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from polluti	ion and/or litter?	1	3. Comments:			
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2	2A through 2C)	3		klit turbines along the horizon line. The midground ocea allet of sunrise colors that leads the viewer's attention ov		
				e sky, water, sand and fencing, thereby making the eler		
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Tota omments:	ai and #2 Total)	35		addition of the side lit turbines and front lit turbines along		
wral Historic: Beach Haven Historic District						
netic: Wilde-open water view to the horizon over a compressed beach view due to an elevation change in front of the	dune vegetation and sand fence.					
r: Beach vistor litter.						
mary of view. The early moming view across the pedestrian entry to the beach and the greater view to the ocean land						
n and sun set vieware not as visually compelling in color, atmosphere and texture since the noontime sun bleaches or ed in contrast to the sun rise view, however, the Noon view has the most dynamic water conditions. The noontime wat						
ATLANTIC SHORES		3 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES			4 of
roposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should b	KOP: BHB02 Date: 22 August 2022 e a 0 (no impact), otherwise,		Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the the selected KOP.	box next to the description that most closely c	KOP: <i>BHB02</i> Date: <u>22 August 2</u> lescribes the visual prominence of the P	15 . 29 . 50
rating should be a whole number score.						
Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible	1		Visibility Rating	Descripti		
Water Resources: 3 Land Use:	3		Visibilityle vel 1. Visible on ly after extended, close viewing; otherwise invisible .	An object/phenomen on that is near the extreme limit of who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Ex can be seen only after looking at it closely for an exten-	ven under those circumstances, the object	
Landform: 2 User Activity:	3		Visibility level 2. Visible when scanning in the general direction of the study subject;	An object/phenomenon that is very small and orfaint, k horizon or looking more closely at an area, can be dete	ut when the observeris scanning the cted without extended viewing. It could	
Vegetation: 1 Total:	12		otherwise likely to be missed by casual observers.	some times be noticed by casual observers; however, n some active looking.		
e scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)			Visibilityle vel 3. Visible after a brief glance in the general direction of the studysubject and unlikelyto be missed by casual	An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after most casual observers, but without sufficient size or co sea scape elements.	er a brief look and would be visible to ntrast to compete with major landscape/	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use:	3		observers.		55	
Landform: 2 User Activity:	3		Visibilityle vel 4. Plain lyvisible, so could not be missed bycasual observers, but does not strongly attract visual attention or	An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficie landscape/seascape elements, but with insufficient visu attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an obs	ual contrast to strongly attract visual	
Vegetation: 1 Total:	12		dominate the view because of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of	internet and a completion of the		
spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3	dominant)		the study subject. Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual	An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts w	ith the sumunities backcone elements	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use:	2		attention of views in the general direction of the study subject. Attention may be drawn	so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, do tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong cont	rawing viewer attention immediately and rasts in form, line, color, and texture,	_
Landform: 2 User Activity:	3		by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or texture, luminance, or motion.	bright light sources such as lighting and reflections! an subject may contribute substantially to drawing viewer study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby	d moving objects associated with the study attention . The visual prominence of the	
Vegetation: 1 Total:	11		Visibility level 6. Dominates the view			
	12		because the study subject fills most of the visual field for views in its general direction.	An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that visual field, and views of it cannot be a voide d except bra a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is t	y turning on e's head more than 458 from he major focus of visual attention, and its	
nments:			Strong contrasts in form, line, color, texture, luminance, or motion may contribute to view dominance.	large apparent size is a major factor in its view dominan line, color, and texture, bright light sources and moving may contribute substantially to drawing viewer attention	nce. In addition to size, contrasts in form, objects associated with the study subject	
mmenus; inlity. The density of turbines and the industrial footprint on the horizon reduces the aesthetic quality of the view.				subject detracts noticeably from views of other landsca	pe/seascape elements.	
athinity: The density of turkines and the industrial footprint on the horizon reduces the sesthetic quality of the view. The scale of the turkines is based upon the cumulative visual weight of the entire system, versus a singular turkine						
s the searce of the entitlements is we acre along the contrariance stands we give of the citize system, we wisd Shiguid Unbille						
al Dominance : The vastness of the ocean is in contrast to the visual weight of the turbines. Both have visual weight	and spatial dominance in the view					
Dominance: The vastness of the ocean is in contrast to the visual weight of the turbines. Both have visual weight	and spatial dominance in the view.		9. Comments:			
Dominance: The valuess of the ocean is in contrast to the visual weight of the turbines. Both have visual weight	and spatial dominance in the view.		9. Comments:			
Dominance: The variancess of the ocean is in contrast to the visual weight of the turbines. Both have visual weight i	and spatial dominance in the view.		9. Comments:			
Dominance: The vadmess of the ocean is in contrast to the visual weight of the turbines. Both have visual weight	and spatial dominance in the view.		9. Comments:			
I Deminance : The voidness of the ocean is in contrast to the visual weight of the turbines . Both have visual weight	and spatial dominance in the view.		9. Comments:			
tial Dominance : The vastness of the ocean is in contrast to the visual weight of the turbines . Both have visual weight	and spatial dominance in the view.		9. Commerts:			

Visual Impact Assessment		Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <u>Kiva VanDer</u> (Geest
Date: 2022-08-22 Personnel: Kiva	VanDerGeest		KOP: BHB02	
Landscape Similarity Zone: SCA - Ocean Front Resident Key Observation Point Name/Number: BHB0		Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter	Date: 2022-08-22	
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization		Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (dis adverse effect on scenic quality.	rupting the natural order), which genera	ally has an
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.		Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?	No	
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA as			ccess point adds minimal clutter to the view. s they cast also added interest to the view.	. However,
(proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no m General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:	iore inan 5 minutes)	 Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention. 		
Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be cate	gorized by	Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention	? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No	
their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some co especially those that are distinctly focal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modific panoramic, canopiad, or epheneral landscapes.		(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)		
Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived vi		Factors affecting visual impact:		
of a landscape/keascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unliked, often edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eyet follows when perceiving abrupt changes i or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conter the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are	n form, color, xt, refers to similar to or	5. Duration of View Some wiews are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail of time. Longer duration wiews of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resour The duration of this view is: □ Short Term/Reeting 12 Long-term	, while others are seen for a more prolor ces, have the greatest potential for visu	nged period Ial impact.
contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impace • Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a lands				
and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint.		The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional		
 Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibil within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which other contextual factors. 		6. Atmospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect th can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/sea line, color, texture, and scale.	e visibility of an object or objects . These ascape elements and the design elemen	e conditions nts of form,
Principles of composition to be considered include:		Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗌 Clear 🗹 Partly Cloudy 🔲 Or	/ercast 🗖 Hazy	
1. Focal Point	10	Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Hsze, ove	reast conditions	
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a reau physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important exis in the landscape/seascape. Does this wiew contain a focal point? Yes Ko No	d therefore a distinctive	7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which surlight is coming toward the obsen Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observiewed. Rise lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from over elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and	server and falling directly upon the area rhead or the side of the observer to a fe	i being ature or
If yes, briefly identify/describe: there is no central focal point of this view, but rather the open expansiveness of the horizon	n is the focus.	The relevant lightling condition can be described as: 🗹 backlit 🗖 frontlit 🗹	side-lit	
Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscape	s exhibit order	9. Comis or Decreational Value		
by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are incon this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intactne are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built environment.	sistent with ss and order	 Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad pu resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreation wsual impact on that resource. 		
Does this view contain a natural order? ☑ Yes 🗖 No		Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 $$ Y	des 🗌 No	
If yes, how does the natural order affect the view? Natural order of this view provides the viewer entry into the scene and alludes to the surrounding land uses providing beach acc	ess to those in the	How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Public beachfront		
residential areas just beyond the scene.		How would use size be used to scenic of recreational enjoyments? Public beachfront		
ATLANTIC SHORES	1 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES		2 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: Kiva Van	DerGeest	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Kiva VanDer	Geest
KOP. <u>BHB02</u>			KOP: BHB02	
Existing Conditions Date: 2022-08-1		Proposed Conditions	Date: 2022-08-22	
1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)		1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resourc	e on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 c	distinct)
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Score		Water Resources:	5
Water Resources:	6		Landform:	5
Landform;	7		Vegetation:	6
Vegetation:	6		Land Use:	5
Land Use:	5		User Activity:	5
User Activity:	5			
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	29	2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)		
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)		Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	5
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	1			
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1		Tatal	1
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)			Total:	31
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3	3. Comments:		
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	5	The existing view does not have a strong central focus beyond the open expanse of horizon and the centra horizon. The expanse of turbines and dark silhouettes when back-it somewhat encloses the outward view.	of the ocean. The vertical lines of the turbine	es mimic the
		access point and fencing, and further enclose the viewer especially during conditions in which the turbines along the shore.	are back-lit and are more similar in color to v	vertical elements
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	34			

The expanse of turbines on the horizon breaks up the open view and will draw viewer attention from the existing landform and vegetation. Viewers may also be drawn to position their view in a direction to specifically include or exclude visibility of the turbines.

A this distance the turbines have a potential to be quite variable depending on time of day, lighting, and atmospheric haze. When back it the turbines may at heavy on the horizon, but when front or side-it especially during times of atmospheric hazing the color contrast will be low and may only drawminimal viewer attention.

This area is a publicly accessible beach, the beach access structure adds variety and interest to line and form in this view, no litter is currently present.

The existing view is situated on a slightly elevated viewing platform located at the midpoint of a wooden heach access structure. The access structure and associated fencing create strong vertical likes in an off-envice horizontal view and the darker colors of the wood provide an location from which the viewers eye can enter the scene. The access structure, danes, and dark segestion are all protective measures to support both the shoreline and the existential use just behind the view. The worked arows of the wood provide and the sciencific structure are offset by the light colors of the sand shoreline flexked with dark colors of vigetation along the dune and shadows from foot prints and while the science of the solore line. A strong horizon-line marks a definitive line between the deeper colors of the can water and the fighter colors of the sky. The skylis represented in three various conditions with a multi-color surrise, mid-day with elevated aun reflecting on the water, and sunce with subdue blaish hues.

Movement attracting viewer attention: Ocean waves; clouds and vegetation moving in the wind.

3. Comments:

Visual Impact Assessment Personnet Kiva VanDerGeest	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Kiva VanDert	ieest
кор. виво2		KOP: <u>BHB02</u>	
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Note: It an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (an impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	Proposed Conditions a visibility Threshold Level - Check the box text to the description that most of the selected KOP.	Date: <u>2022-08-22</u> losely describes the visual prominence of the Pr	oject from
1. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating De	scription	
	dose viewing; otherwise invisible. who was unaware of it in advance and lookin	ne limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person g for it. Even under those circumstances, the object	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 3 Landform: 2 User Activity: 3	can be seen only after looking at it dosely for	an extended period. Ar faint, but when the observer is scanning the	
Vegetation: 2 Total: 13	the general direction of the study subject, otherwise likely to be missed by casual observers. some active booking.	n be detected without extended viewing. It could owever, most people would not notice it without	
tale scale contrastof the proposed projection a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe) Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	Visibility level 3. Visible after a brief glance An objecz/phenomenon that can be easily der in the general dreadon of the study subject most casual observers, but uthout sufficient and unlikely to be missed by casual observers.	ected aftera brief look and would be visible to size or contrast to compete uith major landscape/	
Landform: 2 User Activity. 2 Vegetation: 2 Total: 11	Vicibility kuel 4. Painty uisble, so ould not be missed by casual obseners; but does not drongs drata clusual atembro in dominate the twu because of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.	ith sufficient size or contrast to compete with other Rient visual contrast to strongly attract visual of an observer's visual field.	
Rate spatial dominance of the proposed projecton a scale of 1 to 3 (f subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large but a attention of views in the general direction of so strongh that it is a major focus of visual at	ontrasts with the surrounding landscape elements tention, drawing viewer attention immediately and	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2 Landform: 2 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 2 Total: 11	the study subject. Attention may be drawn tending to hold that attention. In addition to st by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or bright light sources such as fighting and refle	rong contrasts in form, line, color, and texture, tions! and moving objects associated with the study Ig viewer attention. The visual prominence of the	\checkmark
Comments:	because the study subject fills most of the visual field, and views of it cannot be avoided visual field for views in 12 general direction. a direct view of the object. The object/phenor Stong contrasts in form, fine, oxior, texture, large apparent size is a major factor in 15 vie luminance, or motion may comtibute to inte, coior, and texture, bright futtra sources are line. coior, and texture, bright futtra sources are line. coior, and texture.	masts that is so large that it occupies most of the except by turning one shead more than 458 from error is the major factors of usual attempts, and its dominance. In addition to site, contracts in from, attempts the status from the source of the study of landscape/seascape elements.	
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUM	ENT TO PDF	
offshore wind	effshore wind	an Anna Santa Al	8
/isual Impact Assessment		ENT TO PDF Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzk</u> KOP: <u>BHB02</u>	
Tisual Impact Assessment ate: August 23, 2022 Personnel: Stove Breitzka	effshore wind	Personnel: Steve Breitzk	â
isual Impact Assessment te: August 23, 2022 Personnel: Steve Breitzka indscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Residential Key Observation Point Name/Number; BHB02.	Visual Impact Assessment Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter	Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzk</u> KOP: <u>BH802</u> Date: <u>August 23, 2</u>	22
Tisual Impact Assessment ate: August 23, 2022 Personnel: Steve Breitzka	Visual Impact Assessment Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Cutter Numerous unresided built elements occurring within a view can create visu adverse effect on scenic quality.	Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzk</u> KOP: <u>BH502</u> Date: <u>August 23, 2</u> at clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generi	a 222
isual Impact Assessment Ate: August 23, 2022 Personnel: Stove Breitzka Indiscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Residential Rey Observation Point Name/Number: BHB02 EV Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	Visual Impact Assessment Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visu adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?	Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzk</u> KOP: <u>BH502</u> Date: <u>August 23, 2</u> at clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generi	a 22
	Visual Impact Assessment Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter Numerous untrelead built elements occurring within a view can create visu adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?	Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzk</u> KOP: <u>BH502</u> Date: <u>August 23, 2</u> at clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generi	a 222
isual Impact Assessment te: August 23, 2022 Personnel: Stove Breitzka Key Observation Point Residential Key Observation Point Name/Number: BHB02 ey Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization rdscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. ee effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form oposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)	Visual Impact Assessment Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visu adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?	Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzk</u> KOP: <u>BHB02</u> Date: <u>August 23, 2</u> al slutter (disrupting the natural order), which geners Yes 🔽 No	a 222
Suit o Suit	Visual Impact Assessment Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter Numerous untreaded built elements occurring within a view can create visu adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? 4. Movement	Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzk</u> KOP: <u>BHB02</u> Date: <u>August 23, 2</u> al slutter (diarupting the natural order), which generi Yes No	22
sual Impact Assessment status 23, 2022 Personnel: Steve Breitzka status 24, 202 status 24, 20	Visual Impact Assessment Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unterland built elements occurring within a view can create visu adverse effect on somic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? 4. Movement Motion of axisting and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attract	Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzk</u> KOP: <u>BHB02</u> Date: <u>August 23, 2</u> al slutter (diarupting the natural order), which generi Yes No	a 22
isual Impact Assessment te: August 23, 2022 Personnel: Steve Brolizka te: August 24, 202 Personnel: Steve Brolizka te: August	Visual Impact Assessment Principles of composition, continued: . . Visual Cutter Manerous unterinated built elements occurring within a view can cristate visu adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer affect Does this view contain elements in a view can attract viewer affect	Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzk</u> KOP: <u>BHB02</u> Date: <u>August 23, 2</u> al slutter (diarupting the natural order), which generi Yes No	22
sual Impact Assessment status 23, 2022 Personnel: Steve Breitzka status 24, 202 status 24, 20	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Cutter Principles of composition, continued:	Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzi</u> KOP: <u>BHB02</u> Date: <u>August 23, 2</u> al clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generi Yes No No Inton. ver attention? Yes No No	122 Ily has an
Suit of		Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzi</u> KOP: <u>BHB02</u> Date: <u>August 23, 2</u> al clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generi Yes No No Inton. ver attention? Yes No No	122 Ily has an
isual Impact Assessment isual statut and the set of the s	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Cutter Principles of composition, continued:	Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzk</u> KOP: <u>BHB02</u> Date: <u>August 23, 2</u> al dutter (disrupting the natural order), which generi Yes No No ntion. ver attention? Yes No No	a 122 139 has an 1994 porto
Sub		Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzk</u> KOP: <u>BHB02</u> Date: <u>August 23, 2</u> al dutter (disrupting the natural order), which generic Yes No No nton. ver attention? Yes No No ntoric resources, have the greatest potential for visu can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These indecape/seesscape elements and the design element	122 Ily has an eged peric
definitions wind definitions wind definitions definition definition definition de		Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzk</u> KOP: <u>BH502</u> Data: <u>August 23, 22</u> at clutter (diarupting the natural order), which generic I Yes No No ntion. ver attention? Yes No having a trail, while others are seen for a more proto there is necessary of the greatest potential for visu can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These ndscape/seescape elements and the design element oudy Overcast U Hazy	ily has an eged porifi il impact.
sum of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (KOP) Familiarization descape Similarity Zone: <u>Oceanfront Residential</u> Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization descape Senses, eviewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. Teleford of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form goosed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes): Cereral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered nucleu Andecape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and vuids in the landscape that can be calegorized by their spatial arrangement. Basis: landscape components include vegetation, fandform, water, and sky. Some compositions, appacation, canopied, or epheneral landscape. Some of anadscape/seascape composition: The arrangement of objects and vuids in the landscape that can be calegorized by their spatial arrangement. Basis: landscape components include vegetation, fandform, water, and sky. Some compositions, appacedite, reduces are as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object mat a phare sumface, of and defined by advage of anadecape/seascape. These stem to which form, line, color, and becurved in advages or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in the is context, refers to advage of anadecape/seascape. The extent to which form, line, color, and becurve form a specific viewpoint. Applied Dominance: The degree to which an object of and-ecape/seascape texture, in this context, refers to advage fause defines to the applicated viewpoint. Applied Scale: The expense to which an object of and-ecape/seascape texture, in the isonal to visual impact. Applied Scale: The expense to which an object oradiation to its surroundings can define the compatibility		Personnel: Stove Breitzk KOP: BHB02 Date: August 23, 2 al slutter (disrupting the natural order), which generic Yes No nton. ver attention? Yes No histing a trial, while others are seen for a more proto histing a trial, while others are seen for a more proto can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These ndscape/seesscape elements and the design element outy Overcast Hazy stors at large times of day in the very. rd the observer and failing directly upon the area neind the observer and failing directly upon the area	222 Ily has an eged period in mpact.
Conception of the proposed project on these factors should be reaction of the form the provide stands of the stands arrangement. The stands are strands of the stands		Personnel: Stove Breitzk KOP: BHB02 Date: August 23, 2 al slutter (disrupting the natural order), which generic Yes No nton. ver attention? Yes No histing a trial, while others are seen for a more proto histing a trial, while others are seen for a more proto can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These ndscape/seesscape elements and the design element outy Overcast Hazy stors at large times of day in the very. rd the observer and failing directly upon the area neind the observer and failing directly upon the area	a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a a
Bentime wind Bentim wind Bentim wind Bentim wind Bentim wind Benti		Personnel: Steve Breitzk KOP: BHB02 Date: August 23, 2 al dutter (disrupting the natural order), which general Yes No nton. wer attention? Yes Yes No having a trail, while others are seen for a more problemation resources, have the greatest potential for visual rean affect the visibility of an object or objects. These indicapoisescape elements and the design element such affect the visibility of an object or objects. These indicapoisescape elements and the design element such affect the visibility of an object or objects. These indicapoisescape elements and the design element such affects are seen to a second decrease visibility. The horizon in a second decrease visibility of an object or objects. These indicapoisescape elements and the design element and	222 Ily has an egod porte il angact. condition to condition to condition to condition to condition to condition
Bend B		Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzk</u> KOP: <u>BH502</u> Data: <u>August 23, 2</u> at clutter (diarupting the natural order), which generic I Yes	eged pori al engact condision is of form as science dure or ents.

If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

The order consists of development, signified by a railing that presumes access to the beach; followed by a smooth beige sandy beach lapped by low creating waves. The water appears infinite, drawing the viewer in and axtending to the horizon where it meets a solid cloud bank.

ATLANTIC SHORES

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This view portrays an idylic beach scene.

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitz KOP: BHB02	Ka	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzk KOP: BHB02	đ
	KOP: BHB02 Date: August 23, 2	2022		Date: August 23, 2	022
Existing Conditions 1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a			Proposed Conditions		
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impac			 With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resourc Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact). 	e on a score of 1 to 9 (1 itability to 9 c	
e a whole number score.		Score	otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	Water Resources:	S
	Water Resources:	9		Landform:	-
	Landform	5		Vegetation:	-
	Vegetation:	5			
	Land Use:	9		Land Use:	_
				User Activity:	L
	User Activity:	9			
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 be	Existing Conditions #1 Total:	37	 Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions acone is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can 	- contract out of	-
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scen		3	be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic e		2			-
espond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3	and a factor of a second of the			Total:	P
	one free from pollution and/or litter?	2	3. Comments:		
	Last tail were been		The proposed turbines become a definitive focal point extending from one side of the view to the other. Th wexpoint, making them appear cluttered; and points where the turbines are in line with one another, makin	ere are points where the turbines are stagge g them appear dark and heavy. The existing	red from
	ns #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	7	angles in the landscale influence and sources, and both where the landscale are in the rest of the instant, make edge to the otherwise influence more alling, the line of the backh against the waves, and the horizon. The edge to the otherwise influence water body. The clouds are pele blue at the horizon, further defining the turbit	turbines punctuate the horizon like fence po	ists and
Existing Conditions Grand 1	Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	44			
The Simulated Photograph Extent frames a postcard view of this public beach. Controlled acc appears smooth and tree of large rocks, and the calm water gently rolls toward the viewer. Th	tess through the dune landscape protects the limits of di	isturbance, the sand			
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <u>Steve Breitz</u> KOP: BHB02	tka	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzk KOP: BHB02	a
	Date: August 23, 2	2022		Date: August 23, 2	022
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast	and the same of the second		Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely desc	ribes the visual prominence of the P	roject fr
Note: If an element is not present in the rating should be a whole number score.	view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwis	se.	the selected KOP.		
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatib	ble to 3 not compatible)		Visibility Rating Description		
Water Resources: 3	Land Use; 3		Visibility/level 1. Visible only after extended, close viewing: otherwise invisible, who was unware of it in advance and looking for it. Even can be seen only after looking at it does for an extended	inder those circumstances, the object	I
Landform: 2 Vegetation: 2	User Activity: 3 Total: 13		Visibility level 2: Visibility level 3: Visibility level 2: Visibility level 3: Visibi	then the observer is scenning the d without extended viewing. It could	I
Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to	3 severe)		Visibility level 3. Visible after a brief gasce in the general direction of the study subject and unkey to be missed by casual seascape elements.	tinel look and would be visible to st to compete with major landscape/	I
Water Resources: 3	Land Use: 3		and univery to be meaded by casual seascape elements, observers. Webliky level 4, Plainly visible, so could An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient is	te ar contrast la comunicación elles	L
Landform: 1 Vegetation: 1	User Activity: 3 Total: 11		In the messably casual between building of the messably attract visual affection of the skip ways where if an external skip ways attract visual affection of the skip ways attract visual affection affe	contrast to strongly attract visual	I
Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subord			Visibility level 5. Strongly altracts the visual An object phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with t	he surrounding landscape elements	-
Water Resources: 3	Land Use: 3		the study subject. Attention may be drawn tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contrast by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or bright light sources such as lighting and reflections! and mo	s in form, line, color, and fexture, oving objects associated with the study	I
Landform: 1	User Activity: 3		texture, kumimance, or motion. subject may contribute substantially to drawing viewer atter study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby tar-	tion. The visual prominence of the	
Vegetation:	Total: 11		Valibility level 6 Dominates the view because the study subject fills most of the views of it cannot be avoided ancept by lar	ning one's head more than 458 from	
			visual field for views in its general direction. a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the n Strong contrasts in form, line, color, texture, large apparent size is a major factor in its view dominance.	najor focus of visual attention, and its In addition to size, contrasts in form.	
			summarical of motion may contribute to line mine and levelue break and excepte and		1
			luminance, or motion may contribute to view dominance: ubicc defracts noticeastly to doming upwer attention. To subject defracts noticeastly from views of other fandscape!	he visual prominence of the study	1
This pristine beach view is given an industrial edge with the consistent line of turbines running stention from every other visual feature. There is minimal landform change and vegetation, fu	urther minimized by the dominance of the vertical turbine	es in the distance.	view dominance. may contribute substantially to drawing viewer attention. Tr	he visual prominence of the study	1
This pristine beach view is given an industrial edge with the consistent line of turbines running ttention from every other visual leature. There is minimal landform change and vegetation, to the rolling waves, similarly extending across the entire view, will contribute movement in the fo	urther minimized by the dominance of the vertical turbine	es in the distance.	view dominance. may contribute substantially to drawing viewer attention. Tr	he visual prominence of the study	1
7. Comments: This pristine beach view is given an industrial edge with the consistent line of turbines running turbinon from every other visual feature. There is maintail landform change and vegetation, to The rolling waves, similarly extending across the entire view, will contribute movement in the for blacks.	urther minimized by the dominance of the vertical turbine	es in the distance.	View dominance. may contribute subtachility to drawing viewer attention. The subject defracts indicasitiv from views of other landscape's subject defracts indicasitiv from views of other landscape's subject defracts indicasitiv.	he visual prominence of the study	10
This pristine beach view is given an industrial edge with the consistent line of turbines running attention from every other visual feature. There is minimal landform change and vegetation, to the rolling waves, similarly extending across the entite view, will contribute movement in the fo	urther minimized by the dominance of the vertical turbine	es in the distance.	view dominance. may contribute substantially to drawing viewer attention. Tr	e visual promience et the study eeascabe elements.	- 4
This pristine beach view is given an industrial edge with the consistent line of turbines running attention from every other visual leature. There is minimal landform change and vegetation, to the rolling waves, similarly extending across the entire view, will contribute movement in the for	urther minimized by the dominance of the vertical turbine	es in the distance.	wiew dominance. may contribute subtachility to drawing viewer attention. Tr subject defracts noticeably from views of other landscapes	e visual promience et the study eeascabe elements.	
This pristine beach view is given an industrial edge with the consistent line of turbines running ttention from every other visual leature. There is minimal landform change and vegetation, to the rolling waves, similarly extending across the entire view, will contribute movement in the fo	urther minimized by the dominance of the vertical turbine	es in the distance.	wiew dominance. may contribute subtachility to drawing viewer attention. Tr subject defracts noticeably from views of other landscapes	e visual promience et the study eeascabe elements.	- 2

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Date: 08/22/22

Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Residential

Key Observation Point Name/Number: BHB03 Holyoke Avena

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly local, andosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than parroarmic, compleid, or epherment landscapes.
- Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character
 of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by
 edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,
 or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conted, refers to
 the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or
 contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape.
- · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape lominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint
- · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔲 Yes 📈 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe

2. Order

Notical landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Outural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scein cruatify When a new priced is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural evenoment. environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

There is a clear layering of beach, sand fence, water, horizon line, and sky. These are all uninterrupted horizontal layers across the view

ATLANTIC SHORES

1 of 6

.5

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: BHB03 Holyoke Aven Date: 08/22/22

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	5
Vegetation	4.5
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	9
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	35.5
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	3
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	10
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	8
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:	43.5
This is an uninterrupted open water view that will be seen by users repeatedly and for long periods of enjoyment. The open water view dominates the la movement of the waves provides the focal activity. There only man made element in this view is the sand fence and it fits into the horizontal order of the regularity	

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: BHB03 Holyoke Aven

Date: 08/22/22

3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an

adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \Box Yes \blacksquare No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?

4. Movement

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention?

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest polential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗖 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipition, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🔲 Clear 🗹 Partly Cloudy 🔲 Overcast 🔲 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Clear conditions would increase view

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingreters to a result of student in write soning in is coming toward the does reinform being a reacted Form lighting refers to a situation writes the light source is coming from being the does reinform and failing directly upon the area being wiewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature of elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔽 backlit 🔲 frontlit 🔲 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This view will be used by nearby residents and visitors for recreational enjo yment and vi

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: BHB03 Holyoke Aven

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Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),

otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	2
	Landform:	3
	Vegetation:	4.5
	Land Use:	3
	User Activity:	2
 Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view. 	Special Conditions:	5
	Total:	40.5

3. Comments

This open water view is now dominated by a large field of highly visible turbines that form their own patterns. They become the focus of the view and lend an industrial component to the landscape. Mewers will be affected by the presence of the turbines, likely in a negative manner. They create significant contrast to the existing open nature view. The turbines are highly visible in all lighting conditions and the magnitude of the field extends across the horizon line

19.5

Date: 08/22/22

Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: Jacelyn Gavitt KOP: BHB03 Holyoke Avent	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnet: <i>Jocelyn Gavitt</i> KOP: <u>BHB03 Holyoke Avena</u>
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions	Date: 08/22/22
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most c the selected KOP.	osely describes the visual prominence of the Project from
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 com patible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Dec	cription
water me companying of the proposed project of a scale of the originatione to since companying of the project of a scale of the origination of the project of the scale of the origination of the project of the scale of the origination of the project of the scale of the origination of the project of the scale of the origination of the project of the scale of the origination of the project of the scale of the origination of the project of the scale of the origination of the project of the project of the scale of the origination of the project of the origination of the project of the	Misibility level 1. Visible only after extended, close viewing; otherwise invisible can be seen only after looking at it closely for	e limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person for it. Even under those circumstances, the object
Landform: 1 User Activity: 2	Misibility level 2. Visible when scanning in the general direction of the study subject; horizon or looking more closely at an area, ca	in country portor.
Vegetation: Total: 8 5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	observers. some active looking. Misibilityle vel 3. Visible after a brief glance An object/phenomenon that can be easily det	cted after a brief look and would be visible to
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	in the general direction of the study subject most casual observers, but without sufficient s and unlikely to be missed by casual seascape elements. observers.	ize or contrast to compete with major landscape/
Landform: 1 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 0 Total: 8	Velaihityleel 4, Painlyvisible, so could Pan object/phenomenon that is a brivius and twith in saff doesn't strongly attract visual attention or dominate the velve cases of as aparent size, for views, in the general direction of the staty subject.	h sufficient dize or contrast to compete with other izent visual contrast to strongly attract visual f an observer/s visual field.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)		ntrasts with the surrounding landscape elements mtion, drawing viewer attention immediately and
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2 Landform: 2 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 0 Total: 9	the study subject. Afternion may be drawn by the study constraint form, ine, color, or texture, luminance, or motion. texture, luminance, or motion.	ng contrasts in form, line, color, and texture, ins 1s and moving objects associated with the study y viewer attention. The visual prominence of the if nearby landscape/seascape elements.
7. Commonte	be cause the study subject fills most of the visual filed, and views of it cannot be a voided visual field for views in its general direction. a direct view of the object. The object/phenom Strong contrasts in form, line, color, texture, large apparent size is a major factor in its view.	rasts that is so large that it occupies most of the occept by turning one's head more than 456 from error is the major focus of visual attention, and its dominance. In addition to size, occurrates in form, moving objects associated with the study subject attention. The visual anominance on the study with the study subject attention.
7. Comments: The original appeal of this landscape is the uninterrupted open water view. The proposed turbines completely change the mood of the landscape, lending a strong industrial developed feel to the view. There is strong contract from existing to proposed conditions. These are most visible when backit, and highlight the magnitude of	were subject detracts noticeably from views of othe	
S of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUM	6 a 6
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC KOP: BHB03
Date: 22 August 2022 Personnel: KAC	Principles of composition, continued:	Date: 22 August 2022
Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanthront Res, Seascape Key Observation Point Name/Number: BHB03 Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	 Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visuation of work offect on access works. 	I clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this wew contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?	Yes 🔲 No
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intercied to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)	If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? $$\$ sand fence, vertical clutter affect the view?	post, and footprints along dune edge.
(proposed conductors). This term is memory or record mean observations and should be completed quicking no more and a minutesy. General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:	 Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer atter 	ion.
 Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, 	Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract view	er attention? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No
especially those that are distinctly focal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.	(if the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)	
 Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape.beascape, as well as a project. From refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to 	Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of View Some wews are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aset	iking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period
the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.	The duration of this view is: Short Term/Reeting 🗹 Longterm	
 Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. 	The frequency of this wew is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional	
 Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors. 	6. Atm ospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with la	
Principles of composition to be considered include:	line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗖 Clear 🗹 Partly Cle	udy 🗖 Overcast 🗹 Hazy
1. Focal Point Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their	Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described a	; Lack of cloud cover; clear conditions
physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.	 Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a stearing situation in which surlight is coming towar Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from be viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing stuation in which surlight is comin elements in a secen. Lighting direction can have a significant refer on the 	nind the observer and falling directly upon the area being g from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or
Does this wiew contain a focal point?		
2. Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cutural landscapes exhibit order	The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🗹 backlit 🗹 fi	nnun nz_l SiO84n
by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.	 Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic o wsual impact on that resource. 	
Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No		
If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?	Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resou	ce? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No
If yes, how does the natural order affect the view? thin line of dune sand, buried sand fence with vertical posts, and rolling surfleading to the horizon.	Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resou How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Beach	

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC	 Visual Impact Assessment 	Personnel: KAC
	KOP: BHB03	-	KOP: BHB03
Existing Conditions	Date: 22 August 2022	Proposed Conditions	Date: 22 August 2022
 In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a si Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), 		1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of ea	40
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), be a whole number score.	uno mos, taung antan	Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impac otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	Score
		ore	Water Resources: 5
	Water Resources:	6	Landform: 5
	Landform:	5	Vegetation: 5
	Vegetation:	5	Land Use: 5
	Land Use:	6	
	User Activity:	6	User Activity: 5
	1		
	Existing Conditions #1 Total:	 Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and 	
 Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being 		be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic,	cultural, or historic landmarks?	1	
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic eler	nents that add to this resource?	0	Total: 26
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 fre	e of litter/pollution)		
Special Condition C. Is this zone	free from pollution and/or litter?	1 3. Comments:	
Existing Conditions	#2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	The sumise sky is dominated by the line of backfit turbines along the horizon line. The midgro alternating the viewer's attention between the turbines and the surf action. The condensed spa	
		and not inviting, especially due to the dark shadows and dark ocean. The stacked turbines in the	
Existing Conditions Grand Tot 3. Comments:	al (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	30 The Noon view is highly contrasting between the sky, water, sand and fencing, thereby making the turbines along the horizon are in keeping with the repetition of the sand pence panels in th	
Outtural Historic: Beach Haven Borough Public Beach		lit turbines along the horizon line in the Noontime view is another distinct textural element with and far right are highly visible at Noon, inspiring a dinky extension of turbines over the horizon	in the view. The stacked turbines in the left of the view , somewhat center
Aesthetic: Wide-open water view to the horizon over a thin beach strip in front of the dune vegetat	on and sand fence.	The sunset view is more restrained in color and texture; however, the hues of the colors are ric	h and inviting to look at, as well as the rolling surf in its deep teal color and
Litter: Beach vistor litter.		dynamic wave action. The water's edge is not up against the sand fence edge and therefore it along the horizon line are just another textural element within the view, but the yare visually m	ted due to the light turbine coloring against the light colored sky. The view
Summary of view. The early morning view across the beach and greater ocean landscape is pleas			nis view, however, the farright stacked turbines are moderately visible
oddly buried, and is not welcoming to the viewer to make any further approach. The dark colors a as visually competing in color, atmosphere, and texture since the sun bleaches out the mini-day or descent and the sum of	lors. The sunset view is the most visually compelling due		
dynamic water conditions, warm colors, and textures. Since the light is subdued in the sunset viet an obstacle to reaching the water. The deep rich color of the ocean at sunset is the visually domin		ue suun	
ATLANTIC SHORES		3 of 6 ATLANTIC SHORES	4 of 6
	Personnel: KAC	I SP Angle 110 Control 4 A month of the control of	Personnel: KAC
Visual Impact Assessment	KOP: BHB03	Visual Impact Assessment	KOP: BHB03
	Date: 22 August 2022		Date: 22 August 2022
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Ra	iting	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most cl	osely describes the visual prominence of the Project from
Note: If an element is not present in the vie rating should be a whole number score.	w the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	the selected KOP.	,
 Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible 	to 3 not compatible)	Msibilitylevel 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the extrem	cription e limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person
Water Resources: 3	Land Use: 2	close viewing; otherwise invisible. Who was unaware of it in advance and looking can be seen only after looking at it closely for a	for it. Even under those circumstances, the object in extended period.
Landform. 2	User Activity: 2	Maibility level 2. Visible when scanning in An object/phenomenon that is very small and A the general direction of the dudy subject; horizon or looking more dosely at an area, car otherwise likely to emissed by casa and observers; ho	rfaint, but when the observer is scanning the be detected without extended viewing. L could wever, most people would not notice it without
Vegetation: 1	Total: 10	observers. some active looking.	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 s	evere)	Vasibilitylevel 3. Visible after a brief glance An object/phenomenon that can be easily dete in the general direction of the study subject mod casual observers, but without sufficient s and unlikely to be missed by casual seascape elements.	cted after a brief look and would be visible to ze or contrast to compete with major landscape/
Water Resources: 3	Land Use: 2	ob servers.	s officient size or contract to commute with other
Landform: 2	User Activity: 2	not be missed by casual observers, but landscape/seascape elements, but with insuffi does not strongly attract visual attention or attention and insufficient size to occupy most o	n sufficient size or contrast to compete with other ient visual contrast to strongly attract visual f an observer's visual field.
Vegetation: 1	Total: 10	dominate the view because of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.	
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordina	te, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)		strasts with the surrounding landscape elements
Water Resources: 3	Land Use: 2	attention of views in the general direction of so strongly that it is a major focus of visual atte the study subject. Attention may be drawn tending to hold that attention. In addition to str	ntion, drawing viewer attention immediately and mg contrasts in form, line, color, and texture,
Landform: 2	User Activity: 3	by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or bright fight sources such as lighting and reflect texture, luminance, or motion. study subject interferes noticeabl youth views us	ion stand moving objects associated with the study viewer attention. The visual prominence of the frearby landscape/seascape elements.
Vegetation:	Total: 11	Msibility level 6. Dominates the view An object/shenomenon with strong visual cont	asts that is so large that it occupies most of the
		because the study subject fills most of the visual field, and views of it cannot be avoided visual field for views in its general direction. a direct view of the object. The object/phenom	except by turning one's head more than 458 from enon is the major focus of visual attention, and its dominance . In addition to size, contrasts in form,
7. Comments:		luminance, or motion may contribute to line, color, and texture, bright light sources and view dominance. may contribute substantially to drawing viewer	moving objects a ssociated with the study subject attention. The visual prominence of the study
Compatibility: The density of turbines and industrial footprint on the horizon reduces the aesthetic	quality of the view; however, the sunset view is less affecte	subject detracts noticeably from views of other	landscape/seascape elements.
front lighting of the turbines and light sky conditions.			
Scale: The scale of the turbines is based upon the cumulative visual weight of the entire system, v	ersus a singular turbine.		
Spatial Dominance : The vadmess of the ocean is in contrast to the visual weight of the turbines. E	o <mark>th</mark> have visual weight and spatial dominance in the view.	9. Comments:	

Visual Impact Assessment			Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Kiva VanDerG	leest
Date: 2022-08-22	Personnel: Kiva VanDe	rGeest	Principles of composition, continued:	KOP: <u>BHB03</u> Date: 2022-08-22	
Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>SCA- Oceanfront Residentia</u> Key Ob	oservation Point Name/Number: <u>BHB03</u>		3. Visual Clutter		
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization			Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?		lyhas an
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evalu	ation of the KOP are outlined below.			/es by No	
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and s			If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?		
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:			 Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention 	on.	
Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and	d voids in the landscape that can be categorized	d by	Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer	attention? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No	
their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegeta especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature- panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.			(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)		
• Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositio			Factors affecting visual impact:		
of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shap edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye f	ollows when perceiving abrupt changes in form,	, color,	 Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hill 	ring a trail, while others are seen for a more prolong	ged period
or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the lar the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extert to which forn contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape	n, line, color, and texture of a project are similar		of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthe The duration of this view is: 🔲 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term	tic resources, have the greatest potential for visual	impact.
 Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/sea and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. 	scape element occupies space in a landscape/s	seascape	The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional		
 Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to it within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to var other contextual factors. 			 Atmospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather related conditions ca can greatly impact the wisibility and contrast of project components with land line, color, texture, and scale. 		
Principles of composition to be considered include:			Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗹 Partly Clou	dy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy	
1. Focal Point			Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as:	Haze/overcast	
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroun tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to in the landscape/seascape.	dings in color, form, scale, or texture, and theref mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinc	ore tive	 Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing studion in which sunlight is coming toward Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind wiewed. Side lighting refers to a wewing situation in which sunlight is coming elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the wind the structure of the significant effect. 	nd the observer and falling directly upon the area b I from overhead or the side of the observer to a feat	being ture or
Does this view contain a focal point? ☑ Yes 🔲 No If yes, briefly identify/describe: The dune fence if far enough from the vie	mounts he scentral focus in the sign			-	
If yes, briefly identify/describe: The water force and charge that the water			The relevant lighting condition can be described as: \square backlit \square from	ntlit 🗹 side-lit	
Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. If this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new projec are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and the environment.	Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent (t is introduced to the landscape, intactness and	with order	 Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a seric or necreational resource is an indication that there is resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or wisual impact on that resource. 	i broad public consensus on the value of that partic ecreational value provide guidance in evaluating a	:ular project's
Does this view contain a natural order? ☑ Yes ☐ No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?			Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource		
The viewers eye is drawn through the image in a formal order moving from one shoreline, and across the wave sto the horizon and skyline.	honzontal line to the next, from the dune , to the fencing, to	to the	How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This is a final scenario \ensuremath{This}	jublic beach with ocean access.	
ATLANTIC SHORES		1 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES		2 of 9
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel <u>: Kiva VanDerGe</u>	est	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Kiva VanDerG	leest
	KOP: BHB03		 Katalan de Salada per la reconse international de la catalación de la Catalación de la catalación de la catalación Este catalación de la catal Catalación de la catalación de la catalación de la catalaciaten de la catalación de la catalación de la catalación de la	KOP: BHB03	
Existing Conditions	Date: 2022-08-22		Proposed Conditions	Date: 2022-08-22	
1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a	score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)		 With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each 	n resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 di	istinct)
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact,	l, otherwise, rating should		Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact,		Score
be a whole number score.		Cooro	otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	Water Resources:	
	Mister Deservation	Score		water Resources.	5
	Water Resources:	6		Landform:	6
	Landform:	6		Vegetation:	5
	Vegetation:	5		Land Use:	5
	Land Use:	6		User Activity:	5
	User Activity:	5			
	Existing Conditions #1 Total:	28	2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)	1	
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 beir	The contract of the second		Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and c be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.		Inter
	4049.0000.0000.0000.000		se sejarteo oplar oanni beseo apanitile / rapasea canakans viene	SUBURI CODOIIODS:	1 m

Does this zone contain an	

Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?

Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?

Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)

Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)

Movement attracting viewer attention: Ocean waves; clouds and vegetation moving in the wind.

This view is from a sand dure at the top of a path leading to the basch shoreline, the path to the shoreline is just out of view with the scene looking across the enclosed and probated dure dotted with small champs of grass, and toward the far side of the dure fencing. The dure tisteff creates the primary landform which creates a gerife slope toward the fencing and the dops from ieew. The flat even shoreline extends from the dure fence to the tiste line where small points form depending on time of days. The dure finding creates that vertexia and horizontal lines in a viewthat is doriversize initiated in human intervention. The distance of the fencing and location at a slightly lower elevation, and partially bus sured by the dure, make the fence a fixed point in the view with strong lines and color contrast with the water line keymont. The views and slight movement of the water are also somewists parallel to the dure fencing. The horizon sits more distant in the view, that gard is parallel to the dure, dure fencing, and shoreline. The values agered distance is double which controls lines. Used attributes the sum and user activity in the views are centered on basch viewing and access. Land use and user activity in the sum are strongly residential.

3. Comments:

1

1

3

5

33

ATLANTIC SHORES

3. Comments:

5

31

Special Conditions:

The introduction of turkines into this view adds an expanse of structures across the horizon which, especially during back-lit conditions, somewhat encloses the viewer. The movuation or turners must mix we wait an opposed of structures across the horizon mixin, executing during tack-it conditions, somewhall endoes the Vewer. The vertical form of the turners across the horizon mixes from and span of the dure forniging and slats. The open wines the vester is non-limited by the massing of turbines with limited glimpses to the horizon mixes the form and span of the dure forniging and slats. The open wines the vester is non-limited by the massing of turbines with limited glimpses to the horizon in locations where the turbines align, or tack. The turbines appear cluttered in locations where the roves do not align, and the massing diminishes to word the right of the viewerhere the turbines any ends. During conditions in which the turbines are side and forn-R1 and the sky appears light in color the turbines are wished on the horizon, but do not hold the viewer attention. Viewers are likely to look at the turbines, but also orient their view to other areas where the open ocean is available .

The slightly servated view causes the turbines to appear at eye level and the viewer to look across the landscape leaving the landscame leaving the landsc

Total:

	6	
Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Kiva VanDerGeest Kop: BHB03	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <i>Kiva VanDerGeest</i> KOP: <i>BHB0</i> 3
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Note: It an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	Proposed Conditions a. visibility Thrashold Lavel - Check the box next to the description that most closel the selected KOP.	Date: <u>2022-08-22</u> y descrites the visual prominence of the Project from
	Visibility Rating Descrip	i i on
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visbility level 1. Visble only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme lim dose viewing; officially and the streme lim und was unaware of it in advance and looking for it	t of visibility. It could not be seen by a person
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2 Landform: 2 User Activity: 2	can be seen only after looking at it dosely for an ex	tended period.
Landform: 2 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 2 Total: 11	Visibility keuel 2. Visible uthen scann ing in the general direction of the study subject, of metruice keep to be missed by casual observers. An objezdyberomenon that is very small and/or fra- sometimes be motived by casual observers; however some active looking.	letected without extended viewing. It could
6. Rate scale conit as tof the proposed projection a scale of 1 to 3 (ti minimal to 3 severe) Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	Visibility levels, visible after a brief glance An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected in the general dreadin of the study subject and unikely to be missed by casual observers.	after a brief look and would be visible to contrast to compete with major landscape/
Landform: 1 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 1 Total: 9	Visibility level 4. Plainty visible, so ould not be missed by assual observers, but does not to ongry attract obtain a termion or dominate the revel because of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.	visual contrast to strongly attract visual
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed projection a scale of 1 to 3 (I subordinate, 2 co-dominant)	Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large but contras attention of views in the general direction of so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention	ts with the surrounding landscape elements 1, drawing viewer attention immediately and
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2 Landform: 2 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 2 Total: 11	the study subject. Attention may be drawn by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or by the strong contrast in form, line, color, line, lin	ontrasts in form, line, color, and texture, and moving objects as sociated with the study er attention. The visual prominence of the
7. Comments: The project is not compatible with the current view of the open ocean, but is somewhat compatible with the low variation and elevation of the landform, wegetation, land use, and user addities: The scale of the turbine on the horizon somewhat endoses the viewet, but the expanse of dorrefter and on ling dures are not overtrulented by the turbines; Smithry, the ocean becomes dominanted by the turbines protection, land are user additivate to voer stadowdo by the turbines and	Visibility level 6. Dominators the view results are future grade 251 ments of the usual field and view of 16 ments of the usual field and view of 16 ments of the usual field and view of 16 ments of the visual field and visual field and visual field and visual field and visual of the visual field and visual field and visual field and visual field and visual field and visual field and visual field and visual of the visual field and visual of the visual field and visual field and visual field and visual field and visual of the visual field and visual of the visual field and visual of the visual field and visual field and visual field and visual field and visual field and visual field and visual field and visual field and visual field and visual field and visual field and visual field and	t by turing one's head more than 456 from is the major (course of usian attemption), and its inance. In addition to size, contrasts in form, ing object associated with the study subject toon. The visual prominence of the study
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT	TO PDF 6 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzka
Date: August 24, 2022 Personnel: Steve Breitzka	Principles of composition, continued:	KOP: BHB03 Date: August 24, 2022
Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Residential Key Observation Point Name/Number: BHB03	3, Visual Clutter	
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	Numerous untrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clu adverse effect on scenic quality.	tler (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?	No No
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes).	If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? 4. Movement	
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:	Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention. Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer at	
 Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that loan be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, respecially those that are distinctly local, andlosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than 	(If the answer is yes. Note these elements in reting form comments)	
panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.	Factors affecting visual impact:	
 Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the porceived visual character of a landscapelesacape, as well as a project. Four refers to the shape of an object that appears unlide, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, linc, color, and texture of a project are similar to or 	 Duration of View Some views are seen as quick gimpses while driving along a roadway of hilon of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic 	a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period resources, have the grantest potential for visual impact.
contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact. Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape.	The duration of this view is: Short Termi Poeting Z Long-term	
and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint.	The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗹 Occasional	
 Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors. 	 Atmospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landsco line, color, texture, and scale. 	
Principles of composition to be considered include:	Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🛄 Partly Cloudy	and share the second state of the second state
 Focal Point Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often conitast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore fend to draw aviewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive 	 Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the 	sunset obscure the turbines more than other times of day, observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene.
tend to cannot be referred a monitorial. Examples induces prominent poes, monitorials or cannot be example and the set of the state of	Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which surlight is coming fro elements in a scene. Lighting direction car have a significant effect on the visit	m overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or
If yes, briefly identifyldescribe:	The relevant lighting condition can be described as.	🗹 side-lit
2. Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or bigital patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.	8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is to resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreation wave in that resource.	

Does this view contain a natural order? 🔯 Yes 🔲 No II yes, how does the instural order affect the view? The order is singly comprised of beach, water, and sky. The beach is interrupted by a low sand fence and small sponstic grass clumps; the water is call and dirty, cally feasible gas the beach, and the sky is a hary white nearly filled by a solid cloud burk.

ATLANTIC SHORES

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This view portrays an idylic beach scene.

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitz KOP: BHB03	zka	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzk KOP: BHB03	ka
Evicting Conditions	Date: August 24, 2	2022	Bronored Conditions	Date: August 24, 2	022
Existing Conditions . In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource o	on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)		Proposed Conditions 1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of	each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 c	fistinct)
Vote: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no imp ie a whole number score,	oact), olherwise, railing should	-	Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no im otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	pacţ),	Scor
		Score		Water Resources:	1
	Water Resources:	9		Landform:	5
	Landform	5		Vegetation:	3
	Vegetation:	3		Land Use:	1
	Land Use:	9		User Activity:	1
	User Activity:	9			-
	Existing Conditions #1 Total:	35	2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 [0 liability to 9 dist		
. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3	being high density)		Note: Special Conditions accre is taken almostly from Existing Contritions #2 Total a be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	3
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any sc	enic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	3			
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic	the second strain a contraction of	2		Total:	14
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to	3 free of litter/pollution)				-
Special Condition C. Is this a	zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2	 Comments: The proposed turbines become a horizontal focal point extending across the entire year. To 	here is a line of turbines on the left that are in line with one a	nother, giving
Existing Conditi	ions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	7	appearance of one massive turbine. Turbines to the right are staggered, making them app repeating the line established by the foreground sand fence. This encloses the water and one of the state of th	ear abundant and cluttered. The turbines serve as another I	
Existing Conditions Grand	d Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	42			
. Comments. There is a softness to this view, smooth windswept sand with small clumps of grass, low creations are supported by the same set of the set of t	asting waves, caim light blue water forming the borizon, and	a mostly clouds			
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitz	zka	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzk	ka 🛛
Visual Impact Assessment	KOP: BHB03		Visual Impact Assessment	KOP: BHB03	
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contras	KOP: <u>BHB03</u> Date: <u>August 24, 2</u> It Rating The view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwis	2022	Visual Impact Assessment Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most the selected KOP.	KOP: BHB03 Date: August 24, 2	022
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contras Note: If an element is not present in 1 rating should be a whole number sco	KOP: <u>BHB03</u> Date: <u>August 24, 2</u> the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwine.	2022	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that mos the selected KOP.	KOP: BHB03 Date: August 24, 2	022
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contras Note: If an element is not present in 10	KOP: <u>BHB03</u> Date: <u>August 24, 2</u> the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwine.	2022	Proposed Conditions 4. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most the selected KOP. Visibility Rating Visibility Rating Visibility Rating An object/plenomenon that is not the bax description that most the bax description that is not the bax description.	KOP: <u>BHB03</u> Date: <u>August 24</u> , 2 L closely describes the visual prominence of the P escription mms limit of visbility. It could not be seen by a person- ing for I. Even under these circumstances. The object	022
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contras Note: If an element is not present in U rating should be a whole number sco Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compa	KOP: <u>BHB03</u> bit Rating Date: <u>August 24, 2</u> the vow the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwore m.	2022	Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most the selected KOP. Visibility Rating D ¹ Vability Rating Modesciptements on that is near the asserted close viewing: distinctes within assarting in a divide and bids close viewing: distinctes matching. An objectiptementmont that is near the searching in the searching in the searching and the searching in the	KOP: <u>BHB03</u> Date: <u>August 24</u> , 2 L closely describes the visual prominence of the P escription mms limit of visbility. It could not be seen by a person- ing for I. Even under these circumstances. The object	022 roject from
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Date: 08/24/22

Landscape Similarity Zone: Residents/Tourists

Key Observation Point Name/Number: BLB02 Barnegat Light

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly local, andosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than parroarmic, compleid, or epherment landscapes.
- Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character
 of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by
 edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,
 or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conted, refers to
 the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or
 contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape.
- · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape lominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint
- · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔲 Yes 📈 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe;

2. Order

Notical landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Outural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scein cruatify When a new priced is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural evenoment. environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

There is a basic layering of foreground with a pattern of development on land and the ocean in the mid-ground and sky above

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: BLB02 Barnegat Light

Date: 08/24/22

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	9
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	37
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	3
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	12.
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	8
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:	45
This view from a lighthouse is anchored by a wast expanse of developed land in the foreground and open ocean views in the background. People will location for the viewpoint at this height, which maximizes the viewing distance.	ome to this

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: BLB02 Barnegat Light

Principles of composition, continued:

Date: 08/24/22

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \square Yes \square No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? the buildings covering much of the landscape draw one's attention

4. Movement

3. Visual Clutter

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention?

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest polential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗖 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipition, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗋 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗹 Overcast 🗖 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Clear conditions would increase view

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingreters to a result of student in write soning in is coming toward the does reinform being a reacted Form lighting refers to a situation writes the light source is coming from being the does reinform and failing directly upon the area being wiewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature of elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔽 backlit 🔲 frontlit 🔲 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This is a coveted view from a lighthouse.

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: BLB02 Barnegat Light

Date: 08/24/22

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Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),

	Score
Water Resources:	5
Landform:	4
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	8
Special Conditions:	5
Total:	33
	Landform: Vegetation: Land Use: User Activity: Special Conditions:

3. Comments

rs will come to this location to have an extended view. This viewincludes the proposed turbines in the distant waters. Viewers will see these turbines as features of the land scape. The turbines are distant enough that the vido not overwhelm the view



Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: <u>BLB02 Barneg at Ligit</u>	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jacelyn G. KOP: <u>BLB02 Bar</u>	No.5 (2007)651
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions Date: 08/24/22	
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the the selected KOP.	Project from
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description	
Water Resources: 2 Land Use: 2	Misbilitylevel 1. Visible only after extended, 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	
Landform: 1 UserActivity: 2	can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period. Visibility level 2. Visible when scanning in An object/phenomenon that is very small and/orfaint, but when the observer is scanning the	
Vegetation: 1 Total: 8	the general direction of the study subject; otherwise likely to be missed by casual observers; however, most people would not notice it without some strike looking.	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	Mobility level 3. Moble after a brief glance: An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to in the general direction of the study subject mod casual observers, but without sufficient size or contrast to compete with major landscape/ and unlikely to be missed by casual observers;	\checkmark
Water Resources: 2 Land Use: 1 Landform: 1 User Activity: 2	Visibility level 4. Plainly visible, so could An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or contract to compete with other not be missed by casual observers, but Indusze elevascape elements, but with multicient visual contract to strongly attract visual	
Vegetation: 1 Total: 7	does not strongly strong visual attention or attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's visual field. dominate the viewebccause of as apparent size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.	
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the sumounding landscape elements	
Water Resources: 1 Land Use: 1	attention of views in the general direction of so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention in mediately and the study subject. Attention may be drawn is tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contrasts in form, line, color, and texture, by the educo contrast in form, line, color, and texture.	
Landform: 1 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 1 Total: 6	texture, luminance, or motion. subject may contribute sub stantially to drawing wever attention. The visual prominence of the study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby land scape/seascape elements.	
	Mubility level 6. Dominates the view An object/benomenon with strong visual constracts that is as longe that a consume in not add the because the study valged fills more at her values field for views in its general direction. A direct view of the object. The object/benomenon is the major focus of the values attention, and its arrange approxal to its a major factor and the values attention, and its arrange approxal to its a major factor and the values attention, and its arrange approxal to its a major factor at the values attention, and its arrange approxal to its a major factor at the values attention, and its a major factor at the value of the values attention is an end to be object. The value of the values attention is attention of the value of the values attention of the value of the values attention of the	
7, Comments:	luminance, or motion may contribute to wew dominance. ubject 4 associated with the study subject subject detacts a noticeably from view of other land superface associate elements.	
This simulation shows that the turkines are visible but not dominant on the horizon. Viewers will see them, but the yelo not overwhelm the view.	support sources increasing it in the well of strict and sequences of control is	
	9. Comments: This simulation suggests visibility level 3, but clear conditions with a bright backlighted condition could render the turbines much more impactful.	
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF	6 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment		6 at 6
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 24 August 2022 Personnel: KAC	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: KAC Visual Impact Assessment KOP: BL802 Principles of composition, continued: Date: 24 August	
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 24 August 2022 Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Resident/Tourists</u>		2022
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 24 August 2022 Landscape Similarity Zone: Resident/Tourists Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization		2022
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 24 August 2022 Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Resident/Tourists</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>BLB02</u> Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form		2022
Out of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and commets on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is mended to record initial obsenetions and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)		2022
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 24 August 2022 Landscape Smilarity Zone: <u>Resident/Tourists</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>BLB02</u> Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial obsenations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by		2022
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 24 August 2022 Personnel: KAC Landscape Similarity Zone: Resident/Tourists Key Observation Point Name/Number: BLB02 Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial obsentions and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sty. Some compositions, expectally those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or frequencement, are more vulnerable to modifications than and	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KAC KOP: BLB02 Date: 24 August Visual Clutter Numerous urrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which ger adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? I yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Messa diresidential homes with interspersion of tree canopy. Method of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.	2022
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 24 August 2022 Personnet: KAC Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Resident/Tourists</u> Key Observation Point Name/Name/Name/Name/Name/Name/Name/Name/	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: K4C KOP-BLB02 Date: 24 August Numerous unreleded built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which ger acterse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which ger acterse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter () Yes No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Wess of residential homes with intergension of tree canopy. 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? () Yes No () If the answer is yes, Note these elements in atting form comments) Factors affecting visual impact:	2022
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 24 August 2022 Personnet: KAC Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Resident/Tourists</u> Key Observation Point Name/Name/Name/SLB02 Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial disbanetions and shuld be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: I andscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic to landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, endosed, detailed, or leature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications then panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscape.	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: KAC KOP:BL802 Principles of composition, continued: Date: 24 August Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which ger adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Yes	2022 erally has an
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 24 August 2022 Personnel: K4C Landscape Similarity Zone: Resident/Tourists Key Observation Point Name/Number: BLB02 Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/Seascape, wewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial obsentions and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, experiatly those that are distructly coal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, canopied, or ephermeral landscapes. • Form, Line, Cokr, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, see are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape seescape.	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KAC KOP: BL802 Principles of composition, continued: Date: 24 August Visual Clutter Numerous urrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which ger adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Verson of view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Verson of view contain elements in a view can attract viewer attention. Does this view contain elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Verson of visual proposed elements in auting form comments? Factors affecting visual impact: Duration of View	2022 erally has an
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 24 August 2022 Personnel: KAC Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Resident/Tourists</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>BLB02</u> Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and corrients on the VIA assessment form (proposed contitions). (<i>This form is thanded to reccel inhial dosanations and shuld be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes</i>) Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: I andscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and wolds in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more winterable to modifications than promarmic, campied, or epitermenal landscape. The effect of the approxement infer of the advance of a landscape. Basic Line refers to the path the eye follows with appreciating attrupt changes in form, color, or resture, usually evident as the edges of stapes or messes in the landscape/seascape. The refers to the path the eye follows with a precision after of a sindscape change entry or an effect of the profession in the refers to the path the eye follows with a precision after of a landscape/seascape. Basic Line refers to the path the eye follows with apprecision after of a sindscape change entry of a path. The event of without the path entry and the try context, refers to the visual sufface changement of a landscape/seascape. Basic Line refers to the path the eye follows with apprecision after of a landscape/seascape. Basic Line refers to the path the eye follows with apprecision after the refers to the visual sufface changement of a landscape of an object. These are refers to the path the eye follows with apprecision	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: KAC KOP: BLB02 Dirinciples of composition, continued: Date: 24 August Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which ger acterse effect on scenic quality. Does this weev cortain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Movement Motion of visiting and proposed elements in a view can treate viewer attention? Opes this view cortain elements in a view can treate viewer attention? Opes this view cortain elements in a view can dread viewer attention? Opes this view cortain elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Opes this view cortain elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Opes this view cortain elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Opes this view cortain elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Opes this view cortain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Opes this view cortain elements in anting form comments!	2022 erally has an
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 24 August 2022 Personnel: KAC Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Resident/Tourists</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>BLB02</u> Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (groposed conditions). (<i>This form is intended to record initial obsenations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes</i>). Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered inclue Indexspe/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape had can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetalon, land form, welle, and sky. Some compositions periodily those that are distingly to all enterprets that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape. These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape. These are the goes or majors or prostional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape. These are the tow the major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape. These are the tow the handscape beascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extern to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape. Texture, in the surfary to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extern to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characterist	Visual Impact Assessment Persone: KAC Core BB02 Date: Principles of composition, continued: Date: Outrier Date: Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which ger adverse effect on serie quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Yes If yes, how does the visual dutter affect the view? Ness of residential homes with intergersion of the canopy. If yes, how does the visual dutter affect the view? Ness of residential homes with intergersion of the canopy. If yes, how does the visual dutter affect the view? Ness of residential homes with intergersion of the canopy. If yes, how does the visual dutter affect the view? Ness of residential homes with intergersion of the canopy. If we answer is yes, Note these elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Yes Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Yes If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments? Destruction of View Some views are as eas eas eas eas eas eas eas eas eas	2022 erally has an blonged period sual impact.
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 24 August 2022 Personnet: KAC Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Resident/Tourists</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>BLB02</u> Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/Seascape (wiewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (<i>This form is ritended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes</i>). Central elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include August and score point (and the second initial observations and should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (<i>This form is ritended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes</i>). Central elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include August and auronagement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some composition, personally lowe that are distinctly focal, endocape. Composition al elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. From refers to the shape of an object that appears unfied, other defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the shape of an object that appears unfied, other defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the shape of an object that appears unfied, other defined by edge outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the shape of an object that appears unfied, other defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the shape of an object that appears unfied, other defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the shape of an object that appears unfied, other defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the shape of an object that appears unfied, o	Visual Impact Assessment Personne: K.AC Normetides of composition, continued: Date: 2. Visual Clutter Date: 3. Visual Clutter Date: Mamerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which ger adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Motion of evisting and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention. Does this view contain elements in notion that are likely to attract viewer attention? If the answer is yes. Note these elements in rating form comments! Duration of View Some views are seen as quick gimpses while thing along a roadway or hiling a trail, while others are seen for a more protine. The duration of this view is: Chorestering Chrono pheric Conditions	2022 erally has an blonged period sual impact.
Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment Area of the property of the set of th	Visual Impact Assessment Persone: KAC Core BB02 Date: Principles of composition, continued: Date: Outrier Date: Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which ger adverse effect on serie quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Yes If yes, how does the visual dutter affect the view? Ness of residential homes with intergersion of the canopy. If yes, how does the visual dutter affect the view? Ness of residential homes with intergersion of the canopy. If yes, how does the visual dutter affect the view? Ness of residential homes with intergersion of the canopy. If yes, how does the visual dutter affect the view? Ness of residential homes with intergersion of the canopy. If we answer is yes, Note these elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Yes Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Yes If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments? Destruction of View Some views are as eas eas eas eas eas eas eas eas eas	2022 erally has an blonged period sual impact.
Subsect Su	Automatical and the set of th	2022 erally has an erally has an sud impact. ese conditions errits of form, in a scene. ea being feature or
Solve Second S	<form></form>	2022 erally has an erally has an sud impact. ese conditions errits of form, in a scene. ea being feature or
<form><form><form><form><form><form></form></form></form></form></form></form>	Since it is the event is the seven is a project especial from significant estimation can affect the visibility of an object or objects. The requency of this view is:	2022 erally has an erally has an sud impact. ese conditions errits of form, in a scene. ea being feature or
<form><form><form><form><form><form></form></form></form></form></form></form>	<form></form>	2022 eraily has an eraily has an sug impact. ese conditions erats of form, in a scene, ea being feature or learents.
<form><form><form><form><form><form></form></form></form></form></form></form>	<form></form>	2022 eraily has an eraily has an sug impact. ese conditions erats of form, in a scene, ea being feature or learents.
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Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: KA	c	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC
Kop. <u>Bl</u>	302		KOP: BLB02
Existing Conditions Date: 24.	August 2022	Proposed Conditions	Date: 24 August 2022
1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 disting the second	nct)	1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of ear	ch resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impac otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	∜ Score
	Score	~	Water Resources: 5
Water Resou	rces: 5		Landform: 5
Land	orm: 5		Vegetation: 6
Vegeta	tion: 6		
00.00			Land Use: 5
Land	Use: 5		User Activity: 5
User Act	ivity. 5		
Existing Conditions #1 T	otal: 26	2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinc	
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)		Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	can Special Conditions: 2
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landma	irks?		
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource	rce?		Total: 28
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	19 10		20
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or	itter? 1	3. Comments:	
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through	12C) 2	There is very little noticeable change on the horizon due to the light color of the turbines on the the view.	white sky. The visual dutter of the homes and trees visually dominates
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 T			
Existing conditions share rotar (sum # Frotar and #2 F			
Oultural Historic: Bamegat Lighthouse State Park and Fishing Access			
Aesthetic: Long view to the ocean.			
Litter: Maîtor litter.	1175 ATTR. 4018 of av2.074		
Summary of view. The view is focused on the background view to the horizon and flutfly clouds. The bright white color of the sky and clou dark green the ecover and homes scattered through the view. Viewer's would most likely use this viewing location to determine where the			
quality of the sky at sunset or sunise.			
ATLANTIC SHORES	3 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES	4 of 6
offshore wind		offshore wind	
		ſ	
Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KA	c	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC
кор. <u><i>В</i>.</u>			KOP: BLB02
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	August 2022	Proposed Conditions	Date: 24 August 2022
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impe	ct), otherwise,	 Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most cl the selected KOP. 	osely describes the visual prominence of the Project from
rating should be a whole number score.			
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)			cription e limit of visibility, it could not be seen by a person
Water Resources: 1 Land Use: 1		close viewing; otherwise invisible . who was unaware of it in advance and looking can be seen only after looking at it closely for a	forit. Even under those circumstances, the object
Landform: 1 User Activity: 1		Misibility level 2. Visible when scanning in the general direction of the study subject; An object/phenomenon that is very small and & horizon or looking more closely at an area, car	be detected without extended viewing. I could
Vegetation: 1 Total:		otherwise Bickly to be missed by casual sometimes be noticed by casual observers; ho observers:	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)		and unlikely to be missed by casual seascape elements.	cted after a brief look and would be visible to ize or contrast to compete with major landscape/
Water Resources: 1 Land Use: 1		observers. Misikviltylevel 4. Plainlyvisible, so could An object/phenomenon that is obvious and wit	h sufficient size or contrast to compete with other
Landform: 1 User Activity. 1		not be missed by call observers, but not be missed by call observers, but does not strongly attract visual attention or dominante the view because of its apparent	tient visual contrast to strongly attract visual
Vegetation: 1 Total:		acomment the view because of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.	
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)		Misibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large but co attention of views in the general direction of so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attr	ntrasts with the surrounding landscape elements ntion, drawing viewer attention immediately and
Water Resources: 1 Land Use: 1		the study subject. Attention may be drawn by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or bright light sources such as lighting and reflect	ong contrasts in form, line, color, and texture, ions! and moving objects associated with the study
Landform 1 User Activity: 1 Vegetation: 1 Total: E		texture, luminance, or motion. subject may contribute sub stantially to drawing study subject interferes noticeably with views of	wewer attention . The visual prominence of the If nearby landscape/seascape elements.
		because the study subject fills most of the visual field, and views of it cannot be avoided of	rasts that is so large that it occupies most of the except by turning one's head more than 458 from
		Strong contrasts in form, line, color, texture, large apparent size is a major factor in its view luminance, or motion may contribute to line, color, and texture, bright light sources and	enon is the major focus of visual attention, and its dominance . In addition to size, contrasts in form, I moving objects associated with the study subject
7. Comments:		view dominance. ma y contribute substantially to drawing viewer subject detracts noticeably from views of other	attention. The visual prominence of the study
There is very little noticeable change on the horizon due to the light color of the turbines on the white sky. The visual dutter of the homes the view.	and trees visually dominates		
		9. Comments:	
		a. comments:	

Date: 2022-08-24

Landscape Similarity Zone: LCA - Recreation

Key Observation Point Name/Number: BLB02 - Barnegat Light

Personnel: Kiva VanDerGeest

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly local, andosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than parroarmic, compleid, or epherment landscapes.
- Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character
 of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by
 edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,
 or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conted, refers to
 the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or
 contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape.
- · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape lominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint
- · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔽 Yes 🔲 No

- If yes, briefly identify/describe: Central point where shadowcast on land by clouds dissipates. & Roadway and watertower drawattention.
- 2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Outural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detact from scein cquarkly. When a new priced is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

The viewer's eye moves between the dark green vegetative canopy. 8 the muted light colors of the ocean/horizon/sky

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ATLANTIC SHORES
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1 of 6

Score

3 of 6

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Kiva VanDerGeest KOP: BLB02 - Barnegat Ligh

Date: 2022-08-24

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

6	Water Resources:
5	Landform:
6	Vegetation
7	Land Use:
6	User Activity:
30	Existing Conditions #1 Total:
	2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)
3	Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?
3	Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?
7.0	Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)
3	Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?
9	Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)
39	3. Comments:
	Movement attracting viewer attention: tree canopy, wave, and cloud movement
tial areas, however, site for access and	This elevated KOP provides a view from the Barnegat lighthouse across the barrier island and out to the open ocean. Visible water resources are similar views of the ocean, and the landom is primarily even with minimal topographic change. Vegetation is predominantly cancey from trees in the residencia shoreline dune grass and sorub/strub forest are also discernible near the coastline. Land use at this KOP is State Park land open which preserve the sit use to anyone. User activity at this KOP is recreation with a focus on the State Park amenities in during the historic nature and character of the lighthous setting.

This KOP is an NRHP and State Park, the elevated view provides a unique ae sthetic element. No pollution is visible

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: Kiva VanDerGeest KOP: BLB02 - Barnegat Light

Date: 2022-08-24

- Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.
 - Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \Box Yes \blacksquare No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?

4. Movement

3. Visual Clutter

- Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention
 - Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention?
 - (If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest polential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗖 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipition, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗖 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗹 Overcast 🗹 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: visibility will increase on clear/partly doudy days

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingreters to a result of student in write soning in is coming toward the does reinform being a reacted Form lighting refers to a situation writes the light source is coming from being the does reinform and failing directly upon the area being wiewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature of elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔽 backlit 🗋 frontlit 🗋 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? The lighthouse is an NRHP within a State Park

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Kiva VanDerGeest KOP: BLB02 - Barnegat Light Date: 2022-08-24

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),

therwise, rating should be a whole number score.		score
	Water Resources:	5
	Landform:	4
	Vegetation:	6
	Land Use:	6
	User Activity:	5
Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Mote: Special Conditions score is faken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can		
e adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	9

3. Comments

With the Facility in place the dark and hazy silhouette of turbines are visible on the horizon. While these turbines appear back-lit and represent a high color contrast the haze and overcast conditions subdue the turbines and obscure their visibility considerably. During clear conditions the turbines are likely to be much more prominent in the view and further distract viewers from the existing scene

Under the conditions presented in the photosimulation the turbines minimally distract from the landform with their apparent height somewhat diminishing the already low, even land scape. The vegetation is largely unaffected. Land Use is somewhat reduced as the focus on maritime history may now include a focus on modern technology. energy, and shifts in the maritime relationship. User Activity will continue to be ocean and seascape viewing, but again, is likely to introduce a strong emphasis on viewing the turbine array

Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Kira Van KOP: <u>BLB02-</u>	Barneyat Lint
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions
Note: if an element is not present in the view the scare should be a 0 (no impact), offic rating should be a whole number score.	 8 visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely de the selected KOP.
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed projection a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of dose viewing, offnerwise invisible. Unto was unaware of it in advance and bioking for it. Eve
Landform: 3 User Activity: 3	can be seen only after looking at it dosely for an extend Visibility level 2. Visible utten scanning in An object/phenomenon that is very small and/or faint, bi
Vegetation: 2 Total: 13	the general direction of the study subject, otherwise likely to be missed by casual observers.
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed projection a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	Visibility level 5. visible aftera brief glance ni me general direction of the study subject most casual observers, but vitibout sufficient size or com
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 3	and unikely to be missed by casual seascape elements. observers.
Landform: 2 User Activity: 3	Visibility evel 4. Plainty visible, so could not be missed by casualobservers, but landscape/seascape elements, but with insufficient visu
Vegetation: 2 Total: 13	does not strongly attract visual attention or attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an obse dominate the devolution that separatent size, for views in the general direction of
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed projecton a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	the study subject.
Water Resources: 2 Land Use: 2	Visibility levels. Storophy attracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not arge but contracts wi attention of views in the general dreadon of so storophy that it is a major focus of visual attention, da the study subject. Attention may be drawn tending to hold that attention. In addition to storog contra
Landform: 2 User Activity: 2	bythe strong omtrast in form, line, color, or bright light sources: such as dyning and reflections: land texture, luminance, or motion. subject may omtrbute substantially to drawing viewer a study subject interferer soroticeably with views of nearby
Vegetation: 2 Total: 10	Visblithy level 6. Dominates the view An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that
	because the study subject fills most of the usual field, and useus of it cannot be avoided except by usual field for views in its general allocition. a direct view of the object. The object phenomenon is Strong contracts in form, no, whit pexture, it may eapparent size is a major factor in its view dominan
7. Comments:	uminance, or motion may contribute to line, color, and texture, bright light sources and moving o view dominance. may contribute substantia ly to drawing viewer attention.
The turbines are not compatible with the water resources or landform, but are somewhat compatible with the canopy vegetation in this view. Land	subject detrads noticeabily from views of other landscap I use and user activity
are also some un at compatible as the focus will continue to be on viewing the ocean. There is a high scale contrast between the Pacifity and the even open ocean, but a more moderate contrast with the landform and vegetation. Th	
contrast with land use and user activity as the fight house was once the dominant hight point and numerous towers are now available on the horiz	
The turbines subdued by haze become co-dominant with the landscape features. However, under dear conditions it is likely that they may becom distance.	e dominant at this 9. Comme nts:
	Due to the hazy over cast conditions the turbines are visible, but faint and do not compete with major lar other features in this view. However, under other lighting and sky conditions it is anticipated that the VTL
ATLANTIC SHORES	5 of 6 ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO F
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment
Date: August 24, 2022 Personnel: Steve	Braitzka Principles of composition, continued:
Landscape Similarity Zone; Recreation Key Observation Point Name/Number: BLBC	3. Visual Clutter
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter adverse effect on scenic quality.
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Ves
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA a (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no n	ssessment form If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? The architecture creates a clutter affect the view? The architecture creates a clutter affect the view?
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:	 Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.
 Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be cale their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some components include vegetation. 	
especially those that are distinctly local, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modific panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.	
 Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived v of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unlifed, ofter 	
edge, outline, and surrounding space. Une refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conte	in form, color. Some views are seen as quick glimoses while driving along a roadway or hiking a t
the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impa	similar to or
 Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a land and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. 	Iscape/seascape The frequency of this view is: D. Repeated 🗹 Occasional
· Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatib	
within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which other contextual factors.	It is seen and Clouds, precipitation, haza, and other ambient weather-related conditions can after can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscapel line, color, texture, and scale.
Principles of composition to be considered include:	Conditions in this view can be described as: Clear Partly Cloudy
1. Focal Point	Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Thom middle
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a resu physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, an	id therefore
tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural (eatures, such as lighthouse. Il possible, a proposed project should not be siled so as to obscure or compete with important axis in the land/scape/seascape.	d unsultaive
Does this view contain a focal point? Yes No	
An address of the second se	elements in a scene. Lighting direction carrhove a significant effect on the visibility
If yes, briefly identify/describe: Water lower far right and interesting architecture scattered among mature vegetation in the	elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility
	elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the viability v foreground. The relevant lighting condition can be described as: becklif: frontili.

Seaside town development with two to three-story single-residential homes. The homes all appear to be similar sizes although they vary in style and color. The homes and adjacent trees do not illustrate a particular street pattern.

ATLANTIC SHORES

Personnel: Kiva VanDerGeest KOP: BLB02 - Barnegat Light Date: 2022-08-24 escribes the visual prominence of the Project from m visibility. It could not be seen by a person wn under those circumstances, the object Jed period. ut when the observer is scanning the cted without extended viewing. It could rost people would not notice it without r a brief look and would be visible to ntrast to compete with major landscape/ \checkmark nt size or contrast to compete with other ral contrast to strongly attract visual erver's visual field. with the surrounding landscape elements insuing viewer attention immediately and trasts in form, line, oxior, and texture, id moving objects associated with the study attention. The visual prominence of the y landscape/seascape elements. It is so large that it occupies most of the y turning one's head more than 450 from the major focus of visual attembin, and ts noe, in addition to site, contrastis in form, y objects associated with the study subject . The visual prominence of the study speciesa cape elements. ndscape elements. They may be considered co-dominant with may be higher. PDF 6 of 6

Personnel: Steve Breitzka KOP: BLB02

Date: August 24, 2022

(disrupting the natural order), which generally has an

] No

utter though it is not negative or disruptive. The angles util texture for the foreground, softened by malure trees.

tion? 🗆 Yes 🗹 Na

trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period sources, have the greatest potential for visual impact.

ct the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions /seascape elements and the design elements of form.

Overcast Hazy

is a haze at the horizon, more prominent lowent the of the view than the sides.

server from behind a feature or elements in a scene, e observer and failing directly upon the area being overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or y and contrast of fandscape and project elements.

Z. side-lit

t public consensus on the value of that particular lional value provide guidance in evaluating a project's

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 12 Yes D No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Climbing the Barnegal Lighthouse and gaoing out over the lown from 172 in the site.

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzk		Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitz	ka
	KOP: BLB02			KOP: BLB02	
Existing Conditions	Date: August 24, 20	022	Proposed Conditions	Date: August 24, 2	022
1. In the existing view rate the sesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource o			1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource	e on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9	distinct)
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no imp be a whole number score.	pacy, otherwise, raing should		Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
		Score		Water Resources:	6
	Water Resources:	7		Landform:	5
	Landform:	5		Vegetation:	7
	Vegetation:	7		Land Use:	7
	Land Use:	8		User Activity:	8
	User Activity:	9	and the second se	Sec. o. o.	
	Existing Conditions #1 Total:	36	2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)		
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3	3 being high density)		Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Contritions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	-
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any sc	cenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	3		ab since a some start	7
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic	c elements that add to this resource?	3		Total	1
espond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 [0 littered/polluted to	for the state of the state of the			Total:	40
Special Condition C. Is this	zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3	3. Comments:		
			The proposed turbines are almost imparceptible on the distant horizon where the gray sky and gray water) the structures are aligned, increasing their prominence. Viewing the turbines left and right of center require		of the view when
Existing Conditi	tions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	9	There is little impact on the overall scene, however, visions to the lighthouse expecting an open and expan the horizon. Their constant motion will likely make them more visible and the only consistent movement in	sive view from the top will catch glimpses of	f turbines dotting
3. Comments: 3. Comments:	d Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	45			
This is a unique view from a unique price of architecture, offering a commanding view over	r the lown and out to sea. The foreground is rich in texture a	and color with			
angled roof lines on the homes interspersed with dark green mature vegetation. Although a shining in the mid-day light. The water and sky are separate but the horizon is blurred with	a mostly cloudy day, the water in the distance has a minor-like	ike appearance			
ATLANTIC SHORES		3 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind		4 0
	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1				
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzk	ka	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitz	ka
	KOP: BLB02	022		KOP: BLB02	0022
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contras	st Rating Date: August 24, 20	VAL	Proposed Conditions	Date: August 24, 2	
Note: If an element is not present in t rating should be a whole number sco	the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise	iû.	 Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely desc the selected KOP. 	news are visual prominence of the P	
	WE.				repart from
	ove.				rojaci nom
I. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compared to a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compared to a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compared to a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compared to a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compared to a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compared to a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compared to a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compared to a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compared to a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compared to a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compared to a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compared to a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compared to a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compared to a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compared to a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compared to a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compared to a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compared to a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compared to a scale to a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compared to a scale to a	patible to 3 not compatible)		Visibility Rating Description Vability Ivability Invite extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the assume fimil of vis	billy, it could not be seen by a person-	
Water Resources:	batible to 3 not compatible) Land Use: 1		Vability level 1. Visible only after extended, close viewing: otherwise invisible: can be seen only after looking at 8 closely for an extended	ander those circumstances, the object period.	
Water Resources: 1 Landform: 1	atible to 3 not compatible) Land Use: 1 User Activity: 2		Vlability level 1. Metable only after estanded, stoler viewing, chimiese riviable. Vlability level 2. Visible when iscannes in a conserve a fil in advance and biologing in the over a stoler of the over a stoler over the over the over the over a stoler over the ove	under Those circumstances, The object period. When the observer is scenning the I without extended viewing. It could	
Water Resources:	batible to 3 not compatible) Land Use: 1		Viability level 1. Visible only after estanded, close viewing otherwise invisible. An object/phenomenon that is near the astrams limit of via who was unware of it in advance and looking for it. Even, close viewing the looking at 6 order of the astrate of the object of the looking at 6 order for an existence of the general direction of the study subject: otherwise likely to be missed by casual observers.	inder those circumstances, the object period.	
Water Resources: 1 Landform: 1 Vegetation: 1	aatible to 3 not compatible) Land Use: 1 User Activity: 2 Total: 6		Vability level 1. Visible only after estanded, close viewing: climitwise invitable: Visibility level 2. Visible when iscammes in the general direction of the study sighci- difference in the general direction of the study sighci- difference in the general direction of the study sighci- difference in the general direction of the study sighci- time of the study sighci- difference in the general direction of the study sighci- in the general direction of the study sighci- in the general direction of the study sighci- in the general direction of the study sighci- and unlikely to be missed by casual section of the study sighci- in the general direction of the study sighci- in the general direction of the study sighci- and unlikely to be missed by casual section of the study sighci- and unlikely to be missed by casual section of the study sighci- section of the study sight section	under those circumstances, the object period. New the observer is scenning the d without extended viewing. It could people would not notice it without one flook and would be visitle to	
Water Resources: 1 Landform: 1 Vegetation: 1	aatible to 3 not compatible) Land Use: 1 User Activity: 2 Total: 6		Vability level 1. Visible only after estanded, close viewing: climitwise invitable: An object/phenomenon that is near the assrens limit of via who was unsame of it in advance and looking for II. Even can be seen only after looking at 6 cases for an excinede the planet direction of the study soluci- atherwise keep to be missed by casual observers. An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a most acasual observers, but without sufficient size or contra advantedy to be missed by casual observers. An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a most acasual observers, but without sufficient size or contra observers.	under Those circumstances, the object period. When the observer is acaming the without accended viewing, it could people would not indice it without binef look and would be withle to at to compete with major landscape ²	
Water Resources: 1 Landform: 1 Vegetation: 1 Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal	Land Use: 1 User Activity: 2 Total: 6 Ito 3 severe) Land Use: 1 User Activity: 1		Viability level 1. Viability only after estanded, dotar viewing, difference invitable. An object/phenomenon that is near the accreme limit of vie who was unname of it in advance and biologity for a solution viability level 2. Viability level 3. Viability to be missed by casual observers. Viability level 3. Viability to be missed by casual observers. Viability level 3. Viability to be missed by casual observers. Viability level 3. Viability to be missed by casual observers. An object/phenomenon that can be easily delected after a more accreated on the soluty adjects more accreated on the soluty adjects more accreated on the soluty adjects more accreated on the solution of the soluty adjects more accreated on the soluty adjects more adjects more accreated on the soluty adjects more adjects more adjects more adjected on the soluty adjects more adjected on the soluty adjec	Inher Those circumstances, the object pend. With the observer is acaming the without acconded viewing, it could people would notice it without bind flook and would be wither to as to compute with major landscape ¹ are or contrast to compete with other origination to compete with other originations to compet	
Water Resources: 1 Landform: 1 Vegetation: 1 Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal Water Resources: 1	Land Use: 1 User Activity: 2 Total: 6 Land Use; 1 Land Use; 1		Vability level 4. Visible only after estanded, observisely, distributions ervisable. An object/phenomenon that is near the assmens timit of via who was unname of it in advance and biologic for 4. Event to be seen only with looking at 6 down for a subined the general direction of the study subject: alterwise likely to be missed by casual observes. An object/phenomenon that can be easily deleted after a in the general direction of the study subject: and univery to be missed by casual observes. An object/phenomenon that can be easily deleted after a most casual observers, thot without sufficient size or contra actage elements. An object/phenomenon that can be easily deleted after a be missed by casual observers. An object/phenomenon that can be easily deleted after a who was autobaseners, but without sufficient size or contra addening is well a flain downers, but downerds the there all find advances and insufficient size to cocupy most casual observers, but with sufficient size or contra addening is well at the store of downerds there all a downers, but downerds the web casuad of delargenerd store, to view in the general direction of	Inher Those circumstances, the object pend. With the observer is acaming the without acconded viewing, it could people would notice it without bind flook and would be wither to as to compute with major landscape ¹ are or contrast to compete with other origination to compete with other originations to compet	
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ATLANTIC SHORES

4 of 6

Date: 2/16/21

Landscape Similarity Zone: Salt Marsh

Kev Observation Point Name/Number: BRT01 Bass River SF

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of form al visual analysis to be considered include :

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especielly those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications then their snat panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unlifed, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Exacture, in this cortext, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.
- Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. ascape composition from a specific viewpoint.
- Project Seale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.

Does this view contain a focal point? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe: The horizon line generally acts as the focus of this view.

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underfying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

The layering of the fields in the foreground, distant vegetation in the mid-ground and the skymeeting the land at the horizon create a natural order to this view.

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 2/16/21

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (I liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	4.5
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	5
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	26.5
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	2
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	83
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	6
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:	32.5
This is a wide open view across salt march. There is little complexity to the view. The horizon is the focus, with contrasting fields of color in th the sky. There is some textural focus in the foreground created by varying vegetation.	foreground and

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: BRT01 Bass River SF Date: 2/16/21

3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? 🔲 Yes 🗾 No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?

4. Movemen

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🔲 Yes 🜌 No

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗖 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions values, production. The value of and other animative weather release containing and an expert of waters, and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as increased moisture in the atmosphere could reduce visibility.

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. consigning tension a weak of a station of which the initial ways is coming toward the coverient initial result of the end of the area being front lighting represent a station of the tension the light is coming the behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being weaked. Side lighting refers to a weaking stuation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a eignificant effect on the viability and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🗾 backlit 🔲 frontiit 🔲 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗾 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Residents or tourists may pass through this area.

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Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: BRT01 Bass River SF

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Date: 2/16/21

Total

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (il liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),

Score		herwise, rating should be a whole number score.
4.5	Water Resources:	
5	Landform:	
5	Vegetation:	
6	Land Use:	
5	User Activity:	
		Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) the Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can
5	Special Conditions:	adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.

3. Comments

2

e proposed turbines are barely visible from this viewpoint and will likely go unnoticed by the viewer. This is not a location that prompts long, repeated views in the direction of the turbines and the impact can be classified as minimal

30.5

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: BRT01 Bass River SF

Vieual Inspect Accomment Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt	Viewal Imnact Accomment Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt
Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Joceiyn Gavitt KOP: BRT01 Bass River SF	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt KOP: BRT01 Bass River SF
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	8. Vebility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from the selected KOP.
	Visikilita Bating Bassinis
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Vrsibility Rating Description \dsbitylevel1.\dsbide onlysterextended An object/phenomenon that is near the externe limit of visibility it could not be seen by a person who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even underthose circumstances, the object
Water Resources: 0 Land Use: 1 Landform: 1 User Activity: 1	An object/phenomenon that is very small and/or faint, but when the observer is scanning the
Vegetation: 1 Total: 4	the general direction of the study subject, horizon or kooking more dosely at a news, can be detected without extended wiewing. It could otherwise likely to be missed by casual observers, however, most people would not notice it without some active looking.
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	Vability/see I3 Vabile after a brief gence An object/benomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to in the general direction of the study subject mort casual doesn'ver, but without sufficient size or carriest to compete with major tandscape/ and unlikely to be missed by casual as as as ge elements.
Water Resources: 0 Land Use: 1	observers. Veisibility level 4, Plainly veisible, so could An object/phynomeron that is obvious and with sufficient size or contrast to compare with other
Landform: 1 User Activity: 1 Vegetation: 1 Total: 4	not be missed by search of as apparent. Not with hould and was a contrart to strongly attract was a durition and insufficient search occupy most of an observer's visual field.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (f subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant) Water Resources: Land Use: 1	Waikility level 5. Strongly attracts the viaual An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the surrounding landscape elements attention of views in the general direction of so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and
Landform: User Activity: 1	the study aubjed. Attention may be down tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contrast in form, line, color, or the study aubjed. There's the study attention is addition to strong contrast in form line, color, or the study attention. In addition to study and study attention is a study attention. The study appeared study attention is a study attention in the study appeared study attention. The study appeared study aubjed there's noticeably att in the study as a study attention in the study appeared study attention. The study appeared study aubjed there's noticeably att in the study as a study attention in the study appeared study as a study attention in the study appeared study as a study attention in the study appeared study and study attention in the study as the study attention in the study appeared study and study attention in the study appeared study and study attention in the study appeared study and study attention in the study and study attention in the study and study attention in the study as a study as a study attention in the study attentin the study attention in the study attent
Vegetation: 1 Total: 4 7. Comments: Small portions of the proposed turbines can be seen in this simulation, and may be most noticed due to their motion, but are not visible enough to create much impact. They are likely to be lost in the presence of the vegetation in the mid-ground of the view.	Mability level 6. Dominates the view An object/thenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is so large that it occupies most of the visual field for view. If add for view of the object/the object
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Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet KAC
Date: 16 February 2021 Personnel: KAC	KOP-BRT01Bass R SF Principles of composition, continued:
Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Salt Marsh</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>BRT01 Bass R SF</u>	3. Visual Clutter
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Yes No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? NA
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (<i>This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes</i>)	n jes, nuw ubes the violat culter anect the wew? NVA
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:	Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.
 Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, and the spatial arrangement is a seascape component in clude vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, and the spatial arrangement is a seascape component in clude vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, and the spatial arrangement is a seascape component in clude vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, and the spatial arrangement is a seascape component in clude vegetation. 	Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No (if the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)
especially those that are distinctly to cal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, canopied, or epheneral landscapes.	Factors affecting visual impact:
 Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unitied, other defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt charages in form, color, 	 Duration of View Some views are seen as quick gimpses while driving along a roadway or hitking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period
or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or	of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact.
contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact. • Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape	The duration of this view is: 🖾 Short Term/Reeting 🗖 Long-term The frequency of this wiew is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional
and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. • Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.	6. Atmospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form,
Principles of composition to be considered include:	line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy
1. Focal Point	Conditions that may increase idecrease visibility could be described as: Any atmospheric haze would reduce the visibility of the turbine blade fasts in the view.
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points ditte northest with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.	7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing stuation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area being weeked. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.
Doesthis view contain a focal point? ☑ Yes □ No If yes, briefly identify/describe: Topological undutation and horizon line.	
2. Order	The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🗌 backlift 🔲 frontlift <table-cell> side-lit</table-cell>
Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from secnic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, indactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural	8. Scenic or Recreational Value
environment.	Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.
environment. Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?	resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <u>KAC</u> KOP: BRT01 Bass R	SF	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <u>KAC</u> KOP: BRT01 Bass R	SF
	Date: 16 February 202			Date: 16 February 20	200
Existing Conditions 1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impac- be a whole number score.			Proposed Conditions 1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of the Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no imp otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.		tinct) Score
be a whole nombel scole.		Score	omen wise, rainty snouid de a whole number score.	Water Resources:	4.5
	Water Resources:	4.5		Landform:	6
	Landform:	6		Vegetation:	6
	Vegetation:	6		Land Use:	
	Land Use:	6			6
	User Activity:	6		User Activity:	6
			oo sacaara ng ng mga salat sino saabaadinkaan oo sa sa		
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 bei	Existing Conditions #1 Total:	28.5	 Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 disti Nate: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total a. 	nd can	
2. Respute to each question below using a score of it to s to her present to s be		2	be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	5
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic el Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 f		1		Total:	33.5
			3. Comments:		
Special Condition C. Is this zor	ne free from pollution and/or litter?	2	In this view, the installed project is almost invisible behind the undulating background te	enain and man-made development on the hillsides. The m	ovement of the
Existing Condition	ns #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	5	rotor blades have the opportunity to draw the viewer's attention as they look across the engagement of small mammals, birds and flower species have the potential to keep the	salt marsh, however, any foreground distractions such as	he
Existing Conditions Grand T 3. Comments:	Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	33.5	addition, as the foreground and midground scrub vegetation grows taller in this view it r turbine blade tips.		
 Cultural Historic: National Wildlife Refuge and Bass River Forest Historic District. 					
Australia (Tracore) realistic volume receipe and basis rever roles receive roles realistic.					
Litter: Limited visitor litter.					
Summary of View: Highly textured grass and scrub vegetation in the foreground that empi to the low, undulating terrain and man-made structures. The grassy vegetation is interspe of the grass by the wind would be pleasing to walk through. The view is relatively underwin thereby increasing the sense of remoteness and the immersement into the natural environ	rsed with low scrub vegetation is visually dynamic and th loped with man-made structures restricted to the backgro	ne movement			
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Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <u>KAC</u> KOP: <u>BR701 Bass R</u>	SF	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <u>KAC</u> KOP: <u>BR701Bass R</u>	SF
	KOP: <u>BRT01 Bass R</u>				
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast R	KOP: <u>BRT01 Bass R</u>		Visual Impact Assessment Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most the selected KOP.	KOP: <u>BR701 Bass R</u> Date: <u>16 February 20</u>	21
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast F	KOP: <u>BR701 Bass R</u> Date: <u>16 February 20</u> New the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,		Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most the selected KOP. Visibility Rating Do	KOP: <u>BR701 Bass R</u> Date: <u>16 February 20</u> closely describes the visual prominence of the Proj secription	21
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast F Note: If an element is not present in the rating should be a whole number score	KOP: <u>BR701 Bass R</u> Date: <u>16 February 20</u> New the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,		Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most the selected KOP. Visibility Racing Visibility Racing Visibility Racing An object/demomenon that is next the eah close view conternation other is include.	KOP: <u>BR701 Bass R</u> Date: <u>16 February 20</u> closely describes the visual prominence of the Proj escription erre limit of visbility, it could not be seen by a person no for it. Even under those circumstances, the object	21
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast F Note: If an element is not present in the rating should be a whole number score.	KOP: <u>BRT01 Bass R</u> : Date: <u>16 February 202</u> view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, vie to 3 not compatible)		Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most the selected KOP. Visibility Rating Detection of the advance of the advance of the advance on all obia can be seen only after looking at closely for the seen only after looking at advance of the advance on all obia can be seen only after looking at advance of the advance on the is usy smaller. Mability/level 2. Wable when scanning An adject/phenomenon that is usy smaller.	KOP: <u>BR701 Bass R</u> Date: <u>16 February 20</u> closely describes the visual prominence of the Proj secription eme limit of viability. It could not be even by a person og for it. Even under fruse circumstances, the object or an extended period. dk/farin, tut Here the observer is scanning the	ect from
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast F Note: If an element is not present in the rating should be a whole number score. 4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatib Waler Resources:	KOP: <u>BR701 Bass R</u> Date: <u>16 February 20</u> view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, view to 3 not compatible) Land Use: <u>1</u>		Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most the selected KOP. Visibility Rating Dreshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most the selected KOP. Mubility level 1. Visible only after estanded, close weeking, otherwise invisible. An object/phenomenon that is near the estrement of its advance and load in the estern only after load and load in the estern of after discoger and load in the estern of after discoger and load in the estern only after discoger and load in the estern after discoger and load in the estern after discoger after discoger and load in the estern after discoger after aster.	KOP: <u>BR701 Bass R</u> Date: <u>16 February 20</u> closely describes the visual prominence of the Proj escription eme limit of visbility, it could not be seen by a person ng fort. Even under those circumstances, the object or an extended period.	21
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast R Note: If an element is not present in the rating should be a whole number score: 4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatibility Water Resources: Landform	KOP: <u>BRT01 Bass R :</u> Date: <u>16 February 201</u> view the score should be a 0 (no impact), atherwise, ple to 3 not compatible) Land Use: <u>1</u> User Activity. <u>1</u> Total: <u>5.5</u>		Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most the selected KOP. Visibility Rating Drevelopment Visibility Rating Drevelopment Mubility level 1. Wuble only after estanded, dose weeking, otherwise initiale. An object/phenomenon that is near the estruction of the initian advance and look account of the series only after loose weeking and look account of the series on that information of the series on that information or looking more on object more on closely at an area, some menters to mode duy casual observers; some active looking. Mubility level 3. Mubble after a brief game An object/phenomenon that is near the estructure of the casual observers; some active looking.	KOP: <u>BR701 Bass R</u> Date: <u>16 February 20</u> closely describes the visual prominence of the Proj excription enter init of visibility, it could not be seen by a person of fort. Even under flose circumstances, the object or an objected equation. Even of the seen by a person of the second second second second second second second and be deside which cottended weight, it could	ect from
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Date: 02-17-2021

Landscape Similarity Zone: Salt Marsh

Personnel: KV Key Observation Point Name/Number: BRT01 - Bass River Fa

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly local, andosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than parroarmic, compleid, or epherment landscapes.
- Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character
 of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by
 edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,
 or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conted, refers to
 the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or
 contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape.
- · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape lominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint
- · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔲 Yes 📈 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe: A variety of vegetation both distant and near draw viewer attention, but neither serve as a primary focal point

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

natural order in this view helps the gaze read across the view by scanning layered colors of vegetation from near foreground to distant background through the skyand back again .



Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KV KOP: BRT01 - Bass River F Date: 02-17-2021

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Existing Conditions

2

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	4.5
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	5
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	27.5
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	2
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1
espond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	18
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	6
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) Comments:	33.5
Invernent attracting viewer attention: wetland grasses on a breezy day	

Bass River State Forest preserves NJ Pine Barren forest landscape and the wetlands woven throughout it. This view, focusing on the wetlands just at the edge of dense forest where marsh grasses and shrubs flourish, but water resources are not visible. The landform is that of a low lying marsh with gentle undulation, background hills are visible on the horizon but lend title verticality. The horizon line is generally level across the view. Landform and Vegetation, although serene and calm, represent a common view within this area of the Salt Marsh. Land Use and User Activity are minimal as this is primarily and unmaintained natural area. However, the distant housing development suggests that residents will look out towards this area to provide a sense of openness and rural character. this suggests that views at this location may be both short-term, occasional or longterm, repeated depending on user group.

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: KV

KOP: BRT01 - Bass River F Date: 02-17-2021

3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \Box Yes \blacksquare No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?

4. Movement

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention?

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest polential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: \blacksquare Repeated \blacksquare Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipition, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗋 Clear 🗹 Partly Cloudy 🗋 Overcast 🗋 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: hazy/overcast days may limit visibility at this location

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingreters to a result of student in write soning in is coming toward the does reinform being a reacted Form lighting refers to a situation writes the light source is coming from being the does reinform and failing directly upon the area being wiewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature of elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔲 backlit 🔲 frontlit 📈 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This area is part of the Bass River State Forest, and holds an informal

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) nt is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 0.0 (no inst

therwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	4.5
	Landform:	5
	Vegetation:	6
	Land Use:	6
	User Activity.	5
Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can		
e adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	6
	Total:	32.5

3. Comments

he turbines within this wew are situated at a distance in which blade tips will be the primary visible component of the Project. The nacelle of a few turbines may also be visible primarily those that sit within a valley of two distant hills

Turbines at such a distance, and primarily screened by distant hills and vegetation, are likely to have a minimal impact on the overall view, Land Uses, and User activity. However, due to a lack of existing focal point, or other strong visual components in the foreground, the movement of the turkine blades rising and sinking over the distant hills is likely to attract viewer attention and distract from the serene and still natural environment.

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Personnel: KV

KOP: BRT01 - Bass River F

Date: 02-17-2021

Visual Impact Assessment	iver F	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnet <u>: KV</u> KOP <u>: BRT01 - Bass Ri</u>	ver F
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating		Proposed Conditions	Date: 02-17-2021	
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.		8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that mo- the selected KOP.	st closely describes the visual prominence of the Projec	t from:
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)		Visibility Rating	Description	
water ne companying of the proposed project on a scale of not strict companying to short companying Water Resources: O Land Use: 2		Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the ex close viewing; otherwise invisible . who was unaware of it in advance and bo	treme limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person king for it. Even under those circumstances, the object	
Landform 2 User Activity. 2			for an extended period. ind/orfaint, but when the observer is scanning the , can be detected without extended viewing. I could	
Vegetation: 2 Total: 8		othernise likely to be missed by casual observers.	s; however, most people would not notice it without	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe) Walter Resources: O Land Use; 1		Msibilitylevel 3. Visible after a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject and unlikelyto be missed by casual observers,	detected after a brief look and would be visible to nt size or contrast to compete with major landscape/	\checkmark
Water Resources: 0 Land Use: 1 Landform: 2 User Activity. 1		not be missed by casual observers, but landscape/seascape elements, but with in	l with sufficient size or contrast to compete with other sufficient visual contrast to strongly attract visual	
Vegetation: 2 Total: 6		does not strongly attract visual attention or attention and insufficient size to occupy m dominate the view because of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.	ost of an observer's visual field.	
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)		Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large bu	t contrasts with the surrounding landscape elements	in the
Water Resources: 0 Land Use: 1		the study subject. Attention may be drawn ten ding to hold that attention. In addition t by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or bright light sources such as lighting and re	l attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and o strong contrasts in form, line, color, and texture, flections and moving objects associated with the study	
Landform: 1 User Activity: 1 Vegetation: 1 Total: 4			wing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the wus of nearby landscape/seascape elements.	
		because the study subject fills most of the visual field, and views of it cannot be avoi	contrasts that is so large that it occupies most of the led except by turning one's head more than 45° from nomenon is the major focus of visual attention, and its	
7. Comments:		Strong contrasts in form, line, color, texture, large apparent size is a major factor in its luminance, or motion may contribute to line, color, and texture, bright light sources	view dominance. In addition to size, contrasts in form,	
r . Commenta:	e above the	subject detracts noticeably from views of (wer attention. The visual prominence of the study ther land scape/sea scape elements.	
distant hills and vegetation, but this unlikely to have great impact on users of this resource. Although some distraction from the movement of the tur take place this is likely to be minimal. Similarly the WTGs while present in the view do not dominate the scene	rbines may			
		9. Comments:		
		Turbines in this view having visible nacelle are compatible with VTL 3 describing "can observers"	be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to mo	ost casual
		While some turbines in this view with more ample screening from distant topography Turbines situated between the two hills pushes the entire view into the VTL 3 range.		
		visibility may generally be more comparable to VTL 2.		,,,
ATLANTIC SHORES	5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCL	JMENT TO PDF	6 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment		Visual Impact Assessment	Personnet <u>. Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: <i>BRT</i> 01	
Date: February 18, 2021 Personnel: Steve Breitz	tka	Principles of composition, continued:	Date: February 18, 202	11
Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Salt Marsh</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>BR701</u>	E	 Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create v 	isual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally h	as an
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization		adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?	🗆 Yes 🔽 No	
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessme	ent form	If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?		
(proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more that		 Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer a 	tortion	
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: • Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized	by	Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract v		
their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositio especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications th	ons,	(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)	
panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes. • Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual ch-		Factors affecting visual impact:		
of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often define edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, or fexture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refer	color,	 Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant a 	or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged	l period
the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.		The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗖 Long to		puor
 Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/se and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. 	eascape	The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional		
 Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is see other contextual factors. 	s scale en and	6. Atm ospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related condition can greatly impact the wisbility and contrast of project components with		
Principles of composition to be considered include:		line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: Clear Partly		
1. Focal Point		Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be describe	d as: The sky is undefined : no consistent color or cloud formation	IS,
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of thei physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore	ore 🛛	 Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming to 	just a hazy white blue . want the observer from behind a feature or elements in a sc	ene
tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinc lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing foc in the landscape/seascape.		Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is or	behind the observer and falling directly upon the area bein ming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature	g e or
Doesthis view contain a focal point? Yes No		elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on	the visibility and contrast of landscape and project element	5. ²⁰
lf yes, briefly identify/describe: 2. Order		The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔲 backlit 🗌	frontlit 🗹 side-lit	
Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibition of logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent withis natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachness and are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or nature environment.	with order	 Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that the resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scen wisual impact on that resource. 		
Does this view contain a natural order?				
		Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational re	source? 🗖 Yes 🗹 No	
		How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment?	ile this is a unique setting in the middle of a salt marsh, it is no eas	il y
ATLANTIC SHORES	1 of 6	How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment?		ily 2 of 6

Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: Steve Breit	zka	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzka
КОР: <u><i>ВR701</i></u>			KOP: <u>BR701</u>
Existing Conditions Date: February 12	8, 2021	Proposed Conditions	Date: February 18, 2021
 In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score. 		 With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resound Nate: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact). 	rce on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Score
be a more neither source.	Score	otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	Water Resources: 4.5
Water Resources:	4.5		Landform: 5
Landform:	5		Vegetation: 7
Vegetation:	7		
Land Use:	5		
User Activity:	5		User Activity: 5
Existing Conditions #1 Total: 2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	26.5	 Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can 	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	1	be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	0		
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)			Total: 30.5
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?		3. Comments:	
	3	The proposed turbines are almost indiscernible along the horizon following the viewing parameters	Zooming in to 150% allows the viewer to clarify where the
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	4	turbines are located, only visible by blades and mostly one blade. The turbine blades take on a sim with angled branches.	ilar appearance to the misshapen shrubs in the foreground
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:	30.5		
Open view from the middle of the marxhand with stands of scraggly shubs amid low thin grasses. Distant trees and residences line the hori split in to two dominant color types: each tone green in the bottom haf and pale white blue in the top haf. The residences in the distance an rather blend together as a mass. There is nothing that focuses the eye in this view as each component is a weach of color. The horizon has some variation in height but appears to be plant material (these) and residential roof lines, not changes in top graphy.			
	3 of 6		4 ct 6
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Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: Steve Breit: KOP: BR701	zka	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzka KOP: BR701
VISUAI Impact Assessment Kop. <u>BR701</u>			
VISUAI IIIIpact ASSessiment	8, 2021	Visual Impact Assessment Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely de the selected KOP.	KOP: <u>BRT01</u> Date: <u>February 18, 2021</u>
VISUAL Impact Assessment KOP: BRT01 Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Date: February 10 Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwreting should be a whole number score. Date: february 10	8, 2021	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely de the selected KOP.	KOP: <u>BR701</u> Date: <u>February 18, 2021</u> scribes the visual prominence of the Project from
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Date: 2/25/21

Landscape Similarity Zone: Undeveloped Beach

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of form al visual analysis to be considered include :

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than nic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These am the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unlited, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.
- Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. ascape composition from a specific viewpoint.
- Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.

Does this view contain a focal point? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe: The vanishing point of the beach lines and the horizon line .

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order Votical and use person sectors in a constrained by mature processes. Votical and use person sector with by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Bernerits in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural and constrained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural and constrained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural and constrained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural and constrained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural and constrained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural and constrained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural and constrained through the repetition of the forms of the fo environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

There is a natural layering of shoreline , beach, water and open sky

ATLANTIC SHORES

1 of 6

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: BT01 Island Beach St

Date: 2/25/21

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Key Observation Point Name/Num ber: BT01 Island Beach Sta

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	8
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	36
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	2
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	63
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	6
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:	42
This is a more remotely accessed beach front free from visual clutter. This is a pristine setting of uninterrupted beach line, and open water.	

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: BT01 Island Beach St Date: 2/25/21

3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? 🔲 Yes 🗾 No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?

4. Movemen

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant assimption resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗖 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional

Clouds precipitation, have and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions

values, production, production, and user and user and the water ended of nations can are user watering or an object of oppers. These contained can greatly impact the wishibity and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: More moisture in the atmosphere would likely decrease

7. Lighting Direction

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. consigning releases a second structure of the second s

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🗾 backlit 🔲 frontlit 🔲 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗾 Yes 🔲 No

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: BT01 Island Beach St

2 of 6

Score

29

Date: 2/25/21

Total

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 /1 liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),

ourerwise, raung should be a whole humber score.		
	Water Resources:	4
	Landform:	5
	Vegetation:	5
	Land Use:	6
	User Activity:	4
2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)		
Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	5

3. Comments

2

er can see the distant windmill field along the horizon, with attention focused in the areas where the subject turbines fall in close proximity to one another due to perspective issues. This increases the visibility in places. While these are at a great distance, they are visible, and have a moderate level of impact due to the large quantity of structures. Viewers will take notice of these structures.

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This is more remote beach front destination for a large population of arby residents and visitors

Proposed Conditions

Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: B701 Island Beach Str Date: 225/21 Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Date: 225/21 Mote: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, refing should be a while number score. 100 impact), otherwise, refing should be a while number score. 4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (t compatible to 3 not compatible) 2 2 Water Resources: 3 Land Use; 2 Landform: 2 User Activity; 2 S. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (t minimal to 3 severe) 11 5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (t minimal to 3 severe) Water Resources: 2 Land Use; 2 Landform: 2 Land Use; 2 Landform: 2 Land Use; 2	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: BT01 Iskand Beach Star Date: 2725/21 Date: 2725/21 Date: 2725/21 Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from the selected KOP. Visibility Duel 1 Male only the rotated, does weiving, otherwise installe. An discription for a checked period. Multikylevel 2. Misble when assaming in the general direction of the duty subject, thermosen on that is very tambil and/orfanit, but them file observer is assaming the the general direction of the duty subject, thermosen on that is very tambil and/orfanit, but them file observer is assaming the the general direction of the duty subject observers, but without a start due to keen would not not be it without a start due would be visual to most the subject of scalar does were the start does were is assaming the the general direction of the duty subject observers, but without and checked without assaming the the general direction of the duty subject observers, but without and the subject to a start and boling of endered without assamed and the subject of scalar does nevers, but without assamed to complet with major levelscape does nevers, but without suffaired start a total to complet with major levelscape does nevers. What Planity visible, so could diversers, but without with and become with other does nevers. An discription start and broke start does nevers to and boling of endered with sufficient start action and and become with other does nevers. Malatified years 1 A discription start action of the duty subject. An discriptiopeeementh that is of notions and individuat doested wit
Vegetation: 2 Total: 10 6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (t subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant) Water Resources: 2 Land Use: 1 Landform: 2 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 2 Total: 9 7. Commenta: This proposed field of turkines are the only structures in the view and become more of a focus once they have been fully noticed. They stretch across a large poten of the horizon, frough they are quite distant in nature.	des and standy stands visual attention, and its multificiant size to occupy most of an observe's visual field. Image: Stand Stan
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	9. Comments: The proposed conditions are very noticeable but not completely dominant. ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF 6 of 6
<section-header><form><form><text><text><text><text><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></list-item></text></text></text></text></form></form></section-header>	<form></form>

If yes, how does the natural order affect the view? Beach, vegetated dune, ocean, and horizon; this is a suveeping landscape with a strong perspective center. The eye moves over the light colore d, open sand beach to the rolling surf to the focal point and then to the lush green of the vegetated, undulating dune s before landing on the horizon.

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Island Beach State Park

Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KAC KOP: B701 isid	Visual Impa	Act Assessment Personnet: KAC KOP: B701 /s	ld Beach SP
Date: 23 Februa		Date: 23 Febr	10000000
Existing Conditions	Proposed Condi	ions Das <u>ter en</u>	
 In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) 		ct in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liabilit	r to 9 distinct)
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	Note: If an element is not pr otherwise, rating should be	esent in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), a whole number score.	Score
	Score	Water Resources	6
Water Resources:	7	Landform	7
Landform	7		
		Vegetation	7
Vegetation:	7	Land Use	7.
Land Use:	7	UserActivity	7
User Activity:	7	0007/00014	
Existing Conditions #1 Total:		l conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) ore is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can	
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)		ed upon the Proposed Conditions view. Special Conditions	4
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	1		
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2	Tatal	
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)		Total	38
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3. Comments:		
	The addition of the wind turk	nes on the horizon does not immediately attract the viewer's attention when taking in this highly attractive s	
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	turbine silhouettes on the hol	the sand, surf, dun exeptation and then honizon, the eye moves to the center of the view and fixes on the izon. Upon focusing on the darker mass of ordered, stacked turbines in the center view, the additional indi sa also become more visible. The light color and fine texture of the turbines at 30.25-miles to the nearest	vidualized turbines to the
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:	39 left and right of the center ma potential impacts to visual qu		
Quitural [Historic: Island Beach State Park			
Aesthetic: Wide open, light colored sand beach with rolling topography and vegetated dunes.			
Litter: Beach visitor litter,			
	All and the second s		
Burnmary of View: The existing beach is well balanced in offering views to the ocean as well as to the undulating vegeted dunce in the bit immedia visibility of man-made elements, accepted hor for the second to the second possibility of the dunce in spire, as each of n prinacy. The light colored, fine cand beach is the backdrop to the blue-green ocean that deepens in color as it reaches the visual perspect some way as the green vegetation is accentuated in the right side of the view. This seascape view stands out in its caliber of visual quality.	oteness and focal spot, in the		
ATLANTIC SHORES	3 of 6 ATLANTIC SHC		4 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment Personnet KAC	Visual Impact /	Assessment Personnel: KAC	
KOP: BT01 Isid		KOP: <u>B701 is</u>	110
			la Beach SP
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	2021	Date: 23 Febr	
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	2021 Proposed Condit 8. Visibility Threshold Lev	ions el-Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence o	uary 2021
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Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), othe rating should be a whole number score.	2021 Proposed Condi 8. Visibility Threshold Lev the selected KOP.	IONS el - Check the bax next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence o ng Description far extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the externe limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a perso	n
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Date: 02-22-2021

Landscape Similarity Zone: Undeveloped Beach

Key Observation Point Name/Number: BT01-Island Beach SP

Personnel: KV

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinutly focal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panramic, canopied, or ephermenal landscapes.
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character
 of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by
 edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,
 or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Exoture, in this context, refers to
 the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or
 contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape.
- · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape lominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint
- · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔽 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe: at the vanishing point where the green vegetation meets the blue sea and people congregate in the view

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

sea, beach, vegetation and sky and wispy clouds create lines in the view that draw the viewers eye to the distance

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Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KV KOP: BT01-Island Beach SP

Date: 02-22-2021

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources;	7
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	7
Land Use	7
User Activity	7
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	36
spond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	3
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3
iond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	10
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	9
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	45

3. Comments:

2 R

Res

Movement attracting viewer attention: ocean waves, beach goers

This view captures a natural beach setting with (panning left to right) open ocean, sandy shoreline, and a significant dunescape. While this scene demonstrates a natural landscape a heavy human use is apparent due to the multiple groups of beach users, numerous sets of vehicle tire tracks in the sand, and a Jeep parked in the distance near the waterline. Water resources captured in this view appear particularly clear, Intensity and value of the water's blue hue is mimicked in the green hue of the dune vegetation. While the ocean at this location reads as expansive a stretch ships and/or navigation structures dot the horizon Landform is representative of the long linear beaches in this region, but a glimpse over the inletto a portion of Bamegal Island jutting beyond the middle ground shoreline adds visual interest. Végetation takes the form of a significant vegetated dunescape which has been maintained to a level uncommon in this typically developed region. As such land use in the scene is primarily preservation in nature. User activity tends toward low impact beach recreation activities (save for the beach vehicle access), educational activity is also a component of this State Park which maintains a variety of structures used to inform visitors, such as school groups, about shoreline ecosystems, vegetation, and historical lifestyles in the region

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

KOP: BT01-Island Beach SP

Date: 02-22-2021

Personnel KV

- Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.
 - Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \Box Yes \blacksquare No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?

4. Movement

3. Visual Clutter

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? \square Yes \square No

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗖 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as:
Clear
Partly Cloudy
Overcast
Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as; a fully clear day may increase visibility, while a overcast/hazy will decrease visibility

7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingrees to a version of subator in write subary is coming toward use does we now term and a react or ements in a schere Front lighting refers to a subation writes the light source is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area being wiewed. Side lighting refers to a weiving situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the wisbility and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔽 backlit 🔲 frontlit 🔲 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This state park is used for a variety of beach activity including swimming, fishing, sunb athing, etc

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

KOP: BT01-Island Beach SP

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Date: 02-22-2021

Total:

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact.

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	6
Special Conditions:	8
	Landform: Vegetation: Land Use: User Activity:

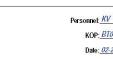
3. Comments

With the proposed project in place the WTG array sits lightly on the horizon due to distance from the project at this location. Despite the light profile of the turbines the extend of the array raises the potential for visibility. The appearance of a scattered WTG arrangement at the edge of the array, where turbines sit low on the horizon, makes visibility of individual turbines more difficult to distinguish. More central positioning in the array find turbines sting higher on the horizon, and visibility is increased with the appearance of more dense value coloration from the stacked massing. Water resources retain a high scenic quality, but may become more comparatively average in the area rather than maintaining a distinct quality. Landform, however, with the unique nature in which the distant headland is visible and the hilly dune system has been maintained, may not be highly effected by the turbines. WTGs are likely to draw viewer attention from the landform, but these characteristics are unique enough to the area, and the turbines distant enough, that viewers attention will not be so strongly held by the WT Gs. Similarly, the established vegetation throughout the dune landscape is unique within this region and will likely capture viewer attention despite the presence and movement of the WT Gs. Land use at this location, and at this distance from the WT Gs is unlikely to find substantial effects. User Activity at this location is likely to remain very high in peak season, but with the WT G in place some users may opt for a more undisturbed seascape location.

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Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KV KOP: BT01-Island Beach SP	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet, KV KOP: BT01-Island Beach S	;p
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions	
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, nating should be a whole number score.	 Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project fron the selected KOP. 	m
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description	-
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended, An objectificenomenon that in near the oxitement into in visibility. It could not be seen by a person who was unaware of it in advance and looking fort. Even under those incrumitances, the object can be seen only after looking at the looking at the looking fort.	
Landform: 3 User Activity: 2	Misibility level 2. Visible when scaming in An object/bite nomenon that is very small and for faint, but when the observer is scaming the	=
Vegetation: 3 Total: 13	the general direction of the study subject; 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	
vegetation. 3 ioua. 13	observers. some active looking.	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	Visibility/wei3. Wisibile after a brief glance: In the general direction of the study subject and unlikely to be missed by casual sassape elements.	1
Water Resources: 2 Land Use: 1	and unlikely to be missed by casual seascape elements. observers.	
Landform: 1 User Activity: 1	Visibility level 4. Plainly visible, so could An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient vize or contrast to compete with other In the missed by caual observers, but Indiscape/seascape elements, but with insufficient visual contrast to strongly attract visual	
Vegetation: 1 Total: 6	does not strongly attract visual attention or dormate the visual attention or dormate by attract visual attention or dormate by attention or dormate by attract visual attention or dormate by attention or dormate by attract visual attention or dormate by attention	
	size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.	
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	Misibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the surrounding landscape elements	-
Water Resources: 2 Land Use: 1	attention of views in the general direction of so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and the study subject. Attention may be drawn tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contrasts in form, line, color, and texture.	
Landform: 2 User Activity: 1	by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or bright light sources such as lighting and reflections and moving objects associated with the study subject may contribute sub stantially to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the	
Vegetation: 1 Total: 7	study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby landscape.seascape elements.	
	Visibility level 6. Dominates the view 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 *from	_
	visual field for view in its general free drain. A direct view of the object (The object/the onneron is the major focus of visual attention, and its Strong contrasts in form, line, color, texture, large apparent size is a major factor in its view dominance. In addition to size, contrasts in form,	
7. Comments:	luminance, or motion may contribute to wew dominance - may contribute to may contribute substantially to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the study	
7. Comments.	subject detracts noticeably from views of other land scape Asa scape elements.	
The WTG at this location are not compatible with the water resources, landform, or vegetation. Yet, due to the distance of the turbines from this location, and other elements on the horizon, the land use and user activity may be somewhat compatible with the current high use recreation and sand vehicle permitting.		
		-
Scale contract of the WTG at such a distance from this location is consistent with a moderate scale contrast for water resources. However, the bright color of the green vegetation, tall dunes landform, and high intensity recreation land use and user activity scale tends more toward a minimal contrast.		
	9. Comments:	
WTG become spatially co-dominant with water resources and landform, but are subordinate to the bright vegetation and the highly recreational land use and user activity.	Turbines are easily recognized on the horizon under these atmospheric conditions, however they are distant enough on the horizon that the ywill compete	
	Turbines are easily recognized on the nonzon under these armosphenic conditions, nowever they are distant enough on the nonzon that they will compete major land scape elements. In hazy or overceast conditions visibility may be decreased.	WIEN
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF	6 of
Vicual Impact Accordment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Steve Breitzka	
Visual Impact Assessment	Toda miyacriosessment	
Visual Impact Assessment Date: <u>March 06, 2021 Personnel: Steve Breitzka</u>	KOP: <u>8701</u>	_
	Toda miyacriosessment	
Date: March 05, 2021 Personnel: Steve Brelizka	KOP: <u>B701</u> Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter Numerous urrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an	
Date: March 05, 2021 Personnel: Steve Breitizka Landscape Smillarity Zone: Undeveloped Beach Key Observation Point Name/Number: B701 Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Key Observation Point Name/Number: B701	KOP: <u>B701</u> Principles of composition, continued: Date: <u>March 06, 2021</u> 3. Visual Clutter	
Date: March 05, 2021 Personnet: Steve Breitzka Landscape Similarity Zone: Undeveloped Beach Key Observation Point Name/Number: B701 Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	KOP: <u>B701</u> Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Yes Z No	
Date: March 05, 2021 Personnel: Steve Breitizka Landscape Smillarity Zone: Undeveloped Beach Key Observation Point Name/Number: B701 Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Key Observation Point Name/Number: B701	KOP: <u>B701</u> Principles of composition, continued: Date: <u>March 05, 2021</u> 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Yes V No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?	
Date: March 05, 2021 Personnet: Steve Breitzka Landscape Smillarity Zone: Undeveloped Beach Key Observation Point Name/Number: B701 Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial obsenations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)	KOP: <u>B701</u> Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Yes Z No	
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Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: B701	- Visual Impact Assessmen	t Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: <i>BT</i> 01
Existing Conditions 1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impac	Date: <u>March 05, 2021</u> score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)	Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be	Date: March 05, 2021 ity/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) c 4 5 of 0.0 for impact!
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact be a whole number score: 2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 be Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scor Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic e Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 Special Condition C. Is this zo Existing Condition	It, atherwise, rating should Water Resources: Landform: Landform: Vegetation: Land Use: User Activity: Existing Conditions #1 Total: ing high density) ic, cultural, or historic landmarks? lements that add to this resource? Tree of litter/pollution) ne free from pollution and/or litter? is #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C) total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be otherwise, rating should be a whole number score. 9 8 8 9 9 13 1 1 1 3 5 5 18 1 1 1 2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 Note: Special Conditions core is taken directly from Easting Co be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions with 1 1 3 3 5 4 8 9 9 9 9 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	A S of 9 0 (ho impact). Water Resources: Water Resources: Landform: Sequences: Landform: Sequences: Sequences: S
vieware made but all in a worm earth tone range. The skylis a hazy white at the horizon wind-awept clouds odend across the entire sky.:	Personnel <u>. Steve Breitzka</u> KOP <u>. B701</u> Dae. March 05 2021	3 of 6 ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind Visual Impact Assessment Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the desi	4 of 6 Personnet: <u>Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: <u>B701</u> Date: <u>March 05, 2021</u> :ription that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from
nate: if all elements is not present in the rating should be a whole number score. 4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 11 to 3(1 compatibility of 11 to 3(1 compatibi		close viewing; otherwise invisible . who was unaware of it can be seen only after Visibility level 2. Visible when scanning in An object/phenomenom	Description that is near the otherms limit of visibility, it could not be seen by a person in a dwance and looking for it. Even under fross circumstances, the object limit is very small and briand, but when the observer is cararing the
Vegetation: 2 5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to Water Resources: 2 Landform: 2 Vegetation: 2	Total: 10 (severe) Land Use: 2 User Activity: 2 Total: 10	otherwise likely to be missed by casual some state to hold of an operation of the suby called after a brief glance in the general direction of the study called after and unlikely to be missed by casual does nexts. Some state to hold of an operation of the study called after and operation of the suby called after and operation of the subscription operation of the subscription operation of the subscription operation opera	d ocaely and area, can be defed without extended viewing. L could yr ca sal observer's, howe ver, most people would dot notice if without that can be stady detected after a bird look and would be visible to but without sufficient size or contrast to compete with major landscape/ but with is obvious and with sufficient size or contrast to compete with other enterts, but with in aufficient visual contrast to strongel with size of size to occupy most of an observer's visual field.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subord Water Resources: 2 Landform 2 Vegetation: 2	Participant (1997)	attention of viewer in the general direction of a cattrongly that is a n fire study usige. Aftention may be drawn by the strong contrast in form, ine, color, or hight light sources sus tabure, lumnance, or motion.	that is not large but contrasts with the sumounding landscage elements ager focus of vasal attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and return. In addition to strong contrasts in form, line, color, and texture, as lighting and returns viewer attention. The visual prominence of the sub startially to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the noce ability with viewer of nearby landscape.tex scape elements.
7. Comments: This beach scene is void of any development until the turbines populate the horizon. The a clutter that is not present in the existing condition. The wave action will detract any mot		because the study sudgect fills most of the visualifield and search studied field for viewe in its general direction. A large apparent size is a furninance, or motion may contribute to view dominance.	with strong visual contrast that is so large that it occupies mod of the it cannot be avoid a court by turning one's head more than 65 ⁻ from etc. The object/phenomenon is the major frous of valual attention, and its import fair in it's vertex with mission is also contrasts in form, hinght light oursets and moving objects associated with the study subject lightly the almost over attention. The valual premience of the study aby from views of other fand scapelors accept elements.
		9. Comments: The turbines do not dominate the view but they do steal attention an	way from the natural beach features.

Date: 08/24/22

Landscape Similarity Zone: Residents/Tourists

Key Observation Point Name/Number: EMC01 Tuckahoe WN

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly local, andosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than parroarmic, compleid, or epherment landscapes.
- Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character
 of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by
 edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,
 or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conted, refers to
 the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or
 contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape.
- · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape lominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint
- · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔲 Yes 📈 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe;

2. Order

Notical landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Outural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scein cruatify When a new priced is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural evenoment. environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

There is a basic layering of tall vegetation in the foreground, open low vegetation in the mid-ground punctuated by tall treesforest along the

ATLANTIC SHORES

1 of 6

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Date: 08/24/22

KOP: EMC 01 Tuckahoe WM

Visual Impact Assessment

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	4.5
Landform	6
Vegetation	6
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	30.5
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	3
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	12
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	8
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:	38.5
This view of an open area in the WMA is simple and natural but does not have significantly memorable characteristics. It will be most coveted for the lo provides.	ng open vista it

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: EMC01 Tuckahoe WN

Date: 08/24/22

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \Box Yes \blacksquare No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?

4. Movement

3. Visual Clutter

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention?

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest polential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗖 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipition, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Shown are already the dearest conditions.

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingress to a result of a water in a vicinity of a solution in which are to be entered and a solution of the solution o

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: Deschit frontlit of side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This is part of a wildlife management area.

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),

therwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	4.5
	Landform:	6
	Vegetation:	6
	Land Use:	7
	User Activity:	7
. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)		
kde: Special Conditions score is taken direcity from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can e adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	8
	Total:	38.5

3. Comments

While one can detect the presence of turbines in the distance upon close examination, it is unlikely that viewers will notice their presence while present at the viewpoint. They are mostly hidden and very far from the view

2 of 6

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Date: 08/24/22

KOP: EMC 01 Tuckahoe WM

Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: <u>Jocelyn Gavitt</u> KOP: EMC 01 Tuckahoe Wil	
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions	-
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	 Visibility Threshold Level - Check the bax next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from the selected KOP. 	đ
	Visibility Rating Description	
A. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible) Water Resources: Land Use:	Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the externe 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	1
Landform: 1 User Activity: 1	can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period.	
Vegetation: 1 Total: 5	chemine likely to be missed by caual some times be noticed by caual observers, however, most people would not notice it without some achie looking.	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe) Water Resources:	Visibility/wel 3. Visible stars a brief glance An objecty/henomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to in the general director of the truly ubject and unlikely to be missed by casual descretes.]
Water Resources: 1 Land Use: 1 Landform: 1 User Activity. 1	An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or contrast to compete with other notice missed by casual doceners, but andscape/seascape elements, but with in sufficient visual contrast to strongly attract visual	
Vegetation: 1 Total: 5	does not strongly suffact visual attention or attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's visual field. dominate the vente essays of as apparent size, for views in the general direction of the stativy subject.]
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	Wisbilly level 5. Strongly attracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the sumounding landscape elements	-
Water Resources: 1 Land Use: 1	attention of views in the general direction of so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and the study subject. Attention may be drawn tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contrasts in form, line, color, and texture,	r.
Landform: 1 User Activity. 1	by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or bright light sources such as lighting and reflections I and moving objects associated with the study subject meres not brackly with weak of the meres not brackly and was of the meres not brackly and was of the meres not brackly and was of the meres not brackly and an any sources.	
Vegetation: 1 Total: 5	Msibility level 6. Dominates the view An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that it so large that it occupies most of the	
	because the study subject fills most of the visual field, and views of it cannot be avoided except by turning on e's head more than 458 from visual field for views in its general direction. a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major focus of visual attention, and its	
7. Comments:	Strong contrasts in form, line, color, texture, 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 source and the source and t]
7. Comments. In this simulation, the proposed turbines have no real impact on the wewer.	subject detracts noticeably from views of other land scape/sea scape elements.	
In ans annivation, the proposed traveness to be impact on the inervert.		
	9. Comments:	
	This simulation suggests visibility level 1, as portions of the turbines are only visible upon close inspection.	
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF	
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	b offshore wind b	6 of 6
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Visual Impact Assessment	Control offshore wind	6 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 24 August 2022 Personnel: KAC	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KAC Visual Section continued: Date: 24 August 2022	6 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 24 August 2022 Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Residents/Tourists</u>	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KAC KOP: El/C 01 Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an	6 of 6
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<form><form><form><form><form><form><form></form></form></form></form></form></form></form>	<form> Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment KdC Kreenerie KdP: Principles of composition, continued: Det :: 41 August 2022 O issual Clutter Det :: 41 August 2022 Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the nature order), which generally has an adverse effect on some quality. Det this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter ? Ves</form>	

Moual Impact Accessment	Personnel: K4C	Vieual Import Accessory	Personnel: KAC	
Visual Impact Assessment	KOP: ENC 01	Visual Impact Assessment	KOP: EMC 01	
Existing Conditions	Date: 24 August 2022	Proposed Conditions	Date: 24 August 2022	
EXISTING CONTINUOUS 1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a scor	e of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)	1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a soc	ure of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distir	nct)
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), oth be a whole number score.	erwise, rating should	Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Sco		Water Resources:	4.5
	Water Resources: 4.		Landform:	5
	Landform: 5		Vegetation:	5
	Vegetation: 5		Land Use:	
	Land Use: 5			5
	User Activity: 5		User Activity:	5
Z. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being hi	ixisting Conditions #1 Total: 24,	 Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can 	ſ	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, c		be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view. SI	pecial Conditions:	3
			•	
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic eleme Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free o			Total:	27.5
		3. Comments:		
Special Condition C. Is this zone fr		There is no noticeable change in the view, especially when competing with the existing tall, thin objects dotted along th	e horizon.	
Existing Conditions #2	Total (Sum 2A through 2C) 3	 		
3. Commerts: Existing Conditions Grand Total	(Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 27.			
Outural (Historic: Wildlife Refuge				
Aesthetic: Close up views to bird and insect visitors to the tall grasses and perennials.				
Litter: Mistor litter.				
Summary of view: The view is focused on the foreground to the tall grass and perennials that physica background vegetation. The midground is a uniform expanse of grasses that is edged by a verylow,				
had a ground vege a uon. The maground is a variance of parases and is eagled by a very now, there are multiple tail, thin, man-made objects that break the horizon in multiple locations from the left visually weighted in the view to the green and tan tones in the lower half of the view.				
ATLANTIC SHORES		ATLANTIC SHORES		
offshore wind		offshore wind		4 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC	Visual Impact Assessment F	Personnel: <u>KAC</u>	
 In the Cost of th	KOP. <u>ENC01</u>		KOP: <u>EMC 01</u>	
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rati	ng Date: 24 August 2022	Proposed Conditions	Date: 24 August 2022	
Note: If an element is not present in the view <i>t</i> rating should be a whole number score.	he score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	 Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the the selected KOP. 	visual prominence of the Projec	ct from
TBUTY STUDIO DE BINNOLE NOTION SUCCE.				
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to	3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description Misibility level 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibility. It could	d not be seen by a person	
Water Resources: 1	Land Use: 1	close viewing; othern ise invisible . who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even under flose can be seen only after looking at it closely for an edended period.	με. 8ε.	\checkmark
Landform 1 Uk Vegetation: 1	ser Activity: 1 Total: 5	Visibility level 2. Visible when scanning in the general direction of the dudy subject; An object/phenomenon that is very small and of raint, but when the ob- horizon or looking more dosely at an area, can be detected without ext otherwise likely to be missed by casual	ten ded viewing, Icould	
		observers. some active looking. Visibilitylevel 3. Visible after a brief glance: An object/bhenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look an	nd would be visible to	0.00
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 seve		in the general direction of the study subject most casual observers, but without sufficient size or contrast to compet and unlikely to be missed by casual sea scape elements.	e with major landscape/	
Water Resources: 1 Landform: 1 Ut	Land Use: 1 ser Activity: 1	Visibility/level 4. Plain lyvisible, so could not be missed by casual observers, but landscape/seascape elements, but with in sufficient visual contract to st	sst to compete with other transfer attract viewal	
Vegetation: 1	Total: 5	does not strongly attract visual attention or attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's visual fie dominate the view because of its apparent	ld.	
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate,		size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.		
Water Resources:	Land Use:	Mishiltylevel 5. Stronglynattracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the sumound attention of visual attention, drawing viewer tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contrasts in form, lim	tention immediately and	
	ser Activity. 1	by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or bright light sources such as lighting and reflections! and moving object texture, luminance, or motion.	s associated with the study isual prominence of the	
Vegetation: 1	Total: 5	study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby land scape/sea Misbilitylevel 6: Dominates the view An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is so large that		
		because the study subject fills most of the visual field, and views of it cannot be a voided except by turning one's h visual field for views in its general direction. a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major focus of	head more than 458 from of visual attention, and its	
7. Comments:		Strong contrads in form, line, color, texture, luminance, or motion may contribute to viewe dominance. In addition may contribute suid cantiality to drawing viewer site mitor. The visual pro- ter suid cantiality to drawing viewer site mitor.	ated with the study subject aminence of the study	
7. Commenta.		subject detracts noticeably from views of other landscape/seascape el	iments.	
 Commental. There is no noticeable impact to the view, especially when competing with the existing tall, thin object 	s dotted along the horizon.			
	s dotted along the horizon.			_
	s dotted along the horizon.			
	c dotted along the horizon.	9. Comments:		
	s dotted along the horizon.	9. Comments:		
	s dolled along the horizon.	9. Comments:		
	s dolled along the horizon,	9. Comments:		

Date: 2022-08-24

Landscape Similarity Zone: LCA - Salt Marsh

Key Observation Point Name/Number: EMC01 - Tuckahoe W#

Personnel: Kiva VanDerGeest

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly local, andosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than parroarmic, compleid, or epherment landscapes.
- Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character
 of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by
 edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,
 or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conted, refers to
 the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or
 contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape.
- · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape d thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint
- · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔽 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe: There is more than one focal point. Primary focus - tall foreground plants & the open grass to the right.

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

Natural order moves the viewer's eye through the frame. Form, line, and color shifts from the orange hue gravel path to the form of the tall vegetation, the open grassy field and dark foresthills on the horizon with open blue sky.

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ATLANTIC SHORES
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Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Kiva VanDerGeest KOP: EMC 01 - Tuckahoe Wit

1 of 6

Date; 2022-08-24

Existing Conditions

2

R

mildlife

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	4.5
Landform;	5
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	7
User Activity.	6
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	28.5
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	2
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2
espond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	10-
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	7
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) Comments:	35.5
bvement attracting viewer attention: Vegetation movement in the wind	
his in land view from the Tuckahoe WMA looks outward from a gravel pathway across wetland vegetation and marchland grasses to distart forest lan ew, and, to the right of the view, the bays and bridges separating the minihand from the barrier islands that makeup the ocean shoreline. A variety of mge of green vegetation color the landscape which is offset by the soft blue sky. No water resources are visible in the single frame view, athough a t and exists to the left of the view. The landformi sogne, even, and primarily fatl, which provides interesting long-range dvew despite a lock of variation rule use is primarily focused on presentation of natural environment for all, and were strikiry is one and available scale of the environment of all and	orangy-browns and wightly colored n in topography.

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: Kiva VanDerGeest KOP: EMC01 - Tuckahoe Witt

Date: 2022-08-24

3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \square Yes \square No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? various utility towers and background development add discord and draw viewer attention from the natural setting of the foreground view.

4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? $end Ves \ \square$ No

- (If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗖 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipition, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗍 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: visibility at this distance would no longer be available if

hazyob vercast conditions. 7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene.

backing ingress to a result of a water in a vicinity of a solution in which are to be entered and a solution of the solution o

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔲 backlit 🔲 frontlit 🗹 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 . Yes 🔲 . No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? State Wildlife Management Area - Viewing and interacting with nature nd wildlife

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Kiva VanDerGeest KOP: EMC 01 - Tuckahoe Wit

Date: 2022-08-24

2 of 6

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct). Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),

otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	4.5
	Landform:	5
	Vegetation:	6
	Land Use:	7
	User Activity:	6
2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)		
Vote: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions 42 Total and can e adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	7
	Total:	35.5

3. Comments

Distant turbines have been added to this view. However, it is unlikely that viewers at this distance would be able to discern the Facility without prolonged viewing. Mible portions of the turbines are primarily limited to the blade-tips with an occasional nacelle. Viewer distance and color of the turbines limits visibility of the Facility and does not perceptibly change this view. The front-lit turbines appearing light white on the horizon and blend considerably with the light blue shade of the sky. A variety of tall utility structures are already present in the scene and, appearing dark against the sky, distract from the addition of turbine blade tip:

Turbines may be more visible during conditions in which the turbines appear dark on the horizon, however they are still likely to be obscured by intervening vegetation, utility towers, and other elements on the horizon

Landform, vegetation, land use, and user activity will not be altered due to the addition of these distant turbines

This is a State WMA Color variation in vegetation and elements just beyond the view add aesthetic elements to this view. No litter is present in the view.

	2
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: <u>Kiva VanDerGeest</u> KOP: EMC01 - Tuckaboe Wt
Date: 2022-05-24	Date: 2022-08-24
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a0 (no impact), otherwise, ration should be a whole number score.	Proposed Conditions a. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from the selected KDP.
	Visibility Dation Description
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description Visbility keel 1. Visble only after created, descent the start the externe limit of visbility. It outid not be seen by a person unto was unaware off it advance and housing of the result multide three circumstances, the object Image: Comparison of the object
Water Resources: 0 Land Use: 1	can be seen only after looking at it dosely for an extended period.
Landform: 1 User Activity: 1 Vegetation: 1 Total: 4	Visibility kend 2. Visible othen scanning in An objezphrenomenon that is very small and/or kaith, but uthen the observed siscanning the horizon or looking more dosely at an area, can be detected without extended viewing, it could sometimes be notice by casalal observers, however, most people would not notice it utihout.
5. Rate scale conit as tof the proposed projection a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe) Water Resources: 0 Land Use: 1	Všebilty kvelš. V ušble aktra a brief ginare. An objecaphenomenon that can be easily deteded after a brief lookand uovauk be visibe to in the general dredon of the study subject and unikely to be missed by casual observers.
Landform: 1 User Activity: 1 Vegetation: 1 Total: 4	Visibility level 4. Plainty visible, so oxuld norb e missel by casual obseners, but does not your casual obseners, but with insufficient size or outrast to compete with other landscape/seascape elements, but with insufficient size or obseners's visual field. dominate the revel because of its apparent size, for visues in the general direction of the study subject. An objective the study subject.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed projecton ascale of 1 to 3 () subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant, Water Resources: 0 Land Use: 1 Landform: 1 User Activity: 1 Vegetation: 1 Total: 4	vbbilty kevel S. Stongly attracts the visual attention of views in the general dreadon of so stongy that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention is modelinely and the stury cubeck. Attention may be drawn bythe stong outract in form, line, oxio, and texture, luminance, or motion. An object/phenomenon that is not large but contracts with the surrounding landscape elements attention of views attention, drawing viewer attention, in addition to stong contracts in form, line, oxio, and texture, byth estong outracts in form, line, oxio, and texture, luminance, or motion.
Vegetation: 1 Total: 4 7. Comments: Turbies are unlikely to visible to the casual observer. Visibility may be available during conditions in which the turbines are back-lift, but even under these conditions they will be difficult to discur and will be compatible in scale and subordinate in dominance with the utify structures already present in the view.	Visbility level 6. Dominates the view because the study subject Alls most of the visual field, and view of it cannot be avoided exceptly turning one's head more than 484 from start and view of it cannot be avoided exceptly turning one's head more than 484 from discutated for view in the prenatal direction. Strong contrast in form, inc, ow to texture, luminance, or motion may contribute to view dominance. In object/phenomenon turn strong visual contrast that is so large that it occupies most of the visual field, and view of it cannot be avoided exceptly turning one's head more than 484 from single-contrast the view of minance. In addbior to size associated with the study within the substantial ty to draving viewer attention. The visual prominence of the study subject detrads noticeably from views of other landscape/seascape elements.
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	Potential visibility of these tunbines is very limited and may not be discernible to most viewers. A VFL of 1 may be an overstatement. ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF 6 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Steve Breitzka
Date: August 24, 2022 Personnel: Steve Breitzka	KOP: EMC01
Landscape Similarity Zone: Solt Marsh Key Observation Point Name/Number; EMC01	Principles of composition, continued: Date: <u>August 24, 2022</u> 3. Visual Clutter
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	Numerous untrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (discupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form	If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?
(proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes).	4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: • Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by	Modern of extensing and proposed elements in a view can alluda viewer attention. Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention?
 Can sequences up to composition in the analytime to opinal and voids in the analytime to and variable and var	(If the answer is yes. Note these elements in raling form comments)
panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes. Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character 	Factors affecting visual impact:
of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or	5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trial, while others are seen for a more prolonged ported, of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic necuroes, have the grantest potential for visual impact.
contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact. Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape	The duration of this view is, 🗹 Short Terni/Fleeting 🗖 Long-term
and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint.	The frequency of this view is: Repeated Occasional
 Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors. 	6. Atmospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscapelaeascape elements and the design elements of form. Inc. color, texture, and scale.
Principles of composition to be considered include:	Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗋 Partly Cloudy 🗋 Overcast 🗋 Hazy
1. Focal Point	Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as
Certain natural or mammade landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore lend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features; such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.	7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and failed directly upon the area being viewed. Side lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction car have a significant effect on the viability and contrast of landscape and project elements.
Does this view contain a focal point? Yes Mo If yes, briefly identify/describe: Them are intriguing part meanals but nothing worthy of Yocal point."	The relevant lighting condition can be described as: Descrit backlin the frontist R2 selde-lit
2. Order	тите леватате едините импликите наполнова. La овескит La постоит dEJ 300-40.
Natural indiscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order- by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the tandscape, indichess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.	8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The distancishings of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.
Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No	Viouid viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource?
If yes, how does the natural order affect the view? The natural order in this wew is just that, material. There is a diri road curving off the left side of the scene and wild salt marsh vegetation filing the remainder of the lower half of the scene.	How would the site be used for soferio or represational enjoyment? Useries wildle, have observes sat merely vesetation

	Personnel: Steve Breitz	zka	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breits	tka
	KOP: EMC01 Date: August 24, 2	2022		KOP: EMC01 Date: August 24, .	2022
Existing Conditions I. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resourc	the second second		Proposed Conditions		
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no			 With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resourn Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact). 	ce on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9	Sco
e a whole number score.		Score	olherwise, saling should be a whole number score.	Water Resources:	4.
	Water Resources:	4.5		Landform:	6
	Landform:	6		Vegetation:	7
	Vegetation:	7		Land Use:	8
	Land Use:	8		User Activity:	7
	User Activity:	7	and server and server and		-
	Existing Conditions #1 Total:	32.5	2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)		
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to	to 3 being high density)		Note: Special Conditions acore is taken directly from Existing Conthitons #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view:	Special Conditions:	5
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any	scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	3			-
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthe	atic elements that add to this resource?	3		Total:	41
espond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted	d to 3 free of litter/pollution)		10.00		1
Special Condition C. Is th	is zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3	3. Comments: The reduced distribution and difficult of locale in this share at shared 26 miles were. They were not executed	tunti mamina inte TANK and income	to post in the local
Existing Cond	ditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	9	The proposed turbines are difficult to locate in this view at almost 20 miles away. They were not apparent to find term. Once down, they are not visible at 100% viewing. The turbines are low at this distance and The sky transitions to a gray blue at the horizon, further obscuring the gray / while turbine structures.	I they are below existing utility structures.	aan 676 h
	and Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	41.5			
Comments: The salt marsh is a unique landscape with unusual waterways and expansive fields of lo	ow vegelation. The grasses (possibly phracmites?) in the first	aground will siway in			
he wind, likely a constant feature across this flat area. There is indiscernible development at far right. These elements are not clear until zoomed into the view. A dark blade of distant vegetation separates the foreground marsh from the clear blue of		ectrical) and a bridge			
ATLANTIC SHORES		3 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES		
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitz	zka	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breita	
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Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt Visual Impact Assessment KOP: GT01 Edwin B. Forsy Date: 2/25/21 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt Principles of composition, continued: Date: 2/25/21 Key Observation Point Name/Number: GT01 Edwin B. Forsyta Landscape Similarity Zone: Salt Marsh 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below If ves, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Only slightly. The distant built environment generally reads as a mass. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) 4. Movemen Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention. General elements of form al visual analysis to be considered include : Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than (If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments) nic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes • Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, usual in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact. Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more protonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗖 Long-term Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional ascape composition from a specific viewpoint. Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors. 6. Atmospheric Conditions Clouds precipitation, have and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions values, production, production, and user and user and the water ended of nations can are user watering or an object of oppers. These contained can greatly impact the wishibity and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale. Principles of composition to be considered include: Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy 1. Focal Point Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: More moisture in the atmosphere would likely decrease Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their 7. Lighting Direction physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. consigning releases a second structure of the second s lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape. Does this view contain a focal point? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yea, briefly identify/deacribe: The road anchors the view The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔲 backlit 🜌 frontlit 🔲 side-lit 2. Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underfying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural 8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource environment. Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🜌 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view There is a layering of salt marsh with a built horizon area. How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? The salt marsh landscape is interesting. ATLANTIC SHORES ATLANTIC SHORES 1 of 6 2 of 6 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment KOP: GT01 Edwin B. Forsyt KOP: GT01 Edwin B. Forsy Date: 2/25/21 Date: 2/25/21 **Existing Conditions** Proposed Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	6
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	32
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	2
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	10
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	5
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:	37
This view of salt march in the foreground and a built condition along the horizon line has complexities of texture that keep the view generally it the road. The complexity of the salt march landscape calls attention, and the unevenness of the built condition along the horizon calls attentio of buildings.	

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Note: It an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	6
	Landform:	4
	Vegetation:	6
	Land Use:	6
	User Activity:	6
2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can		
be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	5
	Total:	33

3. Comments

The offshore turbines are obscured by the presence of the built up shoreline from this vantage point. The turbines are clearly visible, and front lit in this simulation, perhaps allowing them to blend better with the background sky coloring. While they are clearly visible, and in great abundance, the complexity of the view and shapes within the salt marsh and the built shoreline have a distracting factor.

Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt KOP: GT01 Edwin B. Forsyti
Date: 2/25/21	Date: 2/25/21
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from
Note. If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rabing should be a whole number score.	the selected KOP.
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 († compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the externe 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 incurstances, the object
Landform: 2 User Activity: 2	can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period. Vasikility level Z. Visible when scanning in An object/phenomenon that is very small and/orfaint, but when the observer is scanning the
Vegetation: 2 Total: 11	the general direction of the study subject; othermise likely to be missed by casual some fines be noticed by casual observers; however, most people would not notice it without observers.
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	Visibility level 3. Visible after a brief glonce An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to in the general direction of the study subject mont casual chearvent, but without sufficient stoor or contrast to compose with major tendscaped
Water Resources: 2 Land Use: 2	and unlikely to be missed by casual seascape elements. observers:
Landform: 2 User Activity: 2	Visibility level 4. Plainly visible, so could An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or contrast to compete with other and be missed by casual observers, but antiscapasteasagape demonstry, but with itsufficient visual contrast to strongly attract visual
Vegetation: 2 Total: 10	does not strongly attract visual attention or abortion and insufficient size to occupy most of an observe's visual field. dominate the week because of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	the study subject.
Water Resources: 2 Land Use: 2	Visibility lead 1.3 Strongly stands the visual An object/behomomenon that is not large but contrads with the surrunding landscape elements attention of views in the general direction of the study subject. Attention may be drawn tending to lold that attention, had without is thorge contrast in form, line, color, and texture,
Landform: 2 User Activity: 2	by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or bright light sources such as lighting and reflectional and moving objects associated with the study subject may contribute sub stantially to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the
Vegetation: 2 Total: 10	study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby landscape/seascape elements. Visibility level b. Dominates the view An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is so large that it occupies most of the
	because the study subject fills most of the visual field, and views of it cannot be avoided swapt by turning one's head more than 45° from a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major focus of visual attention, and its
7. Comments:	Strong contracts in form, line, color, texture, large apparent size is a major factor in its view dominance, in radiot on view dominance.
7. Control lifetimes. These turbines are highly visible due to their quantity, but are somewhat mitigated by the presence of complex forms in this view.	subject d'etracts noticeably from views of other land scape/seascape elements.
	9. Comments:
	Numerous turbines are clearly visible in this view.
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF
offshore wind	offshore wind
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet KAC KOP: GT01 EBFNWR
Date: 23 February 2021 Personnel: KAC	Principles of composition, continued: Date: 23 February 2021
Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Salt Marsh</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>G701 EBFNWR</u>	 Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? 2 Yes I No
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	Does this wew contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)	 a pes, now ouces the order catter area. The wear venicular gate, car, and num structures on the far nonzon. 4. Movement
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:	Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract wiewer attention.
 Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, 	Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No
especially those that are distinctly focal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.	(if the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)
 Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unlied, often defined by 	Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of Wew
edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to	Some views are seen as quick gimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potentia for visual impact.
the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.	The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Reeting 🗖 Long-term
 Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. 	The frequency of this Mew is: Repeated Occasional
 Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors. 	6. Atm ospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form,
Principles of composition to be considered include:	line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗌 Hazy
1. Focal Point	Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Atmospheric haze may change the level of visibility to the
Certain natural Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore	7. Lighting Direction
prysical unarauteristics. Fivel points offer outrast with their surroundings in court, form, scale, of the kute, show therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.	Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area being viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer not a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant feet on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.
Does this view contain a focal point? 🗹 Yes 🗆 No	
If yes, briefly identifyldescribe: Gravel road, march, man-made structures, and horizon. 2. Order	The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔲 backlit 🕢 frontift 🔲 side-lit
Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, infactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.	8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.
Doesthis view contain a natural order? ☑ Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?	Would wewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🔽 Yes 🔲 No
Gravel road, marsh, built horizon; the view is heavily bisected by the gravel roadway that divides the salt marsh in half and leads the eye to the	How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Edwin B. Forsythe NWR
built horizon and landing on the water towers.	Edwin B. Forsythe Nill K

Visual Impact Assessment Personnet KAC KOP: G701 EBFNWR	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment KAC KOP: GT01 EBFNWR	
Date: 23 February 2021	Date: 23 February 2021	
Existing Conditions	Proposed Conditions	
 In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should 	 With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact). 	
be a whole number score.	otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	Score
Water Resources:		6
		6
Landform:	7 Vegetation:	6
Vegetation:	7 Land Use:	6
Land Use:	7 User Activity.	6
User Activity:	7	
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	 2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) 	
 Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density) 	Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view. Special Conditions:	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	1	3
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	Tatak E	
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	Total:	33
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	1 3. Comments:	
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	The visual impacts of the Project in place is offset by the white color and slender profile of the turbines on the horizon. The visual impact of the wind far be more severe if the turbines were backlit, thereby appearing visually heavier on the background sky, or if the sky test was darker in color or oversat light color of the turbines and use the rich tage with of the wildle require were states and was the watemays to remain and the view, however, the	The
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:	Ignic obor of the turbine's allows the rion tape any of the waller eruge wegetation and waterways to remain the dominant teature in the wew, however, the aesthetic quality of the view is modified by the introduction of such a massive wind farm that spans the entire view from the observation platform.	¥15
Outrural Historic: Edwin B. Forsythe MWR		
Aesthetic: Salt marsh environment that clearly shows the old mosquito ditching marks in the water vegetation.		
Litter: Visitor roadway litter.		
Summary of View: The elevated view from the roadside observation platform provides a long distance view through the salt marsh to the residential (munity	
on the horizon. The elevated pozition provide s visual access to the manipulated landforms impacted by the old practice of mosquad aftiching the long of a ternating water and grass in the marsh). In addition, the unique view highlights in the intervoven tapestry of the light colored road, highly textured green roadside grass, deep blue water ripping in the breeze, and the chartreuse marsh grass; there is a high level of visual interest and texture in all	d deep	
ATLANTIC SHORES	3 of 6 ATLANTIC SHORES	4 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KAC KOP: GT01 EBFNWR Date: 23 February 2021 Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Date: 23 February 2021 Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score Date: 21 February 2021 4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible) Usater Resources: 1.5 Landform 1.5 User Activity: 1	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KAC KOP: GT01 EBFNWR Date: 23 February 2021 Proposed Conditions Date: 23 February 2021 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project fr the selected KOP. Visibility Rating Description Mability level 1. Viable only after cetended, close weining othermize instable An object/phenomenon that is nor the otherme limit diviability is could not be seen by a person who as surveys of it in a donnor and looing for I. Beam user from actioned period. Mability level 2. Visible when asaming in the dole server is scarning the	
Vegetation: 1 Total: 6	the general direction of the study subject, brickness between a state of the study subject to	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	Mubility head 3 Valuity after a brief plane. An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to and unlikely to be missed by casual descences.	
Water Resources: 1.5 Land Use: 1 Landform: 1.5 User Activity: 1 Vegetation: 1 Total: 6	Mobility level 4. Plainly visible, so could not be missed by could observers, but does not fromly stract value alderdown or dominate the wave he cause of its apparent size, for values in the general direction of the study subject. An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size to andecan private size to accurpt most of an observer's would field.	
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant) Water Resources: 1.5 Land Use: 1 Landform: 1.5 User Activity: 1 Vegetation: 1 Total: 6	Misbility level 5. Strongly strads the visual attention of viewer in the general direction for subject. Attention nervy le dravan by the stong contrast in form, ine, color, texture, luminance, or motion. An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the sumounding landscape elements to subrang/ that is a major focus of varial attention, dravang weere attention. The vision to storing ordination is not large but contrasts in form, ine, color, and texture, bright light courses such as lighting and reflections land more given associated with the study taxture, luminance, or motion.	7
Vegetation: 1 Total: 6	Misbility level 6. Dominates the view because the study subject fills most of the visual field for week in its general direction. An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrast that is so large that it occupies most of the visual field for weeks in its general direction. An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrast that is so large that it occupies most of the visual field for weeks in its general direction. An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrast that is so large that it occupies most of the visual field for weeks in its general direction. An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrast that is so large that it occupies most of the visual field for weeks in its general direction. An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrast that is so large that it occupies most of the visual field for weeks in its general direction.	_
7. Comments:	kinnin ance, or motion may contribute to wew dominance. If the study subject may contribute sub datability to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the study subject detracts includely from viewe of other fand subjectses are determents.	
7. Comments: Compatibility: The light color of the turbines at this viewing distance mitigates the Project's visual impacts.	luminance, or motion may contribute to line, color, and texture, bright light sources and moving objects associated with the study subject may contribute sub stantially to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the study	
Compatibility. The light color of the turbines at this viewing distance mitigates the Project's visual impacts. Scale: There is no foreground or midground vertical objects to compete with the proposed burbines, and the background structures are so far away o	kurninánce, cer motion may contribute to ta view dominance. Inc., color, and tocture, hingth spint sources and moving object as axocited with the study subject subject defracts noticeably from wereas of other landscape/beasscape elements.	
Compatibility: The light color of the turbines at this viewing distance mitigates the Project's visual impacts. Scale: There is no foreground or mitiground vertical objects to compete with the proposed turbines, and the background structures are so far away o distance that the turbine scale at 14.34-miles to the nearest turbine does not over-power the overall sense of scale in the view.	luminiance, or motion may contribute to wiew dominance. In the study autient wiew dominance and the study autient subject detracts noticeably from views of other landscape/seascape elements.	
Compatibility. The light color of the turbines at this viewing distance mitigates the Project's visual impacts. Scale: There is no foreground or midground vertical objects to compete with the proposed burbines, and the background structures are so far away o	kurninance, or motion may contribute to wiew dominance. inc, color, and texture, hinght light sources and moving object associated with the study subject wiew dominance. inc, color, and texture, hinght light sources and moving object associated with the study subject subject detects noticeably from weres of other landscape/seascape elements. e 9. Comm ents:	
Compatibility: The light color of the turbines at this viewing distance mitigates the Project's visual impacts. Scale: There is no foreground or mitiground vertical objects to compete with the proposed turbines, and the background structures are so far away o distance that the turbine scale at 14.34-miles to the nearest turbine does not over-power the overall sense of scale in the view.	luminiance, or motion may contribute to wiew dominance. In the study autient wiew dominance and the study autient subject detracts noticeably from views of other landscape/seascape elements.	
Compatibility: The light color of the turbines at this viewing distance mitigates the Project's visual impacts. Scale: There is no foreground or mitiground vertical objects to compete with the proposed turbines, and the background structures are so far away o distance that the turbine scale at 14.34-miles to the nearest turbine does not over-power the overall sense of scale in the view.	kurninance, or motion may contribute to wiew dominance. inc, color, and texture, hinght light sources and moving object associated with the study subject wiew dominance. inc, color, and texture, hinght light sources and moving object associated with the study subject subject detects noticeably from weres of other landscape/seascape elements. e 9. Comm ents:	

Date: 02-23-2021

Landscape Similarity Zone: Salt Marsh

Personnel: KV Key Observation Point Name/Number: GT01 Forsythe NWR

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinutly focal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panramic, canopied, or ephermenal landscapes.
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character
 of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by
 edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,
 or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Exoture, in this context, refers to
 the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or
 contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape.
- · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape minates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint
- · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔽 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe: as the central roadway curves to the right, just beyond the left branching roadway.

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

The fore ground readway provides an entrance into the frame and the neutral colors of the readway, both echoed in the marsh land and offset by the variety of greens and blues, combined with a variety of texture circultes the eye throughout the view, the developed horizon adds contrast.

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ATLANTIC SHORES
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Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KV KOP: GT01 Forsythe NWR

Date: 02-23-2021

1 of 6

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	7
User Activity.	6
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	37
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	2.
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	3
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	19
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	7
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Commerts:	44

movement attracting viewer attention: tall grass types in the breeze, rippling water, birds. This view from within the Forsythe NWR allows for access to an expanse of primarily natural wetlands only disrupted by the packed gravel roadway providing access. The deep wetland pools within the view are filled by the bay, partially visible in the distance. The water resources in this view represent a unique and natural environment that supports a large and ecosystem. The deep posts repeating across the view appear clean and pristine in quality making them distinctive. Landform is primarily flat with gentle sloping as it transitions to water and back again. Flat landform is common in this region but a view of landform holding wetlands, sporadically appearing and disappearing bellow water is available for close viewing at limited locations. Vegetation provides a soft texture throughout the view with a variety in chroma and value of the green and neutral hues accenting the blue water and sky. Shrub/scrub vegetation appears doted through the view adding small vertical elements. Land use is primarily centered on preservation and light recreation, however the distant community development sits heavy on the horizon and provides a background disparate to the purpose of this location. Similarly, user activity while often focused on the enjoyment of this natural area, is primarily contained within vehicles. The linear gravel drive passing through the NWR is for use by bike, walking, or driving. However, these uses often area, is primarily contained within vehicles. The linear gravel drive passing through the NMR is for use by bike, walking, or driving. Ho nflict with one another and there are few dedicated parking areas or walking trails. While visiting this location it is apparent that many local users take frequent drives through this location to enjoy the natural setting and bird life, but never leave their cars.

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel KV

KOP: GT01 Forsythe MMR Date: 02-23-2021

3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an

adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \square Yes \square No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? the development on the horizon adds a mottled duttered span inserted into an herwise ordered natural en vi

4. Movement

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes \Box No

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗖 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Courds, precipitations, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🔲 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: overcast/hazy could decrease visibility

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingresers to a result of subation in write subapting to coming toward the docerer into being a reacted or entering in a scene Ford lighting refers to a situation writer the light source is coming from beind the docerer and falling directly upon the area being wewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔲 backlit 🔲 frontlit 📈 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This NW R is often used for bird watching, walking hiking, and general enjo yment of nature

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KV KOP: GT01 Forsythe NWR

Date: 02-23-2021

2 of 6

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) والاستنار والابتاهي Juddle 15 store

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	7
	Landform:	6
	Vegetation:	7
	Land Use:	6
	User Activity:	5
 Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view. 	Special Conditions:	7
	Total:	38

3. Comments

The front-lit view of WTGs at this location are softened by their white appearance which provides a low contrast with the pale blue horizon. However, the apparent height and quanity of the turbines is large. The deep blue water resources hold the primary focus of a viewer. Moreover, the turbines atting behind the water resource keep the view primarily intact. Vegetation in the view is similarly maintained at a distinct visual quality as the the texture and variety in value and intensity holds the viewers gaze. While the turbines also at behind the landform the vertical nature of the turbines serves to further flatten and highlight the horizontal nature of the landform. Land use, once primarily focused on stewing the natural environment despite the distant community development now has a strong emphasis on viewing the turbines. In addition viewing from the tower height places the turbines looking back toward viewers at eye hacelle level. The previous bent toward development bec s louder and more obvious. Land use, while still focused on preservation begins to take on a feeling of impact from the loss of distant open views. Similarly, user activity centered on enjoyment of the serene nature view will be distracted by the motion of the distant turbines

ATLANTIC SHORES

3 of 6

	sual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <u>KV</u> KOP: GT01 Forsythe NWR	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KV KOP: GT01 Forsythe NWR
		Date: 02-23-2021		Date: 02-23-2021
Prop	posed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Church 20 the state state and a state of the	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most clos	19699703944 october
	Note: If an element is not present in the view the sco rating should be a whole number score.	re should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	the selected KOP.	ery describes the visual prominence of the ringer from
4 Rate	te the com patibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 com patible to 3 not c	romnatible)	Visibility Rating Descr	ription
4. 1000		dUse: 3	Visibilityle vel 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is nearthe extreme li close viewing, otherwise invisible. who was unaware of it in advance and looking for	rit. Even under those circumstances, the object
	Landform: 3 User Ar		can be seen only after looking at it closely for an Visibility level 2. Visible when scanning in An object/phenomenon that is very small and/or f	
		Total: 14	the general direction of the study subject; othermise likely to be missed by casual observers. Howe consider the study of	e detected without extended viewing. It could
5. Rate	te scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)		Misbility level 3. Visible after a brief glance An object/phenomenon that can be easily detecte in the general direction of the study subject mod casual observers, but without sufficient size and unifikely to emissed by casual as a scascope elements.	ed after a brief look and would be visible to or contrast to compete with major landscape/
	Water Resources: 3 Land	dUse: 3	ob servers.	
	Landform: 3 User Ar	ctivity. 3	Misibility level 4. Plainly visible, so could not be missed by casual observers, but does not strongly attract visual attention or an instificient size to occupy most of a	nt visual contrast to strongly attract visual
	Vegetation: 3	Total: 15	dominate the view because of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of	m observer's visual field.
6. Rate	e spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-d	dominant, 3 dominant)	the study subject.	
	Water Resources: 2 Land	d Use: 2	Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual An objectlyhenomenon that is not large but contra attention of views in the general direction of the study subject. Attention may be drawn tending to hold that attention, haddition to strong.	ion, drawing viewer attention immediately and
	Landform: 2 UserA	ctivity: 2	by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or texture, luminance, or motion. subject may contribute substantially to drawing vi	iever attention. The visual prominence of the
	Vegetation: 2	Total: 10	study subject interferes noticeably with views of n	
			Visibility level 6. Dominates the view An object/bhenomenon with strong visual contras because the study subject fills most of the visual field for views in its general direct tom. a direct view of the object. The object/bhenomenon	cept by turning one's head more than 45 * from
0.101			Strong contrasts in form, line, color, texture, luminance, or motion may contribute to line, color, and texture, bright light sources and m	ominance . In addition to size, contrasts in form, to ving objects associated with the study subject
7. Co	omments:		view dominance. may contribute substantially to drawing viewer all subject detracts noticeably from views of other la	tention. The visual prominence of the study nd scape beascape elements.
	in this view are not compatible with Water Resources, Landform , vegetation , or land use. Howe ve rily because som an yusers do not get out of their vehicle and locations to do so are very limited. :			
large o	on the horizon .			
	ver, the spatial dominance is co-dominant due to the fact that views of the WTG are completely co s when viewers direct their gaze to the left or right.	ontained within the view frame and WTG would not be		
			9. Comments:	
			WTG are clearly visible on the horizon and are likely to strongly attract viewer attention even captured in one frame allows viewers an ability to turn their gaze away from the array.	though the white coloring lowers contrast. In addition the expanse
3	AT ANTIC CLODEC		ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMEN	T TO 905
10	ATLANTIC SHORES	5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT	6 of 6
			4	
				Personnel: Steve Breitzka
Visi	ual Impact Assessment		Visual Impact Assessment	KOP: GT01
Date:				NOF. WYOT
	March 06, 2021	Personnel: Steve Breitzka	Principles of composition, continued:	Date: March 06, 2021
Lands		Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzka</u> Point Name/Number: <u>G701</u>	Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter	Date: March 06, 2021
			10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	
Key	scape Similarity Zone <u>: Salt Marsh</u> Key Observation	Point Name/Number: <u>6701</u>	3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual c	lutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an
Key Lands The ef	scape Similarity Zone: <u>Salt Marsh</u> Key Observation (Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization scape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the iffect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring	Point Name/Number <u>: 0701</u> e KOP are outlined below. g and comments on the VIA assessment form	 Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual c adverse effect on scenic quality. 	lutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an
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Key Lands The ef (propo G	Scape Similarity Zone: Sak Marsh Key Observation / Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization scape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the fifted of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring code conditions). (This form is intended to record initial obsensitions and should be compared elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: • Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in their spatial arrangement. Easo: landscape components include vegetation, land especially those that are distinctly focal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, epanoramic, campied, or ephnemeral landscapes. • Form, Line. Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional element of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the phase of an object, burich com, land, edge, culture, and survounding space. Line refers to the phase of an object, orntrast with these same elements in the evisiting landscape /seascape is a prime. • Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape /seascape is a prime and thus domates basescape composition of a specific in relation to its surround when demets and structure. The degree to which are structure way depending the contextual factors. Priopet Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surround when the evisiting seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending the contextual factors. Priopet Scale: The spaperent size of a proposed project in relation to its surround when the evisiting seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending the contextual factors. Priopet Scale: The spaperet	Point Name/Number: G701 e KOP are outlined below. g and comments on the VIA assessment form completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) he landscape that can be categorized by form, water, and sky. Some compositions, are more vulnerable to modifications than rist that define the perceived visual character ing on the define the perceived visual character ing on the define the perceived visual character ing on the define the perceived visual character or, and texture of a project are similar to or any determinant of visual impad. her toccupies space in a landscape/seascape dings can define the compatibility of its scale ng on the distance from which it is seen and articularly noticeable as a result of their ior, form, scale, or texture, and therefore or compete with important existing focal points cal points.	 3. Visual Clutter Numericus unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual of adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? □ 'f if yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention. Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer. <i>if the ans wer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments</i>? Factors affecting visual impact: 9. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpose with othving along a roadway or hith of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthet of the duration of this view is: □ Short Term/Reeting □ Longterm The duration of this view is: □ Short Term/Reeting □ Longterm The frequency of this view is: □ Short Term/Reeting □ Longterm Clouds, projectiation, haze, and other ambient weather related conditions can can greatly impact the visuality and contrast of project components with lands line, clore, testure, and scale. Ornditions in this view can be described as: □ Clear □ Parity Cloud Ornditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: 1 1. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which surlight is coming toward the form lighting refers to a viewing situation in which surlight is coming toward the reverse lighting refers to a viewing direction can have a significant effect on the visual is coming in the characteristics of the resource is an indication that there is revource. The characteristics of the resource is an indication that there is revource. The characteristics of the resource is an indication that there is revource. The characteristics of the resource is an indication that there is revourd. The characteristics of the resource is an indication that there is revourd. The char	iutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an les IN res IN n: International internatinternational international international int
Key Lands The ef (propo	Scape Similarity Zone: Sak Marsh Key Observation / Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization scape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the fifted of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring code conditions). (This form is intended to record initial obsensitions and should be compared elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: • Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in their spatial arrangement. Easo: landscape components include vegetation, land especially those that are distinctly focal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, epanoramic, campied, or ephnemeral landscapes. • Form, Line. Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional element of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the phase of an object, burich com, land, edge, culture, and survounding space. Line refers to the phase of an object, orntrast with these same elements in the evisiting landscape /seascape is a prime. • Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape /seascape is a prime and thus domates basescape composition of a specific in relation to its surround when demarked factors. • Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surround when contextual factors. • Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surround when the evisiting seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending the contextual factors. • Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surround when the evisiting seascape. Perception of project scale is the day as to obscure of an duscape/sea	Point Name/Number: G701 e KOP are outlined below. g and comments on the VIA assessment form completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) he landscape that can be categorized by form, water, and sky. Some compositions, are more vulnerable to modifications than rist that define the perceived visual character ing on the define the perceived visual character ing on the define the perceived visual character ing on the define the perceived visual character or, and texture of a project are similar to or any determinant of visual impad. her toccupies space in a landscape/seascape dings can define the compatibility of its scale ng on the distance from which it is seen and articularly noticeable as a result of their ior, form, scale, or texture, and therefore or compete with important existing focal points cal points.	3. Visual Clutter Numerous surrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual or adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in aview can attract viewer attention. Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer of the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments? Factors affecting visual impact: 9. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hild of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthet The duration of this view is: The duration of this view is: Specially from significant aesthet The frequency of this view is: Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with lands line, cloud, precipitation, haze, and scale. Ounditions that may increase visibility could be described as: 11. Liphing Direction Backlighting refers to a situation in which surlight is coming toward the root lighting refers to a viewing situation in which surlight is coming toward the visual grinting refers to a viewing situation in which surlight is coming toward the root lighting refers to a viewing situation in which surlight is coming toward the root lighting refers to a viewing situation in which surlight is coming toward the roro	iutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an les In n. attention? Ive The Ive ing a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period to be sources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. Ing a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period to be sources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. Ing a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period to be sources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. Ing a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period to be sources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. Ing defect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions is a scene. Ing - overcast Ing - overcast I Hober - from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Info moverhad or the side of the observer in a failing directly upon the area being from overhead or the side of the observer in a failing directly upon the area being from overhead or the side of the observer in a scene. Inf

Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Steve I KOP. G701 Date: March Date: March Date: March 1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score. Water Resource Landform Vegetation Landform Vegetation Landform Vegetation Land Use Existing Conditions #1 Tota Existing Conditions #1 Tota 2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density) Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 litered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	Score s: 6 n: 7 p: 7 g: 7 g: 7 g: 7 g: 34 g: 1	Note: If an element is not present in the v otherwise, rating should be a whole numb	rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource or new the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact). ber score. on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) frectly from Existing Conditions #2 fold and can	Personnet: Steve Breitzk KOP. <u>G701</u> Date: March 06, 202 n a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 d Water Resources: Landform: Vegetation: Land Use: User Activity: Special Conditions: Total:	1
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or little Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total Comments: This were presents a unique environment where people are allowed access through the marsh. The brigg gravel read anakes through disappearing on a straightway into the distance along the edge of the marsh.) 5) 39	distant housing development. The turbines	sene, with proposed turbines. They appear as bright white spin give an edge to the view, reaching into the sky further than an ligned, giving the impression on a wider structure.		
Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Steve I KOP: G701 Date: March Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Date: March Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), rating should be a whole number score. Contrast Rating	06, 2021	Visual Impact Assess	ment e box next to the description that most closely describe	Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzk</u> KOP. <u>G701</u> Date: <i>March 06,202</i> es the visual prominence of the Pre	11
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)		Visibility Rating	Description		
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2		Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended, close viewing; otherwise invisible .	An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibility who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even unde can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended perio	er those circumstances, the object	
Landform 3 User Activity. 2 Vegetation: 3 Total: 13]	Visibility level 2. 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 orfaint, but when horizon or looking more closely at an area, can be detected with sometimes to noticed by casual observers; however, most peo- some active looking:	hout extended viewing. It could	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe) Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 3	- II	Visibility level 3. Visible after a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject and unlikelyto be missed by casual observers.	An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief most casual observers, but without sufficient size or contrast to sea scape elements.	look and would be visible to compete with major landscape/	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 3 Landform: 3 User Activity: 3 Vegetation: 3 Total: 15 6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)]	Visibility level 4. 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 objectybenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size on landscape/zeascape elements, but with in sufficient visual contra attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's v	ast to strongly attract visual	V
Water Resources: 2 Land Use: 2 Landform: 2 User Activity. 2 Vegetation: 2 Total: 10		Misibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual attention of views in the general direction of the study subject. Aftention may be drawn by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or texture, luminance, or motion.	An object/phenomenon that is not large bat contrasts with the so attrongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing vi tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contrasts in bright fight sources such as lighting and reflections if and moving subject may continuous substantially to drawing value attention study subject may continue substantially to drawing value attention study subject may continue substantially to drawing value attention study subject may contain the source attention study subject interferes not osably with views of nearby landsco	iewer attention immediately and form, line, color, and texture, g objects associated with the study n. The visual prominence of the	
7. Comments: The turbines add a rigid, industrial edge to an organic landscape. The vegetation is low and spread across the marsh, creating pocket foreground. The turbines are bright white against the pale blue sky, accentuating their presence.	sof water in the	Mailbilling the set 6. Dominates the view because the study subject fills most of the visual field for views in at general factorion. Brong contrasts in form, line, color, to sture, huminance, or motor may contribute to view dominance.	An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrast shaft is as la visual field, and view of it cannot be a volled except by turing a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the mage large apparent size is a major factor in its view dominance. In ine, color, and texue, injuit (ghis nources and moving objects may contribute substantially to drawing viewer attention. The subject detracts noticeably from views of other land scape/seas	g on e's head more than 45 * from r focus of visual attention, and its addition to size, contrasts in form, associated with the study subject isual prominience of the study	
		9. Comments: The turbines are low along the horizon but	they apread across the entire field of view. This reach is what	makes them more visible and dominar	E.

Date: 2/16/21

Landscape Similarity Zone: Dredged Lagoon/Salt Marsh

Key Observation Point Name/Number: LAT01 Edwin B Forsy

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of form al visual analysis to be considered include :

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especielly those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications then their snat panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that, appears united, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes contrext, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and feature of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.
- Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. ascape composition from a specific viewpoint.
- Project Seale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.

Does this view contain a focal point? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe: Large bird's nest on vertical post in center of view.

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underfying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

There is a layering of saft march in the foreground, horizontal lines in the midground consisting of open water and some distant land form, and the open skyabove the horizon. There is textural complexity in the foreground with the saft march plants and water.

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ATLANTIC SHORES
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Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: LAT01 Edwin B Forsig

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Date: 2/16/21

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (I liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

Score	
8	Water Resources:
8	Landform:
8	Vegetztion:
6	Land Use:
6	User Activity:
36	Existing Conditions #1 Total:
	2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)
2	Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?
2	Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?
19 1	Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)
2	Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?
6	Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)
42	Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:
point that	This view has some complexity. The foreground has a high amount of vegetative texture balanced with pockets of open water. There is a focal anchors one's attention in the center (a bird next) and the midground view consists of open water framed by distant landform.

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: LAT01 Edwin B Fors Date: 2/16/21

3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? 🔲 Yes 🗾 No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?

4. Movemen

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🔲 Yes 🜌 No

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🔲 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions values, production. The value of and other animative weather release containing and an expert of waters, and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗹 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Conditions are generally clear, but long term visibility seems

hazy. Moisture in the air could impact visibility 7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. consigning tension a weak of a station of which the initial ways is coming toward the coverient initial result of the tension of a scene Front lighting represent a station of which the tension is coming from or behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being wiewed. Side lighting refers to a weaking stuation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the viability and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: D backlit D frontiit Z side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗾 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Local residents will enjoy this view on a regular basis.

ATLANTIC SHORES

Proposed Conditions

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: LAT01 Edwin B Fors

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Date: 2/16/21

Total

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 /f liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),

ne. In an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 or 9.0 (no impact), herwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	6
	Landform:	6
	Vegetation:	6
	Land Use:	4
	User Activity:	5
Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) de: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can		
adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	4

3. Comments

2.

osed turbines are visible in the distant open water. Due to the large quantity and alignment, they can be seen across a good portion of the horizon he prop The existing landform elements mask their impact in a portion of the view. These turbines occupy the horizon, but in this simulation the focal point still remains the bird nest in the foreground

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Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: docelyn Gavitt KOP: LAT01 Edwin B Forsyd	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt KOP: LAT01 Edwin B Forsyg
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	 Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from the selected KOP.
rating should be a whole number score.	
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibility, it could not be seen by a person
Water Resources: 2 Land Use: 2	close viewing; otherwise in visible. who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even underthose circumstances, the object can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period.
Landform: 2 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 2 Total: 10	Mobilitylevel 2. Voble when scanning in the general direction of the study subject; otherwise likely to be missed by casual An object of bottom or looking more dosely at an are, can be deteded wiening. It could sometimes be noticed by casual downers; however, most people would not note: a turbout
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	observers. some active looking. Makinity level 3, Miskle after a krief glance. An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a krief look and would be visible to
Water Resources: 2 Land Use: 1	in the general direction of the dudy subject most passial observers, but without sufficient size or contrast to compete with major landscape/ sea scape elements.
Landform: 2 User Activity: 2	Visibility level 4, Plainly visible, so could not be missed by casual observer, but dee not storegy state, visual attention or attention with a sufficient texa is contrast to scropy attent visual attention and texa interview of texa attention on the sufficient texa is contrast to scropy attent visual attention and texa interview of texa attention on texa interview of texa attention of te
Vegetation: 2 Total: 9	does not strongly attract visual attention or dominate the view locase of its aspanning and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's visual field. size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the surrounding landscape elements
Water Resources: 2 Land Use: 1 Landform: 2 User Activity: 2	attention of ivews in the general direction of the dury angled. Attention may be dearm. I bendings to hold that attention, had adding to terming or terms attantion in minediately and by the during contract in form, line, color, or bright BgH sources such as lighting and reliacions i and maving objects seasocided with the study
Landform: 2 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 2 Total: 9	texture, luminance, or motion. subject may contribute sub danitally to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby landscape/seascape elements.
	Mabilityle vel 6. Dominates the view An object/blenomenon with storog visual contrasts that is so large that it occupies most of the bocause the study subject (18 most of the visual fact for views in 18 operand affactions, and the object. The object here object most operand/or norms fan 45° from a direct view of the object. The object here object most operand/or norms of the subject of visual affaction, and the
7. Commenta:	Strong contrasts in form, line, color, texture, have apparent size is a major factor in its viewed dominance. In addition to sub accontrasts in form, line, color, and texture, hight flight sources and moving objects associated with the dudy subject may contribute be available sub-datafally to drawing weever attention. In existal prominence of the sub-quartices and an one of the sub-quartices and the sub-quartices and the sub-quartices and moving objects associated with the study subject may contribute be available sub-datafally to drawing weever attention.
The turbines are visible in the distance and due to the long nature of the view in this location, wewers are likely to focus on the field of turbines to a level that	subject detracts noticeably from views of other land scape/seascape elements.
competes with focus in the foreground.	
	9. Comments: The proposed conditions are noticeable but not overwhelming. There could be a much higher level of visibility if atmospheric conditions were clearer or lighting
	ne propose constanta de norceane ser no commenting. Tres com se a naci ngrier e lei e la manny n'auto-preno constanta vele ce a e originary different.
ATT ANTIC CLIODEC	ATI ANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF 6 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet_KAC
Date: 17 February 2021 Personnel: KAC	KOP: LATO1 EBF NWR Principles of composition, continued: Date: 17 February 2021
Landscape Similarity Zone: Dredged Lagoon Salt Marsh Key Observation Point Name/Number: LAT01EBF NWR	3. Visual Clutter
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this wew contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? 🗹 Yes 🗌 No
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	Uses this weak containerements that contribute to visual dutter? Incl. The Lines Lines Lines weak containerements that contribute to visual dutter affect the view? Nesting platform is a strong vertical element in the view.
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)	4. Movement
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: • Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by	Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract wewer attention. Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🛛 Yes 🕢 No
 Carries approved by Composition. The an angle field to Copy and the analysis of the analysis of the angle of	(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)
panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes. • Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character	Factors affecting visual impact:
of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,	 Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period
or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impadt.	of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Rieeting 🗖 Long-term
 Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. 	The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional
 Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors. 	6. Atm ospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form,
Principles of composition to be considered include:	line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: 🔲 Clear 🗹 Partly Cloudy 💭 Overcast 🗹 Hazy
1. Focal Point	Conditions that may increase Moderrease Misibility could be described as: Elements on the horizon would have greater definition on a clear day.
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points othen contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive	Lighting DirectionBacklighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene.
lefind to use a reverse statement. Examples include prominent trees, includance, or compete with important existing focal points lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.	Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and light generating venture area being where Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscege and projed elements.
Does this wiew contain a focal point? 🗹 Yes 🗆 No	
If yes, briefly identify/describe: Nesting bird platform and pink-tinged horizon line. 2. Order	The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔲 backiit 🔲 frontiit 🗹 side-lit
Natural landscapes/beascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Outural landscapes exhibit order i by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from sceric quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.	8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.
Does this view contain a natural order? 🔟 Yes 🗖 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?	Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No
 yes, now does not include order and write new in Mansh grass, still water channels, ocean, nesting platform, and horizon line; flat land scape equally divided between the grass march and sky punctiated by the nesting platform. 	How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Ending and Wildlife Management

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC	
	KOP: LATO1 EBFNWR Date: 17 February 2021		KOP: LAT01 EBFN Date: 17 February 2	N 67/1
Existing Conditions 1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating	iability to 9 distinct)	Proposed Conditions 1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each reso Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact).		distinct)
be a whole number score.	Score	otherwise, raiting should be a whole number score.	Water Resources:	Score 6
	Water Resources: 7		Landform:	6
	Landform: 7		Vegetation:	7
	Vegetation: 8		Land Use:	7
	Land Use: 7		User Activity.	6
	User Activity: 6			
Existing Co	nditions #1 Total: 35	2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)		
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)		Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	5
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or l	istoric landmarks? 1			
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that ac			Total:	37
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/polluti	on)			
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from po	lution and/or litter? 2	 Comments: With the Project in place, the viewer's attention is initially stopped and brought to the foreground it 	ind marting alaffares however recorded the	a ava ia drawn ta
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Su	m 2A through 2C) 5	the stacked rows of turkines in the background view, which seem to grow out of the landmass to viewer would observe the biaceted rotors parally obscured by the low laying land mass, which w	the left and diminish to the right. Looking furth	herleft, the
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 3. Comments:	otal and #2 Total) 40	nearest turbine, the wind farm appears to be an extension of the background land mass and man the presence of the turbines cannot be ignored and they visually compete with the visual quality o		
Outtural Historic: Edwin B. Forsythe Wildlife Refuge.				
Aesthetic: Vibrant, highly textural grassy marshland.				
Litter: Limited visitor litter.				
Summary of View: The low marsh grass is highly textured in various shades of green and russet orange fhat an reflection of the blue sky in the still water channel interwoven into the marshland. The blended colors of the sk grass blades. The nesting platform directs the viewer's attention and punctuates the flat landscape with author the NWR traveling to this seven observe the water four The flat landscape into the avert of the sky water towers, cell towers, and other elements that float on the hazy horizon.	also contrast the highly articulated strokes of the ty and purpose. It is easy to imagine visitors to			
ATLANTIC SHORES	3 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES		4 of
Visual Impact Assessment Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Note: If an element is not present in the view the score show rating should be a whole number score.	Personnel: <u>KAC</u> KOP: <u>LAT01 EBF NWR</u> Date: <u>17 February 2021</u> id be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	Visual Impact Assessment Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely the selected KOP.	Personnel: KAC KOP: <u>LAT01 EBFN</u> Date: <u>17 February 1</u> describes the visual prominence of the Pr	2021
		Visibility Rating Descripti		
A Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible Water Resources:		Misibility level 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit or close viewing, otherwise invisible who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. E	f visibility. It could not be seen by a person ven under those circumstances, the object	
Landform 2 User Activity Vegetation: 1 Total	2	can be seen only after looking at it closely for an e date Mability level 2. Wable when scanning in the general direction of the study subject; otherwise likely to be missed by casual ob envers.	but when the observer is scanning the ected without extended viewing. It could	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe) Water Resources: 2 Land Use		Mability/exel 3. Visible after a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject and unlikely to be missed by casual obs zeres.	er a brief look and would be visible to ntrast to compete with major landscape/	
Water Resources: 2 Land Use Landform: 2 User Activity Vegetation: 1 Total	2	Msbilitylevel 4. Plainty visible, so could not le missel by caual de anever, tu does not stongly attract visual attention dominate the view bocause of its aparant size, for views in the general direction of the staty using 4. An object/shenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient andscap of sascape demonst, but with in aufficient vise attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an obs size, for views in the general direction of	ual contrast to strongly attract visual	V
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-domina		Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual attention of views in the general direction of so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, d		
Water Resources: 2 Land Use Landform: 2 User Activity		the standy subject. After generation may be drawn by the storag contrast in form, jine, color, or texture, juminance, or motion.	rasts in form, line, color, and texture, d moving objects associated with the study	
Vegetation: 1 Total		study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearb	y landscape/seascape elements.	
		Visibility leve (6. Doministres the view because the study subject fills most of the visual field to view in its general direction. A direct view of the object. The object object means its arrong contracts in form, line, color, per tours, alorge and to an object of the object. The object object means and larminiance, or motion may contribute to the color object object.	y turning on e's head more than 45 * from the major focus of visual attention, and its nce. In addition to size, contrasts in form,	
7. Comments:		view dominance. ma y contribute sub stantially to drawing viewer attentio subject detracts noticeably from views of other land sce	n. The visual prominence of the study	
Compatibility: The background viewing distance to the wind farm softens the compatibility score of the Project "small", however, when observed with more detail, the stacked mass of turbines on the horizon in combination land mass creating an odd optic could be considered out of place in this naturalized view.				
Scale: The wind farm on the background horizon has enough scale and mass to draw the viewers attention fro movement and magnitude of the industrial installation 32.18-miles away at the nearest point. The developmen the site .	m the element of immediate interest to the			
		9. Comments:		
Spatial Dominance: Before the Project's installation, the viewer's attention is focused on the water and landfor co-dominant with the Project given the scale and magnitude that it has on the horizon.	in place will influence the viewer's experience of	9. Comments:		
	in place will influence the viewer's experience of			
	in place will influence the viewer's experience of			

sual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KV			
		KOP: LAT01 Forsythe NWR			
te: 02-17-2021 Personnel: KV	Principles of composition, continued:	Date: 02-17-2021			
ndscape Similarity Zone: Dredged Lagoon, Salt Marse Key Observation Point Name/Number: LATO1 Forsythe NWR	3. Visual Clutter				
ey Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual adverse effect on scenic quality.				
dscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? 🔲 Yes 🗹 No				
effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form posed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial obsenations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)	If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? 4. Movement				
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:	Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.				
 Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sity. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly tood, and obsed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than 	Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewei (If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)	attention? 🗹 Yes 🗹 No			
panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.					
• Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character	Factors affecting visual impact:				
of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to	 Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hil of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthy 				
the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.	The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term				
 Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. 	The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗹 Occasional				
 Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors. 	6. Atmospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, heave, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, relative, and scale.				
Principles of composition to be considered include:	Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗖 Clear 🗹 Partly Clou	dy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy			
1. Focal Point	Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as:	clear skies could in crease visibility, or hazy/overcast decrease			
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features dand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent frees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. It possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seasce.	7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing stuation in which sunlight is coming toward Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from beh wiewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the v	nd the observer and falling directly upon the area being from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or			
Doesthis view contain a focal point? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No	elemento in a scene. Ligrang direction can have a significant enert on the a	sissing and contract of randoc ape and project elements.			
If yes, briefly identify/describe : he Ospreyn esting box	The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🗹 backlit 🗖 fro	ntlit 🔲 side-lit			
2. Order					
Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order (determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.	8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designations as assenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project visual impact on that resource.				
Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?	Would wewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resourc	e? 🗹 Yes 🗋 No			
The natural order within this view provides repetition in the tosture, line, and color that draws the eye from dark grassy banks and through glassy weder testures then repetited by land on the distant horizon and the stridiation of colors in the sumrise.		boating, viewing, and birdwatching. but the housing ent just out of view likely brings other variety of recreation.			
ATLANTIC SHORES 1 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES	2			

Date: 02-17-2021

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.

	Score
Water Resources;	7
Landform:	7
Vegetation	7
Land Use.	5
User Activity.	5
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	31
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	2
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	12
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	6
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:	37
Movement attracting viewer attention: while none exists in this view the osprey box suggests the frequent appearance of birds. This view looks out across the salt marsh and open bay towards the barrier islands. The location map indicates the view to be at the edge of a	densely

developed neighborhood. Both Salt Marsh and Residential Development are common in this area, but locations which overlook the Salt Marsh at close proximity as it franctions to Open Bay are not overly abundant. The interplay between Water Resources and Landform are integral components within this view. Landform, represented by herbaseous grassland is interrupted with intermittent channels of water in the near-foreground. The bay provides separation from the near-foreground and the background barrier island reaching out over the horizon. Headlands on the barrier island landform terminate about halfway across the we wand visible portions of the barrier island are set further back on the horizon becoming less prominent and allowing the bay water to become more dominant within the view. Land Use and User Activity at this location have a strong residential emphasis, however, homes typical of the Dredged Lagoon communities are provided with individual docking. This adds a focus on recreational boating in addition to bird watching as evidenced by inclusion in the Forsythe NWR footprint and foreground nesting box. As with many areas along the bay front, especially those within the Forsythe NWR, this area is inundated by bird activity at various times of day.

3 of 6

ATLANTIC SHORES

Proposed Conditions

3. Comments:

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.

2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.

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Score

6

6

7

5

4

6

34

Date: 02-17-2021

Landform:

Vegetation:

Land Use:

User Activity:

Special Conditions:

Total:

Water Resources:

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

The turbines set within this scene are at a distance in which they primarily sit low on the horizon. At this location the turbines are wewed as part of the distant background elements. This however interrupts the interplay between the Water Resources and Landform. Where the barrier island once appeared to taper off and recede into the water, water resource is now occupied by man made structures. Stacking of turbines at this location make individual WTG blend into each other and thus appear as larger and more visible masses, however the view of the array appears well organized. Movement of the turbine blades may draw

viewer attention, but at this distance the effect will be diminished and will distract minimally from bird viewing or water recreation.

Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessme	nt Personnet <u>.KV</u> KOP: <u>LAT01 Forsythe</u>	NWR
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions	Date: <u>02-17-2021</u>	
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), o rating should be a whole number score.	8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the ba the selected KOP.	c next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Projec	ct from
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended, An	Description object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	close viewing; otherwise invisible . wh	ougeouperionmentor in a stream the scale in a limit of usawing a count for the seering a person one sunaware of in a advance and looking for it. Seen under those circumstances, the object be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period.	
Landform: 3 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 2 Total: 12	the general direction of the studysubject; ho otherwise likely to be missed by casual so	object/phenomenon that is very small and /brfaint, but when the observer is scanning the izon or looking more dosely at an area, can be detected without extended viewing. It could netmes be noticed by casual observers, however, most people would not notice it without ne active looking.	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe) Water Resources: 2 Land Use: 1	in the general direction of the study subject mo	object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to at casual observers, but without sufficient size or contrast to compete with major landscape/ scape elements.	
Water Resources: 2 Land Use: 1 Landform: 2 User Activity: 1 Vegetation: 1 Total: 7	not be missed by casual observers, but lar	object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or contrast to compete with other decape/seascape elements, but with insufficient visual contrast to strongly attract visual mism and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's visual field.	V
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant) Water Resources: Land Use: Land Use: Landform: Quer Activity: Vegetation: Total: 7	attention of views in the general direction of so the study subject . Attention may be drawn be by the storag contrast in form, line, color, or bri texture, luminance, or motion. su	object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the sumounting landscape elements strongly that is a major focus of varial attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and dings to hold that strendon. In addition to strong contrastic in form, lies, ook, and he stree, phi light sources such as lighting and reflections and moving objects associated with he study jet may contribute substratily to do suming viewer attention. The visual promisence of the dry subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby landscape/seasape elements.	
7. Comments:	be cause the study subject fills most of the visit visual field for views, in its general direction, a 20mg countrals is in form, line, color, be vuee, far luminance, or motion may contribute to lin view dominance.	object/phenomenon with atrong visual contrasts that is so large that it occupies most of the aal field, and views of it cannot be avoided except by turning one's head more than 45 'from read view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major focus of visual attention, and its perpendent tase is a major factor in its view dominance. In addition to size, contrasts in form, only and to take in philip that the object and major dominance is a addition to take the using and y contribute sub-administry to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the study upped that custom study from views of other hand supplexes cape elements.	
the WT Gathough distant and small on the horizon are set at the edge of a land mass in a manner that seems to move development fro resources. This detracts from both the Water Resources and the landform. The stacking of turbines creates strong vertical lines that pull foreground elements. Despite this the overall scale is moderate and is unlikely to change the way vegetation is viewed or effect the land Similarly, these noticeable turbines sit low on the horizon and are co-dominant with the land and water resources surrounding.	n land into the water the viewer from		
	9. Comments:		
	island development. Howeverjust to the right of large mass on the horizon, individual WTG are r	a section of turbines that appear scattered in layout, blade tips above the barrier island may be view the visible portion of the barrier island rows of turbines within the array begin to stack. Each row app of eacily defined. This competes with water resources and landform elements as the stacked rows o manity vacant. However, the turbines at this distance are small enough, and sit low enough on the h	pears as a of WTGs fill a
ATLANTIC SHORES	5 of 6 ATLANTIC SHORES	PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF	6 of 6
Visual Impact According	Visual Impact Assessme	nt Personnel: <i>Steve Breitzka</i>	
Visual Impact Assessment Date: February 18, 2021 Personnet: Stee		KOP: <u>LAT01</u>	
Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Dredged Lagoon/Salt Marsh</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>LAT</u>	Principies of composition, contr	nued: Date: February 18, 202	21
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization		occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally h	nas an
- Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	Does this view contain element	that contribute to visual clutter? 🔲 Yes 🗹 No	
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no	more than 5 minutes	r affect the view?	
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:	4. Wovement	nents in a view can attract viewer attention.	
Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be ca		in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? \square Yes 🗹 No	
their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some or especially those that are distinctly tocal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modif panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.		e elements in rating form comments)	
Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived	visual character Factors affecting visual impact:		
of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, oft edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changer or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape.esescape. Texture, in this cont the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project an	in form, color, Some views are seen as quick glim ext, refers to of time. Longer duration views of a similar to or	asses while driving along a roadway or hiling a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged oroject, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual im] short Term/Fleeting 1⊠ Long4erm	
contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual imp • Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a lan		Zi Repeated □ Occasional	
and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. • Project Scale : The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compati within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from whic other contextual factors.	tility of its scale 6. Atm ospheric Conditions nit is seen and Clouds, precipitation, haze, and oth can greatly impact the visibility and	er ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These cor contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of	
Principles of composition to be considered include:	line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be	described as: 🗖 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗹 Hazy	
1. Focal Point	2 2 2 2 4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	ecrease visibility could be described as: The rosy pink sunrise haze at the horizon blurs the line	
Certain natural or man-made landscape/Seascape features stand out and are particularly moticable as a reg physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, not source or textura, a tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, form, colle, or textura, such ar lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important ev in the landscape.Reascape. Does this view contain a focal point? ☑ Yes ☐ No	ad therefore Backlighting refers to a viewing situ siting focal points viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situ	between water and day in the distance. alion in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a sc are the light source is coming from behind the observer and falling directly upon the area behin wing studuction in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a faith on can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements	ng e or
Does this wew contrain a nocal point? In the is a man-made nesting post jabled into the salt march grass landscape.	The relevant lighting condition can	e described as: 🔲 backlit 🔲 frontlit 📈 side-lit	
2. Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscap by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inco this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intact are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding buil environment.	nsistent with Designation as a scenic or recreative scene of the scene	nal resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particula resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a pro	ar oject"s
Does this view contain a natural order? ☑ Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?	Would viewers consider this location	n a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No	
If yes, now does in Fatural order aniest interview? The saft means in the foreground has pathles of open waterinterspersed among large swaths of low lush grasses. This transi deeperin the view, extending to the horizon.	Enclosed and a second		ic

Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KOP:	teve Breitzka Visual Impact Asse	SSMENt Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: <u>LAT01</u>
EXISTING CONDITIONS 1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 d Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should	Nate: If an element is not present in the view th	
be a whole number score.	otherwise, rating should be a whole number sco Score	Water Resources: 6
Water Res	urces: 7	Landform: 6
La	dform: 6	Vegetation:
Veg	tation: 8	Land Use: 7
La	d Use: 8	User Activity. 6
User	ctivity: 7	Contracting.
Existing Conditions # 2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	Total: 36 2. Collectively rate special conditions on a s Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly be adjusted up or down based upon the Propos	Form Existing Conditions #2 Total and can
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic land		d Conditions view Special Conditions: 6
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this rea	purce? 2	Total: 20
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)		10tal: 39
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/	r litter? 3. Comments:	
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A throi		urbine field appears to be the same elevation as distant adjacent vegetation. This continues a line across the Ms with the water on the right side of the view, the turbines blend as well, disappearing into the haze. Rows
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #	of turbines, central to the view, are more prominen	t given their spacing and the light direction and level. These turbines appear like long bands extending deeper
3. Commerts: The salt marsh foreground has unique coloring and texture. This is a soft landscape with gentle undulation and open pockets open water in the distance blends with the sky at the blurred horizon, sharing color and texture. The sky is a rose pink at the b blue with few thin wispy clouds. The primry cloud element is a leaning singular wood post with an enormous bird next perched on top. This adds unique comp a couple of awkward branches sticking out of the next, protructing into the sky.	smooth reflective water. The initiation turning to a pale whitish	
	3 of 6 ATLANTIC SHORES	4 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment Personnet. KOP:	teve Breitzka Visual Impact Assessmer	t Personnet Steve Breitzka KOP: LATO1
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions	Date: February 18, 2021
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no i rating should be a whole number score.		ext to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating	Description
Water Resources: 2 Land Use:	close viewing; otherwise in visible . who	ject/phenomemon that is near the exterme limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even under those circumstances, the object e seen only after looking at at closely for an extended period.
Landform: 1 User Activity. Vegetation: 1 Total:	the general direction of the study subject; horiz otherwise likely to be missed by casual som	jectiphenomenon that is very small and/orfaint, but when the observer is scanning the on or hooling more dosely at an area, can be detected without extended viewing. I could times be noticed by casual observers; however, most people would not notice it without achie hooking.
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	in the general direction of the study subject mos	jectphenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to casual observers, but without sufficient size or contrast to compete with major landscape/
Water Resources: 1 Land Use: Landform: 1 User Activity:	1 Misikilityle vel 4. Ptainty visible, so could An o not be missed by casual observers, but land does not strongly attract visual attention or atter	ijectphenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or contrast to compete with other cape/leasacape elements, but with in sufficient visual contrast to strongly attract visual for and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's visual field.
Vegetation: 1 Total:	size, for views in the general direction of	
Vegetation: 1 Total: 6 . Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant	size, for views in the general direction of the study subject. Visibility level 5. Strongly stiracts the visual An o	ject/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the surrounding landscape elements
	3 size, for views in the general direction of the study albect. 1 Visibility level 5. Strongly sites at she visual attention of views in the general direction of the study albect. Mereinon may be drawn tend by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or study 1 by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or study	ject/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the surrounding landscape elements onglythat it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and gto hold that attention. In addition to strong contrasts in form, line, color, and texture, fight survers such as lighting and reflections' and moving vielect associated with the study of trinsy combinue sub-stantially to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the subject interfers and colorably and twizers of newly landscape/celesa appe dements.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant Water Resources:	3 size, for views in the general direction of the study aubject. 1 Visibility level 5. Strongly sites at the visual attention of views in the general direction of the study aubject. Hereins may be drawn to the storage contrast in form, line, color, or the study aubject. Hereins the views An the storage contrast in form, line, color, or study 5 Visibility level 6. Dominates the views togal field for views in its general direction. An the storage contrast in form, line, color, or study	onglythat it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and go hold that attention. In addition to targo contrasts in form, line, color, and to chare, light sources such as lighting and reflections? and moving objects associated with the tudy of time control to the substitution of the source attention. The visual promisence of the subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby land <u>cape/losa</u> cape elements. weightenomenon with storag visual contrasts that is ao large that in cocquies most of the fields, and views of a canot be a viside except by turing one's head more than 64 Theom et development canot be a viside except by turing one's head more than 64 Theom et development canot be a viside evenomenon. The major focus of visual attention, and its appendix tables and real evenomenon in the major focus of visual attention, and its appendix tables and the source evenomenon in the major focus of visual attention, and its appendix tables and the source evenomenon in the major focus of visual attention, and its appendix tables and the source evenomenon in the major focus of visual attention, and its appendix tables are source evenomenon.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant Water Resources: 1 Land Use: Landform: 1 User Activity: Vegetation: 1 Total: 7. Comments:	3 size, for views in the general direction of the study subject. 1 the study subject. 5 the study subject. Misbility level 6. Dominates the view free scores of the study subject. 1 the study subject. 5 Wisbility level 6. 1 the study subject. 1 the study subject. 1 the study subject. 5 Wisbility level 6. 1 the study subject. 1 the study sub	onglythat it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and tg to hold that attention. In addition to strong contrasts in form, line, color, and the charle, light sources such as lighting and reflection at and moving expects associated with the study trans contribute subschnidly to downing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby landscape/seasape elements. jectphenomenon with storing visual contrasts that is so large that it occupies most of the field, and views of it cannot be a visied except by turning one's head more than 45° from to work the view of the colors. The object othermonen is the major locus of visual attention, and its
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant Water Resources: 1 Land Use: Landform: 1 User Activity: Vegetation: 1 Total:	3 size, for views in the general direction of the study subject. 1 the study subject. 5 the study subject. Misbility level 6. Dominates the view free scores of the study subject. 1 the study subject. 5 Wisbility level 6. 1 the study subject. 1 the study subject. 1 the study subject. 5 Wisbility level 6. 1 the study subject. 1 the study sub	onglythat it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and typ hold that attention. In addition to attrong contrast in form, line, color, and the charle, light sources such as lighting and reflections? and moving objects associated with the study time to a statistical to drawing viewer attention. The visual promisence of the subject interferes noticeally with views of nearby land <u>cape frait</u> accounts and the subject interferes noticeally with views of nearby land <u>cape frait</u> accounts of the fields, and views of a camp the avoided encept by tuning one's head more than 64° from et devenot the object. The object/phenomenon site major focus of visual attention, and its apparent size is a major factor in its variedominance. In addition to size, contrast in form, solor, and texture, bright light sources and moving objects associated with the study subject motive study and by to drawing viewer attention. The visual promismore of the tayly
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant Water Resources: 1 Landform: 1 User Activity: Vegetation: 1 Total: 7. Comments: The turbines are visible in the distance but they do not have a dominant presence given the other features in the view. The sa	3 size, for views in the general direction of the study subject. 1 the study subject. 5 the study subject. Misbility level 6. Dominates the view free scores of the study subject. 1 the study subject. 5 Wisbility level 6. 1 the study subject. 1 the study subject. 1 the study subject. 5 Wisbility level 6. 1 the study subject. 1 the study sub	onglythat it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and typ hold that attention. In addition to attrong contrast in form, line, color, and the charle, light sources such as lighting and reflections? and moving objects associated with the study time to a statistical to drawing viewer attention. The visual promisence of the subject interferes noticeally with views of nearby land <u>cape frait</u> accounts and the subject interferes noticeally with views of nearby land <u>cape frait</u> accounts of the fields, and views of a camp the avoided encept by tuning one's head more than 64° from et devenot the object. The object/phenomenon site major focus of visual attention, and its apparent size is a major factor in its variedominance. In addition to size, contrast in form, solor, and texture, bright light sources and moving objects associated with the study subject motive study and by to drawing viewer attention. The visual promismore of the tayly
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant Water Resources: 1 Landform: 1 User Activity: Vegetation: 1 Total: 7. Comments: The turbines are visible in the distance but they do not have a dominant presence given the other features in the view. The sa	3 size, for views in the general direction of the study subject. 1 the study subject. 5 the study subject. Misbility level 6. Dominates the view free scales the study subject. 1 the study subject. 5 Wisbility level 6. Misbility level 6. Dominates the view free scales the study subject. 1 the scale flag to scale the scale scale the scale scale the scale	onglythat it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and typ hold that attention. In addition to attrong contrast in form, line, color, and the charle, light sources such as lighting and reflections? and moving objects associated with the study time to a statistical to drawing viewer attention. The visual promisence of the subject interferes noticeally with views of nearby land <u>cape frait</u> accounts and the subject interferes noticeally with views of nearby land <u>cape frait</u> accounts of the fields, and views of a camp the avoided encept by tuning one's head more than 64° from et devenot the object. The object/phenomenon site major focus of visual attention, and its apparent size is a major factor in its variedominance. In addition to size, contrast in form, solor, and texture, bright light sources and moving objects associated with the study subject motive study and by to drawing viewer attention. The visual promismore of the tayly
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant Water Resources: 1 Landform: 1 User Activity: Vegetation: 1 Total: 7. Comments: The turbines are visible in the distance but they do not have a dominant presence given the other features in the view. The sa	3 size, for views in the general direction of the study as bject. 1 The study as bject. 1 State of the study as bject. 1 The study. 5 The study. Valibility/level 5. Dominates the view Nation of views in the general direction. An example. 1 The study. The study. 1 The study. <	onglythat it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and typ hold that attention. In addition to attrong contrast in form, line, color, and the charle, light sources such as lighting and reflections? and moving objects associated with the study time to a statistical to drawing viewer attention. The visual promisence of the subject interferes noticeally with views of nearby land <u>cape frait</u> accounts and the subject interferes noticeally with views of nearby land <u>cape frait</u> accounts of the fields, and views of a camp the avoided encept by tuning one's head more than 64° from et devenot the object. The object/phenomenon site major focus of visual attention, and its apparent size is a major factor in its variedominance. In addition to size, contrast in form, solor, and texture, bright light sources and moving objects associated with the study subject motive study and by to drawing viewer attention. The visual promismore of the tayly
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant Water Resources: 1 Landform: 1 User Activity: Vegetation: 1 Total: 7. Comments: The turbines are visible in the distance but they do not have a dominant presence given the other features in the view. The sa	3 size, for views in the general direction of the statual valued. 1 the staty aubject. 5 the staty aubject. Valibility level 5. Dominates the staty aubject. Valibility level 6. Dominates the staty aubject. the staty aubject. the staty aubject. Valibility level 6. Dominates the staty aubject. was alfield for wesen the staty aubject. the staty aubject. the staty aubject. the staty aubject. was alfield for wesen the staty aubject. the staty aubject. was alf field for wesen the staty aubject. the staty aubject. was alf aubject. the staty aubject. the staty aubject. was	onglythaft is a major focus of vauel attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and ight sources such as lighting and reflections! and moving objects associated with the study light sources such as lighting and reflections! and moving objects associated with the study in a construct substantially to develop with viewer attention. The study promisence of the subject infertners indices with viewer attention. The study promisence of the subject infertners indices with viewer attention, the study promisence of the provide the object. The object of heat moving objects associated with the study sub- states and the subject of the subject of the study of the subject to the object. The object of the subject of the subject of the subject indices and moving objects associated with the study subject. Subject of the subject is and moving objects associated with the study subject. I defined and severe of the relation complexies associated with the study associated of the subject indices and moving objects associated with the study subject. I defined and severe of the relations as a subject associated elements.

Date: 2/17/21

Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Residential

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of form al visual analysis to be considered include :

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especielly those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications then their snat panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unlifed, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Exacture, in this cortext, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.
- Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. ascape composition from a specific viewpoint.
- Project Seale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.

Does this view contain a focal point? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

If yee, briefly identify/describe: the focus is at the horizon line where the beach meets the ocean

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underfying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

This iview has a clear delination of shoreline, water and sky. Each of the se elements converge at the focal point.

ATLANTIC SHORES

1 of 6

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: LBT03 Beach at Long

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Key Observation Point Name/Number: LBT03 Beach at Longe

Date: 2/17/21

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (I liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

Score	
9	Water Resources:
7	Landform:
5	Vegetation:
6	Land Use:
7	User Activity:
34	Existing Conditions #1 Total:
	. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)
2	Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?
1	Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?
18	Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)
2	Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?
5	Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)
39	Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) . Comments:
	The view from this van bage point is relatively straightfonward and predomin and yn atural. There is a balance of open ocean, with wave motion to attention, a wide san dy beach, some vegetated dun e area and open sky. All elements converge at the focal point on the horizon. Footprints pro interestin, a suture to the beach, and area that likely sees pedestinan movement on a requirbasis.

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: LBT03 Beach at Long

Date: 2/17/21

3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? 🔲 Yes 🗾 No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?

4. Movemen

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🔲 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions Clouds precipitation, have and other amhient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions values, production. The value of and other animative weather release containing and an expert of waters, and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Moisture in the air could impact visibility.

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. consigning tension a weak of a station of which the initial ways is coming toward the coverient initial result of the tension of a scene Front lighting represent a station of which the tension is coming from or behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being wiewed. Side lighting refers to a weaking stuation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the viability and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: D backlit D frontiit Z side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗾 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Local residents will enjoy this view on a regular basis.

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: LBT03 Beach at Long

2 of 6

Date: 2/17/21

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (il liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),

ierwise, rating should be a whole number score.		acore
	Water Resources:	4
	Landform:	4
	Vegetation:	4
	Land Use:	3
	User Activity:	3
Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)		
te: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	4

3. Comments

2.

he proposed turbines are highly visible in the open water. Due to the large quantity and alignment, they can be seen across a good portion of the horizon These turbines span a large area of open water and penetrate the horizon line. The turbines become the focus of this view. They have a significant impact.

22

Total

Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: LBT03 Beach at Long	Visual Impact Assessment Persennel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: LB703 Beach at Long
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from the selected KO P.
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description
	Waskilitylevel 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the externe limit of visibility, it could not be seen by a person close viewing; oftenwise in visible. who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even under those circumstances, the object
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period.
Landform: 2 User Activity: 2	Visibility level 2. Visible when scanning in the general direction of the study subject; honzon or looking more do sety at an area, can be detected without extended viewing, it could
Vegetation: 2 Total: 11	othemice likely to be missed by casual sometimes be noticed by casual observers; however, most people would not notice it without some active looking.
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	Misibility level 3. Visible after a brief glance An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to mot casual observers, but without sufficient size or carriest to compete with major landscape/
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	and unlikely to be missed by casual seascape elements. observers.
Landform: 2 User Activity: 2	Makinity level 4. Plainly visible, so could An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or contrast to compete with other Indicates by casual observers, but Indicates and with sufficient visual contrast to strongly attract visual
Vegetation: 2 Total: 11	does not strongly attract visual attention or alternicion and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's visual field.
	size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	Misikilityle vel 5. Strongly a tiracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the surrounding land scape elements attention of views in the general direction of a strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	the study subject. Aftertion may be drawn the study of the study subject. After the study subject and the study subject and the study subject. After the study subject and the study subject and the study subject. After the study subject and the study subject and the study subject. After the study subject and the study subject and the study subject. After the study subject and the study subject and study subject. After the study subject and study subject and study subject. After the study subject and study
Landform: 2 User Activity: 3	texture, luminance, or motion. subject may contribute substantially to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby land scape/seascape elements.
Vegetation: 3 Total: 13	Msibility level 6. Dominates the view An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is so large that it occupies most of the
	because the study subject fills most of the visual field, and views of it cannot be excided scoapt by turning one's head more than 45° from visual field for views in its general direction, and its
7.0	Strong contrasts in form, life, color, le xture, large apparent size is a moginar factor in it a seeundariminance, in addition of ace, contrasts in form, luminance, or motion may contribute to view dominance. In addition to the study subject may contribute to the study subject may contract to the study
7. Commenta:	subject detracts noticeably from views of other land scape/seascape elements.
The turbines become the focal point in this wew. The y completely cover the open water wew and occupy the horizon line. The y create a "built" condition in the water that spans the entire area.	
ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind 5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF 6 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KAC
Date: 17 February 2021 Personnel: KAC	KOP: <u>LB703 Long B lski</u> Principles of composition, continued: Date: 17 February 2021
Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceantront Residential Key Observation Point Name/Number: LB703 Long B lskd	3. Visual Clutter
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form	If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? NA
(proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)	4. Movement
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:	Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.
 Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, 	Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention?
especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.	(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)
 Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/beascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by 	Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of View
edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt charges in form, color, or texture, usally evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seasape. Texture, in this context, refers to	Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period
on exactly, sustain y entering as the edges of shapes of interactions appeared and the function of the other sto the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/secace is a primary determinant of visual impact.	of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🔲 Short Term/Reeting 🖾 Long-term
 Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape 	The frequency of this weiwis:
and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint.	
 Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors. 	6. Atmospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form,
Principles of composition to be considered include:	line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy
1. Focal Point	Conditions that may increase idecrease visibility could be described as: Atmospheric haze could affect the quality of visibility to the
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore	7. Lighting Direction Project.
prysical characteristics, rotat points offer contrast warm her surroundings in court, rotin, science, or texture, and interendre tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.	Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and filing directly upon the area being viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer and to elements in a scene. Lighting direction and avail effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.
Does this view contain a focal point? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No	and a second
If yes, briefly identify/describe: Rolling surf and horizon line.	The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🗹 backiit 🗖 frontlit 🗖 side-lit
Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order	8. Scenic or Recreational Value
by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.	c. coefficient or recreational value Designations as service or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.
Doesthis view contain a natural order? 🔽 Yes 🗖 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?	Would wewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No
Sandy beach, rolling surf, waves, ocean and horizon; horizontal landscape with strong perspective pull to the right of the view causing the sand,	How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Quen beach,
waves and sky to fan out from the perspective center point.	Open beach.

1	Personnel: KAC		Personnel: K4C
Visual Impact Assessment	KOP: LBT03 Long B lski	Visual Impact Assessment	KOP: LBT03 Long B Iski
Existing Conditions	Date: 17 February 2021	Proposed Conditions	Date: 17 February 2021
1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a	score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)	1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each reso	urce on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact, be a whole number score.	otherwise, rating should	Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	Score
	Score		Water Resources: 6
	Water Resources: 7		Landform: 6
	Landform: 6		Vegetation: 4.5
	Vegetation: 4.5		Land Use: 6
	Land Use: 6		User Activity: 6
	User Activity: 6		
	Existing Conditions #1 Total: 29.5	Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)	
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 bein	ng high density)	Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions: 2
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any sceni	c, cultural, or historic landmarks?		
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic ele	ements that add to this resource?		Total: 30.5
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 fr	ee of litter/pollution)		
Special Condition C. Is this zon	e free from pollution and/or litter?	3. Comments:	
Existing Condition:	s #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C) 2	Despite the magnitude of the Project in this view, the organized and symmetrical nature of the tur horizon are visually appealing in their composition. There is no visual competition between the tu	rbines and other elements in the view, such as land mass,
Existing Conditions Grand To	tal (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 31.5	vegetation, buildings, etc., therefore, the view is all about the wind farm itself, which offers someth important to note that the visual quality of the view is not reduced by the introduction of the wind fi	
3. Comments:		and uniform heights of the turbines that recede into the perspective.	
Qultural Historic: None apparent.	9 74 N. N. K. K.		
Aesthetic: Open, light colored sand y beach contrasted against the blue-green rolling ocean Litter: Vicitor beach litter.	surt and clear, sky-blue honzon.		
Summary of View: The wide open, sandy beach with very little rock outcroppings or harsh (vebble sand would make this a popular place to eniov sunbathing and		
beach activities at the ocean that is common along the New England seaboard, therefore, u amount of foot traffic in the view further supports the high use by the local and visiting comm	hile pleasing, the beach is not visually unique. The extensive		
ATLANTIC SHORES		ATLANTIC SHORES	
offshore wind	3 of 6	offshore wind	4 of 6
		1	
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC
 Production RP, 2014 Error Control & Science and Control and Announcement Sciences (Science) 	KOP: LBT03 Long B Iski		KOP: <u>LBT03 Long B lski</u>
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast R	ating Date: <u>17 February 2021</u>	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely o	Date: <u>17 February 2021</u>
Note: If an element is not present in the v rating should be a whole number score	iew the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	the selected KOP.	escribes die visual prominence of the Project nom
2408		Visibility Rating Descripti	
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatibl Water Resources:		Misibility level 1. Misible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the exterme limit of close viewing; otherwise in visible. who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Extended to the statement of the	visibility. It could not be seen by a person
Water Resources: 1.5 Landform 1	Land Use: 1.5 User Activity: 1.5	can be seen only after looking at it closely for an exten Visibility level 2. Visible when scanning in An object/ohenomenon that is very small and/or faint, b	ded period.
Vegetation: 0	Total: 5.5	the general direction of the study subject, otherwise likely bus he missed by casual observers, thowe extre solutions of the study subject. The source sourc	cted without extended viewing. It could
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3	severe)	Msibilitylevel 3. Visible after a brief glance An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after in the general direction of the studysubject most casual observers, but without sufficient size or co	r a brief look and would be visible to ntrast to compete with major landscape/
Water Resources: 1.5	Land Use: 1.5	and unlikelyto be missed by casual seascape elements. observers.	
Landform: 1	User Activity: 1.5	Visibility level 4. Plainty visible, so could not be missed by casual ob servers, but doesnd strong/visitant sixual afternion on an distributerist size to coursy most of an obs	al contrast to strongly attract visual
Vegetation: 0	Total: 5.5	dominate the view because of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.	erver's visual field.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordir	ate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts w	
Water Resources: 1.5	Land Use: 1.5	attention of viewes in the general direction of so astronglytheat it is a major focus of visual attention, d the study subject. Attention may be drawn tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong cont by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or bright fight sources such as lighting and reflections! an	rasts in form, line, color, and texture, I moving objects associated with the study
Landform: 1 Vegetation: 0	User Activity: 1.5 Total: 5.5	texture, luminance, or motion. subject may comtribute sub stantially to drawing viewer study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby	attention. The visual prominence of the light of the ligh
	0.0	Misibility level 6. Dominate sthe view An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts the because the study subject fills most of the visual field for views in its general direction. a direct veworf the object. The object/phenomenon its	y turning one's head more than 45 ° from
7.0		Brong contrasts in form, line, color, texture, luminance, or motion may contribute to	nce . In addition to size, contrasts in form, objects associated with the study subject
 Comments: Compatibility: The back lit gray of the turbines on the horizon blends with the tan, French g 	an naa maan and blue kuen of the rise. Theories at a second of the	view dominance. ma y contribute sub damfally to drawing viewer a tention subject detracts noticeablyfrom views of other land sca	n nie waaa promarence of the study pe/seascape elements.
Compatibility: The back in gray of the turbines on the honzon biends with the tan, French g score is triggered by the introduction of an industrialized installation into a seascape.	α,, ανα green and wave nores on the mean therefore, the companying		
Scale: The installed turbines at 24.87-miles to the nearest turbine are relatively small in per that would cause them to be considered severe in contrast.	ceived height and do not exceed an allowable proportion of the view		
Spatial Dominance: The combination of the beach, ocean and sky still dominate the viewer'	s attention, however, the light gray turbines sit lightly on the horizon	9. Comments:	
and contribute to the overall viewing experience .		N/A	

Personnel- KV Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment KOP: LBT03 - Long Beach Im Date: 02-18-2021 Personnel: KV Principles of composition, continued: Date: 02-18-2021 Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Residential Key Observation Point Name/Number: LB703 - Long Beach Ig 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \Box Yes \blacksquare No Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly local, andosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than parroarmic, compleid, or epherment landscapes. (If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments) Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conted, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape. Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest polential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗖 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional lominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale 6. Atmospheric Conditions within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors. Clouds, precipition, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale. Principles of composition to be considered include: Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗋 Hazy 1. Focal Point Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Overcast/hazy conditions could limit visibility. Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their 7. Lighting Direction physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingress to a result of a water in a vicinity of a solution in which are to be entered and a solution of the solution o lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape Does this view contain a focal point? 🔲 Yes 📈 No If yes, briefly identify/describe: the horizon line against the ocean provides a focus, but no strong single focal point is present The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔽 backlit 🔲 frontlit 🔲 side-lit 2. Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. 8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource. environment. Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🔲 Yes 🗹 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view? the viewers gaze is drawn along this image following the vanishing lines of the shoreline and horizon which are highlighted by darkened tracks in the sand and waves, respectively. How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? While the shoreline beach is a recreational location, there are no signated resources captured by this vie ATLANTIC SHORES ATLANTIC SHORES 1 of 6 2 of 6 Personnel: KV

Visual Impact Assessment

Existing Conditions

Personnel: KV KOP: LBT03 - Long Beach in Date: 02-18-2021

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	5
User Activity.	5
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	26.5
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	0
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	0
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	10
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	3
3. Comments:	29.5
Motion attracting view attention : Birds, waves, user groups on the beach.	

This view depicts a serene beach where human activity is present but effort to accommodate users is primarily focused on local residents. This is evidenced by the lack of highly developed beach access points and the somewhat neglected stone pier. Sand dune swith young dune grass and sand fencing just beyond the view hold the dunes at a height to form protection to residences beyond. Water resources and landform at this location are expansive and open, but also common to the region. No vegetation is found within this view, although young dune grasses are used to hold the dunes and provide nesting location for sea birds. Land use and user activity are as discussed are targeted to those in the immediate area as well as visitors requiring minimal amenties or seeking a less frequented beach

While this beach is in proximity to a local community resource, the Long beach Island Foundation of the Arts & Sciences, but no state or national resources are located in close proximity

ATLANTIC SHORES

3 of 6

place the emphasis of the view becomes the turbines.

3. Comments

Visual Impact Assessment

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.

2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.

1 With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

WT Gs at this location expand across the selected wew frame. WT Gs at the center of the array create a stacked line with a dense appearance, rows moving out from the center slowly losse the stacked appearance and begin to have a densely scattered and disorganized pattern before the spread tappers out to appear as individual turbines dotting outfrom the edge of the array. The wide open expanse of ocean becomes cluttered with easily visible turbines, and the movement of

the blades is likely to attract and retain viewer attention. Landform within this view is a thin coastline beach and the intensely vertical turbines limiting the expansiveness of the horizon may increase the closed in experience of the thin beach closely backed by tall dunes, just beyond the view. Vegetation is not found within this view. Land use and user activity at this view have been acting primarily as location for passive and active beach recreation, but with the turbines in

Proposed Conditions

KOP: LBT03 - Long Beach la

Score

4

4

4.5

4

4

4

24.5

Date: 02-18-2021

Water Resources

Landform

Vegetation

Land Use

User Activity

Special Conditions

Total:

	03 - Long Beach in	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnet <u>. KV</u> KOP: <u>LB703 - Long E</u>	Beach 🖪
Date: 02: Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impac rating should be a whole number score.		Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the bax next to the the selected KOP.	Date: 02-18-2021 description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Proj	ect from
		Visibility Rating	Description	
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	_	Visibilitylevel 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenon	ien on that is near the extreme limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person of it in advance and looking for it. Even under those circumstances, the object	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 3 Landform: 3 User Activity: 3	-	can be seen only	after looking at it closely for an extended period. renon that is very small and Arfaint, but when the observer is scanning the	
Vegetation: 0 Total: 12		the general direction of the study subject; horizon or looking	more closely at an area, can be detected without extended viewing. It could iced by casual observers; howe ver, most people would not notice it without	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)		Visibility level 3. Visible after a brief glance An object/phenon in the general direction of the study subject most casual obse and unlikelyto be missed by casual seascape elemen	ienon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to vers, but without sufficient size or contrast to compete with major landscape/ st	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2		ob servers.		
Landform: 2 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 0 Total: 9		not be missed by casual observers, but landscape/seasca does not strongly attract visual attention or dominate the view because of its apparent size, for view in the general direction of	erron that is obvious and with sufficient size or contrast to compete with other pe elements, but with in sufficient values ourtrast of to strongly attract visual ficient size to occupy most of an observer's visual field.	
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)		the study subject. Misibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual An object/phenon	en on that is not large but contrasts with the surrounding landscape elements	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2		attention of views in the general direction of so stronglyth at it the study subject. Attention may be drawn tending to hold the	is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and at attention. In addition to strong contrasts in form, line, color, and texture,	
Landform: 2 User Activity. 2		texture, luminance, or motion. subject may contr	s such as lighting and reflections and moving objects associated with the study ibute sub stantially to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the feres noticeably with views of nearby landscape/seascape elements.	\checkmark
Vegetation: 0 Total: 9			en on with strong visual contrasts that is so large that it occupies most of the	
		because the study subject fills most of the visual field, and w visual field for views in its general direction. a direct view of th	ews of it cannot be a voided except by turning on e's head more than 45° from e object. The object/phenomenon is the major focus of visual attention, and its e is a major factor in its view dominance. In addition to size, contrasts in form,	
7. Comments:		luminance, or motion may contribute to line, color, and te: view dominance. may contribute su	ture , bright light sources and moving objects associated with the study subject bstantially to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the study	
the size and quantity of visible turbines and the extent of the array is not compatible with the existing character of the Landscape &	ascape elements. However,	subject detracts n	oticeably from views of other land scape/sea scape elements.	
		will readily distinguish them on the horizon, the scatter distribu central rows create dense silhouettes on the horizon and draw	and do not affect the full available horizon. However, turkimes are at such a size that ion appearance of the turkimes at this edge of the erray softens the visibility, but date a the viewers gaze. Due to the distance of the WTG at this location weather condition However, in these clear conditions, even at such a distance it is likely to be a majo	cking of the Ins and
ATLANTIC SHORES	5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES	PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF	6 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment		Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <i>Steve Breitzka</i> KOP- <i>LB</i> 703	(
Date: February 18, 2021 Personnel:	Steve Breitzka	Principles of composition, continued:	Date: February 18, 20)21
Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Oceantront Residential</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number:	18703	 Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring with 	in a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally	has an
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization		adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribu		
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined belo		If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the v		
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the (proposed conditions). (<i>This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, takin</i>	vIA assessment form a no more than 5 minutes)	4. Movement		
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:		Motion of existing and proposed elements in a vie	w can attract viewer attention.	
 Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can b their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation. landform, water, and sky. So 		Does this view contain elements in motion the	at are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No	
especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to n panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.		(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in	rating form comments)	
 Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perce 		Factors affecting visual impact:		
of a landscape/beascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt that or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscapeAesacape. Texture, in this	nges in form, color,	5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while dr	wing along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolong	ed period
the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a proje contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual	ct are similar to or	The duration of this view is: Short Term	ially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual i /Reeting 🗹 Long+term	mpaul.
 Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a 	NICK WED	The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeate		
and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. • Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the con within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from other contextual factors.		6. Atmospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient w	eather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These c	
Principles of composition to be considered include:		line, color, texture, and scale.	oject components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements	o. 10illi,
1. Focal Point			ility could be described as: The sky appears as clear as could be.	
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or textu tend to draw a viewer's atterition. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or outural features, su lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with importa in the landscape/seascape.	e, and therefore h as a distinctive	Front lighting refers to a situation where the light viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation	sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a source is coming from behind the observer and falling directly upon the area be in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a featu a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of lanchacege and project element	ing re or
Doesthis view contain a focal point? 🗖 Yes 🗹 No				
lf yes, briefly identify/describe: 2. Order		The relevant lighting condition can be described	as: 🔲 backlit 🗋 frontlit 🗹 side-lit	
2. Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Outural land by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, in are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding environment.	inconsistent with tactness and order		is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a p	
Does this view contain a natural order? 🗖 Yes 🗹 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?		Would viewers consider this location a valued sc	enic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No	
		A DAME DA ATMA DE PENDETRES TRACTA DE LA COMPLEXA COMPLEXA COMPLEXA COMPLEXA COMP	onal enjoyment? There are residences lining the ocean front with direct beach access	6
ATLANTIC SHORES		ATLANTIC SHORES		

Visual impact Assessment Personnel: Steve Breit			
	tzka	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzka
KOP: <u>LB703</u>			KOP: <i>LBT03</i>
Existing Conditions Date: February 1	8, 2021	Proposed Conditions	Date: February 18, 2021
1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)		 With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each reso 	urce on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),	Score
	Score	otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	Water Resources: 2
Water Resources:	9		
Landform	8		Landform: 4
	8		Vegetation: 4.5
Vegetation:	4.5		Land Use: 2
Land Use:	9		User Activity: 2
User Activity:	9		
Evisting Conditions #1 Total	20.5		
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	39.5	 Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Tabl and can 	·
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)		be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	0		
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3		Total: 17.5
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	23		i Contractor
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2	3. Comments:	
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	5	While not tall features in the overall skyportion, the proposed turbines command attention, extend turbines on the left and right fade into the horizon, the stacked formation turbines in the center are masses protructing from the water. The pade white sky at the horizon makes the turbines appeard	cluttered. The three central rows appear like dark jagged
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:	44.5	masses prououng in on intervator, in e pare winne any as the non-zon makes in e unantes appear a The futurines add an industria fael to an otherwise undeveloped existing view. The scene behind t in this direction is open and unobstructed.	
Open and expansive wann grey sandy beach leading to the water. Frothy white waves creating along the length of the shoroline. Footprints a unique texture and shadow lines. There is small outcropping of dark rocks where the water meets the sand. Seaguils are scattered around The sky is completely clear fading from whitish blue at the horizon to a rich golden blue at the top of the view.			
ATLANTIC SHORES	3 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES	4 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: Steve Breit Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Date: February 1 Note: If an element is not tresent in the view the score should be a 0 ino impact), other	8, 2021	Visual Impact Assessment Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely d the selected KOP	Personnet <u>Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: <u>LBT03</u> Date: <u>February 18, 2021</u> escribes the visual prominence of the Project from
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Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no mpact), other	8, 2021	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely d the selected KOP. Visibility Rating Description	KOP: <u>LB703</u> Date: <u>February 18, 2021</u> escribes the visual prominence of the Project from
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Date: 08/22/22

Landscape Similarity Zone: Undeveloped Beach

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly local, andosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than parroarmic, compleid, or epherment landscapes.
- Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character
 of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by
 edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,
 or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conted, refers to
 the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or
 contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape.
- · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape lominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint
- · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔲 Yes 🗹 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe;

2. Order

Notical landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Outural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scein cruatify When a new priced is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural evenoment. environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

There is a clear layering of beach, water, horizon line, and sky

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ATLANTIC SHORES
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1 of 6

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: LBT04 Wikilite Retug

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Key Observation Point Name/Number: LBT04 Wildlife Refuge

Date: 08/22/22

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	5
Vegetation	4.5
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	8
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	33.5
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	3
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	18
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	8
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:	41.5
This is an uninterrupted open water view that will be seen by users repeatedly and for long periods of enjoyment. The open water view dominates the la movement of the waves provides the focal a clivity. There is no visual clutter in this wide open view.	ndscape and the

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: LBT04 Wikilite Retug

Date: 08/22/22

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \Box Yes \blacksquare No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?

4. Movement

3. Visual Clutter

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention?

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest polential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗖 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipition, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗋 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗹 Overcast 🗖 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Gear, drier conditions would increase view

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingress to a result of a water in a vicinity of a solution in which are to be entered and a solution of the solution o

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔽 backlit 🔲 frontlit 🔲 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This view will be used by nearby residents and visitors for recreational enjo yment and vi

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: LBT04 Wildlife Retug

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Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct). Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),

otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	3
	Landform:	3
	Vegetation:	4.5
	Land Use:	3
	User Activity:	2
2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)		
2. Outcomposition of point containt of a contract of a	Special Conditions:	5
	Total:	20.5

3. Comments

This open water view is now dominated by a large field of highly visible turbines that form their own patterns. They become the focus of the view and lend an industrial component to the landscape. Mewers will be affected by the presence of the turbines, likely in a negative manner. They create significant contrast to the existing open nature view

Visual Impact Assessment Personnet Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: <u>LBT04 Wikilite Refugm</u>	Visual Impact Assessment	ersonnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: <u>LBT04 Wikilite Retug</u>
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions	Date: 08/22/22
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	 Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the t the selected KOP. 	visual prominence of the Project from
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	Maibilitylevel 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibility it could close viewing; otherwise invisible	I not be seen by a person circumstances, the object
Landform: 1 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 0 Total: 8	Mobility le sel 2. Visible when scanning in An object/phenomenon that is very small and briaint, but when the ob so the several direction of the study subject; briazen or looking more dozely at an area; can be detorate without out comertimes be noticed by casual observers; however, most people woul observers; and the sever most people woul so the comercise of the sever most people woul observers; however, most people woul observers; however, most people woul so the comercise of the sever most people woul so the comercise of the sever most people woul so the comercise of the sever most people woul so the sever most people would be sever to b	ended viewing. L could
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	Mability le el 3. Visible after a brief glance in the general direction of the darky subject and unlikely to be missed by casual observers.	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2 Landform: 1 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 0 Total: 8	Voiz res. Mubility level 4. Phainly stable, so could not be missed by casaid observers, but does not atrongly attract vasaid attention on dominade the velve because of its aspersent attraction of the stable value of the velve because of the stable value of the	rongly attract visual
8. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant) Water Resources: Land Use: Landform: Q User Activity: Q Vegetation: O Total: 9	Vability level 5. Strongly attracts the visual attention of views in the general direction of the study subject. Attention may be drawn by the storg contrast in form, line, color, or texture, lummance, or motion.	tention immediately and e, color, and texture, : associated with the stud y sual prominence of the
7, Comments: The original appeal of this landscape is the uninterrupted open water view. The proposed turbines completely change the mood of the landscape, lending a strong	Visibility level 6. Dominates the view because the study subject fills most of the visual Field for views in its granel idirection. Strong contracts in from, line, color, between huminance, or motion may contribute to view dominance. An object/phenomenon with abrong visual contracts that is so large that visual Field, and views of its connecting that subject detracts noticeably from views of other land sospelses cope ele subject detracts noticeably from views of other land sospelses cope ele	ead more than 458 from f visual attention, and its o size, contrasts in form, ted with the study subject minence of the study
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF offshare wind	6 af 6
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment P	versonnel: <u>KAC</u> KOP: <u>LB704</u>
Date: 22 August 2022 Personnel: KAC	Principles of composition, continued:	Date: 22 August 2022
Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Undevel. Beach, Seascape</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>LB704</u> Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	 Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the 	natural order), which generally has an
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? 🕢 Yes 🔲 No	
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VLA assessment form	If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Footprints on the beach, and vegetation clurr	nps.
(proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)	 Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention. 	
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by 	Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention?	s 🗆 No
their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than	(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)	
panoramic, canopied, or ophemeral landscapes. • Form, Line, Cokor, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape-basescape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears united, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving attruct changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/basescape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape is a parimer viderminant of visual impad.	Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick gimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while othe of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have ti The duration of this view is: Short Term/Reeting Compared	ers are seen for a more prolonged period he greatest potential for visual impact.
 Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. 	The frequency of this wew is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional	
 Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contentual factors. 	6. Atmospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather related conditions can affect the visibility can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elem	
Principles of composition to be considered include:	ine, color; texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: Clear Patity Cloudy O overcast	1,80
1. Focal Point	Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Lack of cloud cover; cl	North Carl
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw aviewer's attention. Examples include prominent these, mountains, or outural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sted so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.	7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from bel Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhered or th elements in a scene. Lightling direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast or	falling directly upon the area being e side of the observer to a feature or
Does this view contain a tocal point?	The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🗹 backlit 🗹 frontiti 🗹 side-lit	
2. Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cutural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use Alevelopment. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, infractness and order	8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public conser- resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value pro	nsus on the value of that particular Wide quidance in evaluation a variant's
are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.	resource in the transformation of the resource that commute to its avenue of recreational value in or wisual impact on that resource.	Guiner an a series and a feadbar a
Does this view contain a natural order? If Yes IN No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view? Compressed horizontal planes of sky, water and sand.	Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 N	ło.
	How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Wildlife Refuse, undeveloped be	
ATLANTIC SHORES 1 of 6	How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Wildlife Refuge, undeveloped be	

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC			
	KOP: <i>LBT04</i>	—	KOP: <u>LB704</u>	No. of Concession
Existing Conditions	Date: 22 August 2022	Proposed Conditions	Date: <u>22 Au</u>	9431 2022
 In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), othe be a whole number score. 		Note: If an element is not present in the view the		lity to 9 distinct) Score
ue a whole homber score.		otherwise, rating should be a whole number score Score	2 Water Resource	10000000
	Water Resources:	5	Landfor	
	Landform:	5		
			Vegetatio	on: 4.5
	Vegetation:	4.5	Land Us	se: 5
	Land Use:	5	User Activit	ty. 4
	User Activity:	5		
E	isting Conditions #1 Total:	24.5 2. Collectively rate special conditions on a sc	ore of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)	
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being hig	h density)	Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly fr be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed		ns.
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cu	ltural, or historic landmarks?	1	op colar contained	15.
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elemer	ts that add to this resource?	0	-	. —
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littlered/polluted to 3 free of			Tota	al: 23.5
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	3. Comments:		
Special Condition C. Is this zone fre	e from pollution and/or litter?	1 S. Commenses. The turbines sit cently on the sumise skydue to the fro	nt lit conditions at the horizon line. The swells of the midground ocean and patterned	surfare visually interesting
Existing Conditions #2	Total (Sum 2A through 2C)		es. The stacked turbines in the left and right of the vieware highly visible at sunrise an	
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	00.5	vater, and sand due to the bright light conditions. The sparkling, diamond colored wate	er in the midground viewand
3. Comments:		the stark white line that supports the deeply colored tur	bines are the most visually powerful components of the view. The stacked turbines in water and highly textured turbine anangement are mutually competing for the views?	the left and right of the view
Outtural Historic: Wildlife Refuge			owever, the front lit turbines on the horizon are more difficult to see as they blend into	
Aesthetic: Wilde water view to the horizon, but not overly unique. Litter: Beach visitor litter/Wash-in litter.			ral element, but they are soften ed visually due to the light color of the turbines and the s pronounced in this view and the visual impact lessen ed .	light colored sky. The
utter: ceach wattorinter/weash-hinter. Summary of view: The early moming view across the beach and greater ocean land scape is visually pl	seant and the coloring of the chrystractice bouncer	the classific		
commonly do most reaction that the earth out the generative the bear to be proved to call managers is a starting not overly dramatic or unique to the eart coast. The Noon view is more starting competing in a contrant becoming one hy bleached out by direct anight and the light on the ocean gimmers from mit to lock contrast the long, thin bands of clouds in the sky. The sumset size has not, deep colors of dark blac movement in the rolling surf.	texture since the cloud cover keeps the elements in t round view. The significant glimmering texture on the	the viewfrom ocean		
		3 of 6 ATLANTIC SHORES		4 of
	Durante KAC	The second secon	Personnel: KAC	
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel <u>: KAC</u> KOP: LB704	Visual Impact Assessment	KOP: LB704	4
	Date: 22 August 2022		Date: 22 Au	
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Ratir	ig	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box no	ext to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence	of the Project from
Note: If an element is not present in the view th rating should be a whole number score.	e score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	the selected KOP.		450
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3	not compatible)	Visibility Rating	Description	53
	_and Use: 2	close viewing; otherwise invisible . who w	ect/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a per as unaware of it in advance and looking forit. Even under those circumstances, the ob seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period.	rson oject
	er Activity: 3	Visibility level 2. Visible when scanning in An obj	ect/phenomenon that is very small and or faint, but when the observer is scanning the	
Vegetation:	Total: 10.5	otherwise likely to be missed by casual someti	o or looking more closely at an area, can be detected without extended wiewing. It coul mes be noticed by casual observers, however, most people would not notice it without citive looking.	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 sever	e)	Msibilitylevel 3. Visible aftera brief glance An obj in the general direction of the studysubject most of	ect/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to asual observers, but without sufficient size or contrast to compete with major landscap	ne/
	_andUse: 2		pe elements.	
	er Activity: 2	not be missed by casual observers, but landsc	ect/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or contrast to compete with oth ape/seascape elements, but with in sufficient visual contrast to strongly attract visual	her
Vegetation: 1	Total: 9.5	does not strongly attract visual attention or attentio dominate the view because of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of	in and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's visual field.	(
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2	co-dominant, 3 dominant)	the study subject.		
	_and Use: 2	attention of views in the general direction of so stro	ect/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the sumounding landscape elemen nglythat it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately an to hold that attention. In addition to strong contrasts in form, line, color, and texture,	nd
	er Activity: 2	by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or bright texture, luminance, or motion. subjec	ight sources such as lighting and reflection s! and moving objects associated with the s t maγ contribute sub stantiallγ to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the	stud y 🖌
Vegetation: 1	Total: 9.5	A2019	ubject interferes noticeably with views of nearby landscape/seascape elements.	
		because the study subject fills most of the visual	ectlyhen omen on with strong visual contrasts that is so large that it occupies most of th ield, and views of it cann ot be a voided except by turning on e's head more than 458 fm view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major focus of visual attention, and	om
		Strong contrasts in form, line, color, texture, large a luminance, or motion may contribute to line, co	pparent size is a major factor in its wew dominance. In addition to size, contrasts in for lor, and texture, bright light sources and moving objects associated with the study sub	rm, pjedt
7. Comments:		vietu dominance. mayo subjec	n bribute substantially to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the study detracts noticeably from views of other landscape/seascape elements.	
Compatibility: The den sity of turbines and industrial footprint on the horizon reduces the aesthetic qualit sumize and sunset, and being a Wildlife Refuge and undeveloped beach, this area likely receives less				
changed view.	iz ne winzz			
Scale: The scale of the turbines is based upon the cumulative visual weight of the entire system, versu				
Spatial Domin ance: The vastness of the ocean is in contrast to the visual weight of the turbines. Both h	ave visual weight and spatial dominance in the view.	9. Comments:		

Visual Impact Assessment		Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Kiva VanDerGeest
Date: 2022-08-23	Personnel: Kiva VanDerGeest		KOP: LB704
	Observation Point Name/Number: LB704	Principles of composition, continued:	Date: 2022-08-23
	Duservation Point wanter with the r. 20104	 Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual c 	lutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has ar
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization		adverse effect on scenic quality.	
andscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during ev	aluation of the KOP are outlined below.	Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? 🗹 Y	
he effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated i proposed conditions). (<i>This form is intended to record initial observations a</i>		4. Movement	that is currently not present.
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered inclue	e:	Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attentio	62323 (CTT)
 Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include ve especially those that are distinctly focal, endosed, detailed, or feat programmin comparing the photomenus. 	jetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions,	Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer (If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)	attention? 🗹 Yes 🗋 No
panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes. • Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compose	tional elements that define the perceived visual character	Factors affecting visual impact:	
of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the se edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the safe the edge or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which	ape of an object that appears unified, often defined by e follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to	 Duration of View Some wews are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hilk of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthet 	ng a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged peri ic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact.
contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seaso		The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗖 Long-term	
 Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/ and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoir 		The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional	
 Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to other contextual factors. 	o its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale	6. Atm ospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions car can greatly impact the wishility and contrast of project components with lands line, color, texture, and scale.	
Principles of composition to be considered include:		Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗖 Clear 🗹 Partly Cloud	ly 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy
1. Focal Point		Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as:	nazyob vercast
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surro tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent the lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sted so a in the landscape/seascape.	undings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore s, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive	7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which surlight is coming toward th Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behin viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant freet on the wis	ne observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Id the observer and falling directly upon the area being from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or
Doesthis view contain a focal point? 🗖 Yes 🗹 No	11 (1963) 19 (1 107 19 173) 178 196 196		
If yes, briefly identify/describe: the expanse of open ocean is the ce	ral focus of this view, but there is no defined viewpoint within	The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🗹 backlit 🗹 from	tlit 🔲 side-lit
2. Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determin by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use. Nevelopment this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new pro- are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, an environment.	t. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with ect is introduced to the landscape, intactness and order	 Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or re visual impact on that resource. 	
Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?		Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource	? 🗹 Yes 🗆 No
The natural order of the view draws a viewers eye into the frame, and acro horizon.	s this level expanse of shoreline, ocean, and toward the distant open	How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? this is a put this is a put the second se	blic beach front within the Edwin B. Forsythe NWR
ATLANTIC SHORES	1 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES	
level lument Assessment	Personnel: Kiva VanDerGeest	Mound Immed Announced	Personnel: Kiva VanDerGeest
sual Impact Assessment	KOP: LBT04	Visual Impact Assessment	KOP: LBT04
			345.000 AM (100 AM (10
isting Conditions	Date: 2022-08-23	Proposed Conditions	Date: 2022-08-23
the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource o	a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)	1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each	resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)
e: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no imp a whole number score.	act), otherwise, rating should	Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	S
	Score	omer wae, raing anoun de a wrote nomber acore.	Water Resources:
	Water Resources: 6		
			Landform:
	Landform: 4		Vegetation:
	Vegetation: 4.5		Land Use:
			Land Use:
	Land Use: 7		User Activity:
	User Activity: 7		
	Evisting Conditions #1 Tatal		
	Existing Conditions #1 Total: 28.5	 Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and cc 	

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Special Condition &	Doos this zono	ontoin any seonie	cultural	or historic landmarks?	

Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?

Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?

Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)

Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)

3. Comments:

Movement apparent in this scene : oce an wave s and clouds

This is a beach level wise of the open ocean. The low, flat beach places the viewer fully within the scene and looking out toward the distance horizon rather than looking over a scene that the ymay not be fully integrated into. Vegetation is a cling in this view, although coad al scrub/shnd mixes are located behind the viewer. Iand use at this location is associated with preservation of wildlife and user activities are focused on enjoyment of natural resources and wildlife.

This location is within a National Wildlife Reserve, views to the ocean uninterrupted by built structures are available in portions of this beach area. No pollution is present in the view,

ATLANTIC SHORES

3	Landform:	
4.5	Vegetation:	
5	Land Use:	
5	User Activity.	
8	Special Conditions:	 Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is laken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.
30.5	Total:	

3. Comments:

3

2

3

8

36.5

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The introduction of turbines into this view primarily affects the expanse of open ocean previously available. This eye-level view of the beach now includes an expanse of The intervention is a wave performing to excluse of period on operiod and any endoardy databack the third is across the view, due to the low-learning here and the third is a substantially screened from viewand the off-born substantian spacer animits to ships on the horizon. The existing landownis turber fistemed the position of the viewer begins to feel even lower with the height of the towers on the horizon. The minimal weightion and across and allow this daware and affected by the inclusion of the turber. Each wave and there activity previously focused on the natural emironmen nowindude views of built structures that will draw viewer attention from the summuland load use as 0.

The preservation of undeveloped land within the Forsythe NIVR will continue despite the addition of constructed elements in the view.

Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Kika VanDerGeest	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet Kiva VanDerGee	st
кор. <u>1ВТ04</u>	кор: <u><i>18704</i></u>	
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions Date: 2022-08-23	
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project the selected KOP.	t from
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 3	Vobility level 1. Vobie only after extended, dose viewing; otherwise invisible. An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person unto was unawate of it in advance and looking for it. Even under those circumstances, the object	
Landform: 3 User Activity: 3	can be seen only after looking at it dosely for an extended period. Voisibility level 2. Visible utten scanning in An object/phenomenen that is very small and/or faith, but when the observer is scanning the	
Vegetation: 0 Total: 12	the general direction of the study subject horizon or looking more docky at an area, can be detected utiliout cetended viewing. It could sometimes be noticed by casual observers; however, most people would not notice it without some addive booking.	
6. Rate scale conit ast of the proposed projection a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	Véblidy level 3. Visible after a brief glance An object/phenomenon that can be easily deteded after a brief look and would be visible to in the general direction of the study subject most casual observers, but luithout sufficient size or contrast to compete with major landscape/ seascape elements.	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 3 Landform: 3 User Activity: 3 Vegetation: 0 Total: 12	Vébbily kevel 4. Pisiny vickle, so ouvid An objeziphenemenon that is objous and uith sufficient size or ourtrast to compete uith other indosapebeassape elements, but with insufficient size or ourtrast to compete uith other does not stongh attract visual attention or dominate the devo because of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of the study subject An objeziphenemenon that is objous and uith sufficient size or ourtrast to compete uith other indosapebeassape elements, but with insufficient size or outpart to strongly attract visual definition and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's visual field.	
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed projecton ascale of 1 to 3 () subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant) Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2 Landform: 3 User Activity: 2 Landform: 0 Tetrate 100	Vebility kevel 5. Stongly attracts the visual attention of views in the general dreation of so stongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and the study subject. Attention may be drawn by the stong contracts in form, line, oxior, or texture, luminance, or motion.	
Vegetation: 0 Total: 10 7. Comments: The turbines lack compatibility with this low, fact beach view. When turbines are frontial and difficult to discern on the horizon the impact may decrease but visibility will continue to draw attention away from the natural environment. The scale contrast of the turbines is severe against the relatively small extent to land lacking in other developed features. The extent of turbines becomes a dominant Heature in the view compared to the water and landform, but are co-dominant with the undeveloped land use and user adviry for advire to the matural environment.	Vébliky kevel 6. Dominates the view An objectphenomenon ubit strong visial contrasts that is so large that it occupies most of the besa use the study subject file most of the visual field, and view of it cannot be avoided exceptly turning one's head nome than 483 from strategies, or most on may contrast in form, fine, oxive, teature, luminance, or most on may contrast the destination of the strategies and mosting objects and mosting objects associated with the study subject detrast in decards of the strategies and mosting objects associated with the study subject detrast in decards of the study	
	9. Correrents: the expanse of turbines during site and back-it conditions will draw and hold viewer attention. During front-it and some site-fr conditions the usbility may b consistent with a level 4 VTL as the turbines will continue to draw viewer attention by are unlikely to hold the gaze or distact from oth er views along the hold	
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF	6 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Steve Breitzka	
Date: August 24, 2022 Personnel: Steve Braitzka	KOP: LBT04	
Landscape Similarity Zone; Undeveloped Beach Key Observation Point Name/Number; LBT04	Principles of composition, continued: Date: August 24, 2022 3. Visual Clutter	-
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	Numerous untelaited built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally to adverse effect on solvic quality.	as an
Landscape/seascape, viewer; and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?	
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form	If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?	
(proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)	4. Movement	
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:	Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention. Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🗋 No	
 Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be calegorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, respecially those that are distinctly local, andlosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than 	(II the answer is yes. Note these elements in rating form comments)	
panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.	Factors affecting visual impact:	
 Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unlide, often defined by adge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or 	5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpases while driving along a toadway of hixing a trail, while offers are seen for a more protorged of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the grantest potential for visual imp of time.	period pact.
contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact. Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape.	The duration of this view is: Short Termi/Fleeting D Long-term	
 Spatial borminance: Ine degree to which an object or anticacepreseascape element occupies space in a landscapeseascape, and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and 	The frequency of this view is: Repeated D Occasional 6. Atmospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These con	iditions
other contextual factors.	can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of line, color, fexture, and scale.	
Principles of composition to be considered include:	Conditions in this view can be described as: Clear 🗹 Partly Cloudy 🗹 Overcast 🗋 Hazy	
1. Focal Point Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or outival features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.	Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Would excert have to obscure the hortcort, it is clear at all 7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a so Front lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer and failing directly upon the area being viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming tom overhead or the side of the observer to a failure situation even the viewing situation in which sunlight is coming the viewing and contrast of and project elements where the view of the observer to a failure of the observer t	g or
Does It is view contain a focal point? Yes No		¢.
If yes, briefly identifyldescribe: 2. Order	The relevant lighting condition can be described as: D backlit D frontilt D side-lit	
Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.	8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a provisual impact on that resource.	
Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🗔 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?	Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No	
Simple three part order to this view consisting of sandy beach, open water, and doubly sky. There are no built sinuctures present in the Simulated Photograph Extent although there is a jetty / broakwall outside the Extent to the left.	How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Wide open sandy beach is inviting and the Wildle Patage has a varie of fora and fourm in multiple types of hobits.	łły

	and the second se		Visual Impact Assessment		
	KOP: LBT04	2022		KOP: LBT04	0022
Existing Conditions	Date: August 24, 1	2022	Proposed Conditions	Date: August 24, 2	022
 In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource o Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no imp.) 			1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sen	the second	distinct)
nun an eannan is na preasin a na per na source anoun be no na per na be a whole number score.	and other man, tening a round	in the second	Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Decourses	Score		Water Resources:	1
	Water Resources:	9		Landform:	4.5
	Landform:	4.5		Vegetation:	4.5
	Vegetation:	4.5		Land Use:	1
	Land Use:	9		User Activity:	1
	User Activity:	9	and the second se		100
	Existing Conditions #1 Total:	36	2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability		
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3	being high density)		Note: Special Conditions score is taken airectly from Existing Conditions be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	3
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any sc	cenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	3			
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic	c elements that add to this resource?	3		Total:	15
tespond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to	o 3 free of litter/pollution)		de la composición de la composicinde la composición de la composición de la composic		1.00
Special Condition C. Is this :	zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3	3. Comments:		
Existing Conditi	ions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	9	The proposed turbines create a significant shift in the servene open water view, massing is accentuated by the lines of structures extending further into the see able to see the full breadth of the field.	e. When aligned, the turbines appear darker and heavier, when stagg	ered, the viewer
Existing Conditions Grand	d Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	45	The furthers are equally visible at sumise and at neon, though they disappeet the sky, filled by a thin and hazy cloud cover. The horizon remains a clean and Water movement is consistent at all three times of day depicted; calm further or	crisp line through the view despite the hazy appearance of the sky.	res to blend with
3. Comments:			the second second second second		
ATI ANTIC SHOPES		2.12	ATI ANTIC SHOPES		
		3 ol 6	ATLANTIC SHORES		4
Contract of there wind	Personnel: Stave Breitz			Personnel: Steve Breitzi	
offshere wind	KOP: LBT04	zka	offshore wind	KOP: LBT04	
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Visual Impact Assessment Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contras	KOP: <u>LBT04</u> Date: <u>August 24</u> , j the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherw	zka	Visual Impact Assessment Proposed Conditions	KOP: LBT04 Date: August 24, 2	ka
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Date: 2/17/21

Landscape Similarity Zone: Undeveloped Bay

Key Observation Point Name/Number: LEHT02 Great Bay Bog

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of form al visual analysis to be considered include :

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especielly those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications then their snat panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that, appears united, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes contrext, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and feature of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.
- Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. ascape composition from a specific viewpoint.
- Project Seale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔲 Yes 🜌 No

If yea, briefly identify/describe: The viewis pretty balanced with the general focus happening across the horizon line.

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underfying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

This iview has a natural layering of shoreline in the foreground, water in the mid-ground, punctuated by the horizon line and open sky above

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: LEHT02 Great Bay Bo

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Date: 2/17/21

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (I liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	6
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	35
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	2
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	6
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Commente:	41
This view is dominated by the open water, framed by some meandering shoreline and vegetation. Some distant landform also helps frame th distance and some built conditions can be seen in the far distance. The horizon line generally holds one's gaze.	e view in the

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: LEHT02 Great Bay Ba Date: 2/17/21

3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? 🔲 Yes 🗾 No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?

4. Movemen

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🔲 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions Clouds precipitation, have and other amhient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions

values, production. The value of and other animative weather release containing and an expert of waters, and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Moisture in the air could impact visibility.

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. consigning tension a weak of a station of which the initial ways is coming toward the coverient initial result of the tension of a scene Front lighting represent a station of which the tension is coming from or behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being wiewed. Side lighting refers to a weaking stuation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the viability and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: D backlit D frontiit Z side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🜌 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Local residents, tourists and fishermen may enjoy this we wont on

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: LEHT02 Great Bay Bo

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Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 /f liability to 9 distinct)

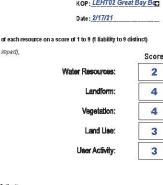
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),

otherwise, rabing should be a whole humber score.
 Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down base dupon the Proposed Conditions view.

3. Comments

The proposed turbine field is highly visible in the open water and becomes the focus of the view. Due to the large quantity and alignment, the turbines can be seen across a good portion of the horizon. These turbines span a large area of open water and penetrate the horizon line. The impact is significant

20



Total

Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt KOP: <u>LEHT02 Great Bay Ban</u>	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: LEHT02 Great Bay Bog	
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, inting should be a whole number score.	Date: <u>2/17/21</u> 9. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from the selected KOP.	
	Visibility Rating Description	
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person who was unaware of tim advance and looking for it. Even under those circumstances, the object	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2 Landform: 2 User Activity: 2	can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period.	
Vegetation: 2 Total: 11	the general idrection of the study subject horizon or looking more dosely at an area, can be detected unitout extended viewing. It could otherwise likely to be imissed by casual observers. I be detected unitout extended viewing, it could observers.	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe) Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	Vability/evel 3. Wable after a brief glance An object/behommennon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be viable to in the general detector of the touly subject and wilkely to be missed by casual observers.	
Landform: 2 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 2 Total: 11	Visibility level 4. Plainly visible, so could not be missed by social observer, but the design of through start with alternative server a visual attention or dominate the views in the general direction of the study subject.	
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant) Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2 Landform: 2 User Activity: 3 Vencetation: Tatal:	Visibility level 3. Strongly attracts file visual attention of views in the general direction file duty subject. Attention may be drawn by the strong contracts in form, file, color, on texture, luminance, or motion. An object/phenomenon that is not large but contracts with the surrounding landscape elements as strong tytubility in a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention inmediately and the subject. Attention may be drawn by the strong contracts in form, file, color, on texture, luminance, or motion. An object/phenomenon that is not large but contracts with the surrounding landscape elements as strong tytubility and relations in addition. The visual prominence of the study subject miterforms noticeably with views of nearby landscape/sesscape elements.	
Vegetation: 2 Total: 12 7. Commenta: The turbines become the focal point in this view. They completely cover the open water view and occupy the horizon line. They create a "built" condition in the water that spans the entire area.	Visibilityle vel 5. Dominates the view An object/phenomenon with shong visual contrasts that is so large that is occupies most of the visual fact, and views of R cannot be excised secapt by Lming one's back of run and the phenomenon with shong visual contrasts that is so large that is occupies most of the visual fact, and views of R cannot be excised secapt by Lming one's back, and views of R cannot be excised secapt by Lming one's back, and views of R cannot be excised secapt by Lming one's back, and views of R cannot be excised secapt by Lming one's back, and views of R cannot be excised secapt by Lming one's back, and views of R cannot be excised secapt by Lming one's back, and views of the secapt by Lming one's back, and views of the visual factor in the view dominance. Weiw dominance. An object/phenomenon with shong visual contrasts that is a major factor in the view dominance in a diation of the visual factor in the visual factor in the visual prominence of the study subject detracts noticeably from views of other land suspeles accespe elements.	
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF 6 of	16
	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: KAC	
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet_KAC KOP: LEHT02 GBB WMA	
Date: 17 February 2021 Personnel: KAC	Principles of composition, continued: Date: <u>17 February 2021</u>	
Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Undeveloped Bay</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>LEHT02 GBB WMA</u> Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	 Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an 	
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this wew contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?	
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form	If yes, how does the visual dutter affect the view? NA	
(proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)	 Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention. 	
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by 	Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🔲 Yes 🗹 No	
their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than	(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)	
panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes. • Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character	Factors affecting visual impact:	
of a landscape/beascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unitied, othen defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/beascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, inc, color, and texture or at project are similar to or contrast with these same element in the existing landscape/beascape is a primary determinant of visual impad.	5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗋 Short Term/Reeting 🗹 Long4erm	
 Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape 	The duration of this wew is. 🖾 short term/Heeting 🖬 bong-term	
and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.	6. Atmospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form,	
Principles of composition to be considered include:	can gready mitpacture working and contrast or project components with nanoc operations are elements and ne design elements of term, line, color, etcure, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: 🔲 Clear ☑ Partly Cloudy 🔲 Overcast 🔲 Hazy.	
1. Focal Point	Conditions that may increase leftercase visibility could be described as: Gear sky conditions would accentuate the turbines.	
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics: Flocal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or outtural features, such as a distinctive high/house. If possible, a proposed project should not be sted so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.	7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area being viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contract of handscene and project elements.	
Does this view contain a focal point? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No. If yes, briefly identify/describe: Dark landmass, horizon line and puffy clouds in the sky.	The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔲 backiit 🔲 frontlit 🗹 side-lit	
2. Order		
Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cutural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.	8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.	
Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No		

Publied beach sand, see grass, bay and background land mass to horizon, the horizontal qualities of the landscape are interrupted by the foreground tufted grasses and apt of grass extending into the bay waters.

ATLANTIC SHORES

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Great Bay WMA, Little Egg Harbor Life Saving Station #23

Visual Impact Assessment Per	sonnel: <u>KAC</u> KOP: <i>LEHT02 GBB WMA</i>	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <u>KAC</u> KOP: LEHT02 GBB WMA
Existing Conditions	Date: 17 February 2021	Proposed Conditions	Date: 17 February 2021
1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liabil	lity to 9 distinct)	1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource	ce on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating shou be a whole number score	ld	Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	Score
	Score		Water Resources: 5
Wa	iter Resources: 6		Landform: 6
	Landform: 7		Vegetation: 6
	Vegetation: 7		
	Land Use: 6		2
	User Activity: 6		User Activity. 5
Existing Condi	tions #1 Total: 32	 Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can 	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenci, cultural, or histo	oric landmarks?	be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions: 3
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	this resource?		Total: 31
		3. Comments:	
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution	on and/or litter?	The addition of the proposed Project in the view radically changes viewer's experience of the WMA.	The undeveloped bay is rugged in appearance and less
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2	A through 2C) 3	refined than the source and keach a reas found in other areas of the study area, however, the ruggedness is in keeping with what is typically associated with a wildemess management area. The addition of th	of the landscape is what makes the view interesting and it
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Tota 3. Comments:	I and #2 Total) 35	area experience, especially as the turbines emanate from the area to the far right side of the view tha forms into this location. The size of the wind farm at 11.91-miles to the closest turbine is a near, unsi	at includes Atlantic City, bringing the man-made and built
s. Comments: Outrural Historic: Great Bay WMA, Little Egg Hambor Life Sawing Station #23		dominates the viewer's attention from this vantage point.	
Cultural (Histonic) Great Bay WMA, Little Egg Hamor Life Saving Station #23 Aesthetic: Interesting marsh edge fringe that extends into the bay.			
Litter: Limited visitor litter.			
Summary of View: The vegetated, publied beach edge is an extension of the grass land behind the viewer. The m interweaves the water and earth elements together, however, this setting is most advantageous for walking and bird can be assumed that most wistors to this remote location are are taking the potential wildlife in the WMA versus bea will be moving through the site more rapidly than resting on the beach.	ing activities not recreational beach use. It		
ATLANTIC SHORES	3 of 6		4 of
Visual Impact Assessment Per	sonnel: <u>KAC</u> KOP: <u>LEHT02 GB8 WMA</u>	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <u>KAC</u> KOP: <u>LEHT02 GBB WMA</u>
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Date: 17 February 2021	Proposed Conditions	Date: 17 February 2021
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be	a 0 (no impart) otherwise	 Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely dest the selected KOP. 	cribes the visual prominence of the Project from
rating should be a whole number score.	a o no mpaco, one wae,	ule selected KOP.	
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)		Visibility Rating Description	
Water Resources: 2.5 Land Use:	1	Visibility/evel 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of vis close wewing, otherwise invisible. can be seen only after looking at (close/hor an extended	under those circumstances, the object
Landform: 2 User Activity: Vegetation: 1 Total:	2 8.5	Visibility level 2. Visible when scanning in the general direction of the dudy subject, otherwise likely to be missed by ossual observers.	d without extended viewing. È could
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe) Water Resources:	1	Makinity level 3 Visible after a brief glance. In the general direction of the study subject and unlikely to be missed by casual observers.	brief look and would be visible to ist to compete with major landscape/
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: Landform: 2 User Activity: Vegetation: 1.5 Total:	2 9.5	Misbilityle vel 4. Plainly visible, so could not be missed by can usi observers, but does not strongly attract visual attention or dominate the wew because of its apporent size, for views in the general direction of the study usiged.	contrast to strongly attract visual
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3	dominant)	Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with	the surrounding landscape elements
Water Resources: 2.5 Land Use: Landform 2 User Activity.	1 2	attention of views in the general direction of so strong/that it is a major focus of viazal attention, draward tention, draward views and tending to hold that attention. I addition is storego contrast in form, line, color, or texhang to hold that sources such as lighting and reflections and and the subject may contribute sub startially to drawing viewer atte subject may contraint is subject. They contraint is subject may contraint is subject may contraint in fertiers in otherability and there of nearby at	ts in form, line, color, and texture, noving objects associated with the study ention. The visual prominence of the
Vegetation: 1.5 Total:	9	Visibility leel 6. Dominates the view because the study subject fills most of the visual field and views in its general detection. Brong contrasts in form, line, code, reture, a large apparent isse a majoritator in its view of minance large apparent size a majoritator in the view of the contrast in form, its view of minance and the view of the contrast in form, its view of minance and the view of the contrast in form, the contrast is form, the contrast is form, the contrast is form, the contrast is form the contrast in form the contrast is form.	iming one's head more than 45 * from major focus of visual attention, and its
7. Comments:		Curroing contracts in contri, time, control, accurs, control, accurs a control to to contract and a control to the control of	jects associated with the study subject 🛛 🖌
Compatibility: The 11.91-mile viewing distance brings the turbines into being a much more intimate element within t the horizon further emphasizes their proximity and contrast on the water and landform elements in the view.	he view. The visual clarity of the turbines on	swyes, weuwats noticeawy from we wo of other landstape/	annanget fifthfilla.
Scale: The installed turbines are clearly visible and their height and disorganized pattern and overlap is what active between the bay and the sky.	ly dominates the center portion of the view		
Spatial Dominance: The marsh grass fringe and open bay do not have the visual strength in color; texture and visua comparison with the moving noter blades, therefore; the view is mostly dominated by the non-sequenced rotating of themselves along the horizon line .		9. Comments:	

Date: 02-18-2021

Landscape Similarity Zone: Undeveloped Bay

Key Observation Point Name/Number: LEHT02 - Great Bay W

Personnel: KV

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly local, andosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than parroarmic, compleid, or epherment landscapes.
- Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character
 of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by
 edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,
 or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conted, refers to
 the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or
 contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape.
- · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape lominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint
- · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔽 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe; Salt Marsh grasses on the left side of the viewstretch out and point to a span of landform on the horizon

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

within this view natural order of shoneline, water, and vegetation in the lower half with pastel sky along the horizon helps drawthe viewers gaze hrough the viewwith repetition of textures and colors. through the view

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ATLANTIC SHORES
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Existing Conditions

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KV KOP: LEHT02 - Great Bay Mi

1 of 6

Date: 02-18-2021

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform;	8
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	8
User Activity	8
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	39
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	3
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	19
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	9
3. Comments:	48

Movement attracting viewer attention: ripples on otherwise smooth water surface, grasses and clouds blowing in a breeze

This view located on a peninsula looks into the serene open bay and toward the distant barrier islands and ocean beyond. Water resources are serene and with small dark ripples indicating gentle movement. Distant landform frames the edge of view along the horizon where water meets sky. Agap in the distant landform in the center of the view adds an expansive feel to the water resources. near-foreground landform varies between a pebble shoreline and soft grassyridge at the waters edge. Marsh land vegetation adds another element of texture to this view and defines this as a natural meeting of water and land. Land use is primarily preservation, However, the Rudger's Field station, not in view but located on the same penincula as this wewpoint, indicates that research activities also occur in proximity. User activity includes preservation, research, fishing, and trapping shellfish.

The Rutger's field station is a NRHP site, and former life saving station. This is also a WMA

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

3. Visual Clutter

- Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.
 - Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \Box Yes \blacksquare No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?

4. Movement

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention

- Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention?
- (If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest polential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗖 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipition, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗋 Clear 🗹 Partly Cloudy 🗋 Overcast 🗋 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: overcast or hazy conditions would decrease visibility

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingrees to a result of subatch in which subage is coming the source to be one in the init of an a result of elements in a schere Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area being wiewed. Side lighting refers to a wiewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the wisbility and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔽 backlit 🔲 frontlit 🔲 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This site is a WMA and has a NRHP resource on site, although not ible in this particular v

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) بالاستدار بالابذاب Juddle Ac BOOK

Note: if an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 or 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	6
	Landform	5
	Vegetation:	5
	Land Use:	6
	User Activity.	6
2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)		
Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	8
	Total:	36

3. Comments

The WTG set in this image densely populate the horizon and connect two distant landforms creating a sense of walling in this bay location. The WTG are readily with the whether individually or stacked and appearing as a larger cluster, and the substations being week over the horizon as large sourced masses. The view of user resources and landform are greatly altered, and the WTG distract from the soft herbaceous vegetation. The untouched quality of this landscape and view are lessened and become more average in nature. While still beautiful, this view becomes comparable to other developed marsh and grassland areas. Although differing in development pattern the sense in this setting, although not residential like the dredged lagoon, becomes much more about human development than the existing scene. Land use and user activity will likely still have emphasis on presentation and research, but looking out over the open water and undeveloped bay will have a very different impact on viewers

ATLANTIC SHORES

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KOP: LEHT02 - Great Bay W

Date: 02-18-2021

Personnel: KV

Personnel: KV

KOP: LEHT02 - Great Bay W

Date: 02-18-2021

Visual Impact Assessment	nel: <u>KV</u> DP: <i>LEHT02 - Great Bay Vitt</i>	Visual Impact Assessr	Personnet: <u>KV</u> KOP: <u>LEH702</u>	Great Bay V
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 [ate: 02-18-2021 (no impact), otherwise,	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the the selected KOP.	Date: 02-18-20.	
rating should be a whole number score.				
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible) Water Resources: 3 Land Use:	3	Visibility Rating Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended, close viewing, otherwise invisible.	Description 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 brit. Even under hose circumstances, the object	
Landform: 3 User Activity:	3	Msibility level 2. Visible when scanning in the general direction of the study subject; otherwise likely to be missed by casual	can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period. An object/phenomenon that is very small and &rfaint, but when the observer is scanning the horizon or looking more closely at an area, can be detected without extended versing. It could sometimes be noted by costad observers; how ever, most people would not notice it without	
Vegetation: <u>3</u> Total: 5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	15	observers. Visibility level 3. Visible after a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject and willights be comined has avail	some active looking. 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/	
Water Resources; 3 Land Use:	3	and unlikelyto be missed by casual observers. Visibilitylevel 4, Plainlyvisible, so could	sea scape elements. An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or contrast to compete with other	
Landform: 3 User Activity: Vegetation: 3 Total:	3	not be missed by casual observers, but does not strongly attract visual attention or dominate the week eccase of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.	lands:spefiesssage elements, but with in sufficient visual contra th strongly attract visual attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's visual field .	
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 domi Water Resources: 3 Land Use: Landform: 3 User Activity: Vegetation: 2 Total:	2 2 12	Msibilityle vel 5. Stronglyattrads 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/phenomen on that is not large but contrasts with the sumounding landscape elements so stronglythat it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong, contrasting in formi, fine, cold strong, and is ture, bright layt sources such as lighting and reflections and moving objects associated with the study subject may controllute subatrafially to drawing viewer attention. The visual perminence of the study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby landscape/seasage elements.	
7. Comments:		Misbility level 6, Dominate s 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, huminance, 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 a valied except by burning one's bead more than 6° from a direct view of the block. The object/phenomenon is the may located views attention, and its line, only, and tecture, briefs light sources and moving objects a sociated with the duty valied may combine a valiantially to domain years and moving objects as sociated with the duty valied may combine a valiantially to domain years and moving objects as sociated with the duty valied way combine a valiantially to domain years and moving objects as sociated with the duty valied way combine a valiantially to domain years are not moving. The visual prominence of the dudy subject detracts noticeably from views of other land scapelies scape elements.	V
ATLANTIC SHORES	5 at 6	ATLANTIC SHORES	PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF	6 at 6
Visual Impact Assessment		Visual Impact Assessr		eitzka
	sonnel <u>: Steve Breitzke</u>		KOP: <u>LEHT02</u>	
Date: <u>February 19, 2021</u> Pers Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Undeveloped Bay</u> Key Observation Point Name/N		Principles of composition, co 3. Visual Clutter	KOP. <u>LEHT02</u> ontinued: Date: <u>February</u>	19, 2021
Date: February 19, 2021 Pers		Principles of composition, co 3. Visual Clutter Numerous urrelated built eleme adverse effect on scenic quality.	KOP: <u>LEH702</u> Intinued: Date: <u>February</u> Ints occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which g	19, 2021
Date: February 19, 2021 Pers Landscape Similarity Zone: Undeveloped Bay Key Observation Point Name/N Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, wewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined.	umber: <i>LEHT</i> 02	Principles of composition, co 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built eleme adverse effect on sceric quality Does this view contain elem	KOP: <u>LEH702</u> Intinued: Date: <u>February</u> This occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which g ents that contribute to visual clutter? Yes No	19, 2021
Date: <u>February 19, 2021</u> Pers Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Undeveloped Bay</u> Key Observation Point Name/Na Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	umber: <u>LEH702</u> ned below. s on the VIA assessment form	Principles of composition, co 3. Visual Clutter Numerous urrelated built eleme adverse effect on scenic quality.	KOP: <u>LEH702</u> Intinued: Date: <u>February</u> This occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which g ents that contribute to visual clutter? Yes No	19, 2021
Date: February 19, 2021 Pers Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Undeve loped Bay</u> Key Observation Point Name/N Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, wewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlin The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quick Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:	umber: <u>LEH702</u> ned below. s on the VIA assessment form Ky, <i>taking no more than 5 minutes</i>)	Principles of composition, co 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built eleme adverse effect on scenic quality Does this view contain elem If yes, how does the visual 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed	KOP: LEH702 Intinued: Date: February nts occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which g ents that contribute to visual clutter? Yes Iter affect the view? elements in a view can attract viewer attention.	19, 2021
Date: February 19, 2021 Pers Landscape Similarity Zone: Undeveloped Bay Key Observation Point Name/N Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/Seascape, wewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlin The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial abservations and should be completed quick Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape th their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, fandform, water, and especially those that are distinuity focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oniented, are more vulner.	umber: <u>LEH702</u> ned below. s on the VIA assessment form <i>(ky, taking no more than 5 minutes)</i> hat can be categorized by i sky. Some compositions,	Principles of composition, co 3. Visual Clutter Numerous urrelated built eleme adverse effect on scenic quality Does this view contain elem If yes, how does the visual 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed	KOP: LEHT02 Intinued: Date: February nts occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which g ents that contribute to visual clutter? Yes View?	19, 2021
Date: February 19, 2021 Pers Landscape Similarity Zone: Undeveloped Bay Key Observation Point Name/N Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Indexcape/Seascape, wewer, and related fadors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outling the effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed qurick Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: • Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape the respatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulners panoramic, campied, or ephemeral landscapes. • Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the total compositional elements that define the start of the start spatial elements that define the start spatiale spatial spatiale spatial spatial spatial spatial	umber: <u>LEHT02</u> ned below. s on the VIA assessment form (<i>ky</i> ; <i>taking no more than 5 minutes</i>) hat can be categorized by f sky. Some compositions, able to modifications than he perceived visual character	Principles of composition, co 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built eleme adverse effect on scenic quality Does this view cortain elem If yes, how does the visual 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed Does this view cortain elem (if the answer is yes, Note, Factors affecting visual impo	Intimued: Date: February Ints occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which g ents that contribute to visual clutter? Yes Interments in a view can attract viewer attention. ents in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Yes Yes No	19, 2021
Date: February 19, 2021 Pers Landscape Similarity Zone: Undeveloped Bay Key Observation Point flame/fla Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, wewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outling Landscape/seascape, wewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outling The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quick specially through the scoring and comments (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quick specially through that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulners panciarmic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes. Form. Line, Color, and Lexture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the object. Form refers to the path the eyel follows when perceiving ab or fexture, usually evidert as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Directers of the path the eyel follows when perceiving ab or fexture, usually evidert as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture to inside a landscape/seascape. Code of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture to inside a landscape/seascape.	Immber: <u>LEHT02</u> ned below. s on the VIA assessment form <i>kly: taking no more than 5 minutes)</i> hat can be categorized by I sky. Some compositions, able to modifications than he perceived visual character s unified, often defined by rrupt changes inform, color, e, in this context, refers to of a project are similar to or	Principles of composition, co 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built eleme adverse effect on scenic quality Does this view cortain elem If yes, how does the visual 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed Does this view cortain elem <i>if the answer is yes, Nate</i> . Factors affecting visual impo 5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick of time. Longer duration views	Intimued: Date: February Ints occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which g ents that contribute to visual clutter? Yes Interments in a view can attract viewer attention. ents in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Yes Interments in rating form comments) ct: grappese while driving along a roadway or hising a trail, while others are seen for a more of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for	r 19, 2021
Date: February 19, 2021 Pers Landscape Similarity Zone: Undere loged Bay Key Observation Point Name/N Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/Seascape, wewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlin The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quick special space spa	Immber: <u>LEHT02</u> ned below. s on the VIA assessment form (<i>ly</i> ; <i>taking no more than 5 minutes</i>) at can be categorized by i sky. Some compositions, able to modifications than he perceived visual character s unified, often defined by rrupt changes inform, color, e, in this context, refers to of a project are similar to or of visual impact.	 Principles of composition, co 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built eleme adverse effect on scenic quality Does this view contain element if yes, how does the visual 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed Does this view contain element of the answer is yes, Notex Factors affecting visual imperies 5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick of time. Longer duration views The duration of this view liew 	KOP: LEHT02 Date: February Intinued: Date: February ints occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which g ents that contribute to visual clutter? Ves No vitater affect the view? elements in a view can attract viewer attention. ents in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Yes hese elements in rating form comments) Ct: gimpses while driving along a roadway or hising a trail, while others are seen for a more	r 19, 2021
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Date: February 19, 2021 Key Observation Point (MoCP) Familiarization Anaccape Similarity Cone: Understanding of the second participation of the KOP are outling Action Constant Cone: Chyposervation Point (KOP) Familiarization Indescape/Seascape, viewer, and related fadors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outling Chyposervation Point (KOP) Familiarization Indescape/Seascape, viewer, and related fadors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outling Chemical Constant Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape of the special grangement. Easis landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and special y those seascape composition in the standscape of the special grangement. Easis landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and special y those seascape components include vegetation, landform, water, and special y those seascape composition in the landscape seascape composition in the landscape seascape composition in the landscape seascape. Seascape composition are evalue or evalue or outling and searce of the special y hose seascape is a primerial to the evalue or outling and searce of the special y hose seascape is a primerial seascape is a primerial vegetation to the surrounding seascape. Oper Scale: The apparent size of a noised or landscape/Seascape element accupies of an object. The evaluation to its surrounding seascape. Difference: Difference: Oper Scale: The apparent size of a noised or landscape/Seascape element accupies of an object. The evaluation to its surroundings can define the standing seascape. Difference:	In the r: LEHT02 ned below. s on the VIA assessment form <i>Ky</i> ; <i>taking no more than 5 minutes</i>) at can be categorized by 1 sky. Some compositions, able to modifications than he perceived visual character s unified, otten defined by mupt changes arimiter to or of visual impact. pace in a landscape/seascape at the compatibility of its scale to form which it is seen and eable as a result of their or festure, and therefore ures, such as a distinctive important existing focal points that landscapes exhibit order that are inconsistent with scape, intachess and order	 Principles of composition, co. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built eleme adverse effect on serie quality Does this view contain elem If yes, how does the visual- Movement Motion of existing and proposed Does this view contain elem (if the answer is yes, Note. Factors affecting visual impe 3. Duration of View Duration of View Duration of View Clouds, precipitation, hare, and greatly impact the wisble Une color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view car Conditions that may increas Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a situativ wewed. Side lighting refers to elements in a scene. Lighting of The relevant lighting condition Scenic or Recreational Value 	KOP: LEHT02 Date: February Date: February rts occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which g ents that contribute to visual clutter? Yes Integrate affect the view? elements in a view can attract viewer attention. ents in notion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Yes ents in notion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Yes diagnoing form comments? No ct: ginposet, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for is: Repeated [] long term is: Repeated [] long term is: Repeated [] long term be described as:: [] long term [] explored [] have a noticed or objects on all contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements and the design elements of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of the visuality could be described as: The sky sill has a rosyglow at the horizon follow studion in which sunjight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or element weight the light source is coming from behind the observer and falling directly upon the weight studion in which sunjight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or element weight at the light source is coming from behind the observer and falling directly upon the weighters of the observer fallow in the observer form behin	roionged period visual impact.
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<form><form><form><form><form></form></form></form></form></form>	In the r: LEHT02 ned below. s on the VIA assessment form <i>Ky</i> ; <i>taking no more than 5 minutes</i>) at can be categorized by 1 sky. Some compositions, able to modifications than he perceived visual character s unified, otten defined by mupt changes arimiter to or of visual impact. pace in a landscape/seascape at the compatibility of its scale to form which it is seen and eable as a result of their or festure, and therefore ures, such as a distinctive important existing focal points that landscapes exhibit order that are inconsistent with scape, intachess and order	 Principles of composition, co. 3. Visual Clutter Namerous unrelated built eleme and ensemble on securic quality Does this view contain elem if yes, how does the visual. 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed Does this view contain elem (if the answer is yes, Note. Factors affecting visual impacts. 5. Duration of View 6. Mores are seen as quick of time. Longer duration views 7. Duration of this view of The duration of this view of Coulds, preptileritorin, haze, and conditions in this view car Conditions in this view car Conditi	MOP: LEHT02 Date: February Intimued: Date: February Inter affect the view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which g ents stat contribute to visual clutter? Yes Inter affect the view? elements in a view can attract viewer attention. ents in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Yes Mo hesse elements in rating form comments? Ct: ginpaces while driving along a roadway or hising a trail, while others are seen for a more of a project, especially from significant eachetic resources, have the greatest potential for In Short Term/Reeting Long-term is: Repeated O ccasional Inder ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visbility of an object or objects. and contrast of project comparents with landscape/seascape elements and the design ellements are in which surgift is coming from owners with landscape/seascape elements and the design ellement weather-related conditions can affect the visbility of an object or objects. sudator in which surgift is coming from behind to beserver from behind a feature or element number the light source is coming from owners of rules situation in which surgift is coming from owners of rule side of the observer to element on here the light source is coming from owners of rules side of he observer to element on here the side of the observer to element on here the light source	prolonged period visual impact.

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: <u>LEH702</u>	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breäzka KOP: LEHT02
Evision Conditions	Date: February 19, 2021	Dramoand Conditions	Date: February 19, 2021
Existing Conditions 1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), other		Proposed Conditions 1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each res Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact).	ource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Score
be a whole number score.	Score	otherwise, rating should be a whole number score	Water Resources: 2
	Water Resources: 8		Landform: 3
	Landform: 5		Vegetation: 4
	Vegetation: 6		Land Use: 6
	Land Use: 7		User Activity: 4
-	User Activity: 7		
EX	isting Conditions #1 Total: 33 h density)	 Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view. 	Special Conditions:
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cul		be biglorice of all completeness grant the ringboard containers man.	Special Conditions. 5
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elemen	ts that add to this resource?		Total: 24
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of I	itter/pollution)		
Special Condition C. Is this zone free	e from pollution and/or litter? 3	 Comments: The existing view does not have a singular focal point, just openness. The proposed turbines or 	
Existing Conditions #2	Total (Sum 2A through 2C) 6	The existing view does noth ave a singular frocal point, just openness. The propose turbunes or The adjacent Rutgers University Marine Field Station does give this location a research oriented Great Bay Boulevard. Even though the nearest turbine is almost 12 miles avery, they still create	land use, however, this is also a kayak launch area at the end of
Existing Conditions Grand Total (3. Comments:	Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 39	The turbine spacing on the far right and far left feather out and have less presence in the sky. T appearance that increases their mass. The backlit nature of this view also makes the turbines a	
Open view of the bay from a short stretch of beach. Calm, but textured, water with spiky grass ver the grasses appearing black and the water full of dark repoles. The sky is white rosy pink on the le transitioning to a rich blue on the right taide of the view. Thin cloud cover high the sky, appearing li horizon, scattered across the entire view. Land is visible in the distance on both sides of the view, apparently covered with vegetation given duries.	ft side of the view where the sun is reflecting off the water, ke a thin hazy veil. White and blue puffy clouds closer to the		
ATLANTIC SHORES	3 d 6	ATLANTIC SHORES	4 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzka	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzka
2	KOP: <u>LEHT02</u> Date: February 19, 2021		KOP: <i>LEHT02</i> Date: <i>February 19, 2021</i>
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Ratin Note: If an element is not present in the view the		Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely the selected KOP.	describes the visual prominence of the Project from
rating should be a whole number score.			
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3		Visibility Rating Doscript Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended, close weining of them is in witable. An object/phenomenon that is near the externel jimit. who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it.	of visibility. It could not be seen by a person
	.and Use: 2 er Activity: 3	can be seen only after looking at it closely for an exte Visibility level 2. Visible when scanning in An object/phenomenon that is very small and/orfaint,	nded period.
Vegetation: 1	Total: 11	the general fire dan of the study subject; horizon or looking more dosely at an area, can be de sometimes break by casual observers; however, observers.	most people would not notice it without
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 seven Water Resources: 3	e) Land Use: 2	Visibility level 3. Visible after a brief glance An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected at in the general direction of the study subject and unlikely to be missed by casual observers. A subject by a subject observers.	er a brief look and would be visible to ontrast to compete with major landscape/
	Total: 10	Mability test 4. Phinh visible, so could not te missed try caused observers, but dominet the weak location of the spervers dominet the weak location of the spervers size, for views in the general direction of	sual contrast to strongly attract visual
	co-dominant, 3 dominant) Land Use: 2 er Activity: 3	Mubility level 5. Strongly satiracts file visual attention of views in the general direction of the study subject Attention may be drawn in the direction of sy the study subject Attention, min, color, or te sture, luminance, or motion.	drawing viewer attention immediately and ntrasts in form, line, color, and texture, nd moving objects associated with the study rattention. The visual prominence of the
Vegetation: 2 7. Comments: The proposed turkines alter this view from one of open water to one of industry. Although the land over the dunes and connect one side of the view to the other. The proposed view has multiple for		Msbilitylevel 6. Dominate s the view be cause the dudy subject fills most of the visual field for evens in its general direction. An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts the visual field for evens in its general direction. Brong contrast in form, inc, color, kture, harmance, or motion may contribute to view dominance. An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts direct twew of the object. The object direction is a major factor in the swedowin inc, color, and texture, hingt light sources and moun subject detracts noticeably from views of other landsc	by turning on c's head more than 45° from the major focus of visual attention, and its ance. In addition to size, contrasts in form, g objects associated with the study subject on. The visual prominence of the study
to the horizon and the string of rotating blades.		9. Comments: There is nothing in this view to compete for altention with the proposed turbines; they become th are nothigh in the sky, though they are the tallest element along the horizon.	e dominant feature given their expansive stretch. The turbines

Date: 2/17/21

Landscape Similarity Zone: Ocean Residential

Key Observation Point Name/Number: LT02 Cape May Pointes

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of form al visual analysis to be considered include :

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especielly those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications then their snat panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unlifed, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Exactly, in this cortext, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.
- Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. ascape composition from a specific viewpoint.
- Project Seale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.

Does this view contain a focal point? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe: The view is generally to the horizon line but is anchored by a building in the center of the view.

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underfying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

There is a layering of natural salt marsh in the foreground, builtup land in the midground and open sky above the horizon line.

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ATLANTIC SHORES
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Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: LT02 Cape May Point

1 of 6

Date: 2/17/21

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (I liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

Score	
7	Water Resources:
6	Landform:
6	Vegetation:
6	Land Use:
6	User Activity:
31	Existing Conditions #1 Total:
	2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 $\not 0$ not present to 3 being high density)
3	Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?
2	Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?
Ra	Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)
2	Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?
7	Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)
38	Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:
	This prized view from the lighthouse looking in the direction of the turbine field is over salt marshes and distant built environment. The composition of the turbine field is over salt marshes and distant built environment. The composition of the turbine distance over which is the component of the view with a large over water component of the view with a large over water component.

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: LT02 Cape May Point Date: 2/17/21

3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? There are some built elements that permeate the green spaces.

4. Movemen

- Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.
 - Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🔲 Yes 🜌 No
 - (If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)
- Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🔲 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions values, production. The value of and other animative weather release containing and an expert of waters, and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Increased moisture in the air could impact visibility.

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. consigning tension a weak of a station of which the initial ways is coming toward the coverient initial result of the tension of a scene Front lighting represent a station of which the tension is coming from or behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being wiewed. Side lighting refers to a weaking stuation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the viability and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: D backlit D frontiit Z side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🜌 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This view is used mostly by locals and tourists for the purpose of vistas.

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: LT02 Cape May Point

2 of 6

Score

37

Date: 2/17/21

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),

erwise, rading should be a whole humber score.		
	Water Resources:	7
	Landform:	6
	Vegetation:	6
	Land Use:	5
	User Activity:	6
Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)		
e: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Exis bing Conditions #2 Total and can adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	7
	Total:	27

3. Comments

2.

he proposed turbine field is barely noticeable above the built conditions at the horizon line. Mewers will likely not notice the turbines, though portions of them can be seen upon close exami

Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: LT02 Cape May Pointg
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Date : <u>2/17/21</u> Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	the selected KOP,
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description Wabityle el. Wable only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the externe limit of viability. It could not be seen by a person
Water Resources: 1 Land Use: 1	dates for the state of the states of the sta
Landform: 1 User Activity: 1 Vegetation: 1 Total: 5	Mobilityle vel 2. Visible when scanning in the general direction of the duty vability dhenvise 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 doasely at a mare, can be detected without estended wewarg. It could some active looking.
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe) Water Resources; 1 Lend Use; 1	Maintigripen I3 Molite attra a brief genore An object/phenomenon that can be early-idetected stars a brief look and would be stabile to in the general direction of the ability stability and wilkely to be missed by casual descreers; An object/phenomenon that can be early-idetected stars a brief look and would be stabile to concernent, but ethicut sufficient etca or contract to compete with major tendescape' escape elements.
Landform: 1 User Activity: 1 Vegetation: 1 Total: 5	Maibing level 4. Planity-issible, so could not be missed by costaul observers, but does not furning startist visual latention or dominate the server of its apparent size, for where is in the general direction of the study satipit. An object/physicanomicron that is christoure and with sufficient size or contrast to compare with other landscape/seascape desmarts, but with insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's visual field.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (f subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant) Water Resources: 1 Land Use: 1 Landform: 1 User Activity: 1 Vegetation: 1 Total: 5	Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual attention of views in the general direction fie duity subject. Attention may be drawn by the strong contrast in from, line, color, and texture, by the strong contrast in from, line, color, and texture, by the strong contrast in from, line, color, and texture, by the strong contrast in from, line, color, and texture, by the strong contrast in from, line, color, and texture, by the strong contrast in from, line, color, and texture, by the strong contrast in from, line, color, and texture, by the strong contrast in from, line, color, and texture, by the strong contrast in from, line, color, and texture, by the strong contrast in from, line, color, and texture, by the strong contrast in from, line, color, and texture, by the strong contrast in from, line, color, and texture, by the strong contrast in from, line, color, and texture, by the strong contrast in from, line, color, and texture, by the strong contrast in from, line, color, and texture, by the strong contrast in from, line, color, and texture, by the strong contrast in the strong contrast in the strong contrast in the strong texture, strong contrast in the strong contrast in the strong contrast in the strong texture, strong contrast in the strong contrast in the strong contrast in the study subject interferes noticeably with wiews of nearby land cospel/secospe
7. Comments: The turbines are barely noticeable in this view and therefore have very little impact.	Mability level IB Dominates the view because the study subject IB model of the shad fact for views in its general director. Along contrasts in tom, line, color, totke the level source or motion may contrast in tom, line, color, totke the level source or motion may contrast in the subject. The object/behomeneon is the emport focus of visual stellation, and its large apparent size is a major factor in its weardermance. In addition to addition, and its level source or motion may constrained by level the level of the subject. The object of the subject is a subject director in the view director in the view of the subject. The object of the subject is a subject director in the visual prominence of the subject may contribute subject and advise subject and level of the line subject and level of the subject and level o
	9. Comments; The proposed conditions are not very noticeable, and what can be seen would likely be attributed to the existing built environment in the view.
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF 6 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KAC
Date: 17 February 2021 Personnel: KAC	KOP: 1702 Cape May Pt SP
Landscape Similarity Zone: Ocean Residential Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>LT02 Cape May PI SP</u>	Principles of composition, continued: Date: <u>17 February 2021</u> 3. Visual Clutter
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)	If yes, how does the visual oldifer affect the view? In the background view various utility elements such as cell towers, water supply and the city styline break the horizon.
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:	Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.
 Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, 	Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Yes X No (If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)
especially those that are distinctly focal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, canopied, or ephermeral landscapes.	Factors affecting visual impact:
• Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the evel follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the which form, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.	5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hilding a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: ⊠ Short Term/Reeting □ Long4erm
 Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. 	The frequency of this view is: Repeated 🗹 Occasional
 Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors. 	6. Atmospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape.Seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, reture, and scale.
Principles of composition to be considered include:	Conditions in this view can be described as: Clear 🗹 Partly Cloudy Cloudy Hazy
1. Focal Point Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their	Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Less haze would increase the visibility to the Project.
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape teatures at and our and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points deth contrast with their survourdings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include promient trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the land/scape/seascape.	7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing stuation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being weed. Side lighting refers to a wewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.
If yes, briefly identify/describe: Grossymarch opening, water body, water tank, and horizon.	The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔲 backlit 🔲 frontiit 🗹 side-lit
2. Order Natural landscapes/keascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.	8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's wisual impact on that resource.
Doesthis view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?	Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No
Sorub edge, march grass meadow, pond, scrub, man-made structures, utilities, background landform, and horizon; initially this is a sunken landscape with the ring of taller scrub forest vegetation emphasizing elevation difference. Background vegetation is strongly horizontal.	How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Open May State Park, Fishing Access and Brach, Open May Uphthous, Baychore Hinting Access on Brace, Some May

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <u>KAC</u>	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC
	KOP: LT02 Cape May Pt SP Date: 17 February 2021		KOP: <u>LT02 Cape May Pt SP</u> Date: 17 February 2021
Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions	
 In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a scor Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), oth 		 With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each res Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact). 	ource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)
be a whole number score.		otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	Score
	Score		Water Resources: 6
	Water Resources: 6		Landform: 6
	Landform: 6		Vegetation: 7
	Vegetation: 7		Land Use: 7
	Land Use: 7		User Activity. 7
	User Activity: 7		
z. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being h	ixisting Conditions #1 Total: 33	 Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can 	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, c		be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions: 7
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic eleme			Total: 40
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free o	r litter/pollution)		
Special Condition C. Is this zone fr	ee from pollution and/or litter? 2	3. Comments:	
Existing Conditions #2	Total (Sum 2A through 2C) 7	With the Project in place it is very difficult to differentiate the rotors on the horizon due to the blac that punctuate the horizon lightly and with very little visual definition. It is possible that the moven	ment of the rotor blades would catch the viewer's attention,
Existing Conditions Grand Total	(Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 40	homever, they would need to be focused and looking past the other interesting colors, texture an	d natural systems in the foreground setting.
3. Comments:			
Cultural Historic: Cape May State Park, Fishing Access and Beach, Cape May Lighthouse, Ba	yshore Heritage Scenic Byway.		
Aesthetic: Elevated view from the historic lighthouse to the dynamic landscape that is a mix of s	crub vegetation, marsh, pond, beach and ocean front.		
Litter: Limited visitor litter.			
Summary of View: The panoramic photo from this viewpoint has greater visual interest and dive diversity, color and texture observed as the tidal marsh and ocean front beach meet each other.			
bordered by the deep green evergreen and deciduous scrub forest, and a water body that reflec in the mid-ground and background view, however, very few elements break the horizon and the	s the blue of the sky above . The built environment is apparent		
ATLANTIC SHORES		ATLANTIC SHORES	
offshore wind	3 of 6	offshore wind	4 of 6
Vicual Impact Accordment	Personnel: KAC	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC
Visual Impact Assessment	KOP: LT02 Cape May Pt SP	visual impact Assessment	KOP: LT02 Cape May Pt SP
Dranacad Conditions Compatibility and Contract Dati	Date: 17 February 2021	Branacad Canditiana	Date: 17 February 2021
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rati		Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely	describes the visual prominence of the Project from
Note: If an element is not present in the view rating should be a whole number score.	he score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	the selected KOP.	
		Visibility Rating Descript	ion
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to		Misibility level 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit close viewing; otherwise invisible . who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. E	of visibility. It could not be seen by a person
Water Resources: 1	Land Use: 1	can be seen only after looking at it closely for an exter	nded period
Landform: 1 U: Vegetation: 1	ser Activity: 1 Total: 5	the general direction of the studysubject; otherwise likely to be missed by casual some times be noticed by casual observers; however,	tected without extended viewing. It could
		observers. some active looking. Misibilityle vel 3. Visible after a brief glance An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected aft	ter a brief look and would be visible to
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 seve		in the general direction of the study subject most casual observers, but without sufficient size or c and unlikely to be missed by casual sea scape elements.	ontrast to compete with major landscape/
Water Resources: 1	Land Use: 1	Visibility level 4. Plainly visible, so could An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with suffici	
	ser Activity: 1 Total: 5	not be missed by casual observers, but does not strongly attract visual attention or dominate the view because of its apparent	ual contrast to strongly attract visual iserver's visual field.
		size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.	
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate,		Misibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts attention of views in the general direction of so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention ,	drawing viewer attention immediately and
Water Resources: 1	Land Use: 1	the study subject. Attention may be drawn by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or bright light sources such as lighting and reflections! and	ntrasts in form, line, color, and texture, nd moving objects associated with the study
Landform: 1 U: Vegetation: 1	ser Activity. 1 Total: 5	texture, luminance, or motion. study subject may contribute sub stantially to drawing viewe. study subject interferes notice ably with views of neart	altention : ne visual prominence of the
	10tdi. 3	Visibility level 6. Dominates the view An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts th because the study subject fills most of the visual field, and views of it cannot be a voided except it	by turning one's head more than 45 ° from
		visual field for views in its general direction. a direct view of the object. The object/theomenon is Strong contracts in form, line, color, texture, large apparent size is a major factor in its view domini luminance, or motion may contribute to line, color, and texture, bright light sources and movim	ance . In addition to size, contrasts in form,
7. Comments:		view dominance. wiew dominance. wiew dominance. wiew dominance. wiew dominance. wiew of the statistical	on. The visual prominence of the study
Compatibility: Turbines are not clearly visible at this distance, only the blade tips upon close obs	ervation.		
Scale: The turbines do not break the horizon line with enough height to be visible and be in con	rast to their surroundings.		
Spatial Dominance: The turbines are almost imperceivable, therefore, they do not have any spat	ial dominance in the view.		
		9. Comments:	
		NA.	

Date: 02-18-2021

Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Residential

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly local, andosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than parroarmic, compleid, or epherment landscapes.
- Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character
 of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by
 edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,
 or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conted, refers to
 the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or
 contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape.
- · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape lominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint
- · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔽 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe: Watertowers on the horizon are distant focal points, but the contrast of flat grass among trees is a focal point

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🔲 Yes 🗹 No

If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

the flat grassy area and the pond that mirrors the sky hold a viewers gaze within the center of the view.

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ATLANTIC SHORES
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1 of 6

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KV KOP: LT02 - Cape May SP

Date: 02-18-2021

Personnel: KV

Key Observation Point Name/Number: LT02 - Cape May SP

Existing Conditions

2

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3 M Th

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	7.
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity.	7
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	34
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	2
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	3
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3
spond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	12
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	9
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	43
overnent attracting viewer attention: none.	
is view is from the top of the Cape Mayligh throuse looking back up the Cape maypeninsula . The inland tidal pond among the herbaceous v I the dimensional front exponent house on a unique scene. The alexated van take point and low distance view that it musides is uni	

at this location is flat in the foreground with low hills in the distant background, the variation in ponding and texture of the wetland vegetation mixed with forest is again unique. Land use and user activity at this state park emphasizes tourism and history. While not in the view frame the large parking area detracts from the visual quality of the elevated view. However, the shoreline beach similarly just beyond the view frame add to the unique quality of the view by adding ever

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: KV KOP: LT02 - Cape May SP

Date: 02-18-2021

- Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.
 - Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \Box Yes \blacksquare No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?

4. Movement

3. Visual Clutter

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention?

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest polential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗖 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipition, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗋 Clear 🗹 Partly Cloudy 🗋 Overcast 🗋 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: overcast/hazy conditions may reduce visibility

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingress to a result of a water in a vicinity of a solution in which are to be entered and a solution of the solution o

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔲 backlit 🔲 frontlit 📈 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This lighthouse is used for wewing and experiencing history. The State Park and beaches provide recreational res

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),

herwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	7
	Landform:	6
	Vegetation:	7
	Land Use:	7
	User Activity:	7
Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)		
ite: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	9
	Total:	43

3. Comments

2

The WTG from this viewpoint are distant and primarily limited to blade tips. Viewers may be drawn to the movement of the distant blade WTG, but the yare unlikely to hold viewer attention with the variety of elements already existing in this view

greater variety in resources at this location

Personnel: KV

KOP: LT02 - Cape May SP

Date: 02-18-2021

Visual Impact Assessment	ersonnel <u>: KV</u> KOP: <u>LT02 - Cape May SP</u> Date: 02-18-2021	Visual Impact Assessi	nent	Personnel <u>: KV</u> KOP: <u>LT02 - Cape May SP</u> Date: 02-18-2021		
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should rating should be a whole number score.		Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check th the selected KOP.	e box next to the description that most closely describes the		-1	
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatib Water Resources:	e)	Visibility Rating Misibilitylevel 1. Visible only after extended, close viewing, otherwise invisible.	Description An object/phenomen on that is near the extreme limit of visibility, it cou who was unaware of it in advance and looking for these under thos	uld not be seen by a person e circumstances, the object		
Landform 1 UserActivity: Vegetation: 1 Total:	1	Msibilitylevel 2. Visible when scanning in the general direction of the study subject; otherwise likely to be missed by casual	can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period. An object/phenomenon that is very small and/or faint, but when the ob- horizon or looking more closely at an area, can be detected without e sometimes be noticed by casual observers; however, most people wo	xtended viewing. È could		
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)		observers. Misibility level 3. Visible after a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject and unlikely to be missed by casual ob servers.	some active looking. An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look a mod casual observers, but without sufficient size or contrast to comp seascape elements.	and would be visible to ete with major landscape/	l	
Water Resources: 1 Land Use: Landform: 1 User Activity. Vegetation: 1 Total:	1 1 5	Mability level 4. 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 cont landscape/basiscape elements, but with in sufficient visual controst to attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's visual f	strongly attract visual	ĺ	
Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant Water Resources: Land Use: Landform: Vegetation: Total:	3 dominant)	Visibility level 5. 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 contracts with the sumsure so strong/trbit it is a major focus of varial attention, drawing viewers trending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contraction to min, bright tight sources such as ighting and reflections and moving object subject may controllable sub-attrality of variang viewer attention. The study subject interferes not ocably with views of nearby landscape/as	attention immediately and ine, color, and texture, ts associated with the study visual prominence of the	ļ	
7, Comments:		Mability level 6. Dominate a the view because the study subject fills moat of the same place of the view in the special effective and the study of the study of the study of the dominance, or motion may contribute to view dominance.	An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is so large the visual field, and views of it cosmol be a valied except by turning one's page apprent to be a single of both the view for the visual to be the page apprent to be a single of both the view for the visual line, often and tedure, highlight light sources and moving objects asoon way construde calculariship to downg viewer attention. The visual po- subject detracts noticeably from views of other land scape/seascape e	: head more than 45 * from s of visual attention, and its n to size, contrasts in form, iated with the study subject rominience of the study	ľ	
ATLANTIC SHORES	5 af 6		well likely be apparent primarily because of the motion of blade tip ers will be able to discemer the WTG from other elements on the di PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF	stant horizon	. On	
Visual Impact Assessment		Visual Impact Assessi	nent	Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u>	2	
Visual Impact Assessment Date: February 19, 2021	Personnel: Steve Breitzka			KOP: <u>1702</u>	2	
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Date: February 19, 2021		Principles of composition, o 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elem adverse effect on scenic quality	ontinued: nts occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting th	KOP: <u>L702</u> Date: February 19, 2021	2	
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No inters in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? No No these elements in rating form comments? Inters elements in rating form comments? rdt: groupset, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have Interviewer attention in while off a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have is: Repeated Occasional id other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements in a bight have barder the idy source is coming from behave the element and the observer an undersche light source is coming from behave the element and or tisection can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast is stuation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or tisection can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast is backitic in frontit. is build described as: backitic in frontit is side-it.	KOP: LT02 Date: February 19, 2021 Date: February 19, 2021 enatural order), which generally has an verse [2] No hers are seen for a more prolonged period the greatest potential for visual impact. y of an object or objects. These conditions emerts and the design elements of form, hers being a feature or elements in a scene. d failing directly upon the area being he side of the observer to a feature or to flaindscept and project elements.		
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No No rdt: ginpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trai, while oft of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have No id of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have No No id ofter ambiert weather-related conditions can affect the visbility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape and blue seedecrease wisbility could be described as: Parity Cloudy > Overcast iseddecrease visibility could be described as: Clear Parity Cloudy > Overcast iseddecrease visibility could be described as: Iso and rape and blue; Iso advape and blue; istuation in which sunlight is coming from behind the observer an inviewing stuation in witch sunlight is coming from overhead or the income rank weather the light source is coming from behind the observer an inviewing stuation in witch sunlight is coming from overhead or the incot nea have a sign	KOP: LT02 Date: February 19, 2021 Date: February 19, 2021 re ratural order), which generally has an Yes No hers are seen for a more prolonged period the greatest potential for visual impact. y of an object or objects. These conditions emerts and the design elements of form, hers are seen for a more prolonged period the greatest potential for visual impact. y of an object or objects. These conditions emerts and the design elements of form, hereind a feature or elements in a scene. d falling directly upon the area being he side of the observer to a feature or of a landscape and project elements. ensus on the value of that particular rooke guidance in evaluating a project's No he lighthouse that provides a unique		

		1		
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzka	— Visual In	npact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzka
	KOP: <u>L702</u> Date: February 19, 202	24		KOP: <u>L702</u> Date: February 19, 2021
Existing Conditions 1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource or	n a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)	Proposed CC 1. With the propose	d project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensiti	rity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no imp be a whole number score.	act), otherwise, rating should		not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 uld be a whole number score.	Scole
	Inite Decomposition	Score		Water Resources: 9
	Water Resources:	9		Landform: 6
	Landform:	6		Vegetation: 9
	Vegetation:	9		Land Use: 8
	Land Use:	8		User Activity. 8
	User Activity:	8		
	Existing Conditions #1 Total:		special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to	
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3	being high density)		ions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 wn based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Total and can Special Conditions: 8
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any sc	enic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	3		
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic	elements that add to this resource?	3		Total: 48
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to	3 free of litter/pollution)			0.00
Special Condition C. Is this z	cone free from pollution and/or litter?	2 3. Comments:		
Existing Condition	ons #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	8	parameters, the proposed turbines are hardly noticeable	at the horizon. Only blades are visible and quantity cannot be determined.
Existing Conditions Grand	Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	48		
The colors and textures in this view resemble a painting. The elevated perspective lend different materials including grazes, dense shrub thickets, and mature decideous and the connection to the ocean (outside this view to the right). Development is visible in the distance abhough exact hand use is not clear. Roof lines e towers in the distance, the yaperator include a municipal water tower and this commu- The sky is predominantly a pale blue, lighter at the horizon with a few patchy white clou	coniferous trees. There is open water to brighten the marsh a extend above the vegetation and there are a few namow and incation towers on the right side of the view.	and make		
ATLANTIC SHORES		3 of 6	SHORES difshore wind	4 ơi 6
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel <u>Steve Breitzka</u>	Visual Impa	act Assessment	Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u>
	KOP: <u>L702</u> Date: February 19, 202			KOP: <u>LT02</u> Date: February 19, 2021
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast	t Rating	Proposed Co 8. Visibility Thresho		t most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from
rating should be a whole number score		the selected KOP.		
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compa	tible to 3 not compatible)	Visibilit	-	Description
Water Resources: 1	Land Use: 1	Visibilityle vel 1. Visibi close viewing;otherwi		the extreme limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person nd looking for it. Even under those circumstances, the object looselvfor an extended eeriod.
Landform: 1	User Activity: 1	Visibilitylevel 2. Visibi the general direction of	e when scanning in An object/phenomenon that is very fthe study subject; horizon or looking more closely at a	small and/orfaint, but when the observer is scanning the n area, can be detected without extended viewing. I could
Vegetation: 1	Total: 5	otherwise likely to be observers.	nissed by casual sometimes be noticed by casual ob some active looking.	servers; however, most people would not notice it without
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal t		Visibility level 3. Visibi in the general directio and unlikely to be mis observers.	n of the studysubject most casual observers, but without	easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to sufficient size or contrast to compete with major landscape/
Water Resources: 1 Landform: 1	Land Use: 1 User Activity: 1	Visibilityle vel 4. Plain not be missed by cas		us and with sufficient size or contrast to compete with other with insufficient visual contrast to strongly attract visual
Vegetation: 1	Total: 5	does not strongly attra dominate the view ber size, for views in the g	ct visual attention or attention and insufficient size to oc ause of its apparent	upy most of an observer's visual field.
 Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subo 	rdinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	the study subject.		
Water Resources:	Land Use:	Visibilitylevel 5. Stron attention of views in th the study subject. Atte	e general direction of so strongly that it is a major focus of	inge but contrasts with the surrounding landscape elements Visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and fiton to strong contrasts in form, line, color, and texture,
Landform: 1	User Activity: 1	by the strong contrast texture, luminance, or	in form, line, color, or bright light sources such as lighting motion. subject may contribute substantial!	and reflections! and moving objects associated with the study to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the with views of nearby landscape/seascape elements.
Vegetation: 1	Total: 5	Visibilitylevel 6. Domi	nates the view An object/ohenomenon with strong	visual contrasts that is so large that it occupies most of the
		because the study su visual field for views in Strong contrasts in for	yect fills most of the visual field, and views of it cannot to its general direction. a direct view of the object. The object	e avoided except by turning one's head more than 45 ° from ct/phenomenon is the major focus of visual attention, and its in its viewdominance . In addition to size, contrasts in form,
7. Comments:		luminance, or motion view dominance.	may contribute to line, color, and texture, bright light : may contribute substantially to draw	ources and moving objects associated with the study subject ing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the study ws of other landscape/seascape elements.
Following the viewing parameters, the proposed turbines are hardly noticeable at the ho	vrizon. Only blades are visible and quantity cannot be determ	nined.	and be a consistent of the cost of the cos	
				2
		9. Comments:		11.1.2. N. 11
		South to be and	parameters, the proposed turbines are hardly noticeable	at the horizon. Only blades are visible and quantity cannot be determined.
		South to be and	parameters, the proposed turbines are hardly noticeable	at the horizon. Only blades are visible and quantity cannot be determined.
		South to be and	parameters, the proposed turbines are hardly noticeable	at the horizon. Only Mades are visible and quantity cannot be determined.
ATLANTIC SHORES		South to be and		at the horizon. Only blades are visible and quantity cannot be determined.

Date: 2/17/21

Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Residential

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of form al visual analysis to be considered include:

- Landscape/Seascape Com position: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially these that are distinctly local, enclosed, detailed, or testure-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unlifed, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Exactly, in this cortext, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.
- Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint.
- Project Seale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticesble as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or fexture, and therefore lend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent twees, mountains, or outural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape. Reseascape.

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔲 Yes 🜌 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe:

2. Order

Natural landscapes/beascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from sceinic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

The built environment is cluttered but contained as one body of shoreline balanced by open water and open sky.

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ATLANTIC SHORES
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1 of 6

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: MCo2 Lucy the Marge

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Key Observation Point Name/Number: MCo2 Lucy the Marga

Date: 2/17/21

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (I liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

Score	
7	Water Resources:
4	Landform:
3	Vegetzion:
5	Land Use:
5	User Activity:
24	Existing Conditions #1 Total:
	2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)
2	Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?
1	Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?
10	Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)
1	Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?
4	Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)
28	Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:
	This we wout to open water from a historic landmark has significant clutter in the foreground, attracting one's attention to the buildings, people an elements that frame the bottom and left of the view. The open water is a pristine balance to the clutter in the foreground. The composition of th lack any solid local point. The viewers asse eventually rests on the open water at the horizon line.

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: <u>MCo2 Lucy the Marg</u>

Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \blacksquare Yes \square No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? There is considerable clutter in the foreground that competes with the open water view.

4. Movement

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more protorged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant assthetic resourcee, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: Short Term/Reeting 🖉 Long-term

-

The frequency of this view is: 🔲 Repeated 🗹 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions

Course preventions, have, and other another weather ended contains can are the wave of an object or objects. These contains is can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, return, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🖬 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗐 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: increased moisture in the air could impact visibility.

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area being viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction out have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described es: D backlit 🗹 frontlit 🗋 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on this resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This view is seen from a historic landmark...

ATLANTIC SHORES

Proposed Conditions

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: MCo2 Lucy the Marg

2 of 6

Score

18

Date: 2/17/21

Total

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 // liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),

otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.

unermise, raung snoulo be a whole number score.		STREET AUCUNA
	Water Resources:	2
	Landform:	3
	Vegetation:	2
	Land Use:	4
	User Activity:	4
. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)		
lote: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can e adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	3

3. Comments:

2.

The proposed turbine field occupies the one dean open area of the existing view, filling it with the visual clutter of the turbine field at a distance that deems it quite visible. The turbines penetrate the horizontal skylime and become the new focus of the view. They add to the clutter that exists in the foreground.

Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: MCo2 Lucy the Marga
Date: 2/17/21	Date: 2/17/21
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from
Nole: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rabing should be a whole number score.	the selected KOP
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (t compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	Visibility/exel 1 Visible only after extended, An object/benomenon that is near the externe limit of visibility, it could not be seen by a person who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even underthoze circumstances, the object can be seen only after tooking at it clockely for an extended period.
Landform: 2 User Activity: 2	Validityle vel Z. Voldle when scanning in An object/phenomenon that is very small and/orfaint, but when the okserver is scanning the horizon or tooking more dosely at an area, can be detected without extended viewing, it could
Vegetation: 1 Total: 10	otherwise likely to be missed by casual sometimes be noticed by casual observers; however, most people would not notice it without some active looking.
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (f minimal to 3 severe)	Mability level 3 Wable site a brief gence An object/behomemon that can be easily detected siter a brief look and would be visible to in the general direction of the dudy subject mort casual cosarved, but without sufficient size or contrast to compete with major tansbace and unlikely to be missed by casual assage elements.
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	observers. Veisivity level 4, Pisinity visible, so could An object/physnomeron that is obvious and with sufficient size or contrast to compete with other
Landform: 2 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 1 Total: 10	not be missed by searaid observers, but kindbeage/weacape elements, but with insufficient visual contrast to storyly stined visual attention or dominate the view be cause of as a sparsent size, for views in the general direction of the dativy saliged.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	Visikility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the surrounding land scape elements
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	attention of views in the general direction of so strong/that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and the study adjust Attention and the strong contrast in form, line, color, and texture, by the drong contrast in form, line, color, and texture, by the drong contrast in form, line, color, and texture, by the drong contrast in form, line, color, and texture with an Eighting and inflactorial and moving objects associated with the attendy of the drong contrast in form, line, color, and texture with an Eighting and inflactorial and moving objects associated with the attendy of the drong contrast in form, line, color, and texture with an Eighting and inflactorial and moving objects associated with the attendy of the drong contrast in form, line, color, and texture with an Eighting and inflactorial and moving objects associated with the attendy of the drong contrast in form, line, color, and texture with an Eighting and inflactorial and moving objects associated with the attendy of the drong contrast in form, line, color, and texture with an Eighting and inflactorial and moving objects associated with the attendy of the drong contrast in form, line, color, and texture with an Eighting and inflactorial and moving objects associated with the attendy of the drong contrast in form, line, color, and texture with an Eighting and attending and attending the drong contrast in form in the drong contrast in form in the eighting attending to texture with an Eighting and attending the drong contrast in form in the drong contrast in the eighting attending to texture with an Eighting and attending to texture with an Eighting attending to texture with an Eighting attending to texture with an Eighting attending to texture with a texture with
Landform: 2 User Activity: 2	texture, luminance, or motion. subject may contribute sub stantially to drawing viewe ratention. The visual prominence of the study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearly land scape/sesscape elements.
Vegetation: 2 Total: 11	Makility level 6. Dominates the view An object/phenomenon with strong visual contracts that is so large that it occupies most of the visual field, and views of C cannot be excited except by turning onto thead norw that 45° from
	Single Contrasts in the general direction. Single Contrasts in the major Contrasts in the major Tools or in a state therein, and its area parent size is a major Tools or in a state therein, and its area parent size is a major Tools or in a state state state state in a major Tools or in a state state state in a major Tools or in a state state state state in a major Tools or in a state state state state in a major Tools or in a state state state state in a major Tools or in a state state state in a major Tools or in a state state state in a major Tools or in a state state state in a major Tools or in a state state state in a major Tools or in a state state in a major Tools or in a state state in a major Tools or in a state state in a major Tools or in a state state in a major Tools or in a state state in a major Tools or in a state state in a major Tools or in a state state in a major Tools or in a state state in a major Tools or in a state state in a major Tools or in a state state in a major Tools or in a state state in a major Tools or in a state state in a major Tools or in a state state in a state state in a major Tools or in a state state in a major Tools or in a state state in a major Tools or in a state state in a major Tools or in a state state in a major Tools or in a state state in a major Tools or in a state state in a major Tools or in a state state in a state s
7. Comments:	view dominance.
The turbines occupy the horizon and become a focus in this view.	
	9. Comments:
	- commences. The turbines are highly visible and the only mitigating factor in their visibility is the presence of visual clutter in the foreground that competes for the viewers
	atention.
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF 6 of 6
1	
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet_KAC
Date: 17 February 2021 Personnel: KAC	KOP: MC02 Lucy ME NHL Principles of composition, continued:
Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceantront Residential Key Observation Point Name/Number: MC02 Lucy ME NHL	3. Visual Clutter
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	Does this wew contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)	If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? The incongrouus architectural styles/materials and high-rise as well as utility poles interrupt the view to the ocean.
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:	 Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.
Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by	Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No
their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly tocal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than pandramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.	(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)
· Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character	Factors affecting visual impact:
of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,	 Duration of View Some where are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period
or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/beascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/beascape is a primary determinant of visual impadt.	of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Reeting 🗖 Long+erm
Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape	The frequency of this view is: Repeated 🗹 Occasional
and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. • Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale	6. Atmospheric Conditions
within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.	Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.
Principles of composition to be considered include:	Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗖 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗹 Hazy
1. Focal Point	Conditions in this view can be described as. Ell clear Ell haufy stody Ell overcast El haufy
2. List of a second data have been a finite data between the barriers that a first order of the second se	Conditions that may increase idecrease visibility could be described as: A less hazy horizon line would show more Project detail.
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore to the survey's attending. Everyde is include anominent to their surroundings or outbract features every the a softenctive to the survey's attending to the survey of the survey of the survey of the survey of the survey.	
	Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: A less haryhorizon line would showmore Project detail. 7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being viewed. Side lighting refers to a wiewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or
physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include promment trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape. Does this view contain a focal point? 🗹 Yes 🗌 No	Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: A less hazy horizon line would abow more Project detail. 7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Proft ighting refers to a visuation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area being
physical characteristics. Flocal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape. Does this view contain a focal point? [27] Yes [27] No If yes, briefly identify/describe: Tall building, old architectural angles, utilities, ocean and horizon line.	Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: A less haryhorizon line would showmore Project detail. 7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being viewed. Side lighting refers to a wiewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or
physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape. Does this view contain a focal point? [2] Yes [2] No [1] yes, briefly identify/describe; Tall building, old archite.dural angles, utilities, ocean and horizon line. 2. Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order	Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: A less hazy horizon line would abowmore Project detail. 7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming forward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being viewed. Side lighting refers to a wiewing situation in which sunlight is coming from orbitand and the abserver and falling viewed. Side lighting refers to a wiewing situation in which sunlight is coming from orbitand at the side of the observer for a fauture or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.
physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, moundains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape.tesescepe. Does this view contain a focal point? ☑ Yes ☐ No If yes, briefly identify/describe: Tall building, old architectural angles, utilities, ocean and horizon line. 2. Order Natural landscape.skeescapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detead throm scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscapes it attentes and order	Conditions that may increase idecrease visibility could be described as: A less hazyhorizon line would abow more Project detail. 7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer and failing directly upon the area being viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements. The relevant lighting condition can be described as: backlift LoT frontit directit
physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include promment trees, mountains, or outbural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape. Does this view contain a focal point? ☑ Yes ☐ No If yes, briefly identify/discribe: Tall building, oldd architectural angles, utilities, ocean and horizon line. 2. Order Natural landscape/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cutural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use dive volgenmet. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this inclurel order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.	Conditions that may increase idecrease visibility could be described as: A less hazy horizon line would abowmore Project detail. 1. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which surlight is coming forward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being viewed. Gide lighting refers to a wiewing situation in which surlight is coming from where the light source is coming from behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being viewed. Gide lighting refers to a wiewing situation in which surlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer for a faute or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements. The relevant lighting condition can be described as: backlit direction backet direction and the source is coming the source is out the observer of a faute. S. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scene correctedional resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular
physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. It possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape. Does this view contain a focal point?	Conditions that may increase idecrease visibility could be described as: A less hazyhorizon line would showmen Project detail. 1. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a situation in which sunlight is coming from behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being weeks. Gide lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being weeks. Gide lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from where and a directly upon the area being weeks. Gide lighting refers to a situation can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements. The relevant lighting condition can be described as: The relevant lighting condition can be described as: Backlit S. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The directaretistics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's
physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore lend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or outbural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascepe. Does this wiew contain a focal point? ☑ Yes ☐ No If yes, briefly identify/describe: Tall building, old architectural angles, utilities, ocean and horizon line. 2. Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from socie of quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape inclusers and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.	Conditions that may increase idecrease visibility could be described as: A less haryhorizon line would abowmen Project detail. 1. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a situation in which sunlight is coming from behind the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being vexed. Gide lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being vexed. Gide lighting refers to a wiwing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements. The relevant lighting condition can be described as: backlit of frontit direction that the scene of the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting condition can be described as: backlit of frontit directions are as a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements. The relevant lighting condition can be described as: backlit of frontit directions are as a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC
	KOP: MC02 Lucy ME NHL	visual impact Assessment	KOP: MC02 Lucy ME NHL
Existing Conditions	Date: 17 February 2021	Proposed Conditions	Date: 17 February 2021
1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a sco	ore of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)	 With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each reso 	urce on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), ou be a whole number score.	therwise, rating should	Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	Score
	Score		Water Resources: 5
	Water Resources: 6		Landform: 5
	Landform: 6		Vegetation: 6
	Vegetation: 6]	Land Use: 5
	Land Use: 6		User Activity: 5
	User Activity: 6		John Miniy.
	Existing Conditions #1 Total: 30	2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)	
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being		Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic,	cultural, or historic landmarks? 2		Special Contanions.
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elem	ents that add to this resource?		Total:
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free	of litter/pollution)		lotal: 29
Special Condition C. Is this zone f	free from pollution and/or litter?	3. Comments:	
22		The existing view from the lookout top of Lucy the Elephant is not as a esthetically important as the	
	2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C) 3	visitors. The existing view is already compromised and separated from the beach and ocean due however, the addition of the massive wind farm on the horizon further industrializes the existing wi farm is viewally represented that is beaning with the bright which each of the sectical building of addition of the section of the section of the section of the section of the section building of addition of the section of the section of the section building of addition of the section of the section building of addition of the section of the section building of the section of the section building of the section of the section building of the section bu	ew. The bright white vertical and horizontal pattern of the wind
Existing Conditions Grand Tota 3. Comments:	I (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 33	farm is visually prominent but in keeping with the bright white color of the vertical building cladding horizontal banding on the high rise building. The proposed turbines at 14.43-miles to the nearest lack order and structure from this van tage point that further contributes to the existing visual cluster.	t turbine are massive in scale and number in the view, and they
Outtural Historic: Atlantic Coast Public Beach, Lucythe Margate Bephant, Margate City Publ	ic Beach.	against the horizon in comparison to other man-made elements. It is preferred that a historic reso landscape that supports and accentuates the monument, however, this resource is surrounded by	urce like Lucy the Elephant would be preserved within a
Aesthetic: The folly and amusement of Lucy the Margate Elephant is minimized by the dated a	architectural structures that surround it, which also prohibit the		
visual connection and promenade to the beach and ocean. Litter: Tourist and beach litter.			
	annual than the class from the characteristic shafes as ten. Th		
Summary of View: The street view to Lucythe Elephant itself is likely a more sensitive wius! r view, outside of being from a historic monument, does not have a superior aesthetic due to the forms, materials and styles, interrupting utility lines and poles, and elevated views into the serv	beach and ocean being interrupted by random architectural		
torna, natoriale and asysts, neorogenig early need and poles, and so back we we not the deriv	teo deola or dejecone antecenca.		
ATLANTIC SHORES	30	ATLANTIC SHORES	4 of 6
offshore wind	51	o offshore wind	4010
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC
	KOP: MC02 Lucy ME NHL Date: 17 February 2021		KOP: MC02 Lucy ME NHL Date: 17 February 2021
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rat	ting	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely of	
Note: If an element is not present in the view rating should be a whole number score.	(the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	the selected KOP.	1 40
	× 2010	Visibility Rating Descripti	on
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to Water Resources: 1.5		Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of close viewing; otherwise invisible who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Ex	visibility. It could not be seen by a person ven under those circumstances, the object
	Land Use: 1 Jser Activity: 1.5	can be seen only after looking at it closely for an exten Visibility level 2. Visible when scanning in An object/phenomenon that is very small and/or faint, t	ded period.
Vegetation: 1		the general direction of the study subject; horizon or looking more closely at an area, can be dete	out when the observer is scanning the
vegetation.	Total: 6.5	otherwise likely to be missed by casual sometimes be noticed by casual observers; however, n	out when the observer is scanning the cell without extended viewing, it could
	Total: 6.5	otherwise Miedy to be missed by casual observers. Visibility level 3. Visible after a brief glance. An object/behormoren that can be easily detected aft	out when the observer is scanning the cited without extended viewing. I could nost people would not notice it without or a brief look and would be visible to
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 set	Total: 6.5	othenwise likely to be missed by casual sometimes be noticed by casual observers; however, n some active looking.	out when the observer is scanning the cited without extended weiving. I could nost people would not notice it without ar a brief look and would be visible to
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 set Water Resources:	Total: 6.5	otherwise: Biely to be missed by casual observers. sometimes be noted by casual observers; however, no some active looking. Mability level 3. 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 most casual observers, but utihout sufficient size or co sacspe elements. Mability level 4. Plainly visible, so could not be missed by casual observers, but An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient vision and unikely to be missed by casual observers.	aut when the observer is scanning the code without been developed. It could not prove would not be the without and prove would be visible to notes at whom any classical scale / It is as or contrast to compete with major landscape / It is on contrast to strongets with major landscape / It is contrast to strongets with major landscape / It is contrast to strongets with major landscape / It is contrast to strongets with major landscape / It is contrast to strongets with major landscape / It is contrast to strongets with major landscape / It is contrast to strongets with major landscape / It is contrast to strongets with other landscape / It is contrast to stronget
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 set Water Resources:	Total: 6.5 vere) Land Use: 1	otherwise, Biely to be missed by casual observers. somestime be noised by casual observers, however, no some active looking. Maibility level 3, Visible afters brief glance in the spinard direction of the study subject observers, be mixed by casual observers. An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after mod casual observers, but wellow dufficient ace or co some active study and the study subject observers. Maibility level 4, Planity visible, so could An object/phenomenon that is obsous and with sufficient An object/phenomenon that is obsous and with sufficient	aut when the observer is scanning the cred without otherhold viewing 1 could not people would not houtine it without the state of the state of the interstite competer with major landscape / int daw or contrast the competer with other all outhrast at the thomas without state all outhrast at the thomas withouthrast all outhrast at the thomas at the tho
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Personnel: KV Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment KOP: MC02 - Lucy Margate Date: 02-18-2021 Personnel: KV Principles of composition, continued: Date: 02-18-2021 Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Residential Key Observation Point Name/Number: MC02 - Lucy Margate 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \square Yes \square No Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? This view is confusing to the eye, and does not inform the viewer what they should be taking from the view, are we looking at the ocean, the buildings, the utilities? The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly local, andosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than parroarmic, compleid, or epherment landscapes. (If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments) Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conted, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape. Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest polential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗖 Long-term · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional minates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale 6. Atmospheric Conditions within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors. Clouds, precipition, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale. Principles of composition to be considered include: Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy 1. Focal Point Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Overcast/Hazywould decrease visibility. Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their 7. Lighting Direction physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingress to a result of a water in a vicinity of a solution in which are to be entered and a solution of the solution o lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape Does this view contain a focal point? 🔲 Yes 📈 No If yes, briefly identify/describe: the open horizon framed by development draws viewer attention, but does not hold it as a focal point The relevant lighting condition can be described as: Deschit I backlit backlit backlit 2. Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. 8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource. environment. Does this view contain a natural order? 🔲 Yes 🗹 No Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view? How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Tourism to Lucy the Bephant, beach goers ATLANTIC SHORES ATLANTIC SHORES 1 of 6 2 of 6 Personnel: KV Personnel: KV **Visual Impact Assessment** Visual Impact Assessment KOP: MC02 - Lucy Margate KOP: MC02 - Lucy Margate

Date: 02-18-2021

Existing Conditions

 In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

he a whole number score

	Score
Water Resources:	5
Landform	5
Vegetation:	4
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	26
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	3
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	8 0
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	7
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) . Commerts:	33

Movement attracting viewer attention: beach goers, residents of the building using the pool or balconies, ocean waves

This keen represents an utuan beachfront environment atblack from the direct shoreline. A beachfront typical for this region with stone pier is visible, but the selfack of this weapoint also allows the shoreline to be frame by a high rise dwelling to the left and a vaniety of smaller structures along the bottom of the frame. The elevent alture of this weaplance exiting utility opects to be in the line-of-sight. Although this view is from a National Hatoric Landmark the visual clutter detacts from the visible weber resources and shoreline bandform. Vegetation in this area is that of low growing dure grazes that are constrained within a and fencing and pathy in spots. The land use and user activity in this area is residential and tourit in nature. As evidenced by the number of beach-goers this is apopular location with space for users to simultaneously le within the crowel, but have ample room to stabils their location.

ATLANTIC SHORES

3 of 6

3. Comments

Proposed Conditions

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.

 Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.

curious travelers, and the turbines could potentially serve to do the same

Date: 02-18-2021

Water Resources

Landform

Vegetation

Land Use

User Activity

Special Conditions

Total:

Score

3

5

4

4

5

7

28

1 With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

While the existing water resource previously assisted in balancing cluttered development against an expansive open ocean, the wind turbines within this view excluent to the visual clutter of the existing foreground structures and utilities. The amount of turbines at this distance allows them to be highly visible even when softened by their light color against the light sky. Stacking of turbines, rather than lending uniformity in this view, adds to the appearance of a scattered and disogranized loyout because locations where turbines again is is non-sister all not in regular intrives. The fail them rature of the shortlew was alleed by accentuated by the tal structures surrounding. Similarly, the minimal vegetation already experienced a diminishment from the height of surrounding development. However, the WTG located in this area may have impact on land use and user activity. While some users will confinue to this bedo hothers may determine that locations at a turber distance from the WTG survives.

Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KV	
KOP: <u>MC02 - Lucy Margate</u> Date: 02-18-2021	KOP: <u>MC02 - Lucy Margate</u> Date: 02-18-2021	
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the bax next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from	
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	the selected KOP.	
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended, An object/shenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person close viewing; otherwise invisible, and example of it in advance and looking for it. Even under frace circumstances, the object can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period.	
Landform: 3 User Activity: 3	Visibility level 2. Visible when scaming in An object/phenomenon that is very small and &rfaint, but when the observer is scaming the five general direction of the study subject; horizon or fold/an more dosely at an area, can be detected without extended viewing. I could	
Vegetation: 2 Total: 13	otherwise likely to be missed by casual sometimes be noticed by casual observers; however, most people would not notice it without some a chive looking .	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	Veblak after a brief glance A object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to mot examel observers, but without sufficient size or contest to compete with major landscape/ and unlikely to be missed by casual as accape elements.	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	ob servers. Visibility level 4. Plainly visible, so could An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or contrast to compete with other	
Landform: 3 User Activity: 3 Vegetation: 2 Total: 13	not be missed by casual observers, but andscape/beascape elements, but with in sufficient visual contrast to strongly attract visual dees not strongly attract visual field. does not strongly attract visual field.	
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the sumounding landscape elements attention of views in the general direction of a so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, in advisor is normalized and the study subject. Attention may be drawn to the strute, and advisor is to normalized and the strute, and the study subject. Attention may be drawn to the strute, and the strute is and subject to the strute, and the strute is a strute in the strute in th	
Landform: 2 User Activity: 3	by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or 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	
Vegetation: 1 Total: 11	study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby land scape/seascape elements. Visibility level 6. Dominate other views An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is so large that it occupies most of the	
	because the study subject fills most of the visual field, and views of it cannot be avoided except by turning one's head more than 45° from visual field for views in its general direction. a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the majn focus of visual attention, and its Brone contracts in from, line color, texture - line assessment table is an air affort on its is weld minimace. In addictor to size	
7. Comments:	luminiance, or motion may contribute to line, color, and texture, bright light sources and moving objects a sociated with the study subject may contribute subtartially to drawing viewer determines of the study movies and textures with the study subject deterstores of their final sequences are previous subject deterstores.	
The WTG in size and amount are not compatible with the expansive horizontal nature of the water resources, or long linear landform primarily due to the intense		
scale contrast of the large WTG on the horizon. However, the minimal vegetation and already highly developed land use may be somewhat compatible. User activity within this developed location is centered around the ability for ocean views which maybe disrupted by the WTGs in place.		
	9. Comments: While size and quantity of the WTG at this location is strongly contrasting with the water resources the array does not take up a majority of the available horizo	ton.
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ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF 6 of	of 6
	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF 6 c	of 6
	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzka</u>	of 6
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Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: Steve Breitzka KOP: MC02 Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter	of 6
Visual Impact Assessment Date: February 19, 2021 Personnet: Steve Brelizka	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: <u>MC02</u> Principles of composition, continued: Date: <u>February 19, 2021</u> 3. Visual Clutter Namerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual dutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.	of 6
Visual Impact Assessment Date: February 19, 2021 Personnel: Steve Breitzka Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Residential Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related fadors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment Visual Composition, continued: Siveral Composition, continued: Date: <u>February 19, 2021</u> Siveral Clutter Namerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Visual Clutter Visual	of 6
Visual Impact Assessment Date: February 19, 2021 Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Residential Key Observation Point Name/Number: MC02 Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: <u>MC02</u> Principles of composition, continued: Date: <u>February 19, 2021</u> 3. Visual Clutter Namerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual dutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.	of 6
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Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment Date: February 19, 2021 Andscape Similarity Zone: <u>Ceeenfront Residential</u> Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Andscape/Seascape, wiewer, and related fadors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. Refet of the proposed Project on these fadors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (groposed conditions). (<i>This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly taking no more than 5 minutes</i>). Checked elements of formal visual analysis to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by ther spatial arrangement. Besic landscape components include vegetation, land orm, welfs, and sky. Some composition promating, canopied, or ephenneral landscape. Compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/Seascape are are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/Seascape are are all as a project. Form refers to the path the eyel follow when perceiving attuct the areages in the outlet, other defined by edge, outline, and lacture: These are the tour major compositional element occupies space in a landscape/seascape. Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape is a privary determinant of visual mapat. Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape. There, on this issue and assessment for an specific viewpoint. Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape. Texture, in this issue and assessment for an asses in the adstape formage in a landscape/seascape. Spatian the existence in the adstance form brise space in a landscape/seascape. Spatian to main a specific viewpoint. Spatian Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/se	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment Visual Cutter Nersonnet: <u>Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: <u>MC02</u> Drinciples of composition, continued: Date: <u>February 19, 2021</u> . Visual Cutter Nervered but dements occurring within a view can create visual dutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Yes No If yes, how does the Visual clutter affect the view? The clutter spread acroact the entries fore ground consisting of overhead utilies, paved carface parking lots, a mic of arbitectural styles, and bakonies on a high-rise. Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention. Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Yes No If the answer is yes, Note these elements in nating form comment(s) Factors affecting visual impact: Duration of View Some view are seen as quick glmpses while drhing along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of the user of a project, especially from significant assertatic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: Son therm/Reeting Long-term The trequency of this view is: Pepreated Coccasional Counts, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visuility of an object or objects. These conditions Counts, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visuility of an object or objects. These conditions Counts, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visuility of an object or objects. These conditions Counts, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visuility of an object or objects.	of 6
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Winner winner Winner Minner Minn	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Steve Breitzka KOP: MCO2 Principles of composition, continued: Nameous unrelead built elements occuring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Dees this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Dees this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Dees this view contain elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Opes this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Opes this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Opes this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Opes this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Opes this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Opes this view is: Churce of this	of 6
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Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment Merrian Sector Sector And Assessment Merrian Sector Sector And Residential Merrian Sector And Residential Merri	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Steve Breitzka KOP: MCO2 Principles of composition, continued: Nameous unrelead built elements occuring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Dees this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Dees this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality. Dees this view contain elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention? Opes this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Opes this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Opes this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Opes this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Opes this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? Opes this view is: Churce of this	of 6
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Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: MC02	— Visu	al Impact As	sessment	Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: MC02	
	Date: February 19, 202	21			Date: February 19, 202	21
Existing Conditions 1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resourc Nate: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 45 of 9.0 (no		1. With the Note: If an	element is not present in the v	rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resour <i>jew the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),</i>	ce on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distir	not) Score
be a whole number score.		Score otherwise,	rating should be a whole num	ber score	Water Resources:	5
	Water Resources:	7			Landform:	5
	Landform:	6			Vegetation:	4
	Vegetation	5			Land Use:	6
	Land Use:	8			User Activity:	6
	User Activity.	7			User Activity.	0
	Existing Conditions #1 Total:	33 2. Collecti	vely rate special conditions	on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)		
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present t	o 3 being high density)	Note: Spec	ial Conditions score is taken o 1 up or down based upon the 1	lirectly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	2
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any	scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	2			a	2
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthe	tic elements that add to this resource?	0			Total:	28
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/pollutec	d to 3 free of litter/pollution)				4	
Special Condition C. Is th	is zone free from pollution and/or litter?	0 3. Commen				
Existing Conc	litions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	2 light blue sk		ed turbines that span the entire width of the view. They ar ing blades create a fence-like barrier along the horizon. 7 meance		
Existing Conditions Gra 3. Comments:	and Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)			he grasses and he distant turbines, linking these two com	ponents.	
3. Comments: This is a busy beach front area, both in terms of people and in terms of visual distributions and poles, roothop HVAC equipment, and balconies on a residential high-rise breckmandon grass pleatings and a scattering of people and colorful untretlata acros bright white waves cresting at the sand, a hazy horizon line, and white to mid-blue g	ouilding. The middle of the view is further disrupted by in consist s the san dy beach. The distant view in cludes deep blue ocean u	ent beach				
		3 df 6	ANTIC SHORES			4 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: MC02	Visual	Impact Assess	ment	Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: MC02	
	in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	Propos		e bax next to the description that most closely des	Date: <u>February 19, 202</u> cribes the visual prominence of the Projec	
rating should be a whole number :	score:			- setting divided a		
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 con		Msibilityle	/isibility Rating el 1. Visible only after extended, 1g; otherwise in visible.	Description An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of vis who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even	sibility. It could not be seen by a person	
Water Resources: 3 Landform: 2	Land Use: 1 User Activity: 2		el 2. Visible when scanning in	can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended An object/phenomenon that is very small and/or faint, but	l period.	
Vegetation: 1	Total: 9	the general	direction of the study subject; kely to be missed by casual	horizon or looking more closely at an area, can be detecte sometimes be noticed by casual observers; however, mos some active looking.	d without extended viewing. It could	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minim Water Resources: 3	ial to 3 severe) Land Use:	in the gene	el 3. Visible after a brief glance ral direction of the study subject yto be missed by casual	An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a most casual observers, but without sufficient size or contra seascape elements.	brief look and would be visible to ast to compete with major landscape/	
Landform: 2 Vegetation: 1	User Activity: 2 Total: 9	not be miss does not st dominate ti	el 4. Plainly visible, so could ed by casual observers, but rongly attract visual attention or re view be cause of its apparent we in the general direction of biect	An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient landscape/seascape elements, but with insufficient visual attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observ	contrast to strongly attract visual	√
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 su	ubordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	Visibility le	el 5. Strongly attracts the visual	An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with	the surrounding landscape elements	_
Water Resources: 3 Landform 2	Land Use: 2 User Activity: 2	the studys by the stro	views in the general direction of Jbject. Attention may be drawn 1g contrast in form, line, color, or in ance, or motion.	so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, draw tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contras bright light sources such as lighting and reflections? and m subject may contribute sub stantially to drawing viewer atta study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby la	ts in form, line, color, and texture, noving objects associated with the study ention . The visual prominence of the	
Vegetation: 3	Total: 12	because th visual field Strong con	el 6. Dominates the view e study subject fills most of the for views in its general direction. rasts in form, line, color, texture, or motion may contribute to	An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is visual field, and views of it cannot be a voided except by to a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the large apparent size is a major factor in its viewdominance ime, color, and techtre, bright light sources and moving ob	uming on e's head more than 45° from major focus of visual attention, and its . In addition to size, contrasts in form,	
7. Comments:		view domin	ance.	ma y contribute substantially to drawing wewer attention. T subject detracts noticeably from views of other landscape.	he visual prominence of the study	
The distant proposed turbines contribute to the existing foreground clutter. This ties water.	s the view together while also detracting from the wide open exp	anse of				
		9. Commer				tiste
		ine turbine	s are clearly visible on the horiz	on although the surrounding context in the foreground se-	rves as a distraction, full of color, angles, and a	Arrige.
			s are clearly visible on the horiz	on altrough the sumounding context in the toneground se	ves as a distraction, full of color, angles, and ac	

Date: 2/25/21

Landscape Similarity Zone: Undeveloped beach

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of form al visual analysis to be considered include :

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than nic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These and the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears united, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.
- Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. sscape composition from a specific viewpoint.
- Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its acale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔲 Yes 🜌 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe:

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underfying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, how does the natural order affect the view? There is a layering of beach, ocean and open sky

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with

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: OC01 Corson's Inlet 🛍

Date: 2/25/21

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Key Observation Point Name/Number: OC01 Corson's Inlet 😫

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	33.5
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	2
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	12 1
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	6
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:	39.5
This open view from a substantial undeveloped beach area is pristime in nature. There is no real focus except for the horizon. The view is extribute open ocean dominating.	emelysimple, wit

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: OC01 Corson's Inlet 🖀 Date: 2/25/21

3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? 🔲 Yes 🗾 No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?

4. Movemen

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant assimption resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗖 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds precipitation, have and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions values, production, production, and user and user and the water ended of nations can are user watering or an object of oppers. These contained can greatly impact the wishibity and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: More moisture in the atmosphere would likely decrease

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. consigning releases a second structure of the second s

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔲 backlit 🜌 frontlit 🔲 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🜌 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This is a pristine beach front location.

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: OC01 Corson's Inlet

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Date: 2/25/21

Total

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 /f liability to 9 distinct

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact).

	acore
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	5
Special Conditions:	5
	Landform: Vegetation: Land Use: User Activity:

3. Comments

sed turbines are visible along the horizon line and become a distant focus for this view. The frontlit nature of the simulation has the turbines appearing bright white, as the white caps and creating waves are as well. This white nature is likely making them blend better with the background sky and could be minimizing their impact relative to other lighting conditions. These turbines do become a focus, but they are not overwhelming in this simulation.

31.5

Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt KOP: 0001 Carson's Inlet &	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt KOP: OCOI Corson's Inlet 😭
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	Date : <u>2/25/21</u> Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from the selected KOR.
rating should be a whole number score.	
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the externe limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	close viewing; otherwise invisible. who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even underthose circumstances, the object can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period.
Landform: 2 User Activity: 3	Msibility level 2. Visible when scanning in An object/phenomenon that is very small and/or faint, but when the observer is scanning the
Vegetation: 0 Total: 10	the general direction of the study subject; othermise likely to be missed by casual observers. I horizon or hoking more double/by at an area, can be detected without extended identing. I could observers.
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	Misibility level 3. Misible after a brief glance An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to
Water Resources: 2 Land Use: 2	in the general direction of the study subject mont casual conservers, but without sufficient size or confrest to compete with major landscape and unlikely to be missed by casual seascape elements.
Landform: 1 User Activity: 2	Mishiftyle vel 4. Plainty visible, so could An object/phenomenon that is christer and with sufficient size or contrast to compare with other Indecapativescape elements, but with insufficient visual contrast to strongly attract visual
Vegetation: 0 Total: 7	does not strongly attract visual attention or abornion and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's visual field. dominate the week because of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	the study subject.
Water Resources: 2 Land Use: 2	Visibility lease 10. Strongly sating is the visual An object/otheromenon that is not large but contrasts with the surrounding landscape elements attention of views in the general direction of so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and the study subject. Attention may be drawn tending to hold that attention, is advisor to strong contrasts in form, line, color, and to stude, contrasts in the surrounding the stude states in the strength on the store of the store.
Landform: 1 User Activity: 2	by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or bright light acureas such as lighting and reflectional and moving objects associated with the study subject may contribute sub stantially to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the
Vegetation: 0 Total: 7	study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby landscape/seascape elements.
	Mability fue to 16 Dominates the size An object/phenomenon with thong visual contrasts that is no large that to couple en not of the visual field for view in the general direction. Stong contrast is in the general direction. a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major focus of visual attention, and its stong contrast is a form, line, color, and the 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 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 addite accouption with a work 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 addite couption with a difference of the object. The object/phenomenon with the object seconds with the view of the object. The object/phenomenon with the major focus of visual attention, and its large apparent seconds of the object seconds with the view of the object.
7. Comments: These turbines can be seen across the horizon and will be noticed by viewers as the only built features in this view.	view dominance. may contribute sub dantially to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the study subject detracts indiceably from views of other land scape/seascape elements.
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Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnei: KAC KOP: 0001 Corson's SP
Date: 24 February 2021 Personnel: KAC	Principles of composition, continued: Date: 24 February 2021
Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Undeveloped Beach</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>OC01 Corson's SP</u>	3. Visual Clutter
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	Does this wew contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quictly, taking no more than 5 minutes)	If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? N/A
	 Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: • Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by	Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🗆 No
their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landorm, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than	(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)
panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.	Factors affecting visual impact:
 Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by 	5. Duration of View
edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to	Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact.
the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.	The duration of this view is: 🗖 Short Term/Reeting 🗹 Long-term
 Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. 	The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional
 Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors. 	6. Atmospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, terture, and scale.
Principles of composition to be considered include:	Conditions in this view can be described as: Clear IV Partly Cloudy Overcast Hazy
1. Focal Point	Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Darker atmospheric conditions could make the turbines more
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore	Visible on the horizon.
tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If yossible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obsoure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.	Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behad a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area being wiewed. Side lighting refers to a weiwing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the wisbility and contrast of landscape and project elements.
Doesthis view contain a focal point? Iz/I Yes □ No If yes, briefly identifyldescribe [.] H ^{irizon} line.	
2. Order	The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔲 backlit 🗹 frontiit 🗔 side-lit
Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.	8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.
Does this view contain a natural order? ☑ Yes No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?	Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🔲 Yes 🔲 No

ATLANTIC SHORES

	P		
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <u>KAC</u> KOP: OC01 Carson's SP	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <u>KAC</u> KOP: <u>0C01 Corson's SP</u>
	Date: 24 February 2021		Date: 24 February 2021
Existing Conditions 1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic guality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9	(4 liability to 0 distinct)	Proposed Conditions	24. STATISTIC STATISTICS
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rai	and the second	 With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resou Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact). 	
be a whole number score.	Coore	otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	Score
	Water Resources: 7		Water Resources: 6
			Landform: 6
	Landform: 6		Vegetation: 4.5
	Vegetation: 4.5		Land Use: 6
	Land Use: 6		
			User Activity: 6
	User Activity: 7		
Existing	Conditions #1 Total: 30.5	 Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can 	
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high densit	y)	be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, o	or historic landmarks?		
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that	add to this resource?		Total: 31.5
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pol	lution)		31.5
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from	pollution and/or litter?	3. Comments:	
		The addition of the frontlit wind turbines on the horizon does not immediately attract the viewer's att	
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C) 3	light color of the turbines against the equally light sky and moderate atmospheric haze . Upon looki white, fine textured turbine that are stacked on the sky. The eye then focuses on the splay of silhou	
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #	1 Total and #2 Total) 33.5	are not so heavily stacked on top of each other and more individualized. The light color and fine te: mitigates the level of visual impacts that the installation could have at this viewing distance, espec	
3. Comments:			
Cultural Historic: Corson's Inlet State Park			
Aesthetic: Familiar East Coast beach typology and seascape; wide open beach.			
Litter: Beach visitor litter.			
Summary of View: The existing beach view is along a long stretch of open sand, rolling waves and an unob the left of the view that provide an edge and sense of enclosure and privacy. This is a typical East Coast b goers to set up gathering gaces and beach recreation areas in order to fully enjoy the ocean environment.			
	3 af 6	ATLANTIC SHORES	4 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC
	KOP: OC01 Carson's SP		KOP: OC01 Corson's SP
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Date: 24 February 2021	Proposed Conditions	
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score s	hould be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	 Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely de the selected KOP. 	scribes the visual prominence of the Project from
rating should be a whole number score.			
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not com	patible)	Visibility Rating Descriptio	
Water Resources: 1.5 Land U	se: 1	Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of v close viewing; otherwise invisible. who was unaware of it in a dvance and looking to rit. Exe can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended	n under those circumstances, the object
Landform: 1 User Activ	rity: 1	Misibility level 2. Misible when scanning in An object/phenomenon that is very small and/orfaint, bu the general direction of the study subject; horizon or looking more closely at an area, can be detected.	when the observer is scanning the
Vegetation: 0 To	tal: 4.5	otherwise likely to be missed by casual observers.	st people would not notice it without
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)		Misibility level 3. Visible after a brief glance An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after in the general direction of the study subject most casual observers, but without sufficient size or cont	
Water Resources: 1.5 Land U	se: 1	and unlikelyto be missed by casual seascape elements. observers.	rast to compete with major landscape/
Landform: 1 User Activ		Visibility level 4. Plainly visible, so could not be missed by casual observers, but landscape/seascape elements, but with insufficient visual	I contrast to strongly attract visual
	tal: 4.5	does not strongly attract visual attention or attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an obser dominate the view because of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of	ver's visual field.
 Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dom 		size, for we way in the general arection of the study subject.	
		Vsibilitylevel 5. Stronglyattracts the visual attention of views in the general direction of so stronglythat it is a major focus of visual attention, dra	ning viewer attention immediately and
Water Resources: 1.5 Land U Landform: 1 User Activ		the study subject. Attention may be drawn by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or bright light sources such as lighting and reflections land texture, luminance, or motion.	moving objects associated with the study
	tal: 4.5	study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby l	and scape/sea scape elements.
		Msibility level 6. Dominates the view An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that i because the study subject fills most of the visual field, and views of it cannot be a voided except by	uming one's head more than 45 ° from
		visual field for views in its general direction. a direct view of the object. The object Aphenomenon is the Strong contrasts in form, line, color, texture, large apparent size is a major factor in its view dominance luminance, or motion may contribute to line, color, and texture, bright light sources and moving.	e . In addition to size, contrasts in form,
7. Comments:		view dominance. we would be an advected of the second and the second advected of the secon	The visual prominence of the study
Compatibility: The bright white turbines are not readily apparent on the horizon at this viewing distance.			
Scale: The bright white turbines are not readily apparent on the horizon at 21.72-miles to the nearest turbin	16. ⁻		
Spatial Dominance: The bright white turbines are not visually dominant on the horizon at this viewing dista	nce.		
		9. Comments:	
		NA	

Date: 02-23-2021

Landscape Similarity Zone: Undeveloped Beach

Personnel: KV Key Observation Point Name/Number: OC01 Corson's Inlet SI

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinutly focal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panramic, canopied, or ephermenal landscapes.
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character
 of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by
 edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,
 or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Exoture, in this context, refers to
 the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or
 contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape.
- · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape lominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint
- Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔽 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe: lump of dark sea grass is a focal point, but the contrast between sand, ocean and sky also draws attention

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

the natural order of the sand, sea, sky and variety in neutral tones and blue hues, re-centers the viewer after being distracted y the lump of dark

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KV KOP: OC01 Corson's Inlet SI

Date: 02-23-2021

1 of 6

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	4
Land Use:	7
User Activity.	7
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	31
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	2
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	18
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	6
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Commerts:	37

movement attracting viewer attention : birds and waves

This scene represents an undisturbed section of beach front within a state park. The open ocean sets a serene tone and the deep blue hue cuts a sharp horizon again the pale blue and partially cloudy sky. White capped waves gently roll a shore and white sea birds speckle the upper left portion of the shorefine. Vegetation within the framed view is represented by lumps of sea grasses washed along the beach. However, the context view indicates that a healthy natural dune system exists just be wond the view. Land use within the view is primarily low impact recreation. The undeveloped expanse also indicates a preservation land use. However, just beyond the framed view the context image indicates heavy development on the distant horizon indicating this preserved landscape is distinct. Similarly, user activity at this location takes enjoyment from the quiet, undeveloped nature of the lo

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel KV KOP: OC01 Corson's Inlet SI

Date: 02-23-2021

3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? the centrally located lump of dark sea grass is a point of distraction from the view.

4. Movement

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? \square Yes \square No

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗖 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Courds, precipitations, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗖 Clear 🗹 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: clouds are visible, but do not contribute to much decrease in visibility overcast/hazy conditions would likely cause decreasi

7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingrees to a version of subator in write subary is coming toward use does we now term and a react or ements in a schere Front lighting refers to a subation write the light source is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area being wiewed. Side lighting refers to a weiving situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the wisbility and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔲 backlit 🗹 frontlit 🔲 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This State Park provides location for variety of beach enjoyment, bird tching, and fishing

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KV KOP- OC01 Corson's Inlet SI

Date: 02-23-2021

2 of 6

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

late: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), therwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	6
	Landform:	6
	Vegetation:	4
	Land Use:	7
	User Activity:	6
. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) lote: Special Conditions score is taken drecitly from Eristing Conditions #2 Total and can	a 10000 000	
e adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	6
	Total:	35

3. Comments

2

Front-fit turbines within this location sit lightly on the deep blue horizon. The white color of the turbines provides a low contrast with the pale blue sky and assists in softening the visual affects. Despite this softened affect, the open and expansive ocean view is still diminished by the presence of the expanse of turbines. While the WTG at the periphery of the array, and reading as a cluster of individual turbines, are difficult to distinguish with this lighting and atmospheric conditions, turbines more centrally located align to form a stacked massing of turbines that read as one large unit. This stacked massing of WTGs at the center of the view draws viewer attention and is likely to hold the gaze while a viewer works to discern individual elements of the turbines. The flat line ar landform at this location is largely unaffected by the pale turbines on the horizon. However, under back-it conditions, when WTG are dark and more visible on the horizon, the vertical nature of the turbines may serve to foreshorten the relatively narrow expanse of shoreline. The strewn vegetation washed along the shore is not affected by the WTG. Existing land use at this location is that of a small, undeveloped state park. This use and its preserved nature are likely to remain unchanged due to the proposed development. However, User Activity at this location which currently provides an area for recreation and natural enjoyment of an undeveloped setting now, in part, serves as a location from which to view the WTGs

ATLANTIC SHORES

	1. 1.				
Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KV KOP: OC01 Carson's		ipa <mark>ct Assessn</mark>	ent	Personnel <u>: KV</u> KOP: <i>0C01 Corson's In</i> l	let SI
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating		Conditions		Date: 02-23-2021	
Proposed contributions - compatibility and contralast Raung Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,		eshold Level - Check the	box next to the description that most closely desc	ibes the visual prominence of the Project f	from
rating should be a whole number score.		1.0			
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)		ility Rating Asible only after extended,	Description An object/phenomenon that is nearthe extreme limit of visit	ility it could not be seen by a person	_
Water Resources: 2 Land Use: 3	close viewing; oth	nervui se invisible .	who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even u can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended p	nder those circumstances, the object reriod .	
Landform 2 User Activity: 3 Vegetation: 1 Total: 11	the general direct	Asible when scanning in tion of the studysubject; b be missed bycasual	An object/phenomenon that is very small and/or faint, but w horizon or looking more closely at an area, can be detected sometimes be noticed by casual observers; however, most some active looking.	without extended viewing, It could	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	in the general dire	visible after a brief glance ection of the study subject missed by casual	An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a b most casual observers, but without sufficient size or contras seascape elements.		
Water Resources: 2 Land Use: 2 Landform: 2 User Activity: 2	Visibility level 4. F	Plain ly visible, so could casual observers, but	An object/phenomen on that is obvious and with sufficient si landscape/seascape elements, but with insufficient visual o	ze or contrast to compete with other	
Vegetation: 1 Total: 9	does not strongly dominate the view	attract visual attention or wbecause of its apparent the general direction of	antecoprocessage contract, we with insufficient water of attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observe	's visual field	\checkmark
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	Visibilitylevel 5.5	Strongly attracts the visual	An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with th	e surrounding landscape elements	
Water Resources: 2 Land Use: 2	the study subject by the strong con	in the general direction of Attention may be drawn trast in form, line, color, or	so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawin tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contrasts bright light sources such as lighting and reflections and mov	in form, line, color, and texture, ing objects associated with the study	
Landform 2 User Activity. 3 Vegetation: 1 Total: 10	texture, luminanc	e, or motion.	subject may contribute substantially to drawing viewer atten study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby land	tion. The visual prominence of the scape/seascape elements.	_
vegeteinn. I Ioun. IO	be cause the stud visual field for vie	Dominates the view y subject fills most of the ws in its general direction. in form, line, color, texture,	An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is s visual field, and views of it cannot be a voided except by tun a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the m large apparent size is a major factor in its view dominance.	ing on e's head more than 45° from aior focus of visual attention, and its	
7. Comments:	lumin an ce, or mo view dominan ce.	tion may contribute to	line, color, and texture, bright light sources and moving obje may contribute substantially to drawing viewer attention. Th subject detracts noticeably from views of other land scape &	e visual prominence of the study	
The white turkines on the horizon are somewhat compatible with water resources as they echo the white capped waves to diminish the affect of th visibility. This may not hold the under back-bit lighting conditions. Similarly, while softened by the limited color contrast the WITG are somewhat cor					
the landform and compatible with the strewn grasses along the beach. However, the undeveloped Land Use and low impact recreation user activit compatible with the WTGs.					_
Scale contrast of the WTG at this location is moderate, but has potential to but stronger with more back-lit lighting conditions, or lessened with incr	ased 9. Comments:				
atmospheric hazing. Spatial dominance of the WTGs is co-dominant for water resources, landform, and land use because the WTGs are front and center to a viewer w	Under the se light		plainly visible, but do not strongly attract viewer attentio	n. Other lighting or atmospheric conditions may s	serve to
opublic deministration of the forevery file to constrain to constrain a constraint of the distance may not draw considerable attention. Yet, User A doministed by the WTGs due to the previous undeveloped experience. In addition, the low contraint color of the turbines does help to diminist visib	tivityis increase the VIL	at this location .			
viewers may find increased viewing times as their gaze works to distinguish what is seen on the horizon.					
ATLANTIC SHORES			PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF		6 of 6
		Orisitore wind			
		na estala da persita na esta a tra	P-1029		
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Im	pact Assessn	ient	Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: 0C01	
Date: March 06, 2021 Personnel: Steve Breit:	<u>ka</u> Principles	s of composition, co	ntinued:	Date: March 06, 2021	_
Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Undeveloped Beach</u> Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization		ous unrelated built elemer	ts occurring within a view can create visual clutter (dis	rupting the natural order), which generally has	an
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	5710423200	e effect on scenic quality. bes this view contain elem	ents that contribute to visual clutter? 🔲 Yes 🗹	No	
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessm	ntform II III	yes, how does the visual c	utter affect the view?		
(proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more the	4. MUVen		dan ante la a vien con attend vienen attention		
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: • Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized	1000	552 G. L	lements in a view can attract viewer attention. Ints in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention?	Ves 🗆 No	
 there spatial example composition in the an argonization of balance and to the initial example composition of the spatial examplement. Beside and see a composition of the spatial examplement. Beside and see a composition of the spatial examplement and set of the spatial examplement. Beside and set of the spatial examplement and set of the spatial examplement and set of the spatial examplement. Beside and set of the spatial examplement and set of the spat	ins,		ese elements in rating form comments)		
panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes. • Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual ch	Factors a	ffecting visual impa	:t:		
of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often define edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form,	l by 5. Durati color, Some	on of View views are seen as quick (limpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail,	while others are seen for a more prolonged p	eriod
or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refer the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, fine, color, and texture of a project are similar	sto of time	e. Longer duration views o	a project, especially from significant aesthetic resour Short Term/Fleeting Long-term	es, have the greatest potential for visual impa	ect.
contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impad. • Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/s	and of Gardin		s: 🔲 Repeated 🗹 Occasional		
and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of it within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is ser	scale 6. Atmos	pheric Conditions	other ambient weather-related conditions can affect th	e visibility of an object or objects . These condi	tions
other contextual factors.	can gr	eatly impact the visibility a	nd contrast of project components with landscape/sea		
Principles of composition to be considered include:		olor, texture, and scale.			
	c	onditions in this view can	ne described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Ov	ercast 🗹 Hazy	
1. Focal Point Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of the	c c 7. Liehtir	londitions in this view can londitions that may increas	e described as: 🗹 Clear 🗋 Partly Cloudy 🗋 On e/decrease visibility could be described as: The sky is visible.	ercast 🗹 Hazy	
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of the physical characteristics: Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, on texture, and thereit tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distim lighthouse. It possible, a proposed project should not be sted so as to obscure or compete with important existing for	r C C re 7. Lightin re Backi New Backi al points Font Wewe	bonditions in this view can bonditions that may increas ng Direction ghting refers to a viewing lighting refers to a situatio d. Side lighting refers to a	ektecrease visibility could be described as: The sky is visible. ituation in which sunlight is coming toward the observ where the light source is coming from behind the observ ewing situation in which sunlight is coming from over	ercast IZI Hazy mostly clear with only a fewwisp white clouds ar from behind a feature or elements in a scen arver and falling directly upon the area being end or the side of the observer to a feature o	
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Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of the physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and theref tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent threes, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distin lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing for in the landscape/seascape. Does this view contain a focal point? If yes, briefly identify/describe:	r 7. Lightin re 7. Lightin tive Pont I points venue eleme	conditions in this view can bonditions that may increas ng Direction ghting refers to a viewing lighting refers to a i. Side lighting refers to a nts in a scene. Lighting di	ektecrease visibility could be described as: The sky is visible. ituation in which sunlight is coming toward the observ where the light source is coming from behind the observ ewing situation in which sunlight is coming from over	ercast 12 Hazy mostly clear with only a fewwisp white clouds ar from behind a feature or elements in a scen arver and failing directly upon the area being need or the side of the observer to a feature o contrast of landscape and project elements.	
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of the physical characteristics. Focal points offen contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and theref tend to draw aviewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distin lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sted so as to obscure or compete with important existing for in the landscape/seascape. Does this view contain a focal point?	t order 8. Scenic order resources	conditions in this view can bonditions that may increase ing Direction griting refers to a viewing lighting refers to a visuatio d. Side lighting refers to a rits in a scene. Lighting di elevant lighting condition c con Recreational Value nation as a scenic or recre	exterrease visibility could be described as: The sky is visible. situation in which surlight is coming toward the observ where the light source is coming from behind the obs deving stuation mich's surlight source for coming from over extion can have a significant effect on the visibility and	ercast D Hazy mostly clearwith only a fewwisp white clouds er from behind a feature or elements in a scen erver and falling directly upon the area being nead or the side of the observer to a feature o i contrast of landscape and project elements. side4it	interes tr tr tr
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of the physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and thereit tend to draw aviewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or outbural features, such as a distin lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing for in the landscape/seascape. Does this view contain a focal point? Yes V No If yes, briefly identify/describe: 2. Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cutural landscape se white by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent this natural order may detract time scenic scenic science, since distinct senses of the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or nature invinonment.	r 7. Lightir re 7. Lightir Ve Backi al points Pront eleme eleme torder 8. Scenic torder 9. Scenic vith Desig order resou	briditions in this view can briditions that may increas ing Direction griting refers to a viewing dighting refers to a situatio d. Side lighting refers to a rts in a scene. Lighting di elevart lighting condition c or Recreational Value nation as a scenic or recre re. The characteristics of impact on that resource.	ekterrease visibility could be described as: The sty is visible.	ercast D Hazy mostly clear with only a featweisp white clouds are from behind a feature or elements in a scent arear and failing directly upon the area being need or the side of the observer to a feature o contrast of landscape and project elements. side/it	initia ti ti ti
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of the physical characteristics. Flocal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and thereit tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include promment frees, mourtains, or cultural features, such as a distin lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sted so as to obscure or compete with important existing for in the landscape/seascape. Does this view contain a factal point? Yes Z No If yes, briefly identify/describe: 2. Order Natural landscape/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscape shall and this repetition of the origical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape intachess and are maintained through the repetition of the forms. June,	t order esou al points eleme torder s. Scenic al de la contraction de la contraction de la contraction	binditions in this view can binditions that may increas ing Direction griting refers to a viewing dighting refers to a situation di Stele ighting refers to a rits in a scene. Lighting di elevant lighting condition c cor Recreational Value nation as a scenic or recre with the second state of the matter of the second state of the impact on that resource.	ekterrease visibility could be described as: The style visible. visible. ituation in which sunlight is coming toward the observe where the fight source is coming toward the observe where the fight source is coming to move extern can have a significant effect on the visibility and an be described as: backint frontlift [2] : ational resource is an indication that there is broad put he resource that contribute to its scenic or recreations torn a valued scenic or recreational resource? [2] Y	ercast D Hazy mostly clear with only a featweisp white clouds are from behind a feature or elements in a scent arear and failing directly upon the area being need or the side of the observer to a feature o contrast of landscape and project elements. side/it	r ct's
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of the physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and thereit tend to draw aviewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or outbural features, such as a distin lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing for in the landscape/seascape. Does this view contain a focal point? Yes V No If yes, briefly identify/describe: 2. Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cutural landscape se white by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent this natural order may detract time scenic scenic science, since distinct senses of the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or nature invinonment.	t order 8. Scenic inter 9. Backi al points 4. even eleme torder 8. Scenic order 9. Scenic al 4. would How w	binditions in this view can binditions that may increas ing Direction griting refers to a viewing dighting refers to a situation di Stele ighting refers to a rits in a scene. Lighting di elevant lighting condition c cor Recreational Value nation as a scenic or recre with the second state of the matter of the second state of the impact on that resource.	ekterrease visibility could be described as: The style visible. visible. ituation in which sunlight is coming toward the observe where the fight source is coming toward the observe where the fight source is coming to move extern can have a significant effect on the visibility and an be described as: backint frontlift [2] : ational resource is an indication that there is broad put he resource that contribute to its scenic or recreations torn a valued scenic or recreational resource? [2] Y	ercast I Hazy mostly clear with only a feavoisp yohite clouds ar from behind a feature or elements in a scen erver and falling directly upon the area being need or the side of the observer to a feature o i contrast of landscape and project elements. side it side it value provide guidance in evaluating a project s No	r ct's

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzka</u>		Visual Impact As	sessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzka	i
	KOP: 0001		rioual impuorite		KOP: 0001	
Existing Conditions	Date: March 06, 2021		Proposed Conditions		Date: March 06, 202	1
 In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a so Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), be a whole number score. 			1. With the proposed project in place, r	ate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on iew the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), be score	a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 di	stinct) Score
		Score	and way rang stoold be a whole how		Water Resources:	3
	Water Resources:	9			Landform:	3
	Landform:	7			Vegetation:	4.5
	Vegetation:	4.5			Land Use:	2
	Land Use:	8				
	User Activity:	8			User Activity:	2
	2000 C.					
 Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 bein 	Existing Conditions #1 Total:	36.5	Note: Special Conditions score is taken d	on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) <i>lirectly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can</i>		
2. Respond to each question below using a score of or to s to incorporation to shere		2	be adjusted up or down based upon the F	Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	3
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic ele Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 fm		1			Total:	17.5
Special Condition C. Is this zon	e free from pollution and/or litter?	3	3. Comments:			
Existing Conditions	#2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	6	against the dark blue water; the y appear as	d more focused on expansive wind turbines that span the entin white spindles along the horizon. The spacing makes the turb ble toward the center as the spacing stacks them, overlapping t	ines on the far left and far right more d	
Existing Conditions Grand To 3. Comments:	tal (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	42.5				
Open dark beige colored sandybeach, rich blue textured water with low waves creating whit the seameets the white hazysky. The skythen turns to a warm medium blue.	e at the shore, and a perfectly straight uninterrupted ho	nizon where				
ATLANTIC SHORES		3 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES			4 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast R Note: If an element is not present in the w retirg should be a whole number score.	Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: <u>OC01</u> Date: <u>March 06, 2021</u> ew the score should be a 0 (no impact), atherwise,		Visual Impact Assess Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check th the selected KOP.	Ment e box next to the description that most closely describe	Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: <u>OC01</u> Date: <u>March 06, 202</u> s the visual prominence of the Pro	1
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible	e to 3 not compatible)		Visibility Rating	Description		
Water Resources: 2	Land Use: 2		Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended, close viewing; otherwise invisible.	An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibility, who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even under can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended perio	those circumstances, the object	
Landform: 2 Vegetation: 0	User Activity. 2 Total: 8		Msibility level 2. 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 brfaint, but when horizon or looking more closely at an area, can be detected with sometimes be noticed by casual observers; however, most peop some active looking.	the observeris scanning the out extended viewing, t could	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 ;			Visibility level 3. 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 most casual observers, but without sufficient size or contrast to seascape elements.	look and would be visible to compete with major landscape/	
Water Resources: 2 Landform: 2 Vegetation: 0	Land Use: 2 User Activity: 2 Total: 8		Misibilitylevel 4. Plainlyvisible, 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 view in the general direction of the study subject.	An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size to landscape/basscape elements, but with in sufficient visual contra attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's vi	st to strongly attract visual	
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordin Water Resources: Landform: 2	Land Use: 2 User Activity: 2		Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual attention of views in the general direction of the study subject. Attention may be drawn by the strong contract in form, line, color, or texture, luminance, or motion.	An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the su so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing in tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contrasts in in bright just sources such as lighting and reflections if and moving subject may controllable substantially to drawing viewer attention study subject interferes not ceably with views of nearby landsca	ewer attention immediately and om, line, color, and texture, objects associated with the study The visual prominence of the	<u></u>
Vegetation: 0	Total: 8		Visibility level 6. Dominates the view because the study subject fills most of the visual field for views in its general direction. Brong contrasts in form, line, color, texture, luminance, or motion may contribute to view dominance.	An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is so lay visual field, and views of it cannot be a voied occept by turing a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major large apparent size is a major factor in its view dominance. In a ine, color, and texule, inprit fights an uncrease and moving objects may comhister subdamisitly to drawing viewer attention. The view ubject detracts inclosely from viewer of their landscape/basics.	one's head more than 45° from focus of visual attention, and its Idition to size, contrasts in form, sesociated with the study subject val prominence of the study	
The wiew from the State Park is transformed from one of zero development to one of a more point in the absence of anything else along the horizon. The turbines are bright white, making				and an		
			9. Comments: The turbines attract the visual attention bec between the dark blue water and the pale w	ause there is nothing else to do so in this view. The horizon is white blue sky.	a perfect flat line, accentualed by the c	olor change
ATLANTIC SHORES		5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES	PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF		6 of 6

Date: 2/17/21

Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Commercial

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of form al visual analysis to be considered include:

- Landscape/Seascape Com position: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially these that are distinctly local, enclosed, detailed, or testure-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unlifed, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Exacture, in this cortext, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.
- Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates assace composition from a specific viewpoint.
- Project Seale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticesble as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or fexture, and therefore lend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent twees, mountains, or outural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape. Reseascape.

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔲 Yes 🜌 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe:

2. Order

Natural landscapes/keascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detact from sceinic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If ves, how does the natural order affect the view?

The built environment is cluttered but contained as one body of shoreline balanced by open water and open sky.

The wait charoninent is consister and contained as one waity of anothing wateries by open water and open any.

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ATLANTIC SHORES
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Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: OC04 Gillian's Wonde

1 of 6

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Key Observation Point Name/Number: OC 04 Gillian's Wonder

Date: 2/17/21

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (I liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

Score	
8	Water Resources:
6	Landform:
4.5	Vegetation:
7	Land Use:
8	User Activity:
33.5	Existing Conditions #1 Total:
	2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)
2	Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?
2	Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?
13. 	Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)
2	Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?
6	Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)
39.5	Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:
	This view up the large sandy beach and out into the open wavy water is filled with people and activity. The view is relatively simple, the sandy t the open water. The waves combined with the presence of beach users creates motion in the landscape. The view generally converges at the on the horizon.

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP : OC04 Gillian's Wonden Date : 2/17/21

Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? The general lines converge as a one point perspective on the horizon.

4. Movement

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more protorged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant assthetic resourcee, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: Short Term/Reeting 🖉 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🖬 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗐 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: increased moisture in the air could impact visibility.

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area being viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction out have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: D backlit D frontlit 22 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🜌 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This view is from a highly used recreational beachfront area.

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: OC04 Gillian's Wonde

2 of 6

Score

18.5

Date: 2/17/21

Total

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),

	nnerwise, raung shoalo be a whole hamber score.
Water Resources:	
Landform:	
Vegetation:	
Land Use:	
User Activity:	
	. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)
Special Conditions:	vlote: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can e adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.
	Landform: Vegetation: Land Use: User Activity:

3. Comments:

The proposed turbine field creates strong lines of turbines receding out into the ocean from this vantage point. The turbine field is large and highly populated, dominating the horizon line and creating a completely altered condition in the open water. This existing view is now populated with man made structures that will be animated by the wind. There is a very strong impact in this view.

10.00		Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt	Marcal Impact Access		Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt	
visuai imp	oact Assessment	KOP: OC04 Gillian's Wonder	Visual Impact Assess	nem	KOP: OC04 Gillian's	PERMIT
D		Date: 2/17/21	Dense of Oceality		Date: 2/17/21	
Proposed Cond	ditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rati	-		box next to the description that most closely describ	es the visual prominence of the Proj	ect from
	Note: If an element is not present in the view th rating should be a whole number score.	e score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	the selected KOP,			
4. Rate the compatibility	r of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3	not compatible)	Visibility Rating	Description		
		Land Use: 2	Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended, close viewing; otherwise in visible.	An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibilit who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even und can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended per	erthose circumstances, the object	
	Landform: 2 Ua	er Activity: 2	Visibility level 2. Visible when scanning in the general direction of the study subject;	An object/phenomenon that is very small and/or faint, but whe horizon or looking more closely at an area, can be detected wi	n the observer is scanning the	
	Vegetation: 0	Total: 9	otherwise likely to be missed by casual observers.	sometimes be noticed by casual observers; however, most per some active looking.	ople would not notice it without	
5. Rate scale contrast of	f the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 sever	re)	Visibility level 3. Visible after a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject and unlikelyto be missed by casual	An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brie most casual observers, but without sufficient size or confirst b sea scape elements.		
W		Land Use: 3	observers. Visibility level 4. Plainly visible, so could	An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size	or contrari to compete with other	_
	Landform: 2 Ua Vegetation: 0	er Activity: 3 Total: 11	not be missed by casual observers, but does not strongly attract visual attention or dominate the view because of its apparent	landscape/seascape elements, but with insufficient visual com alternion and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's	trait to strongly attract visual	
			size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.			
	ce of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 Vater Resources; 3		Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual attention of views in the general direction of	An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing v	viewer attention immediately and	
'n	Landform: 3 Us	ver Activity: 2	the study subject. Aftention may be drawn by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or texture, lumin ance, or motion.	Lending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contrasts in bright light acurces such as lighting and reflections and movin subject may contribute sub stantially to drawing viewer attentio study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby lands:	rg objects senocialed with the study n. The visual prominence of the	
	Vegetation: 0	Total: 10	Misibility level 6. Dominates the view because the study subject fills most of the	An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is so I visual field, and views of it cannot be avoided except by turning	arge that it occupies most of the	î
7. Comments:			visual field for views in its general direction. Brong contrasts in form, line, color, texture, luminance, or motion may contribute to view dominance.	a direct we wort the object. The object/hhenomenon is the maji large apparent size is a major factor in its vie windominance. In line, color, and texture, bright light sources and moving objects may contribute sub startially to drawing viewer attention. The v subject detracts noticeably from views of other land scape/seas	or focus of visual attention, and its addition to size, contrasts in form, s associated with the study subject visual prominence of the study	
ATLANTIC SI	HORES some wind	5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES	PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF		6 af 6
Visual Impact	Assessment		Visual Impact Assessr	nent	Personnel: KAC	
Date: 17 February 20	021	Personnel: KAC	Principles of composition, co	ntinued	KOP: OC04 Gillian's	
Landscape Similarity	Zone: Oceanfront Commercial Key Observ	ation Point Name/Number: <u>OC 04 Gillian's WPier</u>	3. Visual Clutter		Date: 17 February 20	
Key Observatio	on Point (KOP) Familiarization		adverse effect on scenic quality			ynas an
	viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation			ents that contribute to visual clutter? LI Yes LI No clutter affect the view? N/A	1	
	sed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the s (This form is intended to record initial observations and shou		4. Movement	Sunter direct nie weges 1997		
	of formal visual analysis to be considered include:			elements in a view can attract viewer attention.		
their spatial ar	eascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voic rangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, se that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-orien	landform, water, and sky. Some compositions,		ents in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? hese elements in rating form comments)	LYLI Yes LLI No	
panoramic, ca	ae that are distinctly local, enclosed, detailed, or realide-onen nopied, or ephemeral landscapes. Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional e		Factors affecting visual impa			
of a landscape edge, outline,	e/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of a and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follow	an object that appears unified, often defined by s when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,	5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick	glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, w	hile others are seen for a more prolong	ed period
the visual surf	ally evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landsca ace characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line	e, color, and texture of a project are similar to or	of time. Longer duration views	of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources : 🗅 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long+term	s, have the greatest potential for visual	impact.
 Spatial Domi 	hese same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a nance : The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape indes seascape composition from a specific viewpoint.		2010/09/2010/00/2010/2010/2010/2010/2010	is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional		
 Project Scale 	: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its sur ting seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary dep		can greatly impact the visibility	l other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the v and contrast of project components with landscape/seasc		
Principles of co			line, color, texture, and scale.		cast 🗹 Hazy	
1. Focal Point	mposition to be considered include:		Conditions in this view car	be described as: Clear Partly Cloudy Over		ade
physical char tend to draw :				se/decrease visibility could be described as: Clear sky con	ditions would increase the visibility to the bl	
	al or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and a acteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mour possible, a propeet project should not be sted so as to obs spe/seascape.	in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive	Conditions that may increa 7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a wiewing Front lighting refers to a situati wiewed. Side lighting refers to	production of the second	from behind a feature or elements in a ver and falling directly upon the area be ad or the side of the observer to a featu	scene. eing ure or
Does this	al or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and a acteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mour possible, a proposed project should not be sted so as to obs pe/seascape.	in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive cure or compete with important existing focal points	Conditions that may increa 7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing Front lighting refers to a situati viewed. Side lighting refers to a elements in a scene. Lighting of	se/decrease visibility could be described as: Cear sky con tips. stuation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer in where the light source is coming from behind the observ wewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhe reaction can have a significant effect on the visibility and c	from behind a feature or elements in a ver and falling directly upon the area be ad or the side of the observer to a featu ontrast of landscape and project eleme	scene. eing ure or
Doesthis If yes, bri 2. Order	al or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and a acteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent frees, mour possible, a proposed project should not be sted so as to obs spe/seascape. s view contain a focal point? Yes No lefly identify/describe: Horizon line, however, the real focal point is the	in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive cure or compete with important existing focal points Pier to the left that is out of view.	Conditions that may increa 7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing Front Lighting refers to a situati viewed. Side lighting refers to a elements in a scene. Lighting condition	se/decrease visibility could be described as: Clear sky con tips. situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer in where the light source is coming from behind the obser viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhe	from behind a feature or elements in a ver and falling directly upon the area be ad or the side of the observer to a featu ontrast of landscape and project eleme	scene. eing ure or
Does this If yes, bri 2. Order Natural lands by displaying this natural or	al or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and a acteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mour possible, a proposed project should not be sted so as to obs pe/seascape.	in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore fains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive oure or compete with important existing focal points Pierto the left that is out of view. dural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order ants in the landscape that are inconsistert with troduced to the landscape, indeness and order	Conditions that may increa 2. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a wearing Front lighting refers to a situati weave. Gride lighting refers to elements in a scene. Lighting o The relevant lighting condition 8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recr	se/decrease visibility could be described as: Cear sky con tips. stuation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer in where the light source is coming from behind the observ wewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhe reaction can have a significant effect on the visibility and c	from behind a feature or elements in a wer and falling directly upon the area b ad or the side of the observer to a feat ontrast of landscape and project eleme le-lit c consensus on the value of that partici	scene. eing ure or nts. ular
Does this If yes, bri 2. Order Natural lands by displaying this natural ou are maintaine environment. Does this	al or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and activistics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings eviewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mour possible, a proposed project should not be steed so as to dos performed and the state of the state of the state of the performation of the state of the state of the effly identify/describe: Horizon line, however, the rest focal point is the capes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by ne traditional or logical patterns of land use Adevelopment. Elem traditional or logical patterns of land use Adevelopment.	in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore fains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive oure or compete with important existing focal points Pierto the left that is out of view. dural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order ants in the landscape that are inconsistert with troduced to the landscape, indeness and order	Conditions that may increa 3. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing Front lighting refers to a situati vieweed. dide lighting refers to a elements in a scene. Lighting o The relevant lighting condition 8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recr resource. The characteristics o wisual impact on that resource.	seldecrease visibility could be described as: Gear sky con tips. stuation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer newhere the light source is coming from behind the obser viewing stuation in which sunlight is coming from overhe irection can have a significant effect on the visibility and c an be described as: A backit from from the significant estional resource is an indication that there is broad public	from behind a feature or elements in a ver and falling directly upon the area b al or the side of the observer to a feat ontrast of landscape and project eleme left consensus on the value of that particu alue provide guidance in evaluating a p	scene. eing ure or nts. ular

ATLANTIC SHORES

1 of 6

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: K4C	Visual Impact Assessment	ersonnel: <u>K4C</u>
	KOP: OC04 Gillian's WPier		KOP: OC04 Gillian's WPier
Existing Conditions	Date: 17 February 2021	Proposed Conditions	Date: 17 February 2021
 In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no implicit) 		 With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a scor Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact). 	re of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Score
be a whole number score.	Scor	otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	Vater Resources: 7
	Water Resources: 8		
	Landform: 7		
		=	Vegetation: 4.5
			Land Use: 7
	Land Use: 7		User Activity: 6
	User Activity: 7		
	Existing Conditions #1 Total: 33.	 Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can 	
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3	being high density)		pecial Conditions:
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any sc	enic, cultural, or historic landmarks?		
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic	elements that add to this resource?		Total: 34.5
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to	3 free of litter/pollution)		
Special Condition C. Is this a	zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3. Commerts: The Project is minimally visible above the horizon/surf line with just the tips of blades, or bisected rotors sneaking	above the wave action. The turkine blades are
Existing Conditi	ions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	neatly ordered along the extent of the surf/horizon line in the view. It is probable that the rolling, aggressive wave an intermittent basis and the waves retain their visual dominance in the midground view. The juxtaposition and m	action obstructs the background blade tips on
Existing Conditions Grand 3. Comments:	d Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 36.	5 could make a very interesting visual tapestry during surfing activities.	
Quitural Historic: Ocean City Beach Front			
Aesthetic: Open beach with large waves.			
Litter: Beach waitor litter.			
Summary of View: The significance of the existing view is the viewers proximity to the dynamic and visually captivating in their size, action, sound, and perceived power. The sky all encompassing varying shades of French gray, and the surfers and visitors show differentiate between the horizon line and the rolling surf from this vantage point, theref	e existing condition coloris mon och romatic with the sand, surf, waves a ring as black silhouettes against the roaring waves. It is difficult to		
ATLANTIC SHORES	3	of 6 ATLANTIC SHORES	4 of 6
	the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the v the selected KOP.	ersonnet: <u>KAC</u> KOP <u>: OC04 Gillian's WPier</u> Date: <u>17 February 2021</u> visual prominence of the Project from
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contras	KOP: OC04 Gillian's WPier Date: 17 February 2021 the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the v the selected KOP.	KOP: OC04 Gillian's WPier Date: <u>17 February 2021</u>
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contras Note: If an element is not present in the rating should be a whole number score 4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 110 3 (1 compa	KOP: <u>OC04 Gillian's WPier</u> Date: <u>17 February 2021</u> the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, re:	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the v the selected KOP. Visibility Rating Description Visibility Rating Description	KOP: <u>OC04 Gillian's WPier</u> Date: <u>17 February 2021</u> visual prominence of the Project from
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contras Note: If an element is not present in th rating should be a whole number sca 4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compa Water Resources: 1.5	KOP: <u>OC04 Gillian's WPier</u> t Rating Date: <u>17 February 2021</u> the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, re: atible to 3 not compatible) Land Use: <u>1</u>	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the bax next to the description that most closely describes the v the selected KOP Visibility Rating Description Mability level 1. Mable only after extended, who was unsaver of it in scheme and looking brit. Been under house can be ase only after briting at closely from a chandel period.	KOP: <u>OC04 Gillian's WPier</u> Date: <u>17 February 2021</u> risual prominence of the Project from
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Date: 02-18-2021

Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Residential

Key Observation Point Name/Number: OC 04 - Gillian's Wonds

Personnel: KV

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly local, andosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than parroarmic, compleid, or epherment landscapes.
- Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character
 of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by
 edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,
 or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conted, refers to
 the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or
 contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape.
- · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape lominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint
- · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔲 Yes 📈 No

- If yes, briefly identify/describe: the silhouetted person serves as a focal point in this photo, but the view itself has no stationary focal point
- 2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

the tint and tone of the sky repeats across the gentle sandy slope marked by tides and scattered with pieces of shell before meeting the ocean and rising waves, the affect is a soft and subtle view that engages the eye as a whole.

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ATLANTIC SHORES
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Existing Conditions

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KV KOP: OC04 - Gillian's Wond

1 of 6

Date: 02-18-2021

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	5
User Activity.	5
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	26.5
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	(1)
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	0
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	fa .
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	4
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:	30.5
Motion attracting viewer attention: large crashing waves, beach users. This open shoreline beach view demonstrates a large and wide beachthont with large crashing waves. The water resource at this location is expansive ocean. No vegetation exists within the view frame, but vegetative dunes are located at the far distance of the sandy beach just in and annuement park. While fairly common for this region the width of the beach is comewhat notable and provides ample rooms of the sandy beach to express the sances of the sance of the each beach scenario the sances of the sances of the sance of the sances of the sances of the sances of the sance of the	front of a boardwalk crowds to gather

walk scene after the peak of tourism find surfers and other beach goers finding continued enjoyment out of peak season.

Ocean city beach front is the only identified resource at this location. No litter is currently within the view.

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: KV KOP: OC04 - Gillian's Wonds

Date: 02-18-2021

3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \Box Yes \blacksquare No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?

4. Movement

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention?

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗖 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipition, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗋 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗋 Overcast 🗹 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: visibility may decrease with overcast skies

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingress to a result of a water in a vicinity of a solution in which are to be entered and a solution of the solution o

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔽 backlit 🔲 frontlit 🔲 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This site has a boardwalk and beach access as well as an amusement rk and Ocean City Music Pier

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	4
	Landform:	6
	Vegetation:	4.5
	Land Use:	5
	User Activity:	5
 Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can 		
ivoue: special contaixons score is lakerrollectry nom Ensing Containots #2. Iolai and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	4
	Total:	28.5

3. Comments

nd turbines in this location are back-lit and silhouetted on the bright white horizon. Although currently obscured by large waves the WTG are likely to have a range of visibility, indicated on the context page, with some obscured up to 200 feet and others having visibility of the nacelle and above. Stacking of the turbines with large breaks between rows is evident for rows to the left side of the view. moving right in the frame turbine rows begin to loose definition and appear less organized. While the turbine array at this location does not appear as a scattered mass and row spacing is apparent this gives an indication of the breadth of sea area utilized for the array. However, this breadth and spread somewhat mimics the the intensely horizontal nature of the shoreline and may assist in mimimizing the impact to landhorm. Land use and user activity at this location is likely to continue to be targeted toward summer tourism, but the ocean views will no longer provide the serene balance to a more chaotic boardwalk and midwa

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Personnel: KV

KOP: OC04 - Gillian's Wond

Date: 02-18-2021

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <u>KV</u> KOP: <u>OC04 - Gillian's Wonda</u>	Visual Impact Assess	nent Pers	rsonnel: <u>KV</u> KOP: <u>OC04 - Gillian's Wond</u> e
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Note: If an element is not present in the view the score sho	Date: 02-18-2021	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check th the selected KOP.	box next to the description that most closely describes the visi	Date: <u>02-18-2021</u> sual prominence of the Project from
rating should be a whole number score.				
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compa Water Resources: 3 Land Use		Visibility Rating Misibility level 1. Visible only after extended, close viewing otherwise invisible.	Description An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibility. It could no who was unaware of it in a dwance and looking for it. Even under those circ	not be seen by a person curristances, the object
Landform 3 User Activity	2	Misibility level 2. Visible when scanning in the general direction of the study subject; otherwise likely to be missed by casual	can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period. An object/phenomenon that is very small and /orfaint, but when the observ horizon or looking more dosely at an area, can be detected without extend sometimes be noticed by casaid observers; however, most people would in	ided viewing. L could
Vegetation: O Total 5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	10	observers. Msibility level 3. Visible after a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject and unlikely to be missed by casual	some active looking. An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look and w most casual observers, but without sufficient size or contrast to compete w	would be visible to
Water Resources: 3 Land Use	2	ob servers. Visibilitylevel 4. Plain lyvisible, so could	seascape elements. An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or contrast t	
Landform: 3 User Activity Vegetation: 0 Total	10	not be missed by casal ad because, but does not strongly attract visual attention or dominate the viewbecause of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.	Pri bigeophenomenum na is obvious ane etim sundern sue of contras a landcaspeleoscage elements, bui with in sufficient visual contras di bistron attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's visual field.	ngly attract visual
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-domina		Msibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual attention of views in the general direction of	An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the surrounding so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attent	g landscape elements ntion immediately and
Water Resources: 3 Land Use Landform: 2 User Activity Vegetation: 0 Total	2	the study subject. Attention may be drawn by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or texture, luminance, or motion.	tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contrasts in form, line, on bright last sources such as lighting and reflections and moving objects ass subject may contribute substantially to drawing vener attention. The visual study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby landscape/seasa	color, and texture, ssociated with the study al prominence of the
		Msibilityle vel 6. 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,	An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is so large that it o visual field, and views of it cannot be avoided except by turning on of shead a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major focus of vi large apparent size is a major factor in its view dominance. In addition to si	ad more than 45 ° from visual attention, and its size, contrasts in form,
7, Comments: while WTG of this size and massing do not lend compatibility to water resources and landform the existing lam	i use and user activities including a Farris wheel	luminance, or motion may contribute to view dominance.	line, color, and texture, bright light sources and moving objects associated may contribute substantially to drawing viewer attention. The visual promin subject detracts noticeably from wews of other land scape/sea scape eleme	inence of the study
and other large mechanical structures just beyond the view frame finds some compatibility. Similarly scale contrast and spatial dominance of the WTG compared to water resources is sever and and don WTG array highlights the spread and breadth of the landform becoming a co-dominant feature rather than dom	imant. However, the spread and breadth of the			
		9. Comments: the quantity of turbines, and the spread of t	e array is likely to strongly attract viewer attention especially when the y	v are all in motion.
ATLANTIC SHORES	5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES	PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF	6 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment		Visual Impact Assess	nent Pers	rsonnel: Steve Breitzka
Visual Impact Assessment Date: February 19, 2021	Personnel: Steve Breitzka	Property and Long Proved Transfer and Providence Control (1997)	nent	KOP: 0004
Date: February 19, 2021	Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzka</u> Name/Number: <u>OC04</u>	Principles of composition, c 3. Visual Clutter	ntinued:	KOP: <u>0C04</u> Date: <u>February 19, 2021</u>
Date: February 19, 2021		Principles of composition, c 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elem adverse effect on scenic quality	Inclinued:	KOP: <u>0C04</u> Date: <u>February 19, 2021</u>
Date: February 19, 2021 Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Oceanfront Commercial</u> Key Observation Point	Name/Number: <u>0004</u>	Principles of composition, c 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elem adverse effect on scenic quality Does this view contain eler	Internet: Ints occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the na inents that contribute to visual clutter? Ves Ves	KOP: <u>0C04</u> Date: <u>February 19, 2021</u>
Date: February 19, 2021 Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Commercial Key Observation Point Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	Name/Number: <u>OC 04</u> 'are outlined below.	Principles of composition, c 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elem adverse effect on scenic quality Does this view contain eler If yes, how does the visual	Internet: Ints occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the na inents that contribute to visual clutter? Ves Ves	KOP: <u>0C04</u> Date: <u>February 19, 2021</u>
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Date: February 19, 2021 Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Commercial Key Observation Point Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed on the	Name/Number: <u>OC04</u> are outlined below. comments on the VIA assessment form ated quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) decape that can be categorized by water, and sty. Some compositions,	Principles of composition, c 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elem adverse effect on scenic quality Does this view contain elen If yes, how does the visual 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed Does this view contain eler <i>if the answer is yes, Note</i>	Internet: Internet:	KOP: <u>OC04</u> Date: <u>February 19, 2021</u> natural order), which generally has an
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Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzka	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzka
	KOP: 0004		KOP: <u>0C04</u> Date: February 19, 2021
Existing Conditions	Date: February 19, 2021	Proposed Conditions	Date: reurdary 19, 2021
 In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score on Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), othen be a whole number score. 		 With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource <i>Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),</i> <i>otherwise, rating should be a whole number score</i> 	on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Score
	Score		Water Resources: 4
	Water Resources: 9		Landform: 5
	Landform: 9		Vegetation: 4.5
	Vegetation: 4.5		Land Use: 5
	Land Use: 9		User Activity: 5
	User Activity: 9		
Exi	isting Conditions #1 Total: 40.5	2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)	
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high	n density)	Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions: 3
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cult	tural, or historic landmarks? 3		
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic element	ts that add to this resource?		Total: 26.5
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of li	itter/pollution)		20.5
Special Condition C. Is this zone free	e from pollution and/or litter?	3. Comments:	
Existing Conditions #2 T	fotal (Sum 2A through 2C)	There is no apparent limit to the water until the proposed turbines provide an edge protuding from the although only the turbine blades and a limited portion of the towers are visible. Although the turbines a like the rest of the view.	
Existing Conditions Grand Total (S 3. Comments:	Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 44.5		
Well-traveled beach full of footprints and activity, adjacent to the boardwalk and the historic amused constant motion and a white surf spray in the air. The view has a washed out color palette with bei sky above.			
Visual Impact Assessment Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	3 of 6 Personnet <u>: Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: <u>OC04</u> Date: <u>February 19, 2021</u>	Visual Impact Assessment Proposed Conditions	4 d 6 Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: <u>OC04</u> Date: <u>February 19, 2021</u>
Note: If an element is not present in the view the rating should be a whole number score.	score should be a O (no impact), otherwise,	 Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely description the selected KOP. 	ibes die visidal prominiende of die Project dom
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 r		Visibility Rating Description Misibility level 1. Misibe only after extended, close viewing; ofterwaise in misible who we sumaware of thin advance and looking for it. Even un	ility. It could not be seen by a person
	and Use: 2 er Activity: 2	wase memory, our even as a maske . wind was unaweded in the diversities and holding to intracted in the dintracted in tholding to intracted in th	eriod.
Vegetation: 0	Total: 8	the general direction of the study subject, the general direction of the study subject, otherwise likely to be missed by casual observers.	without extended viewing, It could
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe	1	Vectories Notably ve 13 Visible after a brief glance. An objective more and objective more accurate social of the same of	rief look and would be visible to t to compete with major landscape/
	and Use: 2	ob servers.	
		Visibility level 4. Plainly visible, so could An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size	e or contrast to compete with other
Vegetation: 0	Total: 6	not be missed by casual observers, but does not strongly struct vasual attention — attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer dominate the wiew because of its apaparent size, for views in the general direction of	ntrast to strongly attract visual
Vegetation:	r Activity: 2 Total: 6	not be missed by casual does never, but does not strongly struct vasual attention - dominate the view be cause of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of the study subject. Vasibility level 5. Strongly stiracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with th	ritra to strongly attract visual 's visual field. e surrounding landscape elements
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 · Water Resources:	r Activity: 2 Total: 6 co-dominant, 3 dominant) .and Use: 2	not be missed by casual observers, but does not strongly struct vasual afterition on a dimatficient size to occupy most of an observer size, for values in the general direction of the study alight. Vesibility velop 6. Sprongly structs the vasual struction of views in the general direction of the study alight. An object/theremon in the study alight of the structure of the study alight. The study alight of the structure of the structure of the study alight of the structure of the study alight. The study alight of the structure of the structure of the study alight of the structure of the study alight of the structure of the struct	ritra to drongly attract visual s visual field. e surrounding landscape elements g viewer atention immediately and in form, line, color, and texture, im gradects associated with the dutaty
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 Water Resources: 1 Landform 1 Use	r Activity: 2 Total: 6 co-dominant, 3 dominant, and Use: 2 or Activity: 2	not be missed by casual does never, but does not strongly strater visual attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer dominate the view because of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of the study subject. Valibility level 5. Strongly stiracts the visual attention of views in the general direction of the study subject. The study subject is a strongly star is the visual attention of views in the general direction of the study subject. The study subject is a strongly star is a strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, draw tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contrasts with the strongly strate is the visual of the study subject. The strate is a strongly strate is the visual of the study subject. The strongly strate is the visual of the study subject. The strate is a strongly strate is the visual of the strate is a strongly strate is the visual the strate is a strongly strate is a strongly strate is the strate in the strate is a strong or the strate is a strongly strate is the strate is a strong strate is the strate is an addition to strong contrasts the strate is a strate is a strongly strate is the strate is a strong strate is the strate is a strong strate is a strong strate is the strate is a strong strate is a stron	ritrait to strongly attract visual s visual field. e surrounding landscape elements g viewer attention immediately and in form, line, color, and tedure, wing objects associated with the study ing. The stual provinces of the
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 i Water Resources: 1 L Landform 1 Use Vegetation: 0	r Activity: 2 Total: 6 co-dominant, 3 dominant) and Use: 2 r Activity: 2 Total: 6	not be missed by casual doe nores, but does not storoply start visual attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.	rifrait to storogy attract visual e surrounding landscape elements g weer attention immediately and in form, line, color, and texture, ing objects associated with the study y in. The visual prominence of the suspectee acaper elements. Joing that is occupies most of the ing on of shead new than 45 from gips of susal attention, and its associated with the study subject tassacciated with the study y
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6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 i Water Resources: 1	r Activity: 2 Total: 6 co-dominant, 3 dominant) and Use: 2 r Activity: 2 Total: 6	not be missed by casual does nores, but does not strongly struct vasual attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer size, for values in the general direction of the study aubject. A strongly struct the value attention of views in the general direction of the study aubject. A strongly struct the value by the strong contrast in form, ine, color, struc- te stars, jummanes, or motion.	rifrait to storogy attract visual e surrounding landscape elements g weer attention immediately and in form, line, color, and texture, ing objects associated with the study y in. The visual prominence of the suspectee acaper elements. Joing that is occupies most of the ing on of shead new than 45 from gips of susal attention, and its associated with the study subject tassacciated with the study y
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 i Water Resources: 1 Landform Use Vegetation: 0 7. Comments: The turbines do not command attention in this view but they are visible and their spacing makes the	r Activity: 2 Total: 6 co-dominant, 3 dominant) and Use: 2 r Activity: 2 Total: 6	In the missed by yeasil does note, but does not strongly struct suaral derition of dominate the view locause of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of the study aubject. In the structure of the sub- strong of the study aubject. Mability level 5. Strongly structs the visual storing of the study aubject. An object/phenomenon that is not large last contrasts with the study aubject. Mability level 5. Strongly structs the visual storing of the study aubject. An object/phenomenon that is not large last contrasts with the study aubject. Mability level 6. Dominates the visual be study aubject filt most of the visual field for week in its general direction but the study aubject filt most of the visual field for week in its general direction but in the visual field for week in its general direction but in the visual field for week in its general direction but into or ontion may contribute to wiew dominance. An object/phenomenon with storng visual contrasts that is a study studject interforms notion may contribute to wiew dominance.	rifra it to transfy attract visual s visual field. e surrounding landscape elements g viewer atention immediately and in form, line, color, and teature, ing objects associated with the study visual prominence of the suspectors are elements. a large that it couples most of the ing on ch suspectors are teating in the study visual prominence of the suspectors are elements.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 i Water Resources: 1 Landform 1 Use Vegetation: 0 7. Comments: The turbines do not command attention in this view but they are visible and their spacing makes the	r Activity: 2 Total: 6 co-dominant, 3 dominant) and Use: 2 r Activity: 2 Total: 6	An object/blenomenon with dram grave An object/blenomenon with dram grave Web/bit/y level 6. Dominate the visual dram for the study aubject. An object/blenomenon find is not large but contrasts with the study aubject. Web/bit/y level 6. Strongly stirads the visual dram but the study aubject. An object/blenomenon find is not large but contrasts with the study aubject. Web/bit/y level 6. Strongly stirads the visual dram form, time, color on the study aubject. An object/blenomenon find is not large but contrasts with the study aubject. Meb/bit/y level 6. Dominate sthe visual dram form, time, color, or motion. An object/blenomenon with theory assa contrasts. Meb/bit/y level 6. Dominate sthe visual field for visual is general direction. An object/blenomenon with theory assa contrasts. Meb/bit/y level 6. Dominate sthe visual field for visual is general direction. An object/blenomenon with theory assa contrasts. Meb/bit/y level 6. Dominate sthe visual field for visual is general direction. An object/blenomenon with theory assa contrast that is a direct visual of the study aubject this more of the visual field for visual is general direction. wisw dominance, or motion. and direction of the study aubject this more of the visual is direction. Web/bit/y level 6. Dominate sthe visual is direction. and direction of the study aubject this more of the visual is direction. wisw dominance. and direction of the study aubject this more. and distexis direction.	rifra it to transfy attract visual s visual field. e surrounding landscape elements g viewer atention immediately and in form, line, color, and teature, ing objects associated with the study visual prominence of the suspectors are elements. a large that it couples most of the ing on ch suspectors are teating in the study visual prominence of the suspectors are elements.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 i Water Resources: 1 Landform Use Vegetation: 0 7. Comments: The turbines do not command attention in this view but they are visible and their spacing makes the	r Activity: 2 Total: 6 co-dominant, 3 dominant) and Use: 2 r Activity: 2 Total: 6	An object/blenomenon with dram grave An object/blenomenon with dram grave Web/bit/y level 6. Dominate the visual dram for the study aubject. An object/blenomenon find is not large but contrasts with the study aubject. Web/bit/y level 6. Strongly stirads the visual dram but the study aubject. An object/blenomenon find is not large but contrasts with the study aubject. Web/bit/y level 6. Strongly stirads the visual dram form, time, color on the study aubject. An object/blenomenon find is not large but contrasts with the study aubject. Meb/bit/y level 6. Dominate sthe visual dram form, time, color, or motion. An object/blenomenon with theory assa contrasts. Meb/bit/y level 6. Dominate sthe visual field for visual is general direction. An object/blenomenon with theory assa contrasts. Meb/bit/y level 6. Dominate sthe visual field for visual is general direction. An object/blenomenon with theory assa contrasts. Meb/bit/y level 6. Dominate sthe visual field for visual is general direction. An object/blenomenon with theory assa contrast that is a direct visual of the study aubject this more of the visual field for visual is general direction. wisw dominance, or motion. and direction of the study aubject this more of the visual is direction. Web/bit/y level 6. Dominate sthe visual is direction. and direction of the study aubject this more of the visual is direction. wisw dominance. and direction of the study aubject this more. and distexis direction.	rifra it to transfy attract visual s visual field. e surrounding landscape elements g viewer atention immediately and in form, line, color, and teature, ing objects associated with the study visual prominence of the suspectors are elements. a large that it couples most of the ing on ch suspectors are teating in the study visual prominence of the suspectors are elements.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 i Water Resources: 1 Landform Use Vegetation: 0 7. Comments: The turbines do not command attention in this view but they are visible and their spacing makes the	r Activity: 2 Total: 6 co-dominant, 3 dominant) and Use: 2 r Activity: 2 Total: 6	An object/blenomenon with dram grave An object/blenomenon with dram grave Web/bit/y level 6. Dominate the visual dram for the study aubject. An object/blenomenon find is not large but contrasts with the study aubject. Web/bit/y level 6. Strongly stirads the visual dram but the study aubject. An object/blenomenon find is not large but contrasts with the study aubject. Web/bit/y level 6. Strongly stirads the visual dram form, time, color on the study aubject. An object/blenomenon find is not large but contrasts with the study aubject. Meb/bit/y level 6. Dominate sthe visual dram form, time, color, or motion. An object/blenomenon with theory assa contrasts. Meb/bit/y level 6. Dominate sthe visual field for visual is general direction. An object/blenomenon with theory assa contrasts. Meb/bit/y level 6. Dominate sthe visual field for visual is general direction. An object/blenomenon with theory assa contrasts. Meb/bit/y level 6. Dominate sthe visual field for visual is general direction. An object/blenomenon with theory assa contrast that is a direct visual of the study aubject this more of the visual field for visual is general direction. wisw dominance, or motion. and direction of the study aubject this more of the visual is direction. Web/bit/y level 6. Dominate sthe visual is direction. and direction of the study aubject this more of the visual is direction. wisw dominance. and direction of the study aubject this more. and distexis direction.	rifra it to transfy attract visual s visual field. e surrounding landscape elements g viewer atention immediately and in form, line, color, and teature, ing objects associated with the study visual prominence of the suspectors are elements. a large that it couples most of the ing on ch suspectors are teating in the study visual prominence of the suspectors are elements.

Date: 2/25/21

Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront residential

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of form al visual analysis to be considered include :

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than nic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These am the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unlited, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.
- Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. ascape composition from a specific viewpoint.
- Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its acale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔲 Yes 🜌 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe:

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underfying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view

There is a layering of dune, beach, ocean and open sky

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ATLANTIC SHORES
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1 of 6

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: SBB01 Ship Bottom B

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Key Observation Point Name/Number: SBB01 Ship Bottom Ba

Date: 2/25/21

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

Score	
8	Water Resources:
7	Landform:
6	Vegetation:
7	Land Use:
7	User Activity:
35	Existing Conditions #1 Total:
	2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)
2	Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?
2	Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?
10	Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)
2	Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?
6	Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)
41	Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:
	This view from a populated beach is focused on the open water. There are a few distractions in the form of some fencing in the foreground and cans. The viewer will focus on the open water and this would be considered a highly prized view. The many users create motion and activity al action.

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: SBB01 Ship Bottom B: Date: 2/25/21

3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

If ves, how does the visual clutter affect the view? There are a few elements in the foreground that capture some attention.

4. Movemen

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more protonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗖 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds precipitation, have and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions values, production, production, and user and user and the water ended of nations can are user watering or an object of oppers. These contained can greatly impact the wishibity and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: More moisture in the atmosphere would likely decrease

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. consigning releases a second structure of the second s

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: D backlit D frontiit 💋 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🜌 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This is a pristine beach front location.

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: SBB01 Ship Bottom B

2 of 6

Date: 2/25/21

Total

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (il liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),

herwise, rating should be a whole number score.		acore
	Water Resources:	3
	Landform:	5
	Vegetation:	4
	Land Use:	4
	User Activity:	4
Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)		
concerned y are special contractors on a scale of or or or you having to a second you onles: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions 42 Total and can adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	4

3. Comments

2

he proposed turbine field creates a distant focus along the horizon. The quantity and placement of the turbines creates an industrial feel to the view. The turbines substantially alter the character of the landscape

24

Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt KOP: SBB01 Ship Bottom [2]
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	 Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from the selected KOP.
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	Misibility level 1. Misible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the externe limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person who was unaware of it in a sharen and looking for it. Even under those incumstances, the object can be seen only after tooking at it closely for an extended period.
Landform: 2 User Activity: 3	Visibilityle vel 2. Visible when scarning in the general direction of the study subject; An object/phenomenon that is very small and/or faint, but when the observer is scanning the observer is scanning in the study subject;
Vegetation: 2 Total: 12	otherwise likely to be missed by casual some times be noticed by casual observers; however, most people would not notice it without some active to oking.
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe) Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	Vability/evel 3. Visible after a brief glance An object/phenomenon that can be easily/detected after a brief look and would be visible to in the general direction of the dudy subject An object/phenomenon that can be easily/detected after a brief look and would be visible to mot casual observers, but without artificient size or cartract to compete with major fardiscape/ seascape elements.
Landform: 2 User Activity: 2	Visibility level 4. Planily visible, so could not be missed by casual observers, but does not fundy started visual addrements. An object/phaneomonic that is bordyout and with in all field with a start of a bordyout a finance with a start of a bordyout a finance and started out and a start of a bordyout and start of an object of a bordyout and start of a bordyout and start of an object of an object of a bordyout and start of an object of an objec
Vegetation: 2 Total: 11	doe and strongly sufficient visual attention or adomicion and insufficient else to occupy most of an observer's visual field. dominate the view in the general direction of the study subject.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (f subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant) Water Resources: 2 Land Use: 2	Voiblitylevel 3. Stronglystinats the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the surrounding landscape elements attention of views in the general direction of sostmay/bitst it is a major focus of visual attention, advance were attention minerializely and the attaive valued, "Attention may be drawn — teaming to hold that attention, in Addition to tomog contrasts in timor, line, color, and teature,
Landform: 2 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 2 Total: 10	the study subject. Therefore may be advant by the study contrast in form, line, color, or texture, luminance, or motion. • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
	Mobility level 6. Dominates the view An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrast that is so large that it occupies most of the visual field, and views of it cannot be avoided except by turning one's level more than 45° from a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major and it as a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major and it as a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major and it as a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major and it as a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major and it as a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major and it as a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major and it as a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major and it as a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major and it as a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major and it as a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major and it as a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major and it as a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major and it as a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major and it as a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major and it as a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major and it as a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major and it as a direct view of the object of the direct view
7. Comments: These turbines can be seen across the horizon and will be noticed by viewers as the only built features in this view. Though at a great distance, they become the focus of the view.	Strong contra siz in form, line, color, te sture, Iarge apparent size is a major factor in its viewidominance. In addition to size, contrasts in form, line, volor, and testure, briefs Bight sources and moving objects associated with the study subject wew dominance.
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF 6 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KAC KOP: SBB01 Ship Bottom
Date: 24 February 2021 Personnel: KAC Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Residential Key Observation Point Name/Number: SBB01 Ship Bottom	Principles of composition, continued: Date: 24 February 2021
Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Oceanfront Residential</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>SBB01 Ship Bottom</u> Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	 Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an indicate and entry of the second secon
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this wew contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? 🗹 Yes 🗌 No
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form	If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Litter receptacles, fencing, and signage.
(proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:	 Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.
 Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and siv. Some compositions, 	Does this wiew contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? \mathbb{Z} Yes \square No
especially those that are distinctly tocal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, canopied, or ephermeral landscapes.	(if the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)
 Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unlied, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt charages in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extert to which form, inc. color, and betwee of a proider are similar to or 	Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick gimpses while driving along a roadway or hilding a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact.
contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact. • Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape	The duration of this view is: 🖾 Short Term/Reeting 🔲 Long-term The frequency of this view is: 💭 Repeated 🗹 Occasional
and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. • Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and	 Atmospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions
other contextual factors. Principles of composition to be considered include:	can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: [2] Clear □ Partly Cloudy □ Overcast □ Hazy
1. Focal Point	Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Atmospheric haze may obstruct the slender appearance of the
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.	turbines on the horizon. 7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting refers to a viewing situation is significant effect or the wiskilly and contrast of landscape and project elements.
Doesthis view contain a focal point? ⊠ Yes □ No If yes, briefly identify/describe: ^{Horizon line.}	The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔲 backitt 🗋 frontlitt 🔽 side+tt
2. Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural	Ine reevant lighting condition can be described as: Li back it Li trontlit IzLi side it. 8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a seric or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.
environment. Doesthis wiew contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No	Would wewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

Split-rail, dune grass, dune fence, sand, surf, ocean, sky; the channelized view is focused down the access we yinto the greater beach environment with the split-rail fencing and dune grass heavily guiding the viewer's focus until the open expanse of beach is reached.

ATLANTIC SHORES

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Stip Bottom Borough Municipal Beach

Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: KAC KOP: SBB01 Ship Bott	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment KOP: SBB01 Ship Bottom
Evicting Conditions	Date: 24 February 2021
Existing Conditions 1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)	Proposed Conditions 1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should	Note- (Fan element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (m impact)
be a whole number score.	conter un of a strain of the product in the product interview of the original
Water Resources:	7 Landform: 7
Landform:	
Vegetation:	Vegetation: 7
Bant - 38 radius r	
Land Use:	7 User Activity. 6
User Activity:	7
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	35 2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)
 Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density) 	Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view. Special Conditions:
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	1
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	
L Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	Total: 36
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	1 3. Commerts:
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	3 With the Project in place, the view to the horizon is altered by the mass of wind turbines that extends to either side of the sight line along the access way. The turbines viewing distance, light color, and slender profile mitigates some of the potential visual impacts, however, the eye is drawn to where the turbines are
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	stacked on each other and the dark color against the sky intensities. The wind farm is a intense commercial/industrial use within an otherwise residential zone, therefore, the impacts to visual quality are likely to be experienced more intensely by residents and visitors to the beach.
3. Comments:	
Outtural Historic: Ship Bottom Borough Municipal Beach	
Aesthetic: Wide open beach.	
Litter: Beach visitor litter.	
Summary of View: The existing view is taken at the narrow elevated pedestrian entry that opens onto the greater beach expanse. Each side of the v bordered by a split-tail wood fence and vegetted dunes that accentuate the elevation change between the viewpoint and the beach stat! Various m objects dot the view near the walkway and fencing, however, the midground keach is an open, light colored sand expanse meets the deep blue gree crashing seves with strong horizonist larokes left and right. The light blue color of the sky holds the views' attention to the horizon.	-made
ATLANTIC SHORES	3 of 6 ATLANTIC SHORES 4 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KAC	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet KAC
KOP: SBB01 Ship Bott	
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions Date: 24 February 2021
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from the selected KOP.
rating should be a whole number score.	
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description
Water Resources: 1.5 Land Use: 1	Vabilityle vel 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the externe limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person who was unaware of Air a dwares and looking for it. Even under hose circumstances, the object can be seen only after looking at dicabet/for an extended period.
Landform. 1 User Activity. 1.5	Misibility level 2, Visible when scanning in An object/phenomenon that is very small and &rfaint, but when the observer is scanning the
Vegetation: 1 Total: 6	fite general direction of the dualy subject, horizon or hooking more discely at an area, can be deteited without extended viewing. It could contensions be noteed by casual observers; however, most people would not notice it without contensions are noteed by casual observers; however, most people would not notice it without contensions are noteed by casual observers; however, most people would not notice it without.
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	Maibilityle vel 3. Wable after a brief glance An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to in the general direction of the study subject most casual observers, but without sufficient size or combrast to compete with major landscape/
Water Resources: 1.5 Land Use: 1	and unifiely to be missed by casual seascape elements.
Landform: 1 User Activity. 1.5	Visibility level 4. Pianty visible, so could An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or contrast to compete with other landscape/basescape elements, but with in afficient visual contrast to storogily attrast visual dees not torongly attrast visual attention or in sufficient visuant of an observer's visual field.
Vegetation: 1 Total: 6	dominate the viewbecause of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	the study subject.
Water Resources: 1.5 Land Use: 1	Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual An object/benomenon that is not large but contracts with the summaring bandscape elements attention of views in the general direction of a strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer attention inmediately and the summariated attention is attention to strong contracts in form, line, color, and texture,
Landform 1 User Activity. 2	by the atrong contrast in form, line, color, or bright fight sources such as lighting and reflections! and moving objects associated with the study subject may contribute sub-startially to drawing where refine them. The sixual porminence of the study value it in the free not cold and with where of the advances not cold with the study subject may contribute sub-starting where of the study value it in the free not cold and with where of the study value it in the free not cold advant where of the study subject may contribute sub-starting where a study subject may contribute and starting where the study is the study study of the study study is the study study of the study is the study study of the study study o
Vegetation: 1 Total: 6.5	Misbility level 6. Dominates the view An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrast shall is so large that it occupies most of the
	because the study subject fills most of the visual field and viewe of it cannot be avoided except by uning one's bead more than 45 "from visual field for views in its general direction. a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the mign focus of visual attention, and its Strong contrading in form, inc. color, by ture, a large apapent size is a major factor in its view dominance. In addition to size, contrast in form,
7. Comments:	luminance, or motion may contribute to in ine, color, and texture, bright light sources and moving objects associated with the study subject wew dominance. The study prominence of the study subject of effects in other and support of the relative support of the relative support of the study subject of effects in other and support of the relative support of the relative support of the study subject of effects in other and support of the relative support of
	empos exercis ananceary memory memory memory memory memory indimised preservations.
Compatibility: The wind farm introduces a highly commercialize/industrialized use to this residential community and municipal beach area.	
Compability: The wind farm introduces a highly commercialize/industrialized use to this residential community and municipal beach area. Scale: The turbines sit lightly on the sky at 19.35 miles to nearest visible turbine, therefore, they do not dominate the view.	
	9. Comments:
Scale: The turbines sit lightly on the sky at 19 35-miles to nearest visible turbine, therefore, they do not dominate the view.	17979
Scale: The turbines sit lightly on the sky at 19 35-miles to nearest visible turbine, therefore, they do not dominate the view.	NA.
Scale: The turbines sit lightly on the sky at 19 35-miles to nearest visible turbine, therefore, they do not dominate the view.	NA
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Scale: The turbines sit lightly on the sky at 19 35-miles to nearest visible turbine, therefore, they do not dominate the view.	NA

Date: 02-23-2021

Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Res

Key Observation Point Name/Number: SBB01 Ship Bottom Bc

Personnel: KV

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinutly focal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panramic, canopied, or ephermenal landscapes.
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character
 of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by
 edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,
 or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Exoture, in this context, refers to
 the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or
 contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape.
- · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape lominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint
- · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔽 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe : dark silhouettes seated on the beach at a direct line from the access point draw viewer attention

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

colors, lines, and texture from the dune entrance, shoreline, water and sky serve to bring the viewer into the frame and circulate the eye within the

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Existing Conditions

Personnel: KV KOP: SBB01 Ship Bottom Bc

Date: 02-23-2021

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1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	6
User Activity.	6
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	31
spond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	1
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1
ond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	18
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	4
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	35

3. Comments:

2 Re

Resp

movement attracting viewer attention: waves, beach goers, and dune grasses on a breezy day.

In this view the viewer is positioned at a shoreline beach access point. The viewer is situated at a slight high point looking down a sandy pathway toward the beach. The near-foreground is stuated on a pathway between split rail fences cordoning off vegetative dunes on either side of the view. Following the pathway to the sandy beach a rough texture in the sand indicates frequent foottraffic. Trash cans are seen to the left. A low spot on the beach indicated by slight water ponding is centrally located. Multiple groups of beach goers are seen to the right along the edge of another small tide pond created by a low spot on the beach The and y shoreline is met by schw ocean wave with white rolling tops. The distant view is expansive open ocean. This view, and the resources within it, are aesthetically pleasing and of high visual quality, yet they are common to this region and therefore are reviewed in the high average range, one exception is vecetation. While other similar shoreline locations may find a very minimal protective dunescape, this location demonstrates a wide expanse with a variety of rtation. This location has no landmarks beyond that of the municipal beach location. The slight elevation of this view adds scenic quality. Litter is not fou within the view but the presence of trash cans indicates it is common

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: KV

Date: 02-23-2021

KOP: SBB01 Ship Bottom Be

3. Visual Clutter

adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \square Yes \square No

If yes, how does the visual olutter affect the view? the more industrial nigged lines and bright color of the trash can clutters the view and draws attention away from the more natural elements in the view.

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an

4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention

- Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? \square Yes \square No
- (If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗖 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Courds, precipitations, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗋 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: hazy or overcast conditions could likely decrease visibility.

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingrees to a version of subator in write subary is coming toward use does we now term and a react or ements in a schere Front lighting refers to a subation write the light source is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area being wiewed. Side lighting refers to a weiving situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the wisbility and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔲 backlit 🔲 frontlit 📈 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? the dense dun scape and open shoreline allow for beach goes enjoying riety of activities in cluding sunbathing, swir

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) والاستنار والابتاهي Juddle 15 store

Note: if an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 or 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	4
	Landform:	5
	Vegetation:	7
	Land Use:	5
	User Activity:	5
2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)		
Wate-Special Conditions score is taken directly from Easting Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	4
	Total:	30

3. Comments

Turbines within this scene sit distantly on the horizon. Despite this distance, the front-lit turbines sit tall. The appearance of a more sporadic turbine spacing at the edge of the array causes individual turbines to be more difficult to distinguish. However, the strong stacking of turbines more central in the array causes the appearance of a wider and more visible silhouetto or connected chain of silhouettes. The extent of turbines in this view captures viewer attention and limits the once expansive ocean view by creating a series of focal points. This effectively limits the far reaching distant views. The flat shoreline landform becomes slightly foreshortened when sitting low between the vertical turbine structures and the fall sandy dunos topped with residential development just beyond the famed view. Vegetation is minimally affected by the turbines as its purpose is primarily for dune protection and bird habitat. Land Use and User Activity were previously residential and recreasional in nature. While these uses are likely to continue as a primary focus, a desire for open ocean views may diminish scenic quality for some users who prefer an ocean view without human impact

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Personnel: KV

KOP: SBB01 Ship Bottom Bc

Date: 02-23-2021

Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <u>KV</u> KOP: <u>SBB01 Ship Bottom Bc</u>
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions	Date: 02-23-2021
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	 Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most of the selected KOP. 	isery describes the visual profilmence of the Project from
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	11-12 200 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12	ription
Water Resources: 2	Vabibility level 1. Vabibe only after restended, close viewing; otherwise invisible. 	limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person for it. Even under those circumstances, the object n extended period.
Landform 3 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 3 Total: 13	Misibility level 2. Misible when scanning in the general direction of the dual y subject, otherwise Bikely to be missed by casual observers.	be detected without extended viewing. It could
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	Visibility level 3. Visible after a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject and unlikely to be missed by casual observers.	ted after a brief look and would be visible to re or contrast to compete with major landscape/
Water Resources: 2 Land Use: 2 Landform: 2 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 2 Total: 10	Visibility level 4. Plainly visible, so could not be missed by casual okseneers, but does not strongly attract visual attention or dominate the viewebecause of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.	sufficient size or contract to compete with other ent visual contract to strongly attract visual an observer's visual field.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)		trasts with the surrounding landscape elements ntion, drawing viewer attention immediately and
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2 Landform: 2 User Activity: 3 Vegetation: 2 Total: 12	the study subject. Attention may be drawn tending to hold that attention. In addition to stro	ng contrasts in form, line, color, and texture, on s and moving objects associated with the study viewer attention. The visual prominence of the
	visual field for views in its general direction. a direct view of the object. The object/phenome Strong contrasts in form, line, color, texture, large apparent size is a major factor in its view.	sats that is so large that it occupies most of the except by turning one's head more than AS' from non is the major focus of visual attention, and its dominance. In addition to size, contrasts in form, moving objects associated with the study subject
7, Comments:	view dominance. may contribute sub stantially to drawing viewer subject dietracts noticeably from views of other	attention. The visual prominence of the study
The proposed turbine array is not compatible with the natural elements within this view. However, it is somewhat compatible with Land Use and User Activity because this residential, tourism, and recreational environment relies on its developed nature.		
The size of turbines at this distance is consistent with a moderate scale contrast.		
Spatial dominance of the WTG is dominant on the horizon with the strong visual draw of the central stacking. This element may draw user attention away from other elements in the view. However, WTGs are more consistently co-dominant with landform, vegetation, and land Use.	9. Comments:	
	The breadth, height, and stacking of the turbine array at this location contrasts with the su	rounding landscape strongly and becomes a major visual focus.
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUME	NT TO PDF 6 of Personnel: <i>Steve Breitzka</i>
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment	KOP: <u>SBB01</u>
Date: March 06, 2021 Personnel: Steve Breitzka Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceantront Residential Key Observation Point Name/Number: SBB01	Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter	Date: March 06, 2021
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	 visual cutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visua adverse effect on scenic quality. 	clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?	Yes 🗹 No
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial obsentations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)	If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? There are multiple e beach elements but 4. Movement	ements in this view: dune fencing, split-rail fence, signage, and hey do not qualify as clutter.
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:	Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attent	
 Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, 	Does this wew contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewe	r attention? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No
especially those that are distinctly focal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.	(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments) Factors affecting visual impact:	
 Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. From refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to 	 Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or h of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesti 	king a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period etic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact.
the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.	The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term	 Second and the second se
 Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. 	The frequency of this view is: $ earrow Provide Provi$	
 Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors. 	6. Atmospheric Conditions Claude providitation have and other ambient weather related conditions of	
Principles of composition to be considered include:	can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with lan	an affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions dscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form,
		dscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form,
1. Focal Point	can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with lan line, color, texture, and scale.	lscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, udy □ Overcast □ Hazy : The sky is clear of clouds, fading from white/sale blue at the
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. It possible, a proposed project should not be sted so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.	can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with lan line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as. 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Clo	dscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, dy □ overcast □ Hazy The dy is clear of clouds, fasing from whitehale blue at the horizon to a darker blue higher in the sky. the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene, ind the observer and falling directly upon the area being from overhead of the side of the observer to a feature or r
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.	can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with lan line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: ☑ Clear ☐ Partly Clo Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as 7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming form bet viewed. Side lighting refers to a wewing situation in which sunlight is coming from bet viewed. Side lighting refers to a wewing situation in which sunlight is coming the viewed. Side lighting refers to a wewing situation in which sunlight is coming the elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the	Iscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, why Overcast Hazy The sky is clear of clouds, fading from whitehale blue at the horizon to a date the higher in the sky. the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene, ind the observer and falling directly upon the area being grom overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or sishility and contrast of landscape and project elements.
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. It possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape. Does this view contain a focal point? Yes V No If yes, briefly identify/describe:	can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with lan line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: ☑ Clear ☐ Partly Clo Conditions that may increase videorcesse visibility could be described as 7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from bet viewed. Side lighting refers to a visuation where the light source is coming from bet viewed. Side lighting refers to a visuation where the light source is coming from bet	Iscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, why Overcast Hazy The sky is clear of clouds, fading from whitehale blue at the horizon to a date the higher in the sky. the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene, ind the observer and falling directly upon the area being grom overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or sishility and contrast of landscape and project elements.
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthrouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape. Does this view contain a focal point? If yes, briefly identify/describe:	can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with lan line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: ☑ Clear ☐ Partly Clo Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as 7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming form bet viewed. Side lighting refers to a wewing situation in which sunlight is coming from bet viewed. Side lighting refers to a wewing situation in which sunlight is coming the viewed. Side lighting refers to a wewing situation in which sunlight is coming the elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the	Iscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, why □ overcast □ Hazy
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include promment threes, mountains, or outbural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sted so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape. Does this view contain a focal point? Yes V No If yes, briefly identify/describe: 2. Order Natural landscape/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscape seitbit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is infoldued to the landscape intherms and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, inex, possible, in the landscape inductores and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, incex, possible, in the landscape integration and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, incex, possible, in the surrounding built or natural or denotice the order of the start description of the forms (incex, possible, in the landscape indicates and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms (incex, possible, and order of the starts) in the surrounding built or natural or denotices and order of the starts of the starts of the starts.	can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with lan line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: ☑ Clear ☐ Partly Clo Conditions that may increase idecrease visibility could be described as 7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from betweed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation which which sunlight is comin elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the The relevant lighting condition can be described as: ☐ backlit ☐ fro 8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there resource. The characteristics of the resource has an indication that there resource.	dscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, why □ overcast □ Hazy
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent frees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. It possible, a proposed project should not be sted so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape. Does this view contain a focal point? ☐ Yes ☑ No If yes, briefly identify/describe: 2. Order Natural landscape/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Outfural landscape statistics with this induced patterns of a land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scence, unless, liken a new project is introduced to the landscape states and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.	can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with lan line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: ☑ Clear ☐ Partly Clo Conditions that may increase eldecrease visibility could be described as 7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing stuation in which sunlight is coming from be viewed. Side lighting refers to a wiewing stuation which sunlight is coming room tighting refers to a viewing stuation in which sunlight is coming elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the The relevant lighting condition can be described as: ☐ backlit ☐ fro 8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or visual impact on that resource.	Iscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, why □ overcast □ Hazy The sky is clear of clouds, fading from white/pale blue at the holdon to a device blue higher in the sky. the observer and falling directly upon the area being from overhead on the skied of the observer to a feature or sublify and contrast of landscape and project elements. rtitt □ side-lit s broad public consensus on the value of their particular recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's ser □ Yes □ No
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent frees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sted so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape. Does this view contain a focal point? ☐ Yes ☑ No If yes, briefly identify/describe: 2. Order Natural landscape/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes set withit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of fand use /development. Elements in the landscape states with the third in the stard so draft may detar of trom scenic quality. When a new project is infoldued to the landscapes is attent with third through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. Does this view contain a natural order <i>[</i>] Yes □ No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?	can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with lan line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: ☑ Clear ☐ Partly Clo Conditions that may increase kidencesse visibility could be described as 7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing stuation in which sunlight is coming from be viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing stuation which sunlight is coming room lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from be viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing stuation which sunlight is coming reveal. Side lighting refers to a viewing stuation which sunlight is coming reveal. Side lighting refers to a viewing stuation which sunlight is coming reveal. Side lighting condition can be described as: ☐ backlit ☐ fro The relevant lighting condition can be described as: ☐ backlit ☐ fro 8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there resource. The characteristics of the resource is an indication that there resource. The characteristics of the resource is an indication this coming visual impact on that resource.	Iscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, why □ overcast □ Hazy The sky is clear of clouds, fading from white/pale blue at the holdon to a device blue higher in the sky. the observer and falling directly upon the area being from overhead on the skied of the observer to a feature or sublify and contrast of landscape and project elements. rtitt □ side-lit s broad public consensus on the value of their particular recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's ser □ Yes □ No

Yessel Impact Assessment Kerve Breat Kerve State Kerve State Total Impact Assessment Kerve State Kerve State Kerve State Existing Conditions Date: March 06 1. In the existing view rate the seathetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 8.0 fro impact, otherwise, rating should be a whole number score. Water Resources: Landform: Landform: Vegetation: Landform: Vegetation: Land Use: User Activity: Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks? Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 interedipoluted to 3 free of liter/pollution) Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 interedipoluted to 3 free of liter/pollution) Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 interedipoluted to 3 free of liter/pollution) Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?		Subset Subset Subset Subset <td< th=""><th>ed Score Water Resources: 4 Landform: 3 Vegetation: 4 Land Use: 4 User Activity: 4 dean Special Conditions: 3 Total: 22</th></td<>	ed Score Water Resources: 4 Landform: 3 Vegetation: 4 Land Use: 4 User Activity: 4 dean Special Conditions: 3 Total: 22
Summers: We open sandy beach with aloged and wallows through the vegetated low grassland dune landscape. The beach is wide with plenty of general public. The water is a dark blue beige with rolling waves creating at the shore. The sky is a rich blue at the bp, fading to a whith horizon. The horizon is a perfect clean line defined by the water and the sky. EXERCISE OF The water is a dark blue beige with rolling waves creating at the shore. The sky is a rich blue at the bp, fading to a whith horizon. The horizon is a perfect clean line defined by the water and the sky. EXERCISE OF The water is a dark blue beige with rolling waves creating at the shore. The sky is a rich blue at the bp, fading to a whith horizon. The horizon is a perfect clean line defined by the water and the sky. EXERCISE OF The water is a dark blue beige with rolling waves creating at the shore. The sky is a rich blue at the bp, fading to a whith horizon. The horizon is a perfect clean line defined by the water and the sky. EXERCISE OF The water is a dark blue beige with rolling waves creating at the shore. The sky is a rich blue at the bp, fading to a whith horizon. The horizon is a perfect clean line defined by the water and the sky. EXERCISE OF The water is a dark blue beige with rolling waves creating should be a white number score. Mater. If an element is not present in the water the score should be a 0 (no impact), other rating should be a white number score.	3 of 6	at the horizon for code, however, the turbines appear to tower above the ocean given the ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind Visual Impact Assessment Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most of the selected KOP.	4 of Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u> KOP <u>: SBB01</u> Date: <u>March 06, 2021</u>
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible). Water Resources: 1 Landform: 3 Vegetation: 3 Total: 15 5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)! 1 Water Resources: 2 Landform: 3 Landform: 3 User Activity: 3 Vegetation: 3 Total: 14 6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant) 3 Landform: 3 Landform: 2 Land Use: 3 3 Landform: <	al features in the	Misbility level 1. Visible only after extended, close viewing, otherwise imixible. An object/phenomenon that is near the externation of the service of it in a dware and looking control to the service of it in a dware and looking control to the service of it in a dware and looking at the object/phenomenon that is near the external direction of the study valued, thermise likely to be mixed by casual observers, but without after observers, but without services of the same after observers, but without services of the same of the study ald be an even. Misbility level 1. Principatible, co could not mixed by could all observers, but without services of the same of the study aubled. An object/phenomenon that is not large be to coupy most down and uscore of the study aubled. Misbility level 3. This without of the study aubled. An object/phenomenon that is not large be to coupy most down and near on the same of the study aubled. Misbility level 4. Distribution on the down at the d	kirlaint, but when the observer is scenning the n's debed without electric det winning. I could use were, mod people would not notice the without. exted after a bird flock and would be visible to sace or contrast to compete with major landscape/ this afficient size or contrast to compete with other restrict visual contrast to compete with other restrict visual contrast to torongly afficient visual of an observer's visual field. outstast with the surrourning landscape elements for a observer's visual field. outstast with the surrourning landscape elements tending outstast. The local partments of the general debund. outstast with the surrourning landscape elements. that shall is ao large that is costaple elements. that shall is ao large that is costaple elements. that shall is ao large that is costaple elements. that shall is ao large that is costaple elements. that shall is ao large that is costaple elements. that shall is ao large that is costaple elements. that shall is ao large that is costaple elements. the adjord process and elements. that shall is ao large that is costaple elements. that shall is ao large that is costaple elements. that shall is ao large the discostaple elements. that shall is ao large the discost of the complex scape lements. that shall is ao large the discostape lements. that shat is ao large the discostape lements.

Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 2/17/21

Landscape Similarity Zone: Open Water/ Undeveloped

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of form al visual analysis to be considered include :

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especielly those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications then their sna panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character
 of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unlited, often defined by
 edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,
 or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this correct, refers to
 the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or
 contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.
- Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. ascape composition from a specific viewpoint.
- Project Seale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔲 Yes 🜌 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe:

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underfying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

The foreground has elements of open beach with some vegetation, while the mid-ground is occupied by open water.

ATLANTIC SHORES

1 of 6

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: SIC 02 Townsends Ini

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Key Observation Point Name/Number: SIC 02 Townsends Inig

Date: 2/17/21

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (I liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

Score	
8	Water Resources:
6	Landform:
5	Vegetation:
7	Land Use:
7	User Activity:
33	Existing Conditions #1 Total:
-	2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)
2	Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?
2	Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?
10	Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)
2	Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?
6	Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)
39	Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:
he motion of the	This is a relatively simple view with open sandy land in the foreground and open water in the mid-ground. The horizon line anchors this view. The waves, and likely use by people add an element of interest to the view.

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: SIC 02 Townsends Ini Date: 2/17/21

3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? 🔲 Yes 🗾 No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?

4. Movemen

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗖 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions values, production. The value of and other animative weather release containing and an expert of waters, and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Increased moisture in the air could impact visibility.

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. consigning tension a weak of a station of which the initial ways is coming toward the coverient initial result of the tension of a scene Front lighting represent a station of which the tension is coming from weak of the other and a lead of the other weak. Side lighting refers to a weaking stuation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the viability and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🗾 backlit 🔲 frontiit 🔲 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This view is from a bridge and will likely get much use.

ATLANTIC SHORES

Proposed Conditions

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: SIC 02 Townsends Ini

2 of 6

Date: 2/17/21

Total

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (il liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),

vhole number s core.	00016
	2
	3
	4
	3
	3
onditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)	
e is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can Lupon the Proposed Conditions view.	3

3. Comments

2.

The prop sed turbine field creates strong lines of turbines receding out into the ocean from this vantage point. The turbine field is large and highly populated, dominating the horizon line and creating a completely altered condition in the open water. The turbines are at a significant distance, though are highly visible in these backlit conditions. There is a very strong impact in this vie

18

Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: SIC 02 Townsends Init:
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Date : <u>2/17/21</u> Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no Impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	the selected KOP
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2	Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended, An object/henomenon that is near the externe find of visibility. I could not be seen by a person close viewing, oftenvise in visible. can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period.
Landform: 2 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 1 Total: 10	Mskikitylenel 2. Visible when scanning in the general derection 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 hooking more do sety at an area, can be detected without obtended viewing. It could some active looking.
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	Vability/weil 3 Walde after a brief gence in the general direction of the duty subject and unlikelyto be missed by casual seasuape elements. An object/behavomenon that can be easily/detected after a brief look and would be visible to casual observers, but without sufficient size or carrient to compete with major fandarcape/ seasuape elements.
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 3 Landform: 2 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 1 Total: 11	Observers. An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or nontrart to sompele with other index and tarong yathach visual attention or dominate the view locase of its aparents An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or nontrart to strongly stract visual dominate the view locase of its aparents An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or nontrart to strongly stract visual dominate the view locase of its aparents absrifte and insufficient size to cocupy most of an observer's visual field.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (f subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant) Water Resources: 3 Land Use; 2 Landform: 2 User Activity; 2 Vegetation: 3 Total; 12	Validity (e vel 3. Strongly stards the visual attention of views in the general direction of fits datay aubled. Attention way he draws by the strong contrast and income for the strategies of the strategies of the strategies of the tosture, luminance, or motion. An object/blenomemon float is not large but contrasts with the surrounding land scape elements to attempt to bit and the strategies of the strategies of the the strategies of the strategies of the strategies of the strategies of the tosture, luminance, or motion.
Vegetation: <u>3</u> Total: <u>12</u> 7. Comments: The backlit turkines occupy the horizon and become a focus in this view. The arrangement of the rows of turkines creates strong lines. They have a very strong impact on this view.	Misisityle vel 5. Doministes the view because the study Adject (Bit most of the visual field views in figure provided income that the angle of the study adject of the study adject of the study ad
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	The turbines are highly visible and become a focus of this view. The backlit condition may be amplifying their visibility. ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF 6 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KAC
Date: 17 February 2021 Personnet: KAC	KOP: SIC 02 Townsend's Br Principles of composition, continued: Date: 17 February 2021
Landscape Smilarity Zone: <u>Open Water Undevel Bay</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>SIC02 Townsend's Br</u>	 Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Ves No
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form	If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? NA
(proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:	 Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.
Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by	Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🛛 Yes 🖾 No
their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, tandform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.	(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)
 Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eyel follows when perceiving advult charges in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or 	Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Long-turation views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🔯 Short Term/Reeting 🗖 Long-term
contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impad. • Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape	The frequency of this view is: Repeated Cocasional
and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. • Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.	6. Atmospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form,
Principles of composition to be considered include:	line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗌 Clear 🔲 Partly Cloudy 🗌 Overcast 🖾 Hazy
1. Focal Point	Conditions that may increase idecrease visibility could be described as: Clear horizon conditions can increase the visibility of the turkines.
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include promment trees, mountains, or outbural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape /seascape.	7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being weeked. Side lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.
Does this view contain a focal point? ☑ Yes □ No If yes, briefly identify/describe: Edge of surf and sand, pinktinged horizon line.	The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔲 backlit 🔲 frontiit <table-cell> side-lit</table-cell>
 Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cutural landscapes exhibit order 	
by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.	8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a servic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.
Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?	Would wewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No
hiet sand, ocean, horizon, sweeping landscape with the landform bending to the water before the view becoming strongly horizontal with the ocean a wedge between the sand and sky:	How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? See late City Beach Dune, Townsend later Bridge

Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: KAC KOP: SIC 02 Townsend's	Visual Impact Assessment
Existing Conditions Date: 17 February 2021	Proposed Conditions Date: 17 February 2021
1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)	1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)
Nate: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.
	ore Water Resources: 6
Water Resources:	T Landform: 6
Landform:	7 Vegetation: 6
Vegetation:	6 Land Use: 6
Land Use;	6 User Activity. 6
User Activity:	6
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)
 Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density) 	Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view. Special Conditions: 3
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	1
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1 Total: 33
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	1 3. Commerts:
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	The installation of the wind farm at this viewing distance reduces the visual intrusion of the turbines on the viewers experience while crossing the bridge. The open sand of the intel, slip of ocean and expanse of horizon and sky do not compete with the turbine installation, but rather the seascape elements knit together
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	with the turkines. The turkines are neally organized, patterned and appear to be at a similar height, which reduces the visual clutter in the view. In addition, the schender profile of the turkines sits lightly against the morning sky. Therefore, these factors mitigate the potential reduction in visual quality despite the addition of a new industrial element whitm the seascape. It is possible that some viewers could consider the wind farm a unique visual addition to the common ocean view
3. Comments:	or even a landmark for travel.
Cultural Historic: Sea Isle CityBeach Dune, Townsend Inlet Bridge Aesthetic: Elevated Irrigge view across the inlet to the ocean between residential zones.	
Utter: Road Litter.	
Summary of View: This view is the gimpse to the ocean and horizon that a road traveler would have while moving between the residential areas that i each side of the chape May County Road. The view would be fleeting for the driver and more long standing for the passenger as the vehicle crosses th unless the drawindge is open for boat traffic: While a visual relief from the built landscape on either side of it, the view to the ocean is a common New seascape that is made more memorable through the act of passing over the drawindge tast!	ridge,
ATLANTIC SHORES	3 of 6 ATLANTIC SHORES 4 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KAC	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: KAC
KOP. <u>SIC 02 Townsend's</u> Date: <u>17 February 2021</u>	r KOP: SIC 02 Townsend's Br Date: 17 February 2021
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	the selected KOP.
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description
water the companying of the proposed project on a scale of the sc	Visibility level 1. Visibility. It could not be seen by a person close viewing; otherwise invisible.
Landform 1 User Activity. 1	can be seen only after tooking at a closely for an extended period. Vatility level 2. Vasible when scanning in fing eneral direction of the study subject; finds or closely are marked, can be detected without extended viewing. I could
Vegetation: 1 Total: 5.5	of the residence of the state o
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	Maibility level 3. Visible after a brief glance An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to mod unity hob to missel by caval An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look and would be visible to mod unity hob to missel by caval
Water Resources: 1.5 Land Use: 1	ahoumurzh you er messen by uasua ob zenerz: Matikity level 4. Plani hy stakle, so could An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or contrast to compete with other
Landform: 1 User Activity: 1	motion in the set of the set
Vegetation: 1 Total: 5.5	the study subject.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large lout contrasts with the sumounding landscape elements attention of views in the general direction of so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewer atention immediately and
Water Resources: 1.5 Land Use: 1 Landform: 1 User Activity: 1	the study subject. Attention may be drawn by the storg contrast in form, line, color, and texture, by the storg contrast in form, line, color, and texture, by the storg contrast in form, line, color, and texture, by the storg, line and and texture, by the storg contrast in form, line, color, and texture, by the storg contrast in form,
Vegetation: 1 Total: 5.5	study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby land scape/sea scape elements.
	Visibility level 6. Dominates the view 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 unming one's head more than 45 'from visual affeting, and views of its cannot be contrasts. The object/phenomenon is the major focus on add as the visual field, and views of its cannot be contrast. The object/phenomenon is the major focus on add as the visual field and visual affeting, and its as the visual field and visual the visual the visual field and visual the visual field and visual the vi
7. Comments:	Brong contra dts in form, line, color, te xture, kuminance, or motion may contribute to wew dominance.
7. COMMENTS.	subject detracts noticeably from views of other landscape/seascape elements.
composing the response of the tennes of the network, as even as neer organize a sine pass mere system minimizes the potential dentemony with existing view.	
Scale: AL2735-miles away, the turbines are small on the horizon and do not visually dominate the view, especially during the fleeting time spent drivi the bridge.	linet.
Spatial Dominance: The proposed turbines are small on the horizon and do not compete with the proportion of sand and sky, which are the major eler	ts 9. Commerts:
within the view.	NA .

Personnel: KV Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment KOP: SIC 02 - Townsend Brit Date: 02-18-2021 Personnel: KV Principles of composition, continued: Date: 02-18-2021 Landscape Similarity Zone: Open Water/Undeveloped R Key Observation Point Name/Number: SIC02 - Townsend Bria 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \Box Yes \blacksquare No Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly local, andosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than parroarmic, compleid, or epherment landscapes. (If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments) Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conted, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape. Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest polential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗖 Long-term · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional minates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale 6. Atmospheric Conditions within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors. Clouds, precipition, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale. Principles of composition to be considered include: Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy 1. Focal Point Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: visibility may be decreased with overcast/hazy skies Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their 7. Lighting Direction physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingrees to a result of subatch in which subage is coming the source to be one in the init of an a create or element in a schere Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area being wiewed. Side lighting refers to a wiewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the wisbility and contrast of landscape and project elements. lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape Does this view contain a focal point? 🔽 Yes 🔲 No If yes, briefly identify/describe: the small central pooling and dark sand to the left of it holds viewer focus The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔽 backlit 🔲 frontlit 🔲 side-lit 2. Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. 8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource. environment. Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view? the neutral colors of vegetation and sand, and the gentle pastels of water and sky provide a calming image with the warmth of early sunrise How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? While the resource photographed from is not recreational, the view portra ys an accessible beach front and dunes landso ATLANTIC SHORES ATLANTIC SHORES 1 of 6 2 of 6 Personnel: KV Personnel: KV **Visual Impact Assessment** Visual Impact Assessment KOP: SIC02 - Townsend Brid KOP: SIC 02 - Townsend Brin Date: 02-18-2021 Date: 02-18-2021 **Existing Conditions** Proposed Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

Water Resources:	6
Landform:	6
Vegetation	5
Land Use:	4
User Activity:	3
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	24
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	2 1
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	1
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	0
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	5g
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	4
2. Commerts:	28
motion attracting viewer attention. Birds, ocean waves	

This view takes in a sandy shoreline at the edge of a barrier island where the ocean meets an inlet. Water resources surround this sandy shoreline more than 180 degrees, the landform while primarity flat with a slight decline toward the shoreline has slight undulation particularly moving toward the grassy vegetation where it appears seasonal flooding may take place, the grassy vegetation just reaches into the view, but the context map indicates a large swath of vegetation maintained to hold the edge of the island. While the view in this scene appears natural and is highlighted by the soft pastel survise, it is important to note the view is from a readway bridge that provides connection between barrier islands and has many charactoristics of a highway bridge. However, this is also balanced with residential land uses just beyond the view. Similarly user activity at this location may range from beach goes and local residents enjoying the sandy shore to drivers passing on the highway like bridges.

Score

4

minimally impacted despite the visibility of the turbines.

3. Comments

1 With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

With the WTG in place the surrounding open water at this location will be impacted by the intensely vertical turbines, the landform which provides some distance from development and an element of natural character becomes further industrialized backed by the roadway bridge and now fronted by the WTG anay. However the distance and angle from the array allows the WTG to appear smaller on the horizon and the stacking allows a view down open waterways between the rows. At this location the effect appears orderly in nature. Given this location in connection with the roadway bridge, land use and user activity are likely to be

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.

2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view. Score

5

5

5

4

3

4

26

Water Resources

Landform

Vegetation

Land Use

User Activity

Special Conditions

Total:

Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: KV KOP: SIC 02 - Townsend Brit	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel <u>: KV</u> KOP: SIC02 - Townsend Britt
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions	Date: 02-18-2021
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	 Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that mo the selected KOP. 	st closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating	Description
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 2		otherme limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person oking for it. Even under those circumstances, the object
Landform: 3 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 3 Total: 13	Misibility level 2. Visible when scanning in the general direction of the study subject; An object/phenomenon that is very small	and & raint, but when the observer is scanning the a,can be detected without extended viewing. I could rs; however, most people would not notice it without
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	Msibility level 3. Visible after a brief glance An object/phenomenon that can be easily	y detected after a brief look and would be visible to ent size or contrast to compete with major landscape/
Water Resources: 2 Land Use: 2 Landform: 2 User Activity: 2 Vegetation: 2 Total: 10		nd with sufficient size or contrast to compete with other matficient visual contrast to strongly attract visual most of an observer's visual field.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant) Water Resources: Land Use: Landform Q User Activity: Z Vecadation: C	attention of views in the general direction of so stronglyth at it is a major focus of visu the study subject. Attention may be drawn tending to hold that attention. In addition by the store contrast in form, line, color, or high thight sources such as lighting and it texture, luminance, or motion.	sit contrasts with the surrounding landscape elements al attention, drawing viewer altention immediately and to strong contrasts in form, line, color, and te sture, effections and moving object associated with the study awing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the ews of nearby landscape/seascape elements.
Vegetation: 2 Total: 11 7. Comments: Again the turbines at this location as seen within the view are not compatible and dominate the water resources, however the juxtaposition with the readway bridge limits the contrast in consideration of land use and user activity. However, this must also be balanced with the user activities connected with residential	be cause the study subject fills most of the visual field, and sense of it cannot be a so visual field for visus in its garenel al reaction. A direct view of the object. The object/the Strong contrads in form, line, color, be view. Iarge apparent size is a migra factor in its luminance, or motion may contribute to	I contrasts that is so large that it occupies most of the ided except by turning on es head more than 45 "from common is the major focus of visual startion, and its view dominance. In addition to size, contrast is in form, es and moving objects associated with the study subject sever attention. The visual prominence of the study other land scape/seascape elements.
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of	9. Comments: The WTG at this location will clearly attract attention especially in weather and atmos times of daywhen the WTG benefit from a stronger front lighting that the while color 6 PRINT DOC	
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment	Personne <u>t: Steve Breitzka</u>
Date: February 19, 2021 Personnel: Steve Breitzka	•	KOP: <u>\$/C02</u>
Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Open Water/Undevel. Bay</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>SIC02</u>	Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter	Date: February 19, 2021
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create adverse effect on scenic quality.	visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an
Landscape/seascape, wewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?	Yes 🗹 No
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form	If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?	
(proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes	 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer: 	attention
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: • Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by	Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract	
their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than	(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form commen	2
panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes. • Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character	Factors affecting visual impact:	
of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving attruct changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to	 Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadwa of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant 	
the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, fine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.	The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Reeting 🗖 Long-	-
 Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. 	The frequency of this view is: 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional	
 Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other corrtextual factors. 	 Atm expheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related condition can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with line.coinc texture.and scale. 	
Principles of composition to be considered include:	Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Parti	y Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy
1. Focal Point	Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be describ	ed as: The perfectly clear sky has a peachy glow this early in the moming.
Certain natural or man-made landscape/esascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points dren contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore lend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.	 Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing stuation in which sunlight is coming to Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming for viewed. Side lighting refers to a wewing situation in which sunlight is c elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect or 	ward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. n behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being oming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or
Doesthis wiew contain a focal point? □ Yes 12 No		
lf yes, briefly identifyklesoribe: 2. Order	The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔲 backlit	J frontlit k∠J side-lit
Natural landscapes/essesces have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Bements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract trons secric quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, inflactness and order are mantained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.	 Scenic or Recreational Value Designations a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenissue visual impact on that resource. 	here is broad public consensus on the value of that particular ric or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's
Does this view contain a natural order? ☑ Yes 🗖 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?	Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational m	esource? 🗆 Yes 🗹 No
 y - y - new cases a constant of the beach, to the vegetated dunes. 	How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment?	
ATLANTIC SHORES 1 of	6 ATLANTIC SHORES	2 of 6

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: SIC 02	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <i>Steve Breitzka</i> KOP: <i>SIC 02</i>
Eviating Conditions	Date: February 19, 2021	- Drepaged Candiliana	Date: February 19, 2021
Existing Conditions 1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a Nate: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impac.		 Proposed Conditions 1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resou Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact). 	20-8
be a whole number score.	Sc	otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	Score Water Resources: 5
			Landform: 5
	Landform:		Vegetation:
	Vegetation:	i	Land Use: 5
	Land Use:	s	User Activity. 5
	User Activity:		
	Existing Conditions #1 Total:	9 2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)	
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 bei		Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scen	ic, cultural, or historic landmarks?		Special Conditions. 2
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic el	ements that add to this resource?		Total:
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 f	ree of litter/pollution)		10tal: 26
Special Condition C. Is this zor	ne free from pollution and/or litter?	3. Comments:	
Existing Condition		There is no defined focal point in the existing view. The cresting waves and the small amount of da	
		with multiple blades. The turbines add an industrial regularity to the view that is completely missing	g in the existing condition.
Existing Conditions Grand In 3. Comments:	otal (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	Apale pink horizon, coupled with the sunnse, makes the turbines stand out as dark torms across the	
This is a view the majority of people will see traveling at $25{\rm mph}$ over the bridge . There ar			
a prolonged view. The wide sandy beach is accessible although this portion is adjacent to shoreline adding movement and whitecaps in the otherwise calm water. The sky and the s sand to the rosy pink hues fading to pale blue in the sunrise sky.			
some to the tosy print inves rooms to paie one on the some set.			
ATLANTIC SHORES		3 of 6 ATLANTIC SHORES	4 of 6
offshore wind		offshore wind	
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u>	 Visual Impact Assessment 	Personnel: Steve Breitzka
	KOP: <u>SIC 02</u> Date: February 19, 2021	-	KOP: <u>SIC 02</u> Date: <u>February 19, 2021</u>
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast F	Rating	 Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely de 	
Note: If an element is not present in the rating should be a whole number score.	view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	the selected KOP.	
		Visibility Dation Description	
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatib		Visibility Rating Descriptio Mability level 1. Misble only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the externe limit of close viewing; of terroize in vibile. who was unaware of it in a denors and looking for it. Ext	visibility. It could not be seen by a person
Water Resources: 2 Landform: 3	Land Use: 1	Couse memory, our context in maane. Couse memory, our context in a durance of an obtaining in the couse of t	ed period.
Landform: 3 Vegetation: 2	User Activity: 1 Total: 9	the general direction of the study subject; horizon or looking more closely at an area, can be detec otherwise likely to be missed by casual sometimes be noticed by casual observers; however, m	ted with out extended viewing. I could
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3		observers, some active looking. Visibility level 3, Visible after a brief glance. An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after	a brief look and would be visible to
Water Resources: 2	Land Use: 1	in the general direction of the study subject most casual observers, but without sufficient size or con and unlikely to be missed by casual seascape elements. ob sorvers.	uasi to compete with major landscape/
Landform 2	User Activity.	Visibility level 4. Plainly visible, so could An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient visue not be missed by casual observers, but	t size or contrast to compete with other al contrast to strongly attract visual
Vegetation: 1	Total: 7	does not strongly attract visual attention or attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an obse dominate the view because of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of	rver's visual field.
 Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordi 	nate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	the study subject.	
Water Resources: 2	Land Use: 1	Vabilitylevel 5. Stronglystinads the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrastenu attention of views in the general direction of so stronglythat it is a major focus of visual attention, dr the study subject. Attention may be knawn tending to hold that attention. In a dation to strong contra	awing viewer attention immediately and asts in form, line, color, and texture,
Landform: 2	User Activity: 1	by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or bright fight sources such as lighting and effection el and texture, luminance, or motion. subject may contribute sub stantially to drawing viewer a study subject miterferes notice ably with views of nearby!	ttention. The visual prominence of the 🛛 🖌 🛀 🚽
Vegetation: 2	Total: 8	Visibilityle vel 6. Dominates the view An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that	
		because the study subject fills most of the visual field, and views of it cannot be avoided except by visual field for views in its general direction. a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is th Otrong contrads in form, line, color, between, large appendent zize is a major factor in its view dominan	turning one's head more than 45 ° from e major focus of visual attention, and its
7. Comments:		luminance, or motion may contribute to view dominance. subject definets antically to drawing view ratemition. subject definets antically from views of other randscap	objects associated with the study subject The visual prominence of the study
The fact that this view will be had by drivers/passengers makes it less dramatic and more o	fafleeting glance. However, rows upon rows of turbines creat		
multiple industrial focal points, or one large focal point when viewing the entire field.			
		9. Comments:	vije vi značas m
		The proposed turbines are over 27 miles away so theyfeel distant. It is impossible to disregard the	em and tocus on anything else in this open view.

Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 2/17/21

Landscape Similarity Zone: Openfront Residential

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:

- Landscape/Seascape Com position: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially these that are distinctly local, enclosed, detailed, or testure-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, using in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.
- Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates assace composition from a specific viewpoint.
- Project Seale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/sasscape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or fexture, and therefore leand to draw a viewer's atterhold resumption to the prominent these, mountains, or outural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape.Reseascape.

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔲 Yes 🜌 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe:

2. Order

Natural landscapes/beascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from sceinic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.

Doesthis view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

There is a balance of shoreline elements and open water in this view.

ATLANTIC SHORES

1 of 6

Score

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: SPB01 Seaside Park D

Date: 2/17/21

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Key Observation Point Name/Number: SPB01 Seaside Park

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

be a wrote romber score.

8	Water Resources:
6	Landform:
6	Vegetation:
8	Land Use:
8	User Activity:
36	Existing Conditions #1 Total:
	2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)
2	Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?
2	Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?
ta	Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)
2	Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?
6	Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)
42	Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:
	This is a view up the coastline showing open water to one side, a large flat sandy open beach along its edge, and dunes with some built infrastru to the beach. There general focusis of the converging lines of beach, water, dune and horizon at the vanishing point. The scene is populated w and has clear water worktion.

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

Date: 2/17/21

KOP: SPB01 Seaside Park 🖻

continued:

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? There are some structures on the dunes that capture attention

4. Movement

3. Visual Clutter

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention.

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more protorged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant assthetic resourcee, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: Short Term/Reeting 🖉 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🖬 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗐 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: increased moisture in the air could impact visibility.

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area being viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction out have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: D backlit D frontlit 22 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🜌 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This view is from a well used beach area.

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: SPB01 Seaside Park

2 of 6

Date: 2/17/21

Total

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (I liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), attention with a should be a whole number score.

	acore
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	8
Special Conditions:	6
	Landform: Vegetation: Land Use: User Activity:

3. Comments:

The proposed turbine field is minimally visible at the horizon line. I will most likely go unnoticed by users, having very little impact on this viewpoint.

41

Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt	D
KOP : <u>SPB01 Seaside Park 🖻</u>		KOP: SPB01 Seaside	Park
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions	Date: 2/17/21	
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that mos the selected KOP	t closely describes the visual prominence of the Projec	ct from
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)		escription reme limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a person	
Water Resources: 1 Land Use: 1	can be seen only after looking at it closely	ring for it. Even under those circumstances, the object for an extended period.	
Landform: 1 User Activity: 1 Vegetation: 1 Total: 5	the general direction of the study subject; horizon or looking more closely at an area,	nd/or faint; but when the observer is scanning the can be detected without extended viewing. It could ; however, most people would not notice it without	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (f minimal to 3 severe)	Misbility level 3. Visible after a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject and unlikely to be missed by causal observers.	letected after a brief look and would be visible to nt size or contrest to compete with major landscape/	
Water Resources: 1 Land Use: 1 Landform: 1 User Activity: 1 Vegetation: 1 Total: 5	Misibility level 4. Plainly visible, so could An object/phenomenon that is obvious and	। ฟମିନ sufficient size or contrast to compale ฟମିନ other Julident visual contrast to strongly attnet visual at of an observer's visual field.	
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (f subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant) Water Resources: 1 Land Use: 1 Landform: 1 User Activity: 1	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.	contracts with the surrounding bandscape elements attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and strong contracts in form, line, color; and te skare, Roctional and moving cipical seaso (ab) with a kaby wing viewer attention. The stual prominence of the us of nearby shard superbaseape elements.	
Vegetation: 1 Total: 5 7. Commenta: The turbines will likely go unnoticed. They are at a great enough distance as to only be detectable in the clearest of conditions.	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 luminance, or motion may contribute	ontraststhat is so large that it occupies most of the sid except by Luning onth head new heat 45° from omeron is the major focus of vasal abtention, and its teudorimance. It walds from tasks contrasts in form, and moving objects associated with the study subject were attention. The vasal prominence of the study ther landurape/seascape dements.	
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCU	MENT TO PDF	6 of 6
effshore wind	offshore wind		6 of 6
		MENT TO PDF Personnel <u>: KAC</u> KOP: SPB01 Seaside	
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 17 February 2021 Personnel: KAC	offshore wind	Personnet <u>KAC</u>	PkB
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter	Personnel <u>: KAC</u> KOP <u>: SPB01 Seas ide.</u> Date: <u>17 February 202</u>	Pk B
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 17 February 2021 Personnel: KAC	Offshore wind Visual Impact Assessment Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter Namerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create w adverse effect on scenic quality.	Personnel: <u>KAC</u> KOP: <u>SPB01 Seas kite.</u> Date: <u>17 February 202</u> sual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally?	Pk B
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 17 February 2021 Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Oceantront Residential</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>SPB01 Seaside Pk B</u>	Visual Impact Assessment Principles of composition, continued: Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create wi adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?	Personnel <u>: KAC</u> KOP <u>: SPB01 Seaside</u> Date: <u>17 February 202</u> sual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally f	Pk B 21 has an
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 17 February 2021 Landscape Smilarity Zone: <u>Oceanfront Residential</u> Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>SPB01 Seaside Pk B</u> Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)	Offshore wind Visual Impact Assessment Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create wi adverse effect on servic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Spik-railfencing	Personnel: <u>KAC</u> KOP: <u>SPB01 Seas kite</u> . Date: <u>17 February 202</u> sual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally t ZI Yes INO , Itter receptacles, miscellaneous wellows yfamp handrails, life gu heds, and long-arm light poles at the reaidential street.	Pk B 21 has an
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 11 February 2021 Personnel: KAC Landscape Smitharity Zone: Oceantront Residential Key Observation Point Name/Number: SPB01 Seaside Pk B Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial obsanations and should be completed guickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by	Offshore wind Visual Impact Assessment Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Curter Namerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create wi adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view cortain elements that contribute to visual clutter? If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? 4. Movement element element	Personnel: <u>KAC</u> KOP: <u>SPB01 Seas kte.</u> Date: <u>17 February 202</u> sual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally t ZI Yes INO , itter receptacles, mizcellaneous wellows yfamp handrails, life gu heds, and long-arm light poles at the residential street. Ierdion.	<i>Pk B</i> 21 has an
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 17 February 2021 Personnel: KAC Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceantront Residential Key Observation Point Name/Number: SPB01 Seaskle Pk B Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial obsanetions and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by ther spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distingly focd, endosed, detailed, or feature contended, are more vulnerable to modifications than	Offshore wind Offshore wind Offshore wind Offshore continued: Offshore continued: Offshore continued: Offshore continued built elements occurring within a view can create will adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Offshore wind Offshore contain and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer at Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer at	Personnel: KAC KOP: SPB01 Seas kte. Date: 17 February 202 sual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally? ZI Yes No , itter receptacles, miscellaneous wellows yformp handraits, life grinheds, and long-ann light poles at the residential street. territion. ewer attention? Ves No	<i>Pk B</i> 21 has an
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Visual Impact Assessment Date: 17 February 2021 Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanthront Residential Key Observation Point Name/Number: SPB01 Seaskie Pk B Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, wewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: • Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and viols in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sely. Some compositions, especially those that are distingly focial, endosed, detailed, or feature-onented, are more underable to modifications than of the sease of the second	Visual Impact Assessment Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated bult elements occurring within a view can create with adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Split raiffencing tations, leadning and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer at Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract with <i>fif the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments</i> .	Personnel: KAC KOP: SPB01 Seascide. Date: 17 February 202 sual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally? ZI Yes No , itter receptacks, miscelaneous wellow years handraits, life generality and the residential street. tertion. ewer attention? Yes No y or thing a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonger	Pk B 21 has an uards
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 17 February 2021 Personnet: KAC Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Residential Key Observation Point Name/Number: SPB01 Seaside Pk B Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial obsenations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: 1 Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and viols in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distintly focal, endosed, detailed, or texture-oriented, are more unfined being their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape is a project. Form refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or exture, usually violat as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristic of an object. The extern to which form, file, color, and texture of angle are given as the simula advage/seascape is a primery determinant of visual impad. • Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape is a primery determinant of visual impad.	Visual Impact Assessment Principles of composition, continued: 3. Visual Clutter Namerous unrelated bulk elements occurring within a view can create wi adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Self-raiffecting this way contain elements in a view can attract viewer at Does this view contain elements in a view can attract wiew of the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments; Factors affecting visual impact: Duration of View Some Views essen as quick gimpses while driving along a roadway of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant a	Personnel: KAC KOP: SPB01 Seascide. Date: 17 February 202 sual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally? ZI Yes No , itter receptacks, miscelaneous wellow years handraits, life generality and the residential street. tertion. ewer attention? Yes No y or thing a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonger	Pk B 21 has an uards
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 17 February 2021 Personnel: KAC Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceantront Residential Key Observation Point Name/Number: SPB01 Seaside Pk B Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/Seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is ritended to reacced initial obsenations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered inclue: Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components notive vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, specially those that are datinedly tools, endosed, detailed, or teature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, canopied, or epitemental landscapes. Form. Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major corpositional elements that appears unified, often defined by or texture, usually writed as the edges of shapes or major corposational element to the starge fractions than panoramic, canopied, or epitemental induscape. Line refers to the path the specific are unified, often darges in form, color, or texture, usually writed as the edges of shapes or major corposational elements that define the perceived visual character of analoscape/seascape composition to the starge landscape/seascape is and lass of the existing landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape compaction of the starge of a proposed project or landscape/seascape is an landscape/seascape compaction of the existing landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates compaction from a specific viewpoint. Start to be occupied as the edges of the past or major compaction of the viewpoint of the	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Curter Namerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create w adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Quit-rainfencing If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? A Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer at Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract w of the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments; Factors affecting visual impact: S. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick gimpses while driving along a roadway of the .unger duration view of a project, especially from significant at The duration of this view is: Papeated D Occasional A mospheric Conditions Couds, precipitaton, haze, and other ambient weather related condition	Personnet: KAC KOP: SPB01 Seaskie. Date: 17 February 202 sual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally t Z Yes No ,itter receptacks, miscellaneous wellows y/ramp handrails, life generally t dinds, and long-arm light poles at the residential street. territorn. ewer attention? Yes No or thiling a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonger esthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual in m m ns can affect the wisibility of an object or coljects. These col	PkB 21 has an uards d period npart.
Visual Impact Assessment Date: 17 February 2021 Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanthront Residential Key Observation Point Name/Name/Name/Second Point Key Observation Point Name/Name/Second Point Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to reccel initial obsanations and shuld be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: 1 andscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voisis in the landscape that can be categorized by the spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinully tocal, endoscape. 5 form, Line, Cokr, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape.Seascape of project on these are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape.Seascape of these are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape.Reseascape of the perceived visual character of a landscape.Reseascape of the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape basescape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface of the part the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape.Seascape. Texture, with these same elements in the existing landscape.Seascape element to cupies space in a landscape.Beascape are of a project are elements in the existing landscape.Seascape element occupies space in a landscape.Beascape are of a project or the apperent size of a project or elements with these same elements in the existing landscape.Seascape element occupies space in a landscape.Beascape aremine to occurits with th	Visual Impact Assessment Visual Clutter S. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create via adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Selit-rail fencing theorem A. Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer at Does this view contain elements in a view can attract viewer at Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract vi (if the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments) Factors affecting visual impact: S. Duration of View Come view are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant a The duration of this view is: Constrained the view is: Constrained of this view i	Personnel: KAC KOP: SPB01 Seas ide. Date: 17 February 202 sual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally? Yes □ No , Itter receptacks, miscelaneous wellow yform handraits, life graded, and long-ann light poles at the residential street. tertion. ever attention? Yes □ No j Yes □ No no No no No ever attention? Yes □ No j no no no no no no no no no j Yes □ No j no	PkB 21 has an uards d period npart.
Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment Date: 17 February 2021 Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceantront Residential Key Observation Point Name/Namber: SPB01 Seaside Pk B Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to reaced inhiad absanetions and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes). Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered function • Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and viols in the landscape that can be categorized by especially those that are districtly focal, endowad, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than pancarnic, canopied, or epheneral landscape. • Form, Line, Cokr, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that de fine the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unitient to object, the effect to which moving stance. Line refers to the pathe ever effortung acture character for a landscape feasecape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unitient to do to crist with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primery determinant of waval impad. • Sprint Dominance: The degree to which moving or composition to its surrounding scace index to perform the sitely to visual produce to a specific visue point. • Sprint Dominance: The degree to which moving or the relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale which the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other cortextual factors:	Some view of this view is: ☐ Short Terr/Fleeting ☐ Occasional The duration of this view is: ☐ Short Terr/Fleeting ☐ Occasional The duration of this view is: ☐ Short Terr/Fleeting ☐ Occasional	Personnet: KAC KOP: SPE01 Seaskie. Date: 17 February 202 sual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally f ZI Yes No , litter receptacks., mixel laneous wellows y/samp handraits, life gr yets No , while others are seen for a more prolonger esthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual in m ns can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These co landscape/keascape elements and the design elements o Cloudy Overcast	PkB 21 has an uards d period npart.
Visual Impact Assessment Ass		Personnet: KAC KOP: SPB01 Seaskie. Date: 17 February 202 sual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally t Z Yes No ,itter receptades, mize blaneous wellows ylamp handrails, life generally t direct the state of the received state the trained of the state of the received state the received state the trained state the trained state the trained state the trained state the state st	Pk B 21 has an uards d period apact. andtiions of form, cene. ng
Subsect Statutes wind Subsect Statutes Statute		Personnel: KAC KOP: SPB01 Seaskie. Date: 17 February 202 sual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally f Date: Yes No , fitter receptacles, miscellaneous wellowsytamp handraits, life githeds, and long-arm light poles at the residential street. tertion. ever attention? Yes or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonge esthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual in rm ms can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These co clandscape/seascape elements and the design elements of cloudy Overcast Hazy 1as: Armospheric haze would reduce visibility to the turtimes. wat the observer from behind a feature or elements in a st behind the observer to a fieldure to relevent to a fieldure to relevent to a fieldure to design entry or the area berind grown overhead or the side of the observer to a fieldure to design entry or the design entry or the stability and contrast of landscape and project element	PkB 21 has an uards d period npact.
Source	Orticiples of composition, continued: 9. Visual Curter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create will adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? Spit-rail fencing utility and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer at boos this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract with of the answer is yes. Note these elements in rating form comments, factors affecting visual impact: 9. Duration of View 8. Duration of Wew 8. Duration of this view is: 9. Dot this view contain elements will be driving along a readway of the Longer duration view is: 9. Dot this view is: 9. Dot the view are seen as quick gimpses withe driving along a readway of the Longer duration view is: 9. Dot Term./Reeting 1. Longer 0. Attract of this view is: 9. Boot Term./Reeting 1. Duration of this view is: 9. Boot Term./Reeting 1. Duration of this view is: 9. Boot Term./Reeting 1. Duration of this view is: 9. Boot Term./Reeting 1. Duration of this view is: 9. Boot Term./Reeting 1. Duration of this view is: 9. Boot Term./Reeting 1. Duration of this view is: 1. Repeated 0. Occasional 0. Atm copheric Conditions 1. Conditions that may increase viewing studied on thick suright is coming tow in contrast of project components with ine, color, teoture, and scale. 0. Outditons that may increase viewing studied on which suright is coming tow for the studie of the view will studie the duration of the view were as the described as: 1. Cliphting Direction 8. Backlipting refers to a studien where field witch anuight is coming from view were studien on where the light source is coming from view were studien on where the light source is coming from view were studien on where the	Personnel: KAC KOP: SPB01 Seaskie. Date: 17 February 202 sual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally f Date: Yes No , fitter receptacles, miscellaneous wellowsytamp handraits, life githeds, and long-arm light poles at the residential street. tertion. ever attention? Yes or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonge esthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual in rm ms can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These co clandscape/seascape elements and the design elements of cloudy Overcast Hazy 1as: Armospheric haze would reduce visibility to the turtimes. wat the observer from behind a feature or elements in a st behind the observer to a fieldure to relevent to a fieldure to relevent to a fieldure to design entry or the area berind grown overhead or the side of the observer to a fieldure to design entry or the design entry or the stability and contrast of landscape and project element	PkB 21 has an uards d period npact.
Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment New: '17 February 2021 Andreape Smitarity Zone: <u>Cocentront Residential</u> Ney Observation Point Name/Name/Namer: <u>SPB01 Seaside PKB</u> Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Indexape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on the sea factors should be incorporated into the sooring and cormernets on the VM assessment form (proposed conditions): (<i>This form is intended to racced intial obsentions and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes</i>) Concret elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include Andreape Composition: The arrangement of objects and violation the landscape had con to ecategorized by the selectory or proposed project on the selectory and soluci to the conspleted quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) Concret elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include Andreape Composition: The arrangement of objects and violation the landscape had con to ecategorized by the selectory or proposed project on the selectory and visual analysis to the constituent of the selectory or proposed project. Form refers to the path the selectory and the proposed project or anger or anger and which form, ince, colv, and texture of a landscape Aesescape. Severe, I. The eder to the path the selectory and the proposed project or anger at more vince as the four molecular discupe Aesescape. Severe, in the context, refers to the path the selectory and the proposed project on the selectory and the selectory and texture. These are the two path texture interve are advected to the constituent of the selectory and texture of the selectory and texture of the selectory and texture of a selectory and texture of the selectory and texture of texture the selectory and texture of texture the selector		Personnel: KAC KOP: SPB01 Seaskie Date: 17 February 202 sual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally! Yes □ No	Pk B Pt has an uards d period npact. onditions of form, cene. ng e or ts.

Pathway, splitrail fence, beach grass, sand, surf, ocean and horizon; surhen landscape with the sloping re-vegetation area pushing against the flat beach and ocean landform that is squeezed between the strong line of the sky at the horizon.

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Seaside Park Beach and Boardwalk, US Life Saving Station

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC		pact Assessment	Personnel: <u>KAC</u>
	KOP: SPB01 Seaside F	Pk B		KOP: SPB01 Seaside Pk B
Existing Conditions	Date: 17 February 202:	Proposed Co	nditions	Date: 17 February 2021
 In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a s 	score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)	52553450 • M. CARRING & M. CARRING	project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource	e on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),	l, otherwise, rating should	Note: If an element is	ot present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),	Score
be a whole number score.		otherwise, rating shou	d be a whole number score.	Water Resources: 6
	Water Resources:	6		
				Landform: 7
	Landform:	7		Vegetation: 7
	Vegetation:	7		Land Use: 6
	Land Use:	6		
	11			User Activity: 6
	User Activity:	6		
	Existing Conditions #1 Total:		pecial conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)	
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 bein	ng high density)		ns score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can n based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic	c, cultural, or historic landmarks?	2		
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic ele	ements that add to this resource?	1		Total:
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 fre	ee of litter/pollution)			10tal: 36
		3. Comments:		
2	e free from pollution and/or litter?		ind farm is not apparent in the proposed view, therefore, there is no change to	the visual integrity of the view.
	s #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	4		
Existing Conditions Grand To 3. Comments:	otal (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	36		
Oultural Historic: Seaside Park Beach and Boardwalk, US Life Saving Station				
Aesthetic: The rolling landform with re-wegetated beach grass slope is visually interesting ar	nd dynamic.			
Litter: Beach visitor litter				
Summary of View: The elevated view from the entry path to the beach offers a unique oppor	ortunity to observe a restoration beach grass planting first	st-hand. The		
spiky beach grass is visually interesting in neatly planted rows that contrasts texturally with the shoreline waves. This view is dominated by the vegetated intervention rather than the beach	the smoothness of the beach sand and ocean suiface, or			
2 5				
ATLANTIC SHORES		3 of 6 ATLANTIC	SHORES	4 of 6
Ottshare wind			Shore wind	
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC	Visual Impa	ct Assessment	Personnel: KAC
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: <u>K4C</u> KOP: <u>SPB01 Seaside /</u>		ct Assessment	Personnel <u>: KAC</u> KOP <u>: SPB01 Seaside Pk B</u>
	KOP: SPB01 Seaside F	<u>PkB</u>		
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast R	KOP: <u>SPB01 Seaside /</u> Date: <u>17 February 202</u> ating	PKB Proposed Co 8. Visibility Threshol		KOP: SPB01 Seaside Pk B Date: <u>17 February</u> 2021
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast R	KOP: SPB01 Seaside F	PkB Proposed Co	nditions	KOP: SPB01 Seaside Pk B Date: <u>17 February</u> 2021
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast R Note: If an element is not present in the vir rating should be a whole number score.	KOP: <u>SPB01 Seas ide !</u> ating Date: <u>17 February 202</u> new the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	PK B Proposed Co 8. Visibility Threshol the selected KOP.	Iditions I Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely descr	KOP: SPB01 Seaside Pk B Date: <u>17 February</u> 2021
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Visual Impact Assessment Date: 02-18-2021 Personnel: KV Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Residential Key Observation Point Name/Number: SPB01 - Seaside Paria 3. Visual Clutter Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) 4. Movement General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly local, andosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than parroarmic, compleid, or epherment landscapes.

- Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character
 of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by
 edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,
 or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conted, refers to
 the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or
 contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape.
- · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape lominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint
- · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔽 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe: The darkened corner of railing connected to the neighboring beach entrance behind the life guard stands

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Outural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detact from scein cquarkly. When a new priced is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

the eye enters the either along the fence line or the darkened roof tops. the viewer then scans down the sloping dune and lands on the shoreline aves and beach goers are act

ATLANTIC SHORES

Existing Conditions

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3. Co

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KV KOP: SPB01 - Seaside Parle

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Date: 02-18-2021

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform	6
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	30
spond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	1
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	0
ond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	83
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	4
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total)	34

motion attracting viewer attention: beach goes, ocean waves, birds

The view presented is captured from the edge of a beach access location and captures the pathway and split rail fence leading to the shoreline beach, the fencing protects a dune landscape and dune grasses used to hold the shoreline and protect development behind it. Multiple beach access locations are wisble in the foreground and middle ground of this view. The shoreline, while minimally populated in this view, suggests frequent and intense usership due to the quantity of scattered amenities including trash cans. If equard stands and a maintenance sheds the linear shoreline stretches down the frame on a slight diagonal and and appears to continue beyond the vanishing point. The ocean is open across the horizon. behind the dunes a parking area is serviced by a small attructure and an abundance of street lights further development is beyond that is visible at the edge of the frame. This picturesque beach scene with structured amenifies and access is similar throughout the region at popular beach fronts in proximity to boardwalk locations such as this.

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: KV

KOP: SPB01 - Seaside Parket Date: 02-18-2021

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \square Yes \square No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? trash cans, life guard stands and items for beach maintenance circulate the gaze around the beach shoreline bouncing between all the cluttered amenities.

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention?

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest polential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗖 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipition, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Overcast/hazy days may have decreased visibility

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingress to a result of a water in a vicinity of a schedule to be a series in the init a lease to residence in a sched Ford lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from beind the observer and falling directly upon the area being viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature of elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔲 backlit 🔲 frontlit 📈 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Seaside park Borough boardwalk is located just beyond this view

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact,

herwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	6
	Landform:	6
	Vegetation:	6
	Land Use:	6
	User Activity:	6
Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) ne: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	4
	Total:	

3. Comments

ATLANTIC SHORES

2

With the WTG in place only blade tips are indicated to be visible. While the movement of these blades rising and sinking on the horizon may attract viewer attention it is likely that even on clear days such as that presented viewers distracted by beach activity may not notice the WTG at such a distance. In addition the distance and minimal visibility of the WTG is unlikely to have substantial impact on the Land use and activity within at this location.

34

2 of 6

Personnel: KV

KOP: SPB01 - Seaside Parle

Date: 02-18-2021

Visual Impact Assessment	sonnel: KV KOP: SPB01 - Seaside Parl e	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnet <u>-KV</u> KOP: <u>SPB01 - Seaside Parie</u>
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should b	Date: 02-18-2021	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that m the selected KOP.	Date: 02-18-2021
rating should be a whole number score.			
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible Water Resources: 1 Land Use:		close viewing; otherwise invisible . who was unaware of it in advance and I	Description externe limit of visibility, it could not be seen by a person owing for it. Even under those circumstances, the object byfor an extended period.
Landform 1 User Activity: Vegetation: 1 Total:	1	the general direction of the study subject; horizon or looking more dosely at an ar otherwise likely to be missed by casual sometimes be noticed by casual observ	lyfor an extended period. Iland Arfaint, but when the observer is scanning the se, can be dete cled without extended viewing. I could ers, however, most people would not notice it without
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)		in the general direction of the study subject most casual observers, but without suffi and unlikely to be missed by casual seascape elements.	ly detected after a brief look and would be visible to cient size or contrast to compete with major landscape/
Water Resources: 1 Land Use: Landform: 1 User Activity: Vegetation: 1 Total:	1 1 5	Wability level 4. Plainly visible, so could not be missed by caual do servers, but does not strongly strad visual alterition or dominate the velve because of its aparent size, for views in the general direction of the study aubject.	nd with sufficient size or contrast to compete with other insufficient visual contrast to strongly attract visual most of an observer's visual field.
8. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 Water Resources: Land Use: Landform User Activity: Vegetation: Total:	1	attention of views in the general direction of so stronglythait is a major focus of vis the study subject. Attention may be drawn be drawn by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or the study subject may contribute sub startial ty to subject may contribute subject may contribute sub startial ty to subject may contribute sub startial ty to subject may contribute subject may contribut	but contrasts with the surrounding landscape elements al attention, drawing viewer attention immediately and to storng contrasts from, line, color, and le xine, reflection and moving objects associated with the study rawing viewer attention. The visual provinence of the aews of nearby landscape/seascape elements.
Vegetation: 1 Total:	5	be cause the study subject fills most of the visual field, and views of it cannot be av studied for views in its general direction. a direct view of the object. The object/hi Strong contrasts in form, line, color, lexture, . luminance, or motion may contribute to line, color, and texture, bright light source	al contrasts that is so large that it occupies most of the oxided except by turning one's head more than 45 "from economon in the monipor focus of visual attention, and its is view dominance. In addition to size, contrasts in form, es and moving objects as sociated with the study subject dever attention. The visual prominence of the study forther land scape/sea scape elements.
		9. Comments: Even with the clear conditions presented here the minimal visible portions of the W	FG are not readily apparent and Mewing is likely to require extended duration .
ATLANTIC SHORES	5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DO	CUMENT TO PDF 6 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment		Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: SPB01
Date: February 19, 2021	Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u>	Principles of composition, continued:	Date: February 19, 2021
Landscape Similarity Zone: Open Water/Undeve. Bay Key Observation Point Nat	ne/Number: <u>SPB01</u>	 Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create 	
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization		adverse effect on scenic quality.	
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are	outlined below.	Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?	
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and com (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed		If yes, how does the visual dutter affect the view? There are va	ious components and elements visible but they do not appear cluttered.
General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:	,	 Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer 	attention.
 Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landsca 	pe that can be categorized by	Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attrac	t viewer attention? 🛛 Yes 🕢 No
their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, wate especially those that are distinctly focal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more w		(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form commen	its)
panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes. • Form, Line, Cokr, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that de of a landscapeksacape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that ag edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceivi or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. To the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extert to which form, line, color, and text contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determ	spears unified, often defined by ng abrupt changes in form, color, exture, in this context, refers to ture of a project are similar to or nant of visual impact.	Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadwa of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significan The duration of this view is: Short Term/Reeting IZ Long	laesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact.
 Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occup and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. 	ies space in a landscape/seascape	The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗅 Occasional	
 Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can o within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the o other contextual factors. 		6. Atm ospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather related condi can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components weather related conditions.	
Principles of composition to be considered include:		line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view can be described as; 🗹 Clear 🗖 Par	ly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy
1. Focal Point		Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be descril	
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly r physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, s tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultura lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete in the landscape/seascape.	scale, or texture, and therefore I features, such as a distinctive	 Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming Pront lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming fr viewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect of 	m behind the observer and falling directly upon the area being coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or
Does this view contain a focal point? ⊠ Yes ⊟ No # yes, briefly identifykdescribe: The besch side landscape functions like one large focal point.		The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔲 backlit.	Tractiti 🔽 cido I#
2. Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use Adevelopment. Elements in the lands this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in th		nie reievani nyminy condition car be described as. La backit L	HORAIL DE SIGERIL
environment.	cape that are inconsistent with landscape, intactness and order	8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scr wsual impact on that resource.	there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular nic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's
environment. Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No	cape that are inconsistent with landscape, intactness and order	Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scr visual impact on that resource.	rric or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's
environment.	cape that are inconsistent with landscape, intactness and order e surrounding built or natural	Designation as a scenic or representational resource is an indication that resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its sc wisual impact on that resource. Would weivers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment?	nic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's resource? 🗹 Yes 🗆 No

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzka	Visual Impact Ass	sessment	Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u>	2
	KOP <u>: <i>SPB01</i></u>			KOP: <u>\$PB01</u>	
Existing Conditions	Date: February 19, 2021	Proposed Conditions		Date: February 19, 202	1
 In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, re be a whole number score. 		Note: If an element is not present in the vie		ore of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distin	score
	Score	otherwise, rating should be a whole numbe	score.	Water Resources:	8
	Water Resources: 8			Landform:	6
	Landform: 6	╡║		Vegetation:	5
	Vegetation: 5	=			
				Land Use:	8
				User Activity:	8
	User Activity: 8				
Existing	g Conditions #1 Total: 35	2. Collectively rate special conditions or Noto: Special Conditions control is taken dire	a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) ctly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can		
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high densi	ity)	be adjusted up or down based upon the Pro		Special Conditions:	2
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural,	or historic landmarks? 2			ù -	
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that	t add to this resource?			Total:	37
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/po	ullution)				
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from		3. Comments: Following the viewing parameters, the propos	ed turbines are hardly noticeable at the horizon. Only blades are	visible and quantity cannot be determ	iined.
Existing Conditions #2 Total	(Sum 2A through 2C) 4	4			
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum # 3. Comments:	#1 Total and #2 Total) 39				
The existing view is filled with a variety of materials and textures: split-rail wooden fences, wooden handra planted on-center to stabilize the dunes, people scattered along the beach, and a boardwalk with pedestri The waves gently crest at the shore, adding white highlights between the dark blue water and the beige sa variation at this time of early evening.	an scale lighting.				
ATLANTIC SHORES	3 (f 6 ATLANTIC SHORES			4 of 6
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzka	Visual Impact Assessm	ent	Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u>	÷
Visual Impact Assessment	KOP SP801	Visual Impact Assessm	ent	KOP: <u>SPB01</u>	
Visual Impact Assessment Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Note: If an element is not present in the view the score rating should be a whole number score	KOP <u>: SPB01</u> Date: <u>February 19, 2021</u>	Proposed Conditions	ent hax next to the description that most closely describes the	KOP: <i>SPB01</i> Date: <i>February 19, 202</i>	20
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Note: If an element is not present in the view the score rating should be a whole number score.	KOP: <u>SP801</u> Date: <u>February 19, 2021</u> should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the		KOP: <i>SPB01</i> Date: <i>February 19, 202</i>	20
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Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 26 February 2021

Landscape Similarity Zone: Atlantic City

Key Observation Point Name/Number: AC04N OCR Sky Gard

Personnel: KAC

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, compiled, or epherneral landscapes.
- Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character
 of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by
 edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,
 or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seescape. Texture, in this conted, refers to
 the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or
 contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seescape.
- · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape lominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint
- · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔽 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe: Street lamps and boardwalk promenade.

2. Order

Notural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Outural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detrad from scein cquarkly. When a new prigred is introduced to the landscape, intactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural evenoment. environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🔲 Yes 📈 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view? N/A

Existing Conditions

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC KOP: AC 04W OCR Sky Gard Date: 26 February 2021

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	4.5
Landform:	4.5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	7
User Activity	7
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	27.5
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	4.
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	1
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	2) 1
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	1
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	3
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:	30.5
Outtural Historic: Atlantic Oty.	
Aesthetic: Dark sky with edge of well lit boardwalk promenade is visually interesting.	
Litter: Unseen.	
Summary of View: The night sky is jet black with no stars or planets visible in the view, which may be influenced by the urban light pollution in strip along. Altonic City: The pedestrian scale street lamps and ghostly it brandwalk with passerby is visually interesting and provides an atm the otherwise dark scene. Alone wave is moderately visible in the night view, however, the sound of the water would alert the viewer to their p	spheric quality to

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: KAC

KOP: AC04N OCR Sky Gard Date: 26 February 2021

3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an

adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? $\ \Box$ Yes $\ \bigtriangledown$ No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? N/A

4. Movement

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention?

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest polential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗖 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly limpart the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as:
Clear
Partly Cloudy
Overcast
Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: N/A

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingrees to a result of subation in write subjects coming tweeture operation being a reactive residence Ford lighting refers to a situation writer the light source is coming from being the operation of alling directly upon the area being wewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature of elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: D backlit D frontlit D side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC SHORES

Visual Impact Assessment

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact),

therwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	4.5
	Landform:	4.5
	Vegetation:	4.5
	Land Use:	6
	User Activity:	6
Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)		
Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can e adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	3
	Total:	28.5

3. Comments

The red obstruction lights of the wind turbine nacelles are small red flashes on the horizon at 10.54-miles to the nearest turbine. The sequence of blinking lights in such a large wind farm installation would be noticeable to the casual viewer against such a dark sky despite the small scale of the lights. However, it should be taken into consideration that the viewing platform is in a highly developed casino area where there would be other competing, often flashing lights in closer proximity than the wind farm. r it should

ATLANTIC SHORES

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ATLANTIC SHORES

2 of 6

Personnel: KAC

KOP: AC04N OCR Sky Gard

Date: 26 February 2021

Visual Impact Assessment	rsonnel: KAC	Visual Impact Assess	nent	Personnel: KAC
visual impact Assessment	KOP: ACOAN OCR Sky Gard			KOP: AC04N OCR Sky Gard
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Date: 26 February 2021	Proposed Conditions		Date: 26 February 2021
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should b	e a 0 (no impact), otherwise,		box next to the description that most closely describe	s the visual prominence of the Project from
rating should be a whole number score.				
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended,	Description An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibility.	it could not be seen by a person
Water Resources: O Land Use:	1.5	close viewing; otherwise in visible.	who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even under can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended perio	those circumstances, the object
Landform: O User Activity: Vegetation: O Total:	1 2.5	Mabilityle vel 2. Visible when scanning in the general direction of the study subject; otherwise Bikely to be missed by casual observers.	An object/phenomenon that is very small and/orfaint, but when horizon or looking more closely at an area, can be detected with sometimes be noticed by casual observers; however, most peop some active looking.	out extended viewing. t could
5. Pate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)		Msibility level 3. Visible after a brief glan ce in the general direction of the study subject and unlikely to be missed by casual ob servers:	An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief most casual observers, but without sufficient size or contrast to sea scape elements.	look and would be visible to compete with major landscape/
Water Resources: 0 Land Use: Landform: 0 User Activity:	1	Visibility level 4. Plainly visible, so could	An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size o	r contrast to compete with other
Landform O User Activity: Vegetation: O Total:	1	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.	landscape/seascape elements, but with in sufficient visual contra attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's v	sual field.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant,	3 dominant)	Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual	An object/bhenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the su	irrounding landscape elements
Water Resources: O Land Use: Landform: O User Activity: Vegetation: O Total:	1.5	attention of views in the general direction of the study subject. Attention may be drawn by the study subject. Attention may he drawn by the study console contrast in form, line, color, or texture, luminance, or motion.	so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing via tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contrasts in fo highly fight sources such as lighting and reflections? and moving subject may contribute substantially to drawing viewer attention study subject interferes notice ably with views of nearby land sca	ewer attention immediately and mm, line, color, and texture, objects associated with the study The visual prominence of the
	2.5	Misbility level 6. Dominate sthe 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	An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is so lar visual field, and views of it cannot be avoided except by turning a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major large apparent size is a major factor in its view dominiance. In as line, color, and texture, bright light sources and moving objects a	one's head more than 45° from focus of visual attention, and its klition to size, contrasts in form, ssociated with the studysubject
 Comments: Compatibility: The red blinking lights are a new commercial industrial addition to the view, however, this view is in congeting night-time light sources. 	a built urban en vironment with other	view dominiance.	ma y contribute substantially to drawing viewer attention. The vis subject detracts noticeably from views of other land scape/sea so	ual prominence of the study
Scale: It is impossible to determine the scale of the turbines in the black sky.				
Spatial Dominance: The majority of the blinking red lights are small on the horizon and remain subordinate in the v	aenu honnever the one red bot spot in the fa	far		
right of the view where the lights are stacked on each other glows brighter and initially draws the viewer's attention		9. Comments:		
		NA		
ATLANTIC SHORES	5 0	of 6 ATLANTIC SHORES	PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF	6 of
			A3472912	Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt
Visual Impact Assessment		Visual Impact Assess	nent	KOP: AC04N Ocean Casino
Date: 2/26/21	Personnel: Joce lyn Gavitt	Principles of composition, co	ontinued:	Date: 2/26/21
Landscape Similarity Zone: Casino District/City Center Key Observation Point Na	meiNumber: <u>ACO4N Ocean Casin</u>	S. Visdal diditer		
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization		Numerous unrelated built eleme adverse effect on scenic quality.	nts occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupt	ing the natural order), which generally has an
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are	outlined below.	Does this view contain elem	ents that contribute to visual clutter? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No	
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and com	ments on the VIA assessment form	A DEPARTMENT OF THE OWNER OWNER OF THE OWNER OWN	clutter affect the view? There are some lights and road in the	foreground.
(proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed	guicky, taking no more than 5 minute	4. MOVEMENT	elements in a view can attract viewer attention.	
General elements of form al visual analysis to be considered include: • Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landsc	and that can be categorized by		ents in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention?	🛛 Yes 🗖 No
 Landscape care composition: The analgement of topics and notes three and cost their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, wate especially those that are distinctly local, enclosed, detailed, or festive-oriented, are more v 	r, and sky. Some compositions,		hes e elements in rating form comments)	
panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.		Factors affecting visual impa	et:	
 Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that de of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that a 	ppears unified, often defined by	5. Duration of View		
edge, outline , and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiv or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. T	Fexture, in this context, refers to	Some views are seen as quick of time. Longer duration views	glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, whi of a project, especially from significant assibutic resources,	le others are seen for a more prolonged period have the greatest potential for visual impact.
the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and tex contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determ		The duration of this view is	🛚 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term	
 Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occup and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint. 	oies space in a landscape/seascape	The frequency of this view	🕼 🗖 Repeated 🗹 Occasional	
 Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the other contextual factors. 			l other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the vi- and contrast of project components with landscape/seascap	
Principles of composition to be considered include:			be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overca	ast 🗖 Hazy
1. Focal Point		Conditions that may increase	safecrease visibility could be described as: More moisture	in the atmosphere would likely decrease
Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form,		7. Lighting Direction	visibility	
bend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultur lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compet in the landscape/seascape.	al features, such as a distinctive	Front lighting refers to a situation viewed. Side lighting refers to a	situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer fr in where the light source is coming from behind the observe wiewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhea hectorn can have a significant effect on the visibility and co	er and falling directly upon the area being d or the side of the observer to a feature or
Doesthis view contain a focal point? 🗖 Yes 🜌 No				
lf yee, brieffy identify/deecribe: 2. Order		The relevant lighting condition of	can be described es: 🗾 backlit 🗖 frontlit 🗖 side	łit
 Otdel Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Bements in the land: 		8. Scenic or Recreational Value		
by displaying traduction of logical patients of land displayed reprint. Centerins in the land this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in th	landscape, intactness and order		eational resource is an indication that there is broad public the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational va	

this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is infoduced to the tance-quescape, intactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🗋 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

The darkness reduces the layers to shades.

ATLANTIC SHORES

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🜌 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This is an oceanfront destination location for large amounts of people.

Visual Impact Assessment Existing Conditions 1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic qualitykensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, be a whole numberscore. Existin 2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 () not present to 3 being high den Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements th	rating should Score Water Resources: 7 Landform: 5 Vegetation: 4.5 Land Use: 5 User ActMty: 6 ng Conditions #1 Total: 27.5 sity) o rhistoric landmarks? 3	Visual Impact Assessment Proposed Conditions 1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality-sensitivity of ea Note: If an elements not pre-ent in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impaction of the wise, rating should be a whole number score. 2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 9 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinn Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions W2 Total and be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	ct) Special Conditions: 5
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 @ litteredipolitude to 3 free of littered Special Condition C. Is this zone free for Existing Conditions #2 Total Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum 1. Comments: This rightline open water siew has some infra structure lighting in the foreground that captures the siew the breaking waves visible and these will likely become the center of attention of the siew.	m pollution and/or litter? 2 I (Sum 2A through 2C) 7 #1 Total and #2 Total) 34.5	3. Comments: This nighttime view is dominated by the red lights attached to the turbine field. They become a grid arrangement. The effect is significant, it seems as if there is the effect is significant, it seems as if there is the effect is significant is the effect is significant.	ome the focus of attention. The yare highly visible, due mostly to the
Visual Impact Assessment Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Note: If an element is not present in the view the scor	Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: <u>ACO4N Ocean Casino</u> Date: <u>2/26/21</u> e should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	Visual Impact Assessment Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most of the selected KOP.	Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: <u>ACOAN Ocean Casino</u> Date : <u>2/26/21</u> losely describes the visual prominence of the Project from
Landform: 2 User Ac Vegetation: 0 - 5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe) Water Resources: 3 Water Resources: 3 Landform: 2 User Ac Vegetation: 0 - 6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co.d.) Water Resources: 3 Landform: 6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co.d.) User Ac Landform: 3	IUse: 2 stMity: 2 Fotal: 9 IUse: 3 stMity: 3 Fotal: 11 cminant, 3 dominant) 1 Use: 3	Mishiityle ed 1. Mishie only after extended, close veening, oftensete invisite. An object/phenomenon that is near the exter who are unavered of it is advantage on the second off whor looking and toosay for can be second off whor looking and toosay for and be second off whor looking more closely at an area, ca some ache be obling more closely and area ex- tense in the general direction of the study subject in the general direction of the study subject and utilicityle set 13. Mishie after a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject and utilicityle set 13. Mishie after a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject and utilicityle set 13. Mishie after a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject and utilicityle set 13. Mishie after a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject and utilicityle set 14. Mishie after a brief glance in the general direction of the study aubject. An object/phenomenon that can be easily det more second coordinates the study aubiet may contribute a general direction of the study aubject. Mishietyle set 10. Spongly attracts the study abject the torog constance, or motion. An object/phenomenon that is not large but o so strongly that is a major focus of vasal at the study subject. Mishietyle set 10. Dominates the study abject the torog constance, or motion. An object/phenomenon that is not large but o subject may contribute au dantally to down study subject inferes noise ably with views and taid tor views in the general direction the study subject in the general direction at direct views of the object. The object/phenomenon that study subject in a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon the study subject in the object and to totage but in the study at direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon the study subject in the object and totage but by a subject in	Wortsing, but when the observer is scanning the n le detected without octended viewing. I could were yroad people would not note at without encted after a bind look and would be visible to ticks or contrast to compete with major indicaces It aufficient size or contrast to compete with other disks with the surrounding landscape elements ention, drawing viewer attention immediately and drawing viewer attention minute of the draw, drawing viewer attention contrast to the draw, drawing viewer attention contrast to or an observer's visual field.
		9. Comments: The proposed conditions are highly visible, create strong contrast, and will strongly alter t	he image of this landscape ,

Personnel- KV Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment KOP: AC 04N-Sky Garden Date: 03-01-2021 Personnel: KV Principles of composition, continued: Date: 03-01-2021 Landscape Similarity Zone: Atlantic City Key Observation Point Name/Number: AC04N-Sky Garden 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \Box Yes \blacksquare No Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, composid, or epherment landscapes. their spatial arrangement. Ba (If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments) Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conted, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape. Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hilting a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗹 Occasional ninates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors. 6. Atmospheric Conditions Courds, precipition, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale. Principles of composition to be considered include: Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗋 Hazy 1. Focal Point Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: overcast and hazy conditions my diminish visibility Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their 7. Lighting Direction physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front tighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area being week. Side lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements. lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape. Does this view contain a focal point? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No If yes, briefly identify/describe: The boardwalk lighting draws attention in this view. The relevant lighting condition can be described as: D backlit D frontlit D side-it: 2. Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Outural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scein cquarky. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intechness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. 8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource. environment. Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view? the hard lines of the boardwalk drawin viewer attention and the softer texture of the dune vegetation draws the gaze to the shoreline before How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? The Atlantic Otyboardwalk is a recreation location families have been looking out into the dark expanse nting forgenerations, often going multiple times a yea

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Personnel: KV

KOP: AC 04N-Sky Garden

Date: 03-01-2021

Visual Impact Assessment

ATLANTIC SHORES

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Sco	ore
Water F	Resources: 6	5
	Landform:	7
	/egetation:	5
	Land Use: 4	1
Us	ser Activity. 4	1
Existing Condition	s #1 Total: 2	6
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)		
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic la	andmarks?	2
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this	resource? 2	2
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)		
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution a	nd/or litter?	1
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A th	rough 2C)	5
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and 3. Comments:	d #2 Total) 3	1
Movement attracting view attention: User groups walking along the boardwalk.ocean waves will be lightly visible, but othe deck will limit the ability to hear the ocean waves.	r sounds and music on the sky ga	arden
Water resources are open and expansive, typical of this region. The landform with high rolling duries sloping down toward	the shoreline and lightly lit by	

walk lights provides a serene edge to development. Dune vegetation provides texture and natural order as a transition between developed boardwalk and sand v beach. Land use and user activity is average at this location but is balanced between the local residential activity and the intensely developed casino and hotel resorts that encourage tourism to remain within their structure.

Visual Impact Assessment

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), therwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	3
	Landform:	5
	Vegetation:	5
	Land Use:	4
	User Activity.	3
Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can e adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	4
	Total:	24

3. Comments

With the Project in place water resources are affected due to the quantity and expanse of the WTG and their lighting. Distance from the turbines at this location sliphtly benefits from the very close proximity as the effect of stacking does not cluster lighting as closely as it might at a greater distance. This serves to provide the feeling flat the lights are often less intense than they may be at a location where stacked turbine rows overlaw more tightly, and mass lighting to appear more intense. However, the breadth of the array imades a large expanse of the visual horizon, it would be difficult, especially while lights are slowly blinking, to look at the ocean horizon in any direction and not catch a gimpse of the blinking in peripheral vision. The landform of high dunes sloping to a flat shoreline becomes foreshortened and enclosed by the expanse of ocean development. The low growing vegetation finds little affect. The high intensity tourism land use at this location is unlikely to be affected by this development. The currently existing large hotels and amusement piers already add light to the night aky. However, user activity will be affected. While tourists are anticipated to continue as usual, local residents and the range of workforce required for this large scale tourism market will experience the affect of losing the single view available demonstrating no development.

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Personnel: KV

KOP: AC04N-Sky Garden

Date: 03-01-2021

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KV	Visual Impact Assess	nent	Personnel: <u>KV</u>	
	KOP: AC 04N-Sky Garden			KOP: AC 04N-Sky Ga	rden
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast R	ating Date: 03-01-2021	Proposed Conditions		Date: 03-01-2021	
Note: If an element is not present in the vi	ew the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,		e box next to the description that most closely describes t	the visual prominence of the Proj	ject from
rating should be a whole number score.		Visibility Rating	Description		
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible		Visibility le vel 1. Visible only after extended, close viewing; otherwise invisible.	An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibility. It c who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even under the	could not be seen by a person ose circumstances the object	
Water Resources: 3 Landform: 3	Land Use: 2 User Activity: 3	Wsibilitylevel 2: Visible when scanning in the general direction of the study subject;	can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period. An object/phenomenon that is very small and orfaint, but when the	e observer is scanning the	
Vegetation: 3	Total: 14	othermise likely to be missed by casual observers.	horizon or looking more closely at an area, can be detected without sometimes be noticed by casual observers; however, most people o some active looking.	would not notice it without	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 s Water Resources:		Visibilitylevel 3. Visible after a brief glan ce in the general direction of the study subject and unlikelyto be missed by casual ob servers.	An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief look most casual observers, but without sufficient size or contrast to con seascape elements.	k and would be visible to mpete with major landscape/	
Water Resources: 3 Landform 3 Vegetation: 3	Land Use: 1 User Activity: 2 Total: 12	Visibility level 4. Plainly visible, so could not be missed by casual observers, but does not strongly attract visual attention or dominate the view bocause of its apparent size, for view in the general direction of the study subject.	An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or co- landscape/seascape elements, but with in sufficient visual contra t attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's visual	to strongly attract visual	
Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordim: Walter Resources: 3 Landform: 3	ate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant) Land Use: 2 User Activity: 2	Maibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual attention of views in the general direction of the study subject. Attention may be drawn by the storag contrast in form, line, color, or texture, luminance, or motion.	An object/phenomenon that is not large but contracts with the sum so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing viewe tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contracts in form highlight approxes curve as lighting and reflections and moving objection subject may contribute sub attential y to drawing viewer attention. The study subject interferes not osably with viewes of nearby/landscape/	er attention immediately and n, line, color, and texture, jects associated with the study he visual prominence of the	
Vegetation: 3 Comments: urbines developed atthis location are not compatible, have sever scale contrast, and domi	Total: 13	Maibility level 5. Dominates the view be cause the study subject fills most of the most of the study subject fills most of the Strong contracts in form, fire, color, to sture, Jamima noce, or most on may contribute to view dominance.	An object/phenomenon with alrong visual contrast that is so large- visual field, and views of it cannot be a wolled except by turning one large apparent case is a major factor in its view dominance. In addition, inc, color, and texture, larget factor in its view dominance. In addition, inc, color, and texture, larget factor in its view dominance. In addition, color, and texture, larget factor in its view dominance. In addition, and you can be added to a second texture and moving objects a so- may contribute sub-dancially to drawing views rateration. The visual subject detracts noticeably from views of other land cospecies accept	that it occupies most of the e's head more than 45 "from use of visual attention, and its tion to size, contrasts in form, oristed with the study subject prominence of the study	
offshore wind		offshore wind	PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF		6 of
		Visual Impact Assess		Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzka</u>	
Visual Impact Assessment	Demonyalı Sfatza Braëvica			Personnel <u>: Steve Breäzka</u> KOP <u>: AC04N</u>	
Visual Impact Assessment Date: <u>February 25, 2021</u>	Personnel: <u>Steve Breitzka</u>	Visual Impact Assess	nent		
Visual Impact Assessment Date: <u>February 25, 2021</u> Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Casino District/City Center</u> Key Obs	Personnel <u>: Stev e Breitzka</u> servation Point Name/Number: <u>AC04N</u>	Visual Impact Assess Principles of composition, c 3. Visual Clutter Numerous urrelated built elem	nent ontinued: rrts occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting	KOP: <u>AC 04N</u> Date: <u>February 25, 20</u>	021
Visual Impact Assessment Date: <u>February 25, 2021</u> Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Casino District / City Center</u> Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	servation Point Name/Number: <u>ACO4N</u>	Visual Impact Assess Principles of composition, c 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elem acherse effect on scenic quality	nent ontinued: rrts occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting	KOP: <u>AC 04N</u> Date: <u>February 25, 20</u>	021
Visual Impact Assessment Date: <u>February 25, 2021</u> Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Casino District / City Center</u> Key Obs Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evalue The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into t	servation Point Name/Number: <u>AC04N</u> ation of the KOP are outlined below. he scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form	Visual Impact Assess Principles of composition, c 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elem acherse effect on scenic quality	nent ontinued: rits occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting interts that contribute to visual clutter? □ Yes ☑ No	KOP: <u>AC 04N</u> Date: <u>February 25, 20</u>	021
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isual Impact Assessment Install February 25, 2021 Indscape Smilarity Zone: Casino District/City Center Key Obs ey Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization Indscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evalue e effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into to opposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and s Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered during evalue e and the spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegeta especially those that are distinctly focal, endosed, detailed, or fedure of paroramic, campied, or ephemeral landscapes. Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major composition of a landscape/seascape composition form a specific viewpoint. of a landscape/seascape composition form a specific viewpoint. • Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major composition of the view of a landscape/seascape. • Formic Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major composition of a landscape/seascape. • Formic Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major composition of a landscape/seascape. • Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object on which form contrast with these same elements in the evisting landscape/seascape. • Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its within the evisting seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary other contextual factors. Dirticles of composition to be considered i	servation Point Mane/Mumber: <u>AC04N</u> ation of the KOP are outlined below. the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form <i>hould be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes</i>) voids in the landscape that can be categorized by fion, landorm, water and six. Some compositions, briented, are more vulnerable to modifications than nal elements that define the perceived visual character of an object that appears united, often defined by flows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, coor, decape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to , line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or is a primary determinant of visual impad. .ccape element occupies space in a land scape/seascape s surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale y depending on the distance from which it is seen and and are particularly noticeable as a result of their ings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore nountrains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive doscure or compete with important existing focal points are a bright spat in an otherwise dark scene.	Visual Impact Assess Principles of composition, o 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elem adverse effect on scenic quality Does this view contain elee If yes, how does the visual 4. Movement Metion of existing and propose Does this view contain elee of the answer is yes, Note Factors affecting visual imp 1. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick of time. Longer duration views The duration of this view The frequency of this view 1. Atm ospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, hace, ar can greatly impact the visually line, color, teuture, and scale. Conditions in this view ca Conditions that may increa 3. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing Front lighting refers to a viewing river lighting refers to a viewing river lighting condition Clouds, state lighting refers to elements in a scene. Lighting The relevant lighting condition 8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scene or met	nent ontinued: rts occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting endowed and endowe	KOP: <u>AC044</u> Date: <u>February 25, 21</u> gate natural order), which generally type K No others are seen for a more prolong we the greatest potentia for visual withy of an object or objects. These e elements and the design elements Hazy wisible in the night sky. he behind a feature or elements in a and falling directly upon the area bor the size of the observer to a feature at of the dosener to a feature at of the observer to a feature at of landscape and project elements	ed period impact. conditions of form, scene. eing ure or ents.
isual Impact Assessment Instant Impact Assessment Mate: February 25, 2021 Indscape Similarity Zone: Casino District/City Center Not scape Similarity Zone: Casino District/City Center Not scape Similarity Zone: Casino District/City Center Not scape Similarity Zone: Casino District/City Center Not scape/seescape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evalue e effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into to Ceneral elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: 1 Indscape/Seescape Composition: The arrangement of objects and their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegata especially those that are distinctly local, endosed, detailed, or feature of paroramic, canopied, or pehemeral landscape. • Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major composition: the scape/seess and thus dominates seescape. Composition from a specific viewpoint. • Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed projed in relation to its within the evalue surface characteristics of an object or landscape/seess and thus dominates seescape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary other contrast with their surrout for specific viewpoint. • Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed projed in relation to its within the evalue of project scale is likely to vary other contrast with their surrout for specific viewpoint. • Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed projed in relation to its within the evalue of project scale is likely to vary other contrelature of	servation Point Mane/Mumber: <u>AC04N</u> ation of the KOP are outlined below. the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form <i>hould be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes</i>) voids in the landscape that can be categorized by fion, landorm, water and six. Some compositions, briented, are more vulnerable to modifications than nal elements that define the perceived visual character of an object that appears united, often defined by flows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, coor, decape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to , line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or is a primary determinant of visual impad. .ccape element occupies space in a land scape/seascape s surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale y depending on the distance from which it is seen and and are particularly noticeable as a result of their ings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore nountrains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive doscure or compete with important existing focal points are a bright spat in an otherwise dark scene.	Visual Impact Assess Principles of composition, of 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elem adverse effect on scenic quark Does this view contain elea If yes, how does the visual 4. Movement Motion of existing and propose Does this view contain elea of the answer is yes. Note Factors affecting visual imp 1. Duration of View Some view are seen as quick of time. Longer duration views The duration of this view 1. Atm ospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, ar can greatly impact the visibility line, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view ca Conditions that may increa 3. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing ther relevant lighting condition 8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or me resource. The dharacteristics viewal impact on the visual impact on the visual impact on the visual mered side lighting refers to a viewing ther relevant lighting condition	nent Interest Interest <t< td=""><td>KOP: <u>AC044</u> Date: <u>February 25, 21</u> gate natural order), which generally 1 Yes No others are seen for a more prolong we the greatest potentia for visual with of an object or objects. These elements and the design elements without an object or objects. These elements and the design elements in a failing directly upon the area by the site of the observer to a fact, as of failings or the use of the observer to a fact, as of failings or the value of the particle provide guidance in evaluating a provide guida</td><td>ed period impact. conditions of form, scene. eing ure or ents.</td></t<>	KOP: <u>AC044</u> Date: <u>February 25, 21</u> gate natural order), which generally 1 Yes No others are seen for a more prolong we the greatest potentia for visual with of an object or objects. These elements and the design elements without an object or objects. These elements and the design elements in a failing directly upon the area by the site of the observer to a fact, as of failings or the use of the observer to a fact, as of failings or the value of the particle provide guidance in evaluating a provide guida	ed period impact. conditions of form, scene. eing ure or ents.
Visual Impact Assessment Date: February 25, 2021 Landscape Similarity Zone: Casino District/City Center Key Obs Composed Condition Point (KOP) Familiarization Landscape Similarity Zone: Casino District/City Center Key Obs Landscape Similarity Zone: Casino District/City Center Key Obs Key Obs Landscape Similarity Zone: Casino District/City Center Key Obs Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evalue The effect of the proposed Project on these tadors should be incorporated into to forposed conditions). (This form is Intended to reacod Intitial observations and so considered include: Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and their spatial arrangement. Basic Landscape. (addised, or feature op anoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscape.) Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major composition of these spatial Bominance: The diserts of the path the aves to include: Spatial Dominance: The diserts of the path of the advice parametric at the these same elements in the evisting scatcape. Seascape for the strangement. Spatial Dominance: The diserts of the path of transdiscape/Seascape. Project Scale. The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its wither outsuid factors. Droject Scale in the diserts of the notifies with the is surround in the substing assesse. The tenter is the strange scale is likely to vary other outers. Project Scale or mammade landscape/seascape features th	servation Point Mane/Mumber: <u>AC04N</u> ation of the KOP are outlined below. the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form <i>hould be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes</i>) voids in the landscape that can be categorized by fion, landorm, water and six. Some compositions, briented, are more vulnerable to modifications than nal elements that define the perceived visual character of an object that appears united, often defined by flows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, coor, decape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refers to , line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or is a primary determinant of visual impad. .ccape element occupies space in a land scape/seascape s surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale y depending on the distance from which it is seen and and are particularly noticeable as a result of their ings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore nountrains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive doscure or compete with important existing focal points are a bright spat in an otherwise dark scene.	Visual Impact Assess Principles of composition, of 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elem adverse effect on scenic quality Does this view contain eler If yes, how does the visual 4. Movement Motion of existing and propose Oes this view contain eler <i>If the answer is yes. Note</i> Factors affecting visual imp 5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick of time. Longer duration views The duration of this view 1. Atm ospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, ar can greatly impact the visual ine, color, texture, and scale. Conditions in this view ca Conditions that may incre 7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a viewing thront lighting thront viewing thron	nent Interest Interest <t< td=""><td>KOP: <u>AC044</u> Date: <u>February 25, 21</u> g the natural order), which generally 1 Yes No others are seen for a more prolong we the greatest potential for visual willy of an object or objects. These of elements and the design elements iiii Hazy visible in the night sky. height of facture or elements in a and falling directly upon the area to a tradit at of landscape and project elements at of landscape and project elements insensus on the value of that particle provide guidance in evaluating a project element insensus on the value of that particle provide guidance in evaluating a project element</td><td>ed period impact. conditions of form, scene, eing ure or ents.</td></t<>	KOP: <u>AC044</u> Date: <u>February 25, 21</u> g the natural order), which generally 1 Yes No others are seen for a more prolong we the greatest potential for visual willy of an object or objects. These of elements and the design elements iiii Hazy visible in the night sky. height of facture or elements in a and falling directly upon the area to a tradit at of landscape and project elements at of landscape and project elements insensus on the value of that particle provide guidance in evaluating a project element insensus on the value of that particle provide guidance in evaluating a project element	ed period impact. conditions of form, scene, eing ure or ents.

Visual Impact Assessment Personel: Sieve Breitzka KOP _ACOAN Date: February 28, 2021 1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: February 28, 2021 Note: fan element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 po impact), otherwise, rating should Image: Single Should Note: fan element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 po impact), otherwise, rating should Image: Single Should Note: fan element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 po impact), otherwise, rating should Image: Single Should Viegetation: 4.5 Landform: Image: Single Should Vegetation: 4.5 Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks? Image: Single Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 intered/polluted to 3 free of inter/pollution) Image: Single Conditions 8.2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C) <td< th=""><th>Visual Impact Assessment Personit Steve Bre it/se More accoded Descriptions 1. With the proposed project in place, rate the settletic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Not: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 8.0 (no impact), otherway, can be source on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Not: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 8.0 (no impact), otherway, can be source on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Score Vegetation: 4.5 Land Use: 2 User Activity: 2 1. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Not: Special Conditions: score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Table and can be edgisted up or draw based upon the Proposed Conditions were were stated based and can be edgisted up or draw based upon the Proposed Conditions were a stated based or for for fight much across the mejority of the view. This band will blick every two minutes, coupled with blace that on the trave and where a stated year of the state and where a stated view of the distinct were and where a stated view of the state and where a stated view of the distinct much existed and on the state of each distinct much existed with the state and non-matimal across the mejority of the view. This band will blick every two minutes, coupled with blace taken that of the state given the spacing. Item first Store special conditions where a store given the spacing.</th></td<>	Visual Impact Assessment Personit Steve Bre it/se More accoded Descriptions 1. With the proposed project in place, rate the settletic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Not: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 8.0 (no impact), otherway, can be source on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Not: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 8.0 (no impact), otherway, can be source on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Score Vegetation: 4.5 Land Use: 2 User Activity: 2 1. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Not: Special Conditions: score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Table and can be edgisted up or draw based upon the Proposed Conditions were were stated based and can be edgisted up or draw based upon the Proposed Conditions were a stated based or for for fight much across the mejority of the view. This band will blick every two minutes, coupled with blace that on the trave and where a stated year of the state and where a stated view of the distinct were and where a stated view of the state and where a stated view of the distinct much existed and on the state of each distinct much existed with the state and non-matimal across the mejority of the view. This band will blick every two minutes, coupled with blace taken that of the state given the spacing. Item first Store special conditions where a store given the spacing.
ATLANTIC SHORES 3 of Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: Steve Breitzka KOP: AC 04N Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Date: February 25, 2021	Visual Impact Assessment Personnet. Steve Breitzka KOP: AC04N Proposed Conditions Date: February 25, 2021
A Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible) Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 3 Landform: 2 User Activity: 3 Vegetation: 0 Total: 11 S. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe) 3 Land Use: 3 Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 3 11 S. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe) 3 Landform: 2 User Activity: 3 Landform: 2 User Activity: 3 3 11 1 6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant) 3 11 6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant) 3 11 6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant) 3 11 Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 3 3 Landform: 2 User Activity: 3 3 Landform: 2 User Ac	8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominence of the Project from the selected KOP. Visibility Rating Misibility level 1. Visible only after extended, close visual and the sene by a person who was unaware of it in advance and looking fort. Even under hose circumstance, the object can be seen only after hose in a dvance and looking fort. Even under hose circumstance, the object can be seen only after hose and closely of an active developed period. Misibility level 1. Visible only after extended, in a dvance and looking fort. Even under hose circumstance, the object can be seen only after hose active dated period. Image: Check the box next is carring the first even and dot faint, but when the obsence is carring the increase lay to a case a can be detected without extended viewing. It could contract the outper terms are active looking or the seen only after hose and close the second dot servers. Image: Check the box next is carring the increase looking or the second dot servers is carring the increase looking and unively hose missed by casual end to be missed by casual end on the missed by casual end the box next is carried the study subject and unively hose and advance and end the sufficient size or contract to compete with ones we thank addition or the second dot and advance and end the sufficient size or contract to compete with other and casual observers, but without addition tails outprise to courpy most of an observer's susal field. Misbility level 1. Plainly visible, so could the strength or the second
Vegetation: O Tota: 11	Making yee IG. Dominates the view because the study subject IIIs most of the visual field for weights in the general greater is an agent state of it cannot be availed access by huming one of the band more than 4% for visual field for weights and the study subject III is not a direct weight for the study subject III is not a direct weight for the study subject III is not a direct weight for the study subject III is not a direct weight for the subject weight sources and normal more than 4% for view dominance. An object/phenomenon with storage visual contrasts that is so large that it coccupies most of the view dominance. An object/phenomenon with storage visual contrasts that is so large that it coccupies most of the view dominance. If the storage view dominance in addition to size, contrasts in form, ine, color, and texture, legit philt sources and norm in go object as accessed with the study subject may contribute subject defined a nucleosity from weight defined and the study subject defined a nucleosity from views of other land scope. As a scope elements. 9. Comments: The turbines do not detract noticeably from the views of other land scope / seascape elements but only because those elements are not clear at night. The red lights are the major focus because there is nothing else to focus on in this view. The large size is not height but width as the red light excitend a cross the majority of this views.

Personnel: KAC Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment KOP: BHB01N Beach H HD Date: 26 February 2021 Personnel: KAC Principles of composition, continued: Date: 26 February 2021 Key Observation Point Name/Number: BHB01N Beach HHD Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanfront Residential 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \Box Yes \blacksquare No Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? N/A The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, compiled, or epherneral landscapes. (If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments) Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seescape. Texture, in this conted, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, ine, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seescape. Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest polential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗖 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional lominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale 6. Atmospheric Conditions within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors. Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impart the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale. Principles of composition to be considered include: Conditions in this view can be described as: Clear Partly Cloudy Overcast Hazy 1. Focal Point Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: N/A Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their 7. Lighting Direction physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. backing ingrees to a result of subation in write subjects coming tweeture operation being a reactive residence Ford lighting refers to a situation writer the light source is coming from being the order and falling directly upon the area being wewed. Side lighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature of elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements. lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape. Does this view contain a focal point? 🔲 Yes 📈 No If yes, briefly identify/describe: N/A The relevant lighting condition can be described as: Deschit frontlit side-it 2. Order Notural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Outural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detrad from scein cquarkly. When a new prigred is introduced to the landscape, intactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural evenoment. 8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource. environment. Does this view contain a natural order? 🔲 Yes 📈 No Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view? N/A How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Beach Haven Historic District ATLANTIC SHORES ATLANTIC SHORES 1 of 6 2 of 6 Personnel: KAC Personnel: KAC **Visual Impact Assessment** Visual Impact Assessment KOP: BHB01N Beach H HD KOP: BHB01N Beach H HD Date: 26 February 2021 Date: 26 February 2021

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

	Score
Water Resources:	4.5
Landform	4.5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	6
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	26.5
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	2
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	0
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	2) .
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	1
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	3
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Commerts:	29.5
Outtural Historic: Beach Haven Historic District	
Aesthetic: Dark sky.	
Litter: Unseen.	
Summary of View: The existing night sky is very dark but there are no stars or planets visible . There is no spatial understanding or elem view.	ients of scale in the
ATLANTIC SHORES	3 of

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	4.5
	Landform:	4.5
	Vegetation:	4.5
	Land Use:	6
	User Activity:	6
2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can		
be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	3
	Total:	28.5

3. Comments

The red obstruction lights of the wind turbine nacelles are small red flashes on the horizon at 13.50-miles to the nearest turbine. The sequence of blinking lights in such a large wind fam installation would be noticeable to the casual viewer against such a dark sky despite the small scale of the lights. There is one location in the left of the view where the nacelle lights are stacked on each other and it is a visual hot-spot that would draw the viewer's attention first before scanning right to the larger installation. In addition, the splay of the red lights caused by the construction layout of the turkines is visually odd along the middle of the view and would be further accentuated by the blinking of the lights

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC	Visual Impact Assessn	nent	Personnel: KAC	
visual impact Assessment	KOP: BHB01N Beach H HD	violai mpaot viocoon	icit.	KOP: BHB01N Bea	ch H HD
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Ratin Note: If an element is not present in the view th ating should be a whole number score.	·	Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the the selected KOP.	box next to the description that most closely descr	Date: <u>26 February :</u> tibes the visual prominence of the Pr	
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3	not compatible)	Visibility Rating Visibility level 1. Visible only after extended,	Description An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibi	ility. It could not be seen by a person	_
Water Resources:	.and Use: 1.5	close viewing; otherwise in visible .	who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even un can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended p	nder those circumstances, the object	
Landform: 0 Use Vegetation: 0	Total: 3.5	Visibility level 2. 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 wh horizon or looking more closely at an area, can be detected i sometimes be noticed by casual observers; howe ver, most p some active looking.	without extended viewing. It could	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 seven		Visibility level 3. Visible after a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject and unlikely to be missed by casual ob servers:	An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a br most casual observers, but without sufficient size or contrast seascape elements.		\checkmark
Landform: OUse Vegetation: O	and Use: 1.5 or Activity: 2 Total: 3.5	Vability level 4. 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 landscape/basscape elements, but with in sufficient visual oo attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer	intrast to strongly attract visual	
Landform: Use	and Use: 2 er Activity: 2	Valuitity level 5. Strongly attracts the visual attention of views in the general direction of the study subjet. 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 th so stronglythat it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing tending to hold that attention. In a definition to strong contrasts bright large sources such as lighting and reflections and mous object may combine use attention to drawing owner attent study subject interferes noise ably with views of nearby land	g viewer attention immediately and in form, line, color, and texture, ving objects associated with the study tion. The visual prominence of the	
Vegetation: ••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	Total: 4	Visibility level 6. Dominate sthe view because the study subject fills most of the visual field for views in its agreened interction. Strong contrasts in form, line, color, betwee, luminance, or moleon may contribute to view dominance.	An object/phenomenon with atong visual contrasts that is as visual field, and view of it cannot be avoided except by turn a direct view of the object. The object/memoren in the large apparent size is an agair fador in its viewidomismone. In line, color and texture, pindt fabl structures and novi ang object may contribute sub danitally to drawing viewer attention. The subject detracts noticeably from views of other land scape/se	ing one's head more than 45° from ajor focus of visual attention, and its In addition to size, contrasts in form, cts associated with the study subject e visual prominence of the study	
Scale: While it is impossible to determine the scale of the turbines against the night sky, it is the s the visual scale contrastfor the viewer.	cale of the installation itself and the construction layout triggers				
Spatial Dominance: The majority of the blinking red lights are small on the horizon, however, the is one red hot spot in the far left of the view where the lights are stacked on each other and glow b on the the greater field of lights.		9. Comments: NA			
ATLANTIC SHORES	5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES	PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF		6 af 6
Visual Impact Assessment		Visual Impact Assessn	nent	Personnel: Jocelyn Gavi	itt
	- Cardin			KOP: BHB01N Bea	ch Haven
Date: <u>2/26/21</u>	Personnel: <u>Jocelyn Gavitt</u> tion Point Name/Num ber: <u>BHB01N Beach Haven</u>	Principles of composition, co	ntinued:	Date : 2/26/21	<u></u>
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization			nts occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disr	upting the natural order), which genera	illy has an
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation	of the KOP are outlined below	adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elem	ents that contribute to visual clutter? 🗹 Yes 🔲 M	No	
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the so			lutter affect the view? The fence line and chair in the for		
(proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should		4. Movement	damark is a tion on allocit damark.		
General elements of form al visual analysis to be considered include:		558 G. L.	elements in a view can attract viewer attention. ents in motion that are likely to attract viewer attentior?	Vice 🗖 Ma	
 Landscape/Seaseape Composition: The arrangement of objects and void their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or issture-orient 	andform, water, and sky. Some compositions,		ents in motion that are likely to auract viewer autention? hese elements in rating form comments)		
panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.		Factors affecting visual impa	5 E		
 Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four major compositional eli of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of a 	n object that appears unified, often defined by	5. Duration of View			
edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscar the simulations charge distingt and so bind. The context is which from the second s			glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resourc		

Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint.

contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.

Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their Vertain faut a formatinate faints agesses age resulties saint out and are particularly induced as a result on their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in colory, form, scale, or returne, and therefore lend to draw a viewer's alternion. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthous. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.

Does this view contain a focal point? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe: The tall beach lookout chair anchors this view.

2 Order

Notional landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Bements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, inflactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🚺 Yes 🔲 No

If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

The layering of shoreline, open water and horizon create a natural order

The duration of this view is: 🗖 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale,

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Increased atmospheric moisture would reduce visibility

7. Lighting Direction

ATLANTIC SHORES

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area being weekd. Sitel lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant affect on the visibility and contrast of landsceps and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described es: 🔲 backlit 🔲 frontlit 💋 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This area will be used by nearby homeowners and visitors for recreation

and views

Visual Impact Assessment Persennet: doction: Kore: ErlBottM Date: 22021 Existing Conditions In the existing war rate the aesthetic qualitybensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (i liability to 9 distind) Note: If an elementic not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score. Water Resources: Landform: Vegetation: Lend Use: User Activity: Landform: Vegetation: Landform: Lend Use: User Activity: Landform: Lend Use: User Activity: Special Condition A: Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks? Special Condition B: Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? Repond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 () interedpoluted to 3 free of interpolution Special Condition B: Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? Repond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 () interedpoluted to 3 free of interpolution Special Condition B: Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? Repond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 () interedpoluted to 3 free of interpolution Mater al		Note: If an dementis not present in the un otherwise, rating should be a whole numb 2. Collectively rate special conditions Note: Special Conditions score is taken al be adjusted up or down based upon the F 3. Comments:	ate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on ew the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), er score. on a score of 9 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) rectly from Existing Conditions H2 Total and can reposed Conditions view.	Water Resources: Landform: Vegetation: Land Use: User Activity: Special Conditions: Total:	ch Haven ixinct) Score 1 2 4.5 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 3 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 15.5
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) . Comments: This is a priche open weter view that has some built elements in the foreground to capture one's attention at night. The breaking weves a viewer's focus over the date open weters. EXISTING SHORES Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Jocelyn 4 (OP: BHB01M) Det: 20801	3 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES offshore wind	nent	Personnel: Jocelyn Gav. KOP: <u>BHB01N Bea</u> Dae: 276/31	
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Index of the element is not present in the view bescere should be a 0 (no inpact), othe rating should be a whole number score. 4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (f compatible to 3 not compatible 0 and to 0 (more scale 0 and 0 an		Bit elsevet KOP, Spinifity Read 1, Valable only after e semaled, close versing, of networks instable. Mishility Level 2, Valable where scaming in the semanel direction of the study subject, thermise fully be the instead by casual baceners. Mishility Level 2, Valable where scaming in the semanel direction of the study subject on the semanel, but on the instrume direction of the study subject. Mishility Level 2, Schongly statistic the visual direction of the study subject. Mishility Level 1, Schongly statistic the visual direction of the study subject. Mishility Level 1, Schongly statistic the visual direction of the study subject. Mishility Level 1, Schongly statistic the visual direction of the study subject. Mishility Level 1, Schongly statistic the visual direction of the study subject. Mishility Level 1, Schongly statistic the visual direction of the study subject. Mishility Level 1, Schongly statistic the visual direction of the study subject. Mishility Level 1, Schongly statistic the visual direction of the study subject. Mishility Level 1, Schongly statistic the visual direction of the study subject. Mishility Level 1, Schongly statistic the visual direction of the study subject.<	box next to the description that most closely describe Description Description An object/phenomenon that is next the atracking the description or looking more does y at an area, can be description or looking more does y at an area, can be description or looking more does y at an area, can be description or looking more does y at an area, can be description or looking more does y at an area, can be description or looking more does y at an area, can be description or looking more does y at an area, can be description or looking more does y at an area, can be description or looking more does y at an area, can be description or looking more does y at an area, can be description or looking more does y at an area, can be description or looking more does y at an area, can be description or looking more does y at an area, can be description or looking more does y at an area, can be description or looking more does y at an area, can be description or looking more does y at an area, can be description or looking and without attributed at a brief. An object/phenomeron that can be easily detected ater a brief more couse in detection at an area with sufficient size or contrast to be as a cape elements. An object/phenomeron that is not large but contrast, with the go brief at a brief or a detection, does and with sufficient size or or downly that is a major focus at and with a detection, does or downly that at a detection, and more subject the forces not ceally with does and franctopal barders at an area of a subject the forces and a more y subject the forces and endownly load company that be object. The object/bhenomeron is the major load attribute at attribute, and attribute, and attribute, and attribute, and attribute, and attribute, and attribute attribute at a subject detects and coesily form weeks of other land capeplexes area of the subject detects and coesily form weeks of other land capeplexes area of the subject detects and coesily form weeks of other land capeplexes at a more of the subject det	It could not be seen by a person those incumstances, the object d. the observer is scanning the out extended viewing. It could le would not obtain the under the observer is scanning. The observer to the observer is scanning. The observer to the observer is the observer to be a start of the observer scale fact. Terrotrast is compale with observer to start out observer to scanned the scanner of the observer attention, immediately and its and out observer. Colored associated with the starter, Colored associated with the starter, Colored associated with the starter focus of varial attention, and the ideon to size, contrast in form, focus of varial attention, and the ideon to size, contrast in form, focus of varial starterion, and the ideon to size, contrast in form, focus of varial starterion, and the ideon to size, contrast in form, focus of varial starterion, and the ideon to size, contrast in form, focus of varial starterion, and the ideon to size, contrast in form, focus of varial starterion, and the ideon to size, contrast in form, focus of varial starterion, and the ideon to size, contrast in form, focus of varial starterion, and the ideon to size, contrast in form, focus of varial starterion, and the ideon to size, contrast in form, focus of varial starterion, and the ideon to size, contrast in form, focus of varial starterion, and the ideon to size, contrast in form, focus of varial starterion, and the ideon to size, contrast in form, focus of varial starterion, and the ideon to size, contrast in form, focus of varial starterion is starterion.	

Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 03-01-2021

Landscape Similarity Zone: Residential Oceanfront

Key Observation Point Name/Number: BHB01N-Beach Haven

Personnel: KV

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include:

- · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, composid, or epherment landscapes. their spatial arrangement. Ba
- Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character
 of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by
 edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color,
 or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conted, refers to
 the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or
 contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape.
- · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape ninates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint
- · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale ng seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape.

Does this view contain a focal point? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe: the walkwayrail is near enough that it acts as a focus in dim lighting, but sound (ocean) may be a true focus.

2. Order

Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detact from secnic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachess and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

Night views often rely on the expectation of natural order. When visual cues are not reliable the viewer moves through a space with expectation of next deps based on prior experience. Even when viewing photos minimal visibility alludes to natural order creating anticipation of whats next.

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ATLANTIC SHORES
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Visual Impact Assessment

Existing Conditions

2 E

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

Water Resources:	6
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	6
User Activity.	6
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	30
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	2
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	102
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	7
3. Comments:	37

Movement attracting viewer attention: in the dim lighting movement is not visible, but the sound of crashing waves will attract viewer attention

This night view finds limited visibility, but the experience of this low visibility will increase the use of other senses and result in a high sensory experience. Gose proximity of water resources will be apparent from crashing waves, wind gusts, and salty ocean scents. While this is typical of the region it is an experience with unique qualities and is expressed by the highest scoring in the average range. Landform in the view, while difficult to see is experienced by an ability to experience the scene from the upper landing of an elevated ramp, or to walk down to the waterline and find a more intimate experience with the ocean meeting the sandy shore. Vegetation in this scene is difficult to distinguish and subtle even in daylight. The experience of the vegetation at this lighting level is minimal Land use and user activity are centered on tourism and residential uses. Access is avail

This view is within the Beach Haven Historic District, the aesthetic elements of resources within this dim lighting are increased due to the multi-sensory experience of the night view. Litter is not visible in this scene

Visual Impact Assessment

Principles of composition, continued:

Personnel: KV

KOP: BHB01N-Beach Have Date: 03-01-2021

3. Visual Clutter

Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view?

4. Movement

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention

Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

(If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact:

5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hilting a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗖 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Courds, precipition, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale.

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗋 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Overcast/hazy nights will find a decrease in visibility

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front tighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area being week. Side lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described as: D backlit D frontlit D side-it:

8. Scenic or Recreational Value

Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This location is within the Beach Haven Historic District

ATLANTIC SHORES

1 of 6

Score

3 of 6

Personnel: KV

KOP: BHB01N-Beach Have

Date: 03-01-2021

Visual Impact Assessment

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) ant is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 0.0 fee impac Note: If an eleme

ne: n'an element is nut present in the view the score should be 4.5 in 9.0 (no impact). herwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	4
	Landform:	5
	Vegetation	5
	Land Use:	5
	User Activity.	3
Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) vte: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and car adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	
	Total:	29

3. Comments

Blinking of lights at a slow consistent speed, and spanning such a stretch of horizon will give a highly developed feel to this once open scene. Water resources are impacted by the quantity, expanse, and stacking of the WTGs and their lighting. The WTG lighting, with the repetition of aligned rows at regular intervals appear as multiple bursts on the horizon reminiscent of a freworks pattern. At this distance the clustering of individual lights due to stacking cause them to appear bright and more dramatic than at locations closer to the turbines. The wide breadth of the anay on the ocean horizon makes it difficult to view the ocean while not directing the gaze toward some part of the array. This becomes a liability for water resources and user activity. The land use in this historic district has an emphasis on Bed & Breakhast husinesses preserving a late 19th century resort community. While it is unlikely that this use will be drastically changed in the near term, user groups may determine that a beach further from this view provides the ocean experience they are more accustomed to. The somewhat narrow shoreline backed by tall dunes my be foreshortened and gain a more closed in feeling with the wall of turbine lights on the horizor

2 of 6

Personnel: KV

KOP: BHB01N-Beach Have

Date: 03-01-2021

Visual Impact Assessment		
	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: KV	
KOP: BHB01N-Beach Have		01N-Beach Have
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	Proposed Conditions Date: 03-0	1-2021
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closely describes the visual prominen the selected KOP.	ce of the Project from
rating should be a whole number score.		
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Description Wisbility level 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibility. It could not be seen by a p	erson
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 3	close viewing; otherwise invisible. who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even under those circumstances, the can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period.	object
Landform: 3 User Activity: 3	Wsibility level 2. Visible when scanning in An object/phenomenon that is very small and/or faint, but when the observer is scanning the general direction of the study subject, horizon or looking more closely at an area, can be detected without extended viewing. It closely at an area, can be detected without extended viewing.	uld
Vegetation: 3 Total: 15	otherwise likely to be missed by casual sometimes be noticed by casual observers; however, most people would not notice it with observers.	ut 🛄
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	Mahility heu 13 Vakahi stara a brief shore. An objectylmenommona that can be asaly detected after a brief look and would be visible to and uniaby to be missed by casual observers, but without sufficient size or combast to compete with major lands: as a casual observers.	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 3	Misibility level 4. Plain ly visible, so could An object/bhenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or contrast to compete with	other
Landform 3 User Activity: 3	not be missed by casual observers, but landscape/seascape elements, but with insufficient visual contrast to strongly attract visual dees not strongly attract visual field. does not strongly attract visual field is a strong of the strong of	
Vegetation: 3 Total: 15	size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.	
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the surrounding landscape elem	ents
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 3	attention of views in the general direction of so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, dravanay avener attention immediately the study subject. Attention may be drawn tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contrasts in form, line, color, and texture by the study subject. Attention may be drawn bight light sources such as lighting and reflections and moving objects associated with the	
Landform: 3 User Activity. 3	texture, luminance, or motion. subject may contribute substantially to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby landscape/seascape elements.	
Vegetation: 3 Total: 15	Visibility level 6. Dominates the view An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is so large that it occupies most of	the
	be cause the study studge ct fills most of the state field, and views of it cannot be avoided except by turning on e's head more than 45 " visual field for views in its general direction. a direct view of the object / the object/pheromenon is the major focus of visual attention, a Brong contrasts in form, line, color, betwee, large apparent size is a major factor in its view dommance. In addition to size, contrasts	nd its
7. Comments:	luminance, or motion may contribute to line, color, and texture, bright light sources and moving objects associated with the study s view dominance. may contribute substantially to drawing viewer attention. The visual prominence of the stuc	ubject
The expanse of turbine lighting in this scene is not compatible and has a sever scale contrast, and will dominant the view in the presented conditions.	subject detracts noticeably from views of other landscape/sea scape elements.	
	9. Comments:	
	The turbine array rests on a large expanse of the open horizon, the distraction of slowly flashing lights will become difficult to turn a	way from.
ATLANTIC SHORES 5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF	6 of 6
offshore wind	offshore wind	
Visual Impact Assessment	Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Stev	e Breitzka
1 m (Maaanshan) aa Gudha - Bada Gudha Gu	KOP: <u>BHE</u>	801N
Date: February 25, 2021 Personnel: Steve Breitzka Landscape Similarity Zone: Oceanbront Residential Key Observation Point Name/Number: BHB01N		ruary 25, 2021
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization	3. Visual Clutter	
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familianzation	Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), w	hich generally has an
	adverse effect on scenic quality.	hich generally has an
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.	adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? U Yes II No	hich generally has an
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)	adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this wew contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Yes Yo No If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? There is hardly any ambient light to illuminate the context.	hich generally has an
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Special Condition I Respond to each question below using a sco	ity/sensitivity of each resource on a score of e score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), other e score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high es this zone contain any scenic, culi 3. Are there other aesthetic element	wise, rating should Water Resources: Landform: Vegetation: Land Use: User Activity: isting Conditions #1 Total: in density) tural, or historic landmarks? Is that add to this resource? iter/pollution)		Note: If an element is not present in the otherwise, rating should be a whole num otherwise, rating should be a whole num 2. Collectively rate special conditions Note: Special Conditions score is taken be adjusted up or down besed upon the 3. Comments:	rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource or new the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact). Ber score. on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) frectly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can Proposed Conditions view.	Water Resources: Landform: Vegetation: Land Use: User Activity: Special Conditions: Total:	2021 stinct) Score 1 5 5 1 1 1
I 3. Comments: The existing view is viewally impacting only becau and the low white surf as it hits the beach beyond auditory benefit and less viewal at this time of day.	Existing Conditions Grand Total (S se of the darkness. There are few features that a The horizon is barely visible in the distance belo	sllow the eye to focus: the wood picket fence		each other. When they are more spread o The lights add a band of red lights scattere	lights; the structure and blacks disappear in the darkness. Th ut, they appear like a traffic and of brake lights. a coross the hoisyn, owynig in height and, although blinking t by the lights, identifying each structure across the majority of t	ogether, will have an inconsistent blink	
ATLANTIC SHORES			3 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES			4 of 6
Visual Impact Asse	ssment	Personnel: Steve Breitzk KOP: BHB01N	ia	Visual Impact Assess	ment	Personnel <u>: Steve Breitzk</u> KOP: BHB01N	a
	Datibility and Contrast Ratin ter (fan element is not present in the view the ting should be a whole number score.	g g		the selected KOP.	e box next to the description that most closely describe	Date: February 25, 2	
Ak	nte: If an element is not present in the view the ting should be a whole number score.	g Date: <u>February 25,</u> score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwis		8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check th the selected KOP. Visibility Rating Visibility level 1. Visible only shere extended,	Description An object/phenomenon that is near the externe limit of visibility	Date : <i>February 25, ;</i> es the visual prominence of the Pro c toould not be seen by a person	
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Ak ra 4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed pro Water Resources: Landform:	vie: If an element is not present in the view the trop should be a whole number score. ject on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 f 1 Use 1 Use 1 Use	g Date: February 25, score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwis not compatible) and Use: r Activity. Total: 11		 Visibility Threshold Level - Check the selected KOP. Visibility Rating Visibility Rating Visibility Level 1. Visible only after extended, close viewing, otherwise invisible. Mability Level 2. Visible when scanning in the general direction of the study subject; otherwise likely to be muscle by cause of the study subject in the general direction of the study subject and unikely to la 1. Whith effect a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject and unikely to la 1. Whith effect a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject and unikely to la 1. 	Description An object/phenomenon that is near the object in a dvalability who was unaware of it a scheme and looking fort. Even unde can be seen only after looking at it closel for an oschende per An object/phenomenon that is way round lands frains, just when horacon or looking more doody at an area, can be detected an comertence be noted by to said lookeners; how ever, most peo	Date: February 25, 7 best the visual prominence of the Pro- cit could not be seen by a person rifuse circumstance, the object did. the observe is assuming the isonic astronomic without book and would be visible to	
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Visual Impact Assessment			Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC	
				KOP: LATOIN EBF NW	IR
Date: 26 February 2021	Personnel: <u>KAC</u>	-	Principles of composition, continued:	Date: 26 February 2021	1
Landscape Similarity Zone: <u>Dredged Lagoon/Salt Marsh</u>	Key Observation Point Name/Number: <u>LATO IN EBI</u>	FNWR	3. Visual Clutter		
Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarizatio	л		Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visua adverse effect on scenic quality.		as an
Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered	during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.		Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter?	Yes 🗹 No	
The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be inco (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial obse	porated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessme wations and should be completed quickly, taking no more that	ent form n 5 minutes)	If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? NVA 4. Movement		
General elements of formal visual analysis to be consider	ed include:		Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer atten	tion.	
their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components i especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detaile	of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized nclude vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositic d, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications th	ons,	Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract view (If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments)	er attention? 🗋 Yes 🗹 No	
panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.			Factors affecting visual impact:		
 Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four maje of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form references 	or compositional elements that define the perceived visual chars to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined	aracter 3 by	5. Duration of View		
edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the p or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or mas	ath the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, ses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this context, refer	color, s to	Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or l of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aest	nking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged	I period
the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent	to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar f		The duration of this view is: S Short Term/Reeting L Long-term	ienc resources, nave the greatest potential for visual imp	pau.
contrast with these same elements in the existing landsca Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an eleicit or la	ape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact. ndscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/se				
 Spatial bonnance: The degree to which an object or la and thus dominates seascape composition from a specifi 		saongha	The frequency of this view is: 🔲 Repeated 🗹 Occasional		
	n relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its s likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is see		 Atmospheric Conditions Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions: can greatly impart the visibility and contrast of project components with lar line, color, relative, and scale. 		
Principles of composition to be considered include:			Conditions in this view can be described as: 🔲 Clear 🗖 Partly Clo	iudy 🗖 Overcast 🗖 Hazy	
1. Focal Point			Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as	s: N/A	
physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include pron lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be in the landscape/seascape.	res stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of thei their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefor intert threes, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinc sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing foc-	ore tive	7. Lighting Direction Backlighting refers to a wiewing situation in which sunlight is coming towar Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from be wiewed. Side lighting refers to a weiwing situation in which sunlight is comin elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the	hind the observer and falling directly upon the area being ng from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature	ig e or
Doesthis view contain a focal point? 🗖 Yes 🗹	No				
If yes, briefly identify/describe: N/A			The relevant lighting condition can be described as: 🔲 backlit 🔲 fr	ontlit 🔲 side-lit	
by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/dk this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, environment.	determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit velopment. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent it a new project is introduced to the landscape, intachness and colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural	with order	 Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or Misual impact on that resource. 	is broad public consensus on the value of that particular recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a proj	ır oject"s
Doesthis view contain a natural order? 🔲 Yes 🕻	J No		Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resou	read Viec 🗌 No	
If yes, how does the natural order affect the view? N/A					
			How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Binding	and Wildlife Management	
ATLANTIC SHORES		1 of 6			2
Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC		Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC	
	KOP: LATOIN EBF M	VR		KOP: LATOIN EBF NW	IR
	Date: 26 February 202	21		Date: 26 February 2021	1
Existing Conditions			Proposed Conditions		
1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each r			1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of ea		nct)
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of be a whole number score.	ιυ (no impact), otherwise, rating should		Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impai otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	:0,	Scor
		Score		Water Resources:	4.5
	Water Resources:	4.5		Landform	
				Landform:	4.5
	Landform:	4.5		Vegetation:	4 5

Water Resources:	4.5
Landform:	4.5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	6
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	26.5
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	1
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	4.
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	4
3. Comments:	30.5
Outrural Historic: Birding and Wildlife Management	
Aesthetic: Darksky.	
litter: Unseen	

Summary of Mew: The existing night sky is very dark but there are no stars or planets viable, however, there is an existing bright red light in the left side of the weathat is part of a structure in the background view along the waterway. Given the wild file refuge land use it is not an signated that there would be high number of pdedictions moving through this very dark landscape, however, the adjacent residential use would potentially encourage individuals to walk the readway that borders the NWR.

2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can	
ivere, special continuous score is laker one-cuy ir an Eusang Contaixes #2 road and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions
	Total:
3. Comments:	
The red obstruction lights of the wind turbine nacelles are small red flashes on the horizon at 32.18-r	niles to the nearest turbine.except w

The red obstruction lights of the wind turbine nacelles are small red flaches on the horizon at 32.18-miles to the nearest turbine, except where there are several rows of turbine lights stacked on each other that creates a visual hot-spot. Upon focusing on the bright center of drawing lights, the viewer's attention is then drawn to the associated lights to the left and right of the central hot-spot. The splayof the red lights in the center of the view is caused by the heads-on construction layout of the turbines, which is sizually odd in its appearance as the perspective diminishes and the lights received, along that with the were moving through space. The visual perception of the "moving lights" would be further accentuated by the flashing action of the red obstruction lights.

ATLANTIC SHORES

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Vegetation:

Land Use:

User Activity:

4.5

6

6

4

29.5

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: KAC	Visual Impact Assess	nent	Personnel: <u>KAC</u>
	KOP: LATOIN EBF MWR			KOP: LATOIN EBF NWR
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contras	st Rating Date: 26 February 2021	Proposed Conditions		Date: 26 February 2021
Note if an element is not tresent in	the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check th the selected KOP.	e box next to the description that most closely describes	; the visual prominence of the Project from
rating should be a whole number so		ule selected itor.		
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 comp	natible to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating	Description	
Water Resources:	Land Use:	Visibilitylevel 1. Visible only after extended, close viewing; otherwise in visible.	An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibility. I who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even under	those circumstances, the object
Landform:	User Activity: 1.5	Msibilitylevel 2. Visible when scanning in	can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended period An object/phenomenon that is very small and/or faint, but when t	
Vegetation:	Total: 2.5	the general direction of the study subject; otherwise likely to be missed by casual observers.	horizon or looking more closely at an area, can be detected withor sometimes be noticed by casual observers; however, most people some active looking.	out extended viewing. È could
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal	l to 3 severe)	Msibility level 3. Msible after a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject and unlikely to be missed by casual	An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brief lo most casual observers, but without sufficient size or contrast to c seascape elements.	
Water Resources: 0	Land Use: 1	ob servers.		
Landform: O	User Activity: 1.5	Visibility level 4. Plainly visible, so could not be missed by casual observers, but	An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size or landscape/seascape elements, but with in sufficient visual contras	st to strongly attract visual
Vegetation:	Total: 2.5	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.	attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's vis	ual field.
6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 sub	oordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual	An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the sur	rounding landscape elements
Water Resources: 0	Land Use: 1	attention of views in the general direction of the study subject. Attention may be drawn	so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing vier tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contrasts in for	werattention immediately and rm, line, color, and texture,
Landform.	User Activity: 1.5	by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or texture, luminance, or motion.	bright light sources such as lighting and reflections! and moving o subject may contribute substantially to drawing viewer attention. study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby landscap	The visual prominence of the
Vegetation: 0	Total: 2.5	Msibilitylevel 6. Dominates the view	An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is so larg	e that it occupies most of the
		because the study subject fills most of the visual field for views in its general direction.	visual field, and views of it cannot be a wided except by turning o a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the major fi	me's head more than 45 * from ocus of visual attention, and its
7. Comments:		Strong contrasts in form, line, color, texture, luminance, or motion may contribute to view dominance.	large apparent size is a majorfactor in its view dominance. In add line, color, and texture, bright light sources and moving objects as may contribute substantially to drawing viewer attention. The visu	ssociated with the study subject Jal prominence of the study
			subject detracts noticeably from views of other land scape/sea sca	pe elements.
Compatibility: The addition of the red blinking obstruction lights is a commercial/indus probable that the levels of residential light pollution are low since the houses are sprea wildlife refuge .				
Scale: While it is impossible to determine the scale of the turbines against the night s	sky, it is the scale of the installation itself and the head-on construction			
layout triggers the visual scale contrast for the viewer.	75	9. Comments:		
Spatial Dominance. The majority of the blinking red lights are small on the horizon, ho		NA		
center of the view where the lights are stacked on each other that draws the viewer's a	attention before moving on the the greater field of lights.			
ATLANTIC SHORES	5 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES	PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF	6 nf 6
offshore wind		offshore wind		
		1		
Visual Impact Assessment		Visual Impact Assess	ment	Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt
				KOP: LATOIN Edwin B Form
Date : 2/26/21	Personnel: <u>Jocelyn Gavitt</u>	Principles of composition, c	ontinued:	Date : 2/26/21

Landscape Similarity Zone: Dredged Lagoon/Salt Marsh Key Observation Point Name/Number: LATOIN Edwin B Forse

Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization

Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below.

The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed guickly, taking no more than 5 minutes)

General elements of form al visual analysis to be considered include :

- Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, enclosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications then panoramic, canopied, or ephemeral landscapes.
- Form, Line, Color, and Texture: These are the four mejor compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears united, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape beascape. Texture, in this context, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or extent surface characteristics of an object. contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.
- Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint.
- Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors.

Principles of composition to be considered include:

1. Focal Point

Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their Containing of of market and the induced presence of the stand of an of a plant of the stand of t

Does this view contain a focal point? 🔲 Yes 🗾 No

If yes, briefly identify/describe:

2 Order

Natural landscapes/keascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Cultural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land useldevelopment. Bernerts in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scenic quality. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intactness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment.

Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

If yes, how does the natural order affect the view?

There is a layering of salt marsh in the foreground, horizontal lines in the midground consisting of open water and some distant land form, and the open sky above the horizon. There is textural complexity in the foreground with the salt marsh plants and water

3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality

Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? Ves D No

If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? There are some distant lights that gather attention

4. Movement

Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗖 Yes 🜌 No

(If the answer is ves. Note these elements in rating form comments)

Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of View

Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hiking a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, sepacially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact.

The duration of this view is: 🗹 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term

The frequency of this view is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional

6. Atmospheric Conditions

Clouds, precipitation, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale,

Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗹 Hazy

Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: Conditions are generally clear, but long term visibility seems hazy. Molature in the air could impact visibility.

7. Lighting Direction

Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area being weekd. Sitel lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant affect on the visibility and contrast of landsceps and project elements.

The relevant lighting condition can be described es: 🗾 backlit 🗖 frontlit 🗖 side-lit

8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particular resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's vasal impact on that resource.

Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No

How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? Local residents will experience this view on a regular basis.

Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel <u>: Jocelyn Gavitt</u> KOP: LAT01N Edwin B. For e n	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt KOP: LAT01N Edwin B Fore
Existing Conditions 1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a so Note if an dementis not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), be a whole numberscore.	NUMBER OF THE PERSON OF THE PERS	Proposed Conditions 1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each re Note: If an element is not present in the ulew the score should be 4.6 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	Date: <u>2/26/21</u> source on a score of 1 to 9 (f liability to 9 distinct) Score Waler Resources: 2
	Water Resources: 6		Landform: 2
	Landform: 6		Vegetation: 3
	Vegetation: 6		Land Use: 3
	Land Use: 5		User Activity: 2
	User Activity: 5		
	Existing Conditions #1 Total: 28	2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct)	
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being	j high density)	Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions W2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions: 4
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic,	, cultural, or historic landmarks? 2		
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic eler	ments that add to this resource? 2		Total: 16
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free	e of litter/pollution)		
Special Condition C. Is this zone	free from pollution and/or litter? 2	3. Comments:	The first second se
Existing Conditions	#2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C) 6	The proposed turbine lights are a focus and a distraction in this view. The grid form of the turb pattern across the horizon. It is antivipated that the lights will be flashing, creating and animat	
Existing Conditions Grand Tot 3. Comments:	tal (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 34		
3. commence. This wiew has some complexity in the foreground, consisting of some reflections off of water in	n the marsh. There are a few visible lights in the distant built land.		
The open water is is dark and does not capture one's attention at night.			
ATLANTIC SHORES	3 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES	4 d 6
Viewel Immed Accessment	Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt
Visual Impact Assessment	KOP: LATOIN Edwin B Fore	Visual Impact Assessment	KOP: LATOIN Edwin B Forg
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Ra	Date : <u>2/26/21</u>	Proposed Conditions	Date : <u>2/26/21</u>
	w the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise,	 Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most closel the selected KOP. 	y describes the visual prominence of the Project from
rating should be a whole number score.			
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible t	to 3 not compatible)	Visibility Rating Descrip Msibility level 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme lim	it of visibility. It could not be seen by a person
Water Resources: 3 Landform: 2	Land Use: 2 User Activity: 2	close viewing; ofterwise invisible who wes unaware of it in a dwance and looking tot it can be seen only after looking at it closel yfor an ex- Visibility level 2. Visible when scanning in An object/behenomenon that is very small and/orfai	tended period.
Vegetation: 2	Total: 11	the general faction of the study subject, the general faction of the study subject, otherwise likely to be missed by casual observers.	detected without extended viewing. I could
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 s		source source of the second so	
5. Nate scale contrast of the proposed project of a scale of 1 to 5 (1 in minima to 5 se	evere)	Visibility level 3. Visible after a brief glance An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected in the general direction of the study subject most casual closervers, but without sufficient size o	after a brief look and would be visible to r contrast to compute with major landscape/
Water Resources: 3	Land Use: 2	in the general direction of the study subject and unikely to be missed by casual observers.	after a brief look and would be visible to r contrast to compete with major landscape/
Water Resources: 3		in the general direction of the study subject and unlikely to be missed by caual observers. but without sufficient stop diservers. but direction of the study subject with sufficient stop diservers, but without sufficient stop diservers. but diservers and subject	r contrast to compete with major landscape/
Water Resources: 3	Land Use: 2	in the general direction of the study subject and unlikely to be missed by casual observers. Visibility level. 4. Phininy visible, so could not be missed by casual dockners, but without sufficient size of the study observers, but with sufficient size of the study observers.	r contrast to compete with major landscape/
Water Resources: 3 Landform: 3 Vegetation: 3 6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (f subordinal content)	Land Use: 2 User Activity: 2 Total: 13 te, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	in the general direction of the study subject and utilikely to be missed by casual observers. Dut without sufficient size o sea scape elements.	contrast to compete with nejor landscape /
Water Resources: 3 Landform: 3 Vegetation: 3 6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 11 to 3 (1 subordination of 11 to 3 (1 subor	Land Use: 2 User Activity: 2 Total: 13 te, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant) Land Use: 3	in the general direction of the study subject and utilikely to be missed by casual observers. Lut without sufficient state o abservers and the state of the state of the state observers. Lut does not attrong viscous viscous and states of the does not attrong viscous viscous attront of dominate the viscous of the suparant size, for visce in the general direction of the study subject. Attribution of viscous in the general direction of the study subject. Attribution of viscous in the general direction of the study subject. Attribution of viscous in the openeral direction of the study subject. Attribution of viscous in the openeral direction of the study subject. Attribution of viscous in the general direction of the study subject. Attribution of viscous in the openeral direction by the drong contrast in form, fine, color, with the state of the study subject. Attribution of viscous in the openeral direction of the study subject. Attribution of viscous in the openeral direction of the study subject. Attribution of viscous in the openeral direction of the study subject. Attribution of viscous in the openeral direction of the study subject. Attribution of viscous in the openeral direction of the study subject. Attribution of viscous in the openeral direction of the study subject. Attribution of viscous in the openeral direction of the study subject. Attribution of viscous in the openeral direction of viscous at a the study and attribution to strong of viscous attribution to strong of viscous attribution viscous attribution of viscous attribution of viscous attribution	contrast to compete with nejor landscape
Water Resources: 3 Landform: 3 Vegetation: 3 6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 11 to 3 (1 subordination of the proposed project on a scal	Land Use: 2 User Activity: 2 Total: 13 te, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)	 in the general direction of the study subject and unitably to be missed by casual observers, but without sufficient state oses cape elements. Wishility level 4. Planky validies, so could not be missed by casual observers, but without sufficient state oses cape elements. Mishility level 4. Planky validies, so could not be missed by casual observers, but with unitable not be missed by casual observers, but with unitable not be missed by casual of the sparsmit direction of the study aubject. Maibility level 1. Strongly attracts the visual attention not be direction of the study aubject. Maibility level 1. Strongly attracts the visual attention of one study aubject. Maibility level 1. Strong log attracts the visual attention of one study aubject. An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrast by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or levalue, luminance, or motion. 	contrast to compete with neight landscape!
Water Resources: 3 Landform: 3 Vegetation: 3 6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordination of the project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordination of the p	Land Use: 2 User Activity: 2 Total: 13 te, 2 co-dominant; 3 dominant; Land Use: 3 User Activity: 3	in the general direction of the study subject and utilikely to be imised by casual observers. Lu without sufficient size o as same below the same size in the study subject of the mised by casual not be mised by casual not not not be mised by casual not not not be mised by casual not not not not not not not not her direction not be not not not her direction not be not not her direction not her direction not her direction n	contrast to compele with nejor landscape
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Water Resources: 3 Landform: 3 Vegetation: 3 6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordination of 1 subordinat	Land Use: 2 User Activity: 2 Total: 13 te, 2 co-dominant; 3 dominant; Land Use: 3 User Activity: 3	in the general direction of the study subject and which y to be mixed by casal observers. most casal observers, but which sufficient stop o sea scope elements. Visibility level 4. Planky teible, so could doe not strongly attract wavel ableration or size for twen in the general direction of the study subject. An object/phonomeron that is oblocus and with as instrange/seasagou elements. Main and head to be an end to be an element of the study subject. An object/phonomeron that is not lenge but contrast above and strongly attracts the visual above and the general direction of the study subject. An object/phonomeron that is not lenge but contrast above and the general direction of the study subject in the general direction of the study subject. An object/phonomeron that is not lenge but contrast above any subject in the general direction of the study s	r contrast to compele with neight lendescept Extent size or contrast to compele with other value locations to shorely without visual deserver's visual field. Its with the summaning landscape elements of aware growther without mendeday and output where site that the summaning landscape elements of aware growther without mendeday and output where site that the summaning landscape elements of aware growther without the summaning landscape elements of aware growther without the summaning landscape elements we attend memory my landscape elements that is no large that its concept focus of the style uning one is based mers than 45° from suffer supplexescape elements. If we shall be availed with the day volget of scape/beascape elements.
Water Resources: 3 Landform: 3 Vegetation: 3 6. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordination of 1 subordinat	Land Use: 2 User Activity: 2 Total: 13 te, 2 co-dominant; 3 dominant; Land Use: 3 User Activity: 3	in the general direction of the study subject and which y to be mixed by casal observers. most casal observers, but which sufficient stop o sea scope elements. Visibility level 4. Planky teible, so could doe not strongly attract wavel ableration or size for twen in the general direction of the study subject. An object/phonomeron that is oblocus and with as instrange/seasagou elements. Main and head to be an end to be an element of the study subject. An object/phonomeron that is not lenge but contrast above and strongly attracts the visual above and the general direction of the study subject. An object/phonomeron that is not lenge but contrast above and the general direction of the study subject in the general direction of the study subject. An object/phonomeron that is not lenge but contrast above any subject in the general direction of the study s	r contrast to compele with neight lendescept Extent size or contrast to compele with other value locations to shorely without visual deserver's visual field. Its with the summaning landscape elements of aware growther without mendeday and output where site that the summaning landscape elements of aware growther without mendeday and output where site that the summaning landscape elements of aware growther without the summaning landscape elements of aware growther without the summaning landscape elements we attend memory my landscape elements that is no large that its concept focus of the style uning one is based mers than 45° from suffer supplexescape elements. If we shall be availed with the day volget of scape/beascape elements.

Personnel: KV Visual Impact Assessment Visual Impact Assessment KOP: LATOIN-Forsythe/Wom Date: 03-01-2021 Personnel: KV Principles of composition, continued: Date: 03-01-2021 Landscape Similarity Zone: Dredged Lagoon/Salt Marsh Key Observation Point Name/Number: LATO IN-ForsytheM/og 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disrupting the natural order), which generally has an Key Observation Point (KOP) Familiarization adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elements that contribute to visual clutter? \square Yes \square No Landscape/seascape, viewer, and related factors to be considered during evaluation of the KOP are outlined below. If yes, how does the visual clutter affect the view? although difficult to see at this distance lights from the distant barrier island draw the The effect of the proposed Project on these factors should be incorporated into the scoring and comments on the VIA assessment form (proposed conditions). (This form is intended to record initial observations and should be completed quickly, taking no more than 5 minutes) 4. Movement Motion of existing and proposed elements in a view can attract viewer attention General elements of formal visual analysis to be considered include: Does this view contain elements in motion that are likely to attract viewer attention? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No · Landscape/Seascape Composition: The arrangement of objects and voids in the landscape that can be categorized by their spatial arrangement. Basic landscape components include vegetation, landform, water, and sky. Some compositions, especially those that are distinctly focal, endosed, detailed, or feature-oriented, are more vulnerable to modifications than panoramic, composid, or epherment landscapes. their spatial arrangement. Ba (If the answer is yes, Note these elements in rating form comments) Form, Line, Cokar, and Texture: These are the four major compositional elements that define the perceived visual character of a landscape/seascape, as well as a project. Form refers to the shape of an object that appears unified, often defined by edge, outline, and surrounding space. Line refers to the path the eye follows when perceiving abrupt changes in form, color, or texture, usually evident as the edges of shapes or masses in the landscape/seascape. Texture, in this conted, refers to the visual surface characteristics of an object. The extent to which form, line, color, and texture of a project are similar to or contrast with these same elements in the existing landscape/seascape. Factors affecting visual impact: 5. Duration of View Some views are seen as quick glimpses while driving along a roadway or hilting a trail, while others are seen for a more prolonged period of time. Longer duration views of a project, especially from significant aesthetic resources, have the greatest potential for visual impact. The duration of this view is: 🗖 Short Term/Fleeting 🗹 Long-term · Spatial Dominance: The degree to which an object or landscape/seascape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape The frequency of this wew is: 🗹 Repeated 🗖 Occasional ninates seascape composition from a specific viewpoint · Project Scale: The apparent size of a proposed project in relation to its surroundings can define the compatibility of its scale within the existing seascape. Perception of project scale is likely to vary depending on the distance from which it is seen and other contextual factors. 6. Atmospheric Conditions Courds, precipition, haze, and other ambient weather-related conditions can affect the visibility of an object or objects. These conditions can greatly impact the visibility and contrast of project components with landscape/seascape elements and the design elements of form, line, color, texture, and scale. Principles of composition to be considered include: Conditions in this view can be described as: 🗹 Clear 🗖 Partly Cloudy 🗖 Overcast 🗋 Hazy 1. Focal Point Conditions that may increase/decrease visibility could be described as: cloudy/overcast/hazy/may decrease visibility Certain natural or man-made landscape/seascape features stand out and are particularly noticeable as a result of their 7. Lighting Direction physical characteristics. Focal points often contrast with their surroundings in color, form, scale, or texture, and therefore tend to draw a viewer's attention. Examples include prominent trees, mountains, or cultural features, such as a distinctive Backlighting refers to a viewing situation in which sunlight is coming toward the observer from behind a feature or elements in a scene. Front tighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from behind the observer and failing directly upon the area being week. Side lighting refers to a situation where the light source is coming from overhead or the side of the observer to a feature or elements in a scene. Lighting direction can have a significant effect on the visibility and contrast of landscape and project elements. lighthouse. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape/seascape. Does this view contain a focal point? 🗹 Yes 🔲 No If yes, briefly identify/describe the existing read warning light on the distant barrier island The relevant lighting condition can be described as: D backlit D frontlit D side-it: 2. Order Natural landscapes/seascapes have an underlying order determined by natural processes. Outural landscapes exhibit order by displaying traditional or logical patterns of land use/development. Elements in the landscape that are inconsistent with this natural order may detract from scein cquarky. When a new project is introduced to the landscape, intechness and order are maintained through the repetition of the forms, lines, colors, and textures existing in the surrounding built or natural environment. 8. Scenic or Recreational Value Designation as a scenic or recreational resource is an indication that there is broad public consensus on the value of that particula resource. The characteristics of the resource that contribute to its scenic or recreational value provide guidance in evaluating a project's visual impact on that resource. environment. Does this view contain a natural order? 🗹 Yes 🗖 No Would viewers consider this location a valued scenic or recreational resource? 🗹 . Yes ☑ . No If yes, how does the natural order affect the view? the grassy edge of the wetland is dark and difficult to distinguish, but the water way weaving through it lightly reflects ambient light of the night sky. This gives the viewer something to gaze on and grownd themselves within the view while their eyes loosely dialinguish the forms surrounding them How would the site be used for scenic or recreational enjoyment? This is part of the Forthe NWR, but in a heavily residential area where ATLANTIC SHORES ATLANTIC SHORES 1 of 6 2 of 6 Personnel: KV Personnel: KV **Visual Impact Assessment** Visual Impact Assessment KOP: LATOIN-ForsytheMa KOP: LATOIN-Forsythe/Wo

Existing Conditions

1. In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should

Date: 03-01-2021

	Score
Water Resources;	7
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	7
Land Use	5
User Activity.	5
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	31
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)	
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	2
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)	
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	7
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:	38
Movement attracting viewer attention: while the wetland grasses rippling in the breeze may not be visible the viewer will hear this soft rusting a	as part of the

marshland nighttime hum This night view depicts a location where viewers are able to stand at the edge of development and overlook a natural marshland setting. Water re landform, and vegetation in this area could be considered distinct even during this low light level. Despite being difficult to see a viewer will experience a variety

of sensory experience due to the presence and type of these resources. Light splashes, amphibians, insects, and wegetston will all be avdible at this time of year. The light smell of sait water and and herbaceous wegetation will be recognizable when focus on the visual senses is limited. Land use as seen within this view is primarily presened sait marsh with developed barrier island, however, the context page indicates the viewers back is to a developed dredged lagoon community. Over land access to this location is only available through this community which may give users a sense that they must belong in the community to gain access. Due to this user activity is often limited to local residents, but an occasional wildlife enthusiast may access this location. This location is within the footprint of the Forsythe NWR, the night view adds a esthetic elements as the dim lighting will heighten viewers experience of sound and smell. Litter is not visible in this location

Proposed Conditions

1. With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Date: 03-01-2021

Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.		Score
	Water Resources:	5
	Landform:	3
	Vegetation:	5
	Land Use:	4
	User Activity:	4
2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct) Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and can be adjusted up or down based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	Special Conditions:	6
	Total:	27

3. Comments

Water resources in this night view are most recognizable in the near foreground. The WTGs and their lighting on the distant horizon are difficult to recognize as developed ocean. This is both a detraction from distant water resources, but also buffers the decrease in quality as the near foreground resources remain high. However, landform previously recognizable on the horizon by the dim lights of the developed barrier island are highly impacted by the WT G lighting. At once the subtle landform and lighting are both wijed out and expanded. The subtleness of the existing light giving dimension to the distant landform is gone, but the lighting from the WTGs seems to extend the landform across the water resources. Those intimate with the area will understand the turbines are developed on water, but others may view this as an extended distant landform stretching across the horizon. This significantly alters the existing landform. The WTG lights occupying the horizon will also draw viewer attention away from the near foreground and diminish the impact of both site and sound attributed to vegetation. Land use appears to take on a more industrial use, especially on the distant horizon. User activity now has a focus on viewing the WTG

General aesthetic contributions of this night scene are impacted by the introduction of the guantity of lights on the horizon. This visual component not only detracts from the view but will likely decrease sensitivity of sound and smell which are typically heightened in times of low visibilit

/isual Impact Assessment Personne		Visual Impact Assessn	nent	Personnel: <u>KV</u>	11
	p: LAT01N-ForsytheMo			KOP: LATOIN-Fors	the/Wo
Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating	te: 03-01-2021	Proposed Conditions		Date: 03-01-2021	
Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (n rating should be a whole number score.	no impact), otherwise,	8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the the selected KOP.	box next to the description that most closely describ	pes the visual prominence of the Pro	oject from
Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)		Visibility Rating	Description		
Water Resources: 3 Land Use:	3	Misibility level 1. Misible only after extended, close viewing; otherwise invisible .	An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme limit of visibilit who was unaware of it in advance and looking for it. Even und	ler those circumstances, the object	
Landform: 3 User Activity.	3	Visibility level 2, Visible when scanning in	can be seen only after looking at it closely for an extended per An object/phenomenon that is very small and &rfaint, but whe	in the observer is scanning the	
Vegetation: 3 Total:	15	the general direction of the study subject; otherwise likely to be missed by casual observers.	horizon or looking more closely at an area, can be detected wi sometimes be noticed by casual observers; however, most per some active looking.	ithout extended viewing. It could ople would not notice it without	
ate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)	Branna and	Visibilitylevel 3. Visible after a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject	An object/phenomenon that can be easily detected after a brie most casual observers, but without sufficient size or contrast to	ef look and would be visible to	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use:	3	and unlikely to be missed by casual observers.	sea scape elements.	o compete vita major tantacaper	
Landform: 3 User Activity.	3	Msibilityle vel 4. Plain lyvisible, so could not be missed byca sual observers, but	An object/phenomenon that is obvious and with sufficient size landscape/seascape elements, but with insufficient visual cont	or contrast to compete with other	
Vegetation: 3 Total:	15	does not strongly attract visual attention or dominate the viewbecause of its apparent	attention and insufficient size to occupy most of an observer's	visual field .	C
		size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.			
ate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 domin		Visibility level 5. Strongly attracts the visual attention of views in the general direction of	An object/phenomenon that is not large but contrasts with the so strongly that it is a major focus of visual attention, drawing	viewer attention immediately and	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use:	3	the study subject. Attention may be drawn by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or	tending to hold that attention. In addition to strong contrasts in bright light sources such as lighting and reflections and movin	i form, line, color, and texture, g objects associated with the study	V
Landform: 3 User Activity. Vegetation: 3 Total:	3	texture, luminance, or motion.	subject may contribute substantially to drawing viewer attentio study subject interferes noticeably with views of nearby landsc	m, the visual prominence of the cape/seascape elements.	
Vegetation: 3 Total:	15	Visibility level 6. Dominates the view because the study subject fills most of the	An object/phenomenon with strong visual contrasts that is so I visual field, and views of it cannot be a voided except by turnin	large that it occupies most of the	
		visual field for views in its general direction. Strong contrasts in form, line, color, texture,	a direct view of the object. The object/phenomenon is the majo large apparent size is a major factor in its view dominance. In	or focus of visual attention, and its addition to size, contrasts in form,	
nments:		luminance, or motion may contribute to view dominance.	line, color, and texture, bright light sources and moving objects may contribute substantially to drawing viewer attention. The v subject detracts noticeably from views of other land scape/sea:	s associated with the study subject visual prominence of the study	L
massing of WTGs are contained within a relatively limited area of this view the lighting in this scene makes them	not compatible with the listed		and a monoral concentration of the second concentration and beyond	and a monormal	
ces. When flashing at a regular interval viewer attention will be drawn to, and capture by, this installation. Similarly th an of the WTG area. Even though it is contained within a portion of the view those looking out toward the ocean will f					
ents. Due to these factors the spatial dominance of the 10/TGs when lit by the navigations aids will dominate the view.					
		9. Comments:			
			traction by the lights blinking at a slow regular interval it is p	ossible to turn and look out over the wet	land in a
		different direction .			
ATLANTIC SHORES	5 of 6		PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF		
offshore wind	5 of 6	offshore wind		Dersonal Steve Breitzk	3
sual Impact Assessment				Personnet <u>: Steve Breitzk</u> KOP: <u>LATO1N</u>	9
sual Impact Assessment : February 25, 2021 Perso	onnel: <u>Steve Breitzka</u>	offshore wind	nent		
control of fatures wind ual Impact Assessment February 25, 2021 Perso scape Similarity Zone: Dredged Lagoon/Sa & Marsh Key Observation Point Name/Nu	onnel: <u>Steve Breitzka</u>	Visual Impact Assess Principles of composition, co 3. Visual Clutter	nent ntinued:	KOP: <u>LAT01N</u> Date: <u>February 25, 1</u>	2021
sual Impact Assessment February 25, 2021 Perso	onnel: <u>Steve Breitzka</u>	Visual Impact Assessn Principles of composition, co 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated built eleme adverse effect on scenic quality.	nent ntinued: its occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disru	KOP: <u>LA701N</u> Date: <u>February 25, 2</u> pting the natural order), which general	2021
Considered during evaluation of the KOP are outline	onnel: <u>Steve Breitzka</u> mber: <u>LATO IN</u> ed below.	Visual Impact Assesson Principles of composition, co 3. Visual Clutter Numerous unrelated bult elemen adverse effect on scenic quality. Does this view contain elem	Nent Intinued: Its occurring within a view can create visual clutter (disru ents that contribute to visual clutter?	KOP: <u>LA701N</u> Date: <u>February 25, 2</u> pting the natural order), which general	2021
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Visual Impact Assessment Personnel: Steve Breitz	ka	Visual Impact Assessment	Personnel: Steve Breitzka	
KOP: <i>LAT01N</i>			KOP: LATOIN	
Existing Conditions Date: February 28	2021	Proposed Conditions	Date: February 25, 2021	
 In the existing view rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct) Note: if an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact), otherwise, rating should be a whole number score. 		 With the proposed project in place, rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of eac Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be 4.5 of 9.0 (no impact to the score should be a score should be a score should be a score should be a score s		e
	Score	otherwise, rating should be a whole number score.	Water Resources: 3	T
Water Resources:	7		Landform: 5	Ħ
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Vegetation:			Vegetation: 4.5	4
Char - 16 Availaber	4.5		Land Use: 2	
Land Use:	7		User Activity: 2	
User Activity.	7			
Existing Conditions #1 Total:	30.5	2. Collectively rate special conditions on a score of 0 to 9 (0 liability to 9 distinct		
2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)		Note: Special Conditions score is taken directly from Existing Conditions #2 Total and be adjusted up or dowin based upon the Proposed Conditions view.	an Special Conditions: 3	П
Special Condition A. Does this zone contain any scenic, cultural, or historic landmarks?	1			
Special Condition B. Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	0		Total: 19.5	
Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)			19.5	2
Special Condition C. Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3	3. Comments:		
Existing Conditions #2 Total (Sum 2A through 2C)	4	The turbine structures and blades are not visible at this time of night. The red lights, given runwaylights extending deep into the view. There is a regularity to them in width and dept view. The lights are all at a consistent elevation with little undulation across the field of vie	h, creating long red streaks drawing attention into the center of the	ort
Existing Conditions Grand Total (Sum #1 Total and #2 Total) 3. Comments:	34.5	another.		
There are few discernable features in this view at night. A namow meandering ribbon of water crosses the bottom of the view, reflecting whate present. The bird next perch appears like a dark upright shadow built is not clear. The lone red dot of light draws attention to other nearly invit distance. This clouds are barely visible in the cky, dissolving the horizon line.				
ATLANTIC SHORES	3 of 6	ATLANTIC SHORES	40	of 6
Visual Impact Assessment Personnet: Steve Breitz KOP: LATOIN Date: February 28 Proposed Conditions - Compatibility and Contrast Rating Date: February 28 Note: If an element is not present in the view the score should be a 0 (no impact), otherwise Date: February 28	2021	Visual Impact Assessment Proposed Conditions 8. Visibility Threshold Level - Check the box next to the description that most do the selected KOP.	Personnet <u>: Steve Breitzka</u> KOP: <u>LATO1N</u> Date: <u>February 25, 2021</u> sely describes the visual prominence of the Project from	
rating should be a whole number score.				
4. Rate the compatibility of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 compatible to 3 not compatible)		Msibilitylevel 1. Visible only after extended, An object/phenomenon that is near the extreme	ription	
Water Resources: 3 Land Use: 3		close viewing; otherwise invisible . who was unaware of it in advance and looking f can be seen onlyafter looking at it closely for a		
Landform: 1 User Activity: 2			orit. Even under those circumstances, the object	
Vegetation: 0 Total: 9		Visibility level 2. Misible when scanning in the general direction of the dudy subject; othenwise likely to be missed by casual observers. An object/phenomenon that is very small and Jo horizon or looking more doosly at a area, can sometimes be noticed by casual observers; how some achie to obing.	or it. Even under those circumstances, the object i extended period. faint, but when the observer is scanning the be detected without extended viewing, it could	
5. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a scale of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)		the general direction of the study subject; othenisis filely to be missed by casual observers; Visibility level 3. Visible after a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject and unlikely to be missed by casual and unlikely to be missed by casual and subject to missed by casual by the subject to missed by casual by the subject to missed by casual and subject to missed by casual by the subject to missed by casual by the subject to missed by casual and subject to missed by casual by the subject to missed by casual and subject to missed by casual by the subject to missed by casual by the subject to the subject to missed by casual and subject to missed by casual by the subject to	or it. Even under those circumstances, the object	
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ATLANTIC SHUKES

ATTACHMENT H

VISIBILITY MODELING STUDY

Final Report: Initial Visibility Modeling Study for Offshore Wind for New Jersey's Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Project/WBS Element: P-340005601-1-01-004 **SOW Number:** 2

Authors:

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> > Prepared by:

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Last Updated: 8 April 2021

Initial Visibility Modeling Study for Offshore Wind for New Jersey's Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind Project

Introduction:

A key stakeholder concern around the development of offshore wind in the United States is how the constructed wind farms may impact viewshed from the shore, with some concerned that visible wind turbines would be a negative impact, while others have no concern or see it as beneficial, although surveys indicate a strong preference to locate turbines further from shore to reduce visual impacts (Musial & Ram, 2010). Due to the shallow continental shelf of the Mid-Atlantic United States, offshore wind farms can be built further offshore, while still utilizing fixed foundations. The wind energy lease owned by Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind (ASOW) is located more than 8 miles away from the closest shore point, and extending out to 24 miles from the shoreline at its farthest (see Figure 1). Having a firm understanding of the visibility regime present within the wind lease area, areas along the shore, and the ocean between is of interest to ASOW.

The Rutgers University Center for Ocean Observing Leadership (RUCOOL) has been running a real-time version of the Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF, Skamarock et al. 2008) model for wind resource assessment purposes since 2011 (RUWRF), through funding support by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU). In addition to being used for wind resource assessment, WRF is a fully dynamic mesoscale atmospheric model, which includes a large



Figure 1: Map depicting the Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind lease area, along with shoreside points used for comparison.

number of output variables frequently used in weather and climate prediction. ASOW approached RUCOOL with this project to evaluate the visibility regime within and around the ASOW lease area, utilizing RUWRF model output¹. Since observations of visibility are only located at selected weather stations, the RUWRF model output was validated against available observations prior to being used to estimate visibility in the full region of interest. Some key messages and findings are included below, with a detailed description of the work to follow.

Key Messages:

- Observational visibility data from 2019 were analyzed at Atlantic City International Airport (ACY) and Ocean City Municipal Airport (26N). ACY is located several miles inland, while 26N is along the shoreline.
- The percentage of daylight hours with observed visibilities of 8 or 10 miles and above range from 73% to 89% at ACY and 26N. The observed visibility frequencies at 26N were 6% and 12% lower than the frequencies at ACY for 8 and 10 miles respectively.
- While monthly visibility frequencies at ACY did not show substantial variations, monthly frequencies at 26N revealed **lower visibility in the late spring, and higher visibility in the late summer and fall.**
- Plots of visibility calculated from RUWRF model data indicate a frequency of 1 out of 4 or 5 days (23%) for "very clear days" in the summer. "Very clear days" are defined by visibilities above 20 miles throughout the majority of the onshore and offshore environment in New Jersey.
- A majority of summer days exhibited high inland visibility and lower visibility (2-12 miles) over the ocean.
- Higher humidity and larger temperature differences between the air and ocean surface cause haziness and marine clouds/fog to occur more frequently offshore. Between Atlantic City Airport (ACY) and the Atlantic Shores Offshore Wind lease area, a distance of roughly 25 miles, the percentage of daylight hours with a calculated visibility of 10 or more miles decreases from 78% to 41%.
- Through comparisons between observed and calculated visibility at ACY and 26N a bias was determined for 8 and 10-mile visibility. Visibility calculated from model data was 9% lower than observed visibility at >=8 miles. For >=10-miles, calculated visibility was 6% lower than observed visibility.
- Visibility looking towards the lease area from the shore was estimated by averaging 26N observational visibility with bias-corrected calculated visibility in the ASOW lease area. The results are as follows:
 - $\circ \geq 8$ miles: **70%** of daylight hours
 - $\circ \geq 10$ miles: 60% of daylight hours
- Average monthly plots of visibility revealed differences between onshore and offshore seasonal visibility trends. While observational data at 26N showed higher visibility in the late summer and fall, **average monthly plots showed higher offshore visibility in the late fall and winter.**

¹ RUWRF daily model output is available at <u>https://go.rutgers.edu/RU-WRF</u>.

Observed Visibility:

To begin assessing visibility along the coastline of southern New Jersey, observational visibility data was downloaded at Atlantic City International Airport (ACY) and Ocean City Municipal Airport (26N). These data were used to compute monthly and yearly frequencies of visibility greater than or equal to eight and ten miles during daylight hours in 2019 (Figure 2). In Ocean City, the fractions of daylight hours during which visibility was at least eight and ten miles were 83% and 73%, respectively. At ACY, visibilities above eight and ten miles were observed 89% and 85% of daylight hours. The higher visibility at ACY can be attributed to the drier inland air, compared to the more humid coastal air around 26N, as explained later on in this report.

Monthly visibility frequencies at ACY demonstrated minimal variation in 2019 (Figure 3a). Conversely, monthly visibility frequencies at 26N exhibited lower visibility in the late spring and higher visibility in the late summer and fall (Figure 3b). The lowest 10-mile visibility frequency at 26N occurred in May (59%) and the highest occurred in September (89%). Monthly visibility data from 2015-2017 at 26N showed similar trends to 2019, although overall visibility was slightly higher (Figure 4). Note that the 2018 data at 26N had significant data gaps, and was not used. Decreased visibility during the late spring are likely due to increased fog and clouds near the coast because of larger temperature differences between the warm late spring air and the cold ocean water. In the late summer, warmer ocean temperatures cause less condensation, and therefore fewer clouds to form as inland air moves over the ocean.

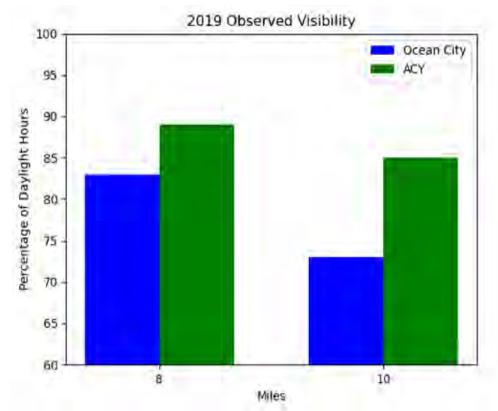


Figure 2: Overall annual visibility observed in 2019 at Atlantic City International Airport (ACY) and Ocean City Airport.

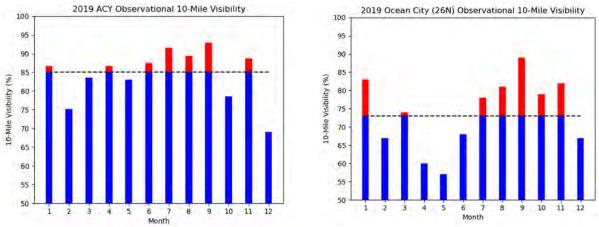


Figure 3: Observed visibility by month at (a) Atlantic City International Airport, and (b) Ocean City Airport.

Modeled Visibility:

Observational visibility data is limited to specific onshore locations such as ACY and 26N, therefore numerical weather prediction model data were necessary to carry out a more comprehensive analysis of coastal visibility in southern New Jersey. The model data used in this study are from the 3-km nested RUWRF model run by RUCOOL. Since RUWRF does not directly compute visibility, it can instead be calculated from humidity and temperature data. Two calculation methods were analyzed to determine which method most accurately computes

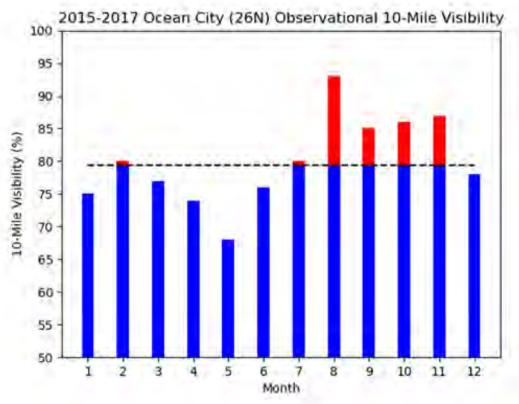


Figure 4: Observed visibility by month for 2015-2017 at Ocean City Airport.

visibility in the New Jersey coastal environment, based on methods studied by Bang et al. (2009).

The first method tested was the Forecast Systems Laboratory (FSL) method which uses temperature (T), dew point temperature (T_d), and relative humidity (RH):

$$\text{VIS}_{\text{mi}} = 6000 \cdot \frac{T - T_d}{\text{RH}^{1.75}}$$

The second method tested was the Rapid Update Cycle (RUC) method, which only uses RH:

$$\text{VIS}_{\text{km}} = 60 \cdot \exp\left(-2.5 \cdot \frac{\text{RH} - 15}{80}\right)$$

Monthly and yearly visibility calculated using both methods on RUWRF data were compared to observational data. In addition, visibility in July 2019 was calculated using the FSL and RUC methods on observational temperature and humidity data and compared to observational visibility for a more direct comparison.

Through these comparisons, it was determined that the FSL method more accurately estimates visibility than the RUC method. Although the FSL method overestimates the high end of visibility, it is relatively accurate in the low to middle range. Conversely, the RUC method substantially underestimates visibility during all conditions. An example of FSL-calculated visibility is shown in Figure 5.

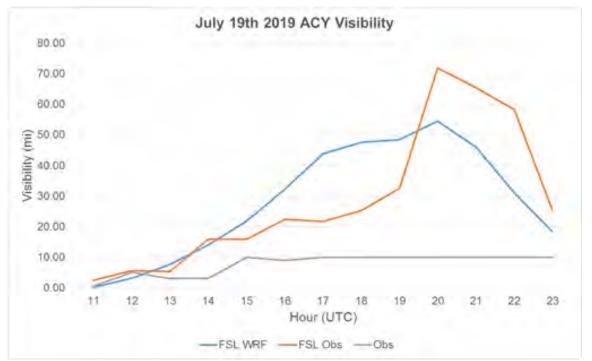


Figure 5: Visibility at Atlantic City International Airport (ACY) on 19 July 2019. The gray line depicts the observed visibility, while the orange line shows visibility calculated using observed temperature, dewpoint, and relative humidity, and the blue line depicts calculated visibility using these variables from RUWRF.

Once the FSL method was determined to be the more accurate method of visibility calculation, Python scripts were written to plot FSL visibility at each grid point in the 3-km model during daylight hours. These plots revealed stark differences between land and ocean visibility. In particular, a region of lower visibility appeared directly off of the coast in numerous plots during the summer, with slightly higher visibility farther out in the ocean. An example of this is shown in the plot from 1 August 2019 in Figure 6.

In July and August of 2019, each hour of plotted visibility was analyzed to determine the percentage of days with high visibility (>20 miles) throughout the entire grid, or "very clear days". Through this analysis, it was determined that roughly 23% of the days during that time period were "very clear days". A majority of days exhibited high inland visibility and lower visibility (2-12 miles) over the ocean.

Monthly and yearly visibility frequencies were computed at four points to compare observations and modeled data, and to study the impact of marine air on visibility. These points include: Atlantic City Airport (ACY), Ocean City Municipal Airport (26N), the Atlantic City shore, and

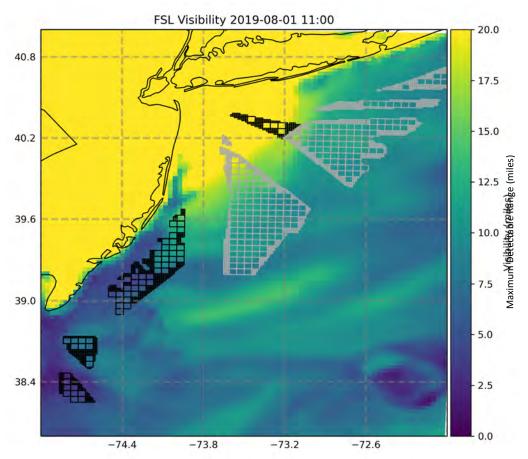


Figure 6: Calculated visibility (maximum detectable range) across the region from RUWRF output on 1 August 2019. Note the region of reduced visibility between the shoreline and the wind energy lease areas off southern New Jersey. The color shading indicates the maximum detectable range from a given point, based on the conditions at that point, and only indicate actual visibility if conditions are the same within that range; if nearby points have a reduced visibility, it will also reduce the actual visibility from the maximum detectable range. For instance, if standing in Atlantic City, visibility is reduced if looking to the east, as there is a region of reduced maximum detectable range just offshore, while visible range is high if looking to the west.

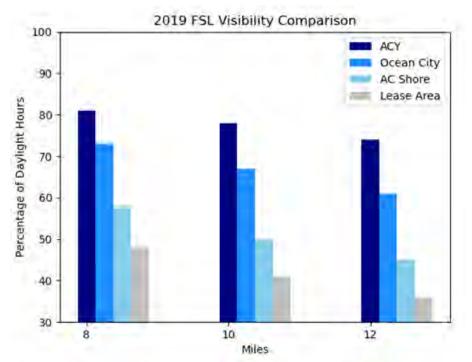


Figure 7: RUWRF calculated visibility at the 4 points shown in Figure 1. Note how the visibility rapidly decreases offshore due to the frequent marine fog.

the ASOW lease area (see Figure 1). Each of these points represent data from a single model grid point except 26N, which was an average of two adjacent points. Since 26N is on the coast, we found that the average of an ocean and inland point more accurately capture the coastal environment.

As previously stated, visibility varies rapidly between onshore and offshore locations along the New Jersey coastline. Higher humidity and larger temperature differences between the air and ocean surface cause haziness and marine clouds/fog to occur more frequently offshore. Between ACY and the ASOW lease area, a distance of roughly 25 miles, the percentage of daylight hours with a visibility of 10 or more miles decreases from 78% to 41% (see Figure 7). Although inland visibility is relatively high, the decreasing visibility offshore results in lower average visibility while looking towards the lease area.

While comparing observed and calculated visibility at ACY and 26N in 2019, a trend in lower calculated visibility was observed. At ACY, the percentage of daylight hours with a calculated visibility of ≥ 8 miles was 8% lower than the observed percentage, and 6% lower for 10-mile visibility. In Ocean City, the percentage of daylight hours with a calculated visibility of ≥ 8 miles was 10% lower than the observed percentage, and 6% lower for 10-mile visibility. Therefore, the average bias between these two stations was 9% lower for ≥ 8 -mile visibility and 6% lower for 10-mile visibility (see table and Figure 8 on next page).

	ACY Bias	26N Bias	Average Bias
>=8 Miles	8% lower	10% lower	9% lower
10 Miles	6% lower	6% lower	6% lower

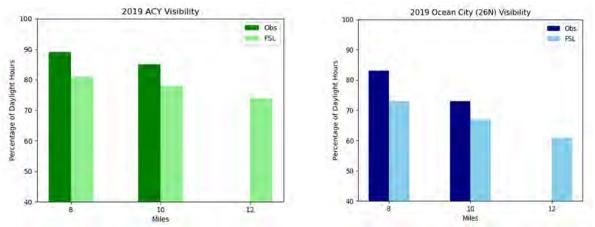


Figure 8: Comparison between observed and RUWRF-calculated visibility at (a) Atlantic City International Airport (ACY), and (b) Ocean City Airport (26N). Note that the visibility instruments at these stations only report visibility up to 10 miles; anything greater than 10 miles is reported as 10.

Since visibility varies substantially between onshore and offshore points, a method was developed to estimate the visibility of someone standing on the shore and looking out at the ocean. To do this, we averaged 2019 bias-corrected lease area visibility from RUWRF FSL data with Ocean City (26N) observational visibility. The results of this method are as follows:

- ≥ 8 miles: 70% of daylight hours
- \geq 10 miles: **60%** of daylight hours.

Finally, we calculated 2019 average visibility for each month, the summer months combined, and the entire year. Each of these were broken down into morning (13Z), mid-day (17Z), and late afternoon (21Z) average visibility. 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 (recall the FSL calculation method).

In addition to averages at certain times of day, complete averages of all daylight hours were plotted for each month and for the combined summer months (see Figure 9). While these plots demonstrate some similarities to the observed monthly visibility frequencies at 26N, they reveal notable differences in the summer months. Over the ocean, the average visibility in April, May and June ranged from 2.5 to 10 miles, which is consistent with lower frequencies above 10 miles

in the 26N observations. However, in July and August, when visibility frequencies over 10 miles in Ocean City are above 75%, average visibility off the coast ranges from 5 to 12 miles (Error! Reference source not found.). The highest offshore visibility occurred in the late fall and winter.

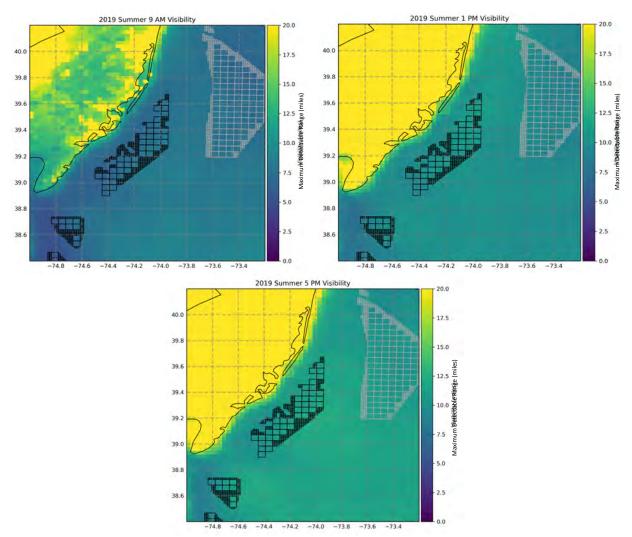


Figure 9: RUWRF-calculated visibility on an average summer day at (a) 9 AM local time; (b) 1 PM local time; and (c) 5 PM local time. The color shading indicates the maximum detectable range from a given point, based on the conditions at that point, and only indicate actual visibility if conditions are the same within that range; if nearby points have a reduced visibility, it will also reduce the actual visibility from the maximum detectable range.

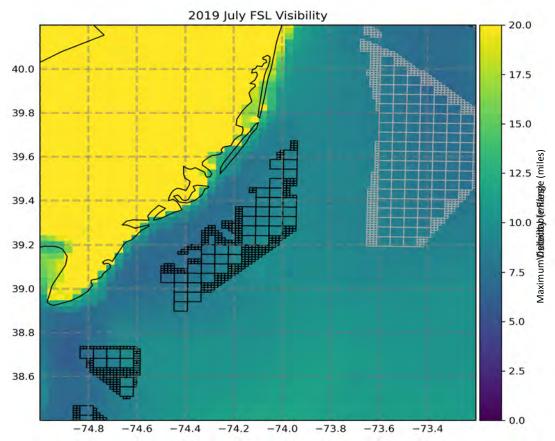


Figure 10: RUWRF-calculated average visibility for July 2019. The color shading indicates the maximum detectable range from a given point, based on the conditions at that point, and only indicate actual visibility if conditions are the same within that range; if nearby points have a reduced visibility, it will also reduce the actual visibility from the maximum detectable range.

Possible visibility instruments for Shore-based and Floating Lidars:

One item of interest to ASOW was the possibility of installing a visibility instrument on either the shore-based lidar system installed at the Rutgers University Marine Field Station (RUMFS), and/or for deployment on one of their floating lidar buoys, to provide additional observations for validation. A selection of possible instruments is indicated below:

- Campbell Scientific
 - CS120A (visibility sensor only)
 - CS125 (visibility sensor plus current weather)
 - If RH is connected, the instrument can determine if obscuration is wet or dry, and it can tell liquid from frozen precip
 - Range: 5m 75 km
 - Weight: 3 kg
 - Dimensions (inches): 21.26 x 25.2 x 9.7
- R.M. Young Sentry Visibility Sensor
 - Range: 30 m -16 km
 - Weight: 8 kg

- Dimensions (inches): 35 x 11.5 x 12
- Used/tested by NWS and FAA
- Vaisala Visibility Sensor PWD50
 - Described as good instrument for marine environments with turbine applications
 - Range: 10m 50km
 - Weight: 3 kg
 - Dimensions (inches): 5.51 x 15.91 x 27.36

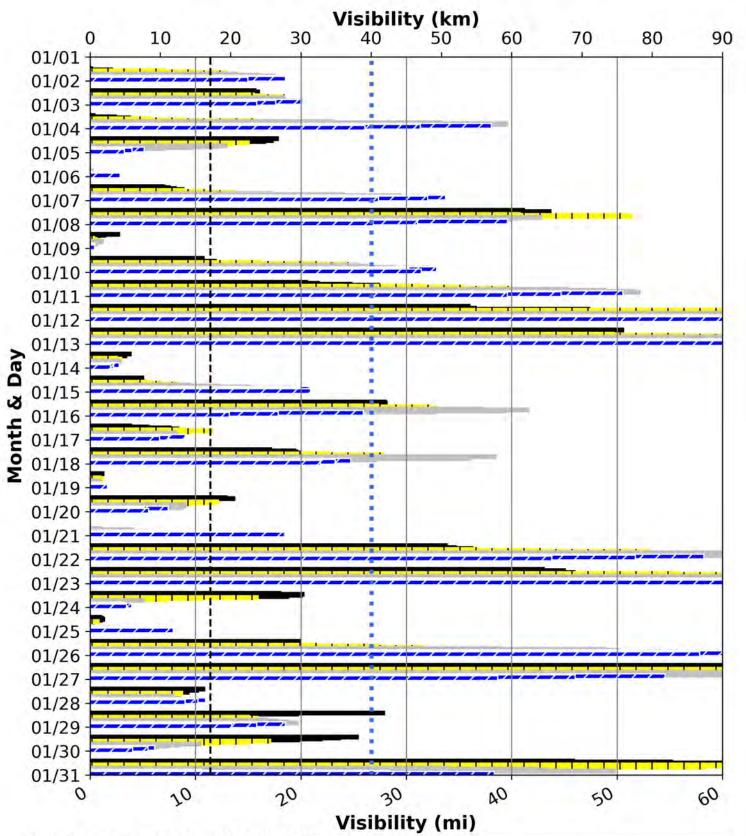
References

- Bang, C., Lee, J., & Hong, S. (2009). Predictability Experiments of Fog and Visibility in Local Airports over Korea using the WRF Model. *Journal of Korean Society for Atmospheric Environment*, 24, 92–101.
- Musial, W., & Ram, B. (2010). Large-Scale Offshore Wind Power in the United States: Assessment of Opportunities and Barriers. Golden, CO.
- Skamarock, W. C., Klemp, J. B., Dudhia, J., Gill, D. O., Barker, D. M., Duda, M. G., et al. (2008). A Description of the Advanced Research WRF Version 3. Boulder, Colorado, USA.

AC02

JIM WHELAN BOARDWALK HALL (ATLANTIC CITY CONVENTION CENTER NHL)

Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL (AC02) Hourly Visibility During Jan 2019

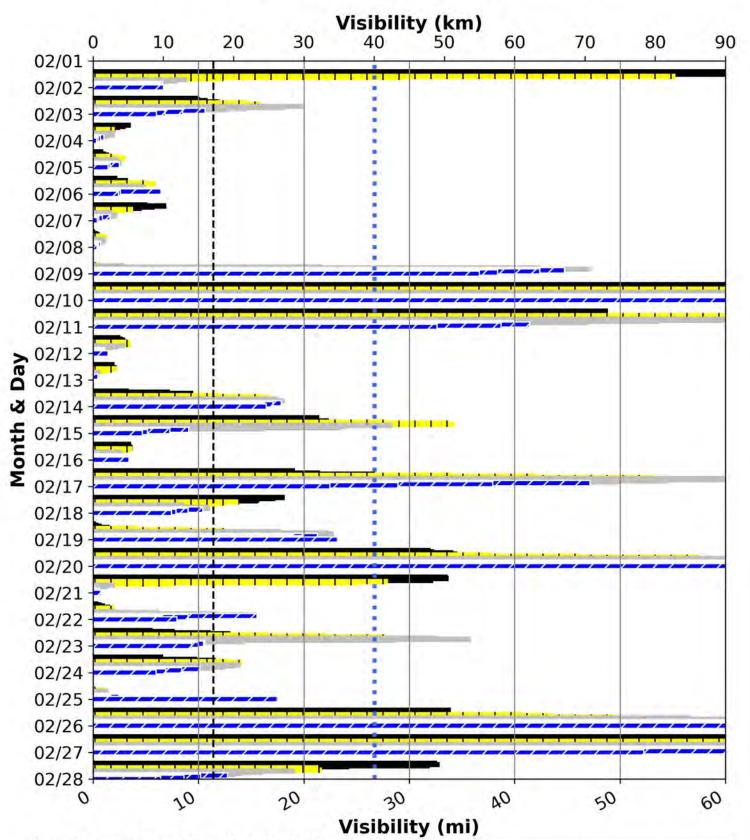


Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 61.3% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 38.7% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 11.4 mi (18.4 km)
	Far WTG: 26.7 mi (42.9 km)
	5 - 8 am EST
1	9 - 11 am
1000	12 - 3 pm
<u>~ /</u>	4 - 6 pm

Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL (AC02) Hourly Visibility During Feb 2019

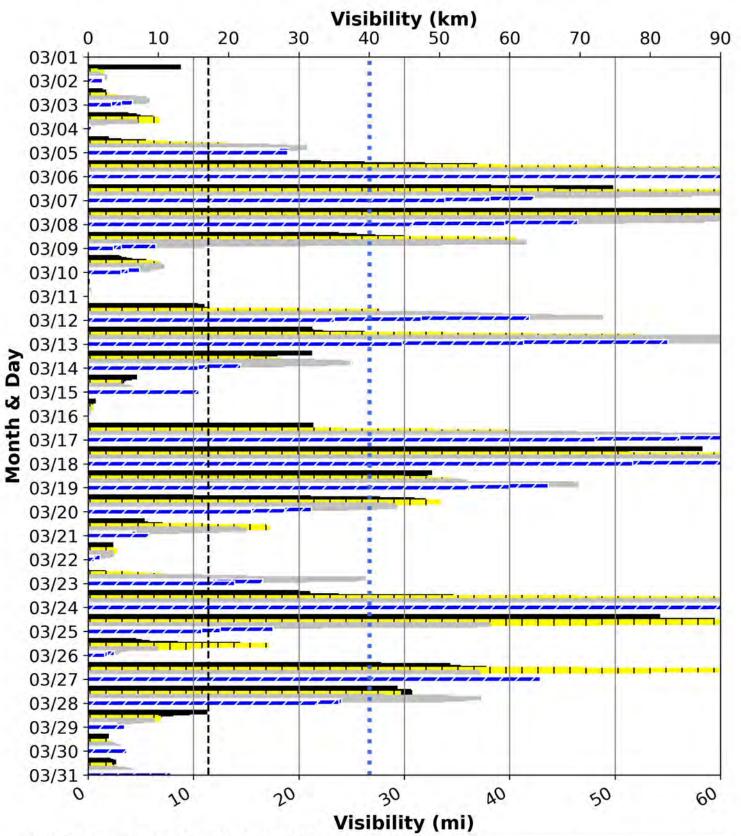


Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 46.9% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 53.1% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

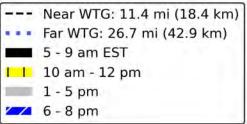
	Near WTG: 11.4 mi (18.4 km)
***	Far WTG: 26.7 mi (42.9 km)
	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
1000	12 - 3 pm
<u>~ /</u>	4 - 6 pm

Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL (AC02) Hourly Visibility During Mar 2019

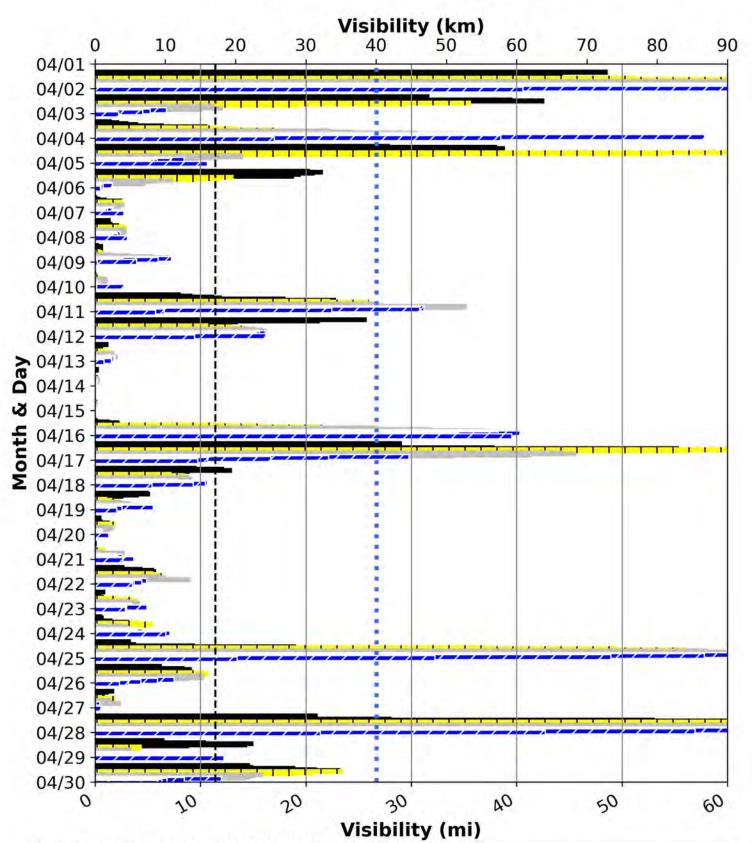


Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 51.4% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 48.6% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.





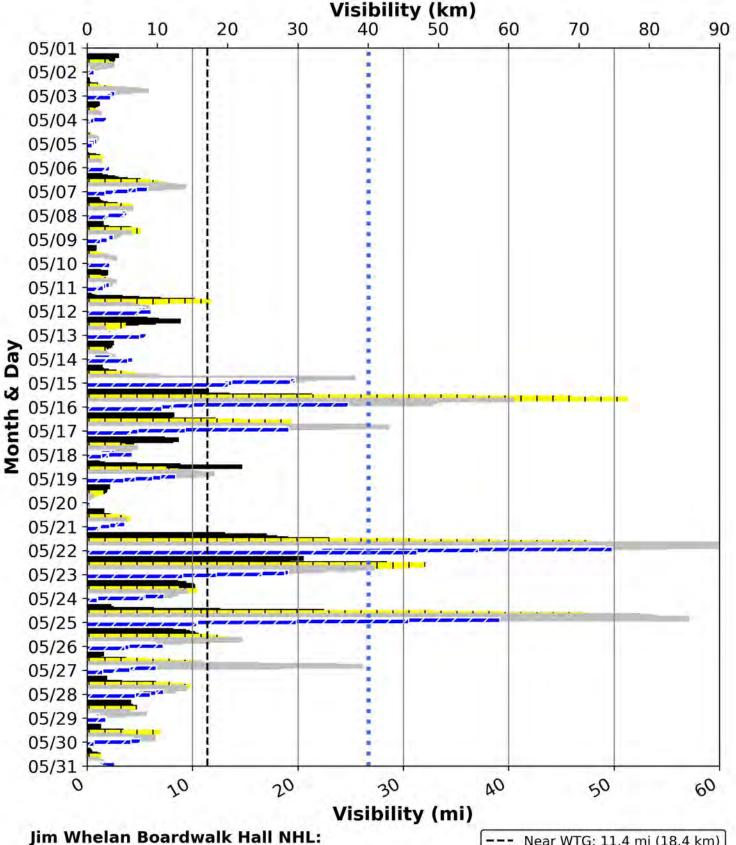


Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL:

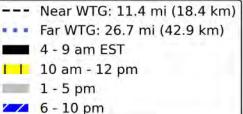
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 31.1% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 68.9% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 11.4 mi (18.4 km)
	Far WTG: 26.7 mi (42.9 km)
-	4 - 9 am EST
11	10 am - 12 pm
100	1 - 4 pm
1	5 - 9 pm

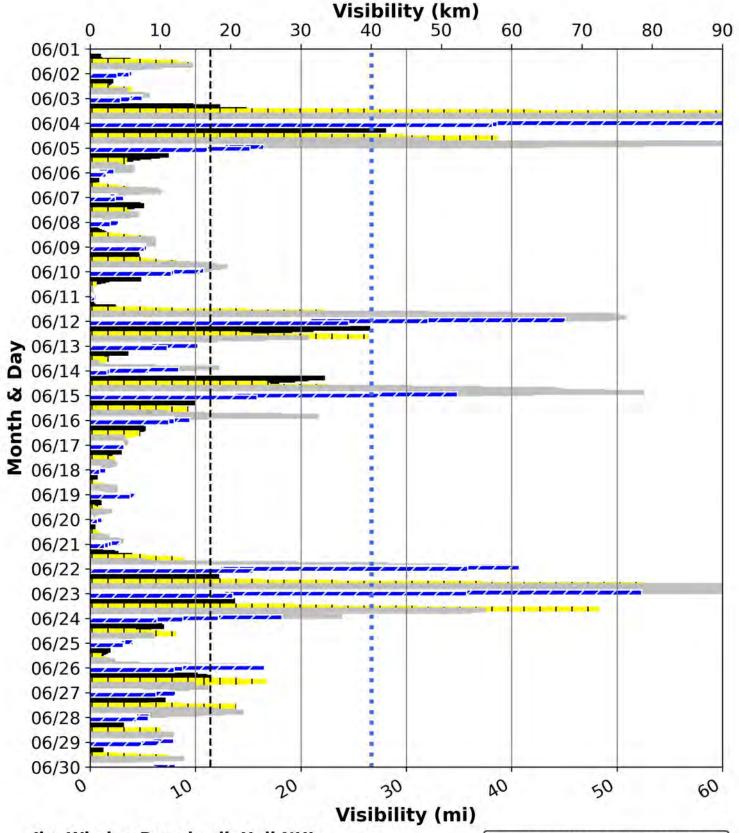
Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL (AC02) Hourly Visibility During May 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 17.7% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 82.3% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL (AC02) Hourly Visibility During Jun 2019

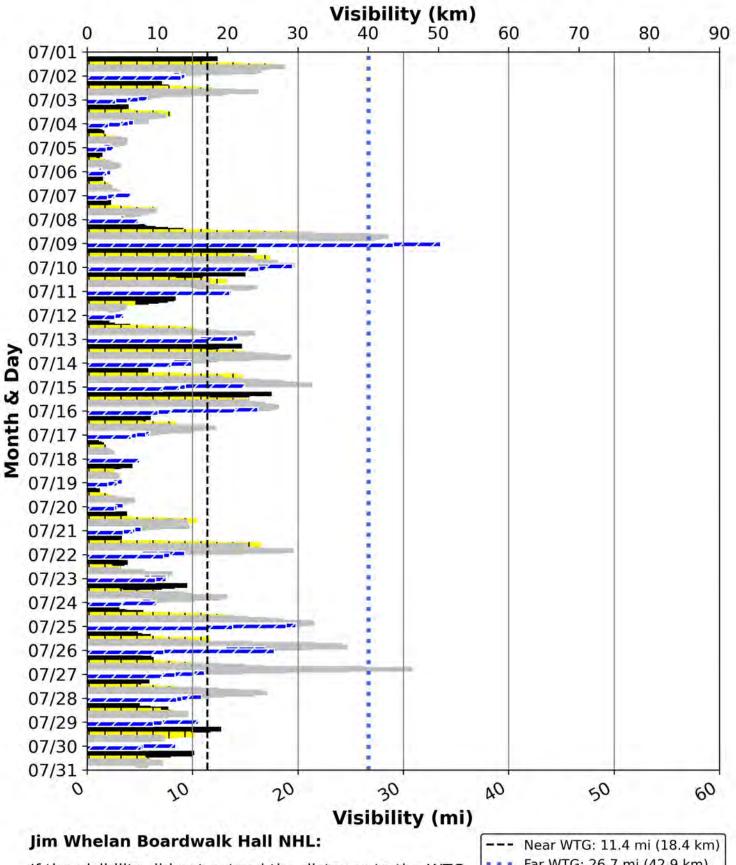


Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 26.5% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 73.5% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 11.4 mi (18.4 km)
***	Far WTG: 26.7 mi (42.9 km)
	3 - 7 am EST
11	8 - 11 am
	12 - 6 pm
<u>~ / </u>	7 - 10 pm

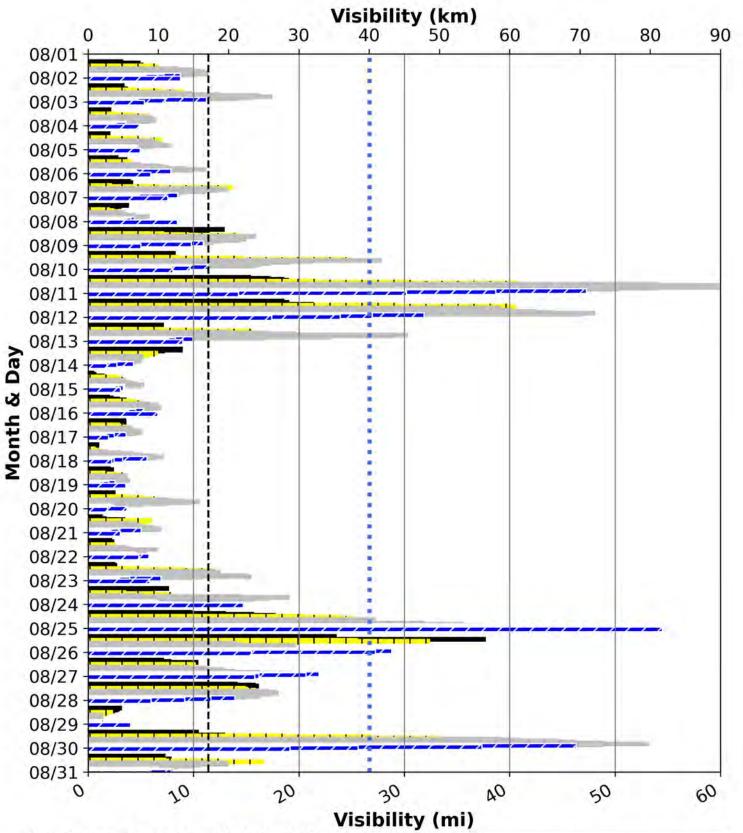
Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL (AC02) Hourly Visibility During Jul 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 25.0% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 75.0% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

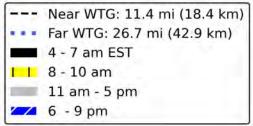
	Near WTG: 11.4 mi (18.4 km)
***	Far WTG: 26.7 mi (42.9 km)
-	3 - 7 am EST
1	8 - 10 am
1000	11 am - 6 pm
<u>~</u>	7 - 10 pm

Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL (AC02) Hourly Visibility During Aug 2019

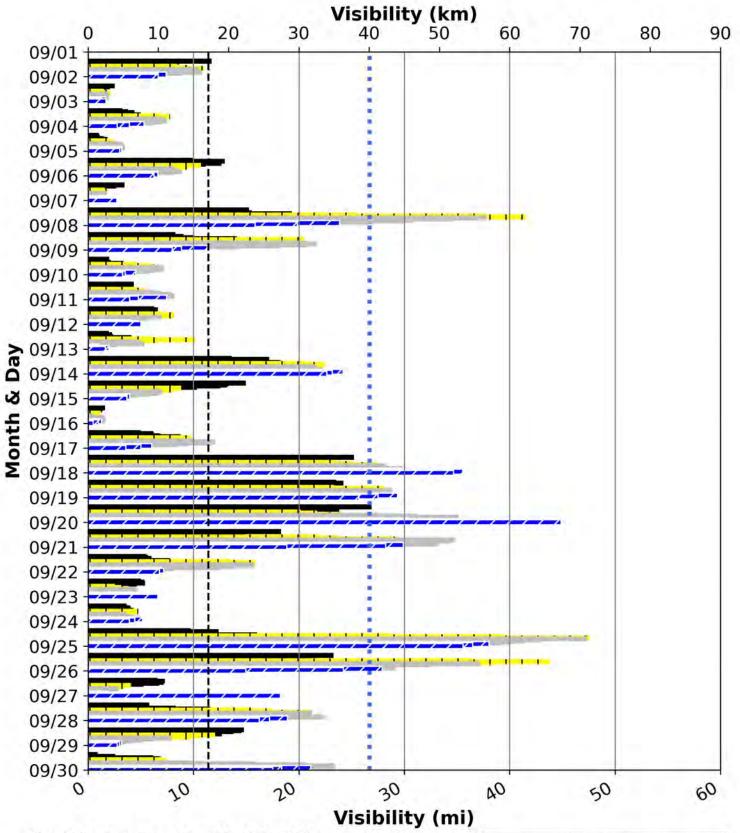


Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 30.6% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 69.4% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.





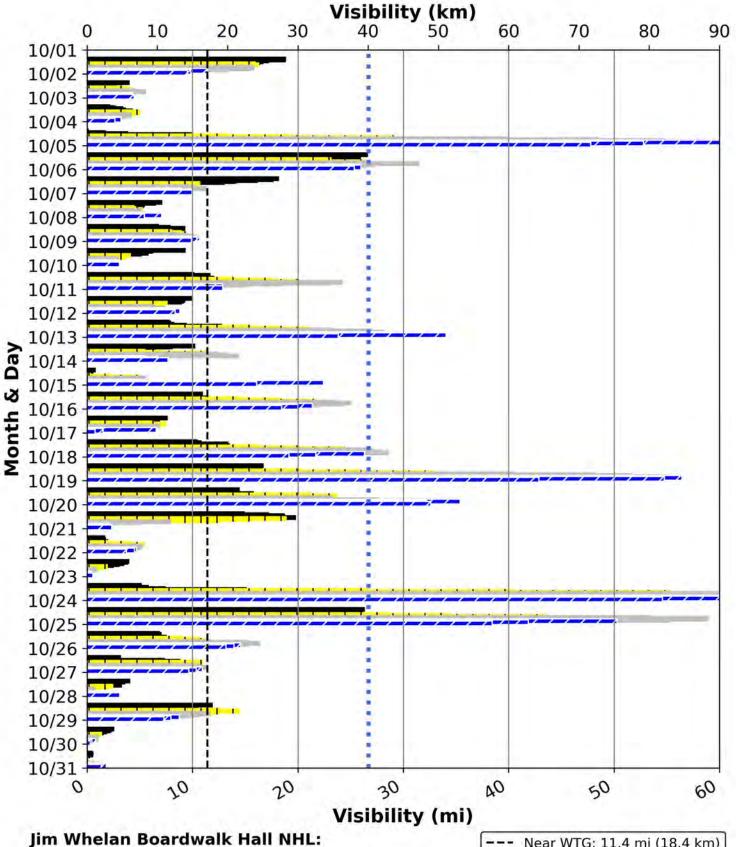


Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 40.2% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 59.8% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 11.4 mi (18.4 km)
***	Far WTG: 26.7 mi (42.9 km)
-	5 - 9 am EST
11	10 am - 12 pm
and the second	1 - 5 pm
1	6 - 8 pm

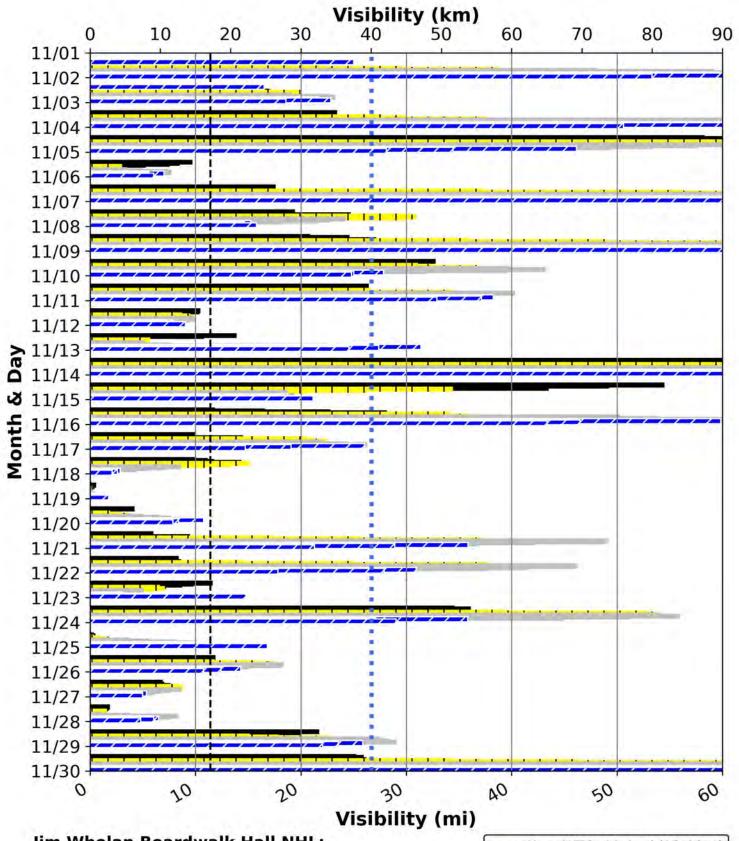
Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL (AC02) Hourly Visibility During Oct 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 36.3% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 63.7% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

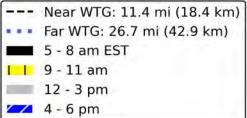


Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL (AC02) Hourly Visibility During Nov 2019

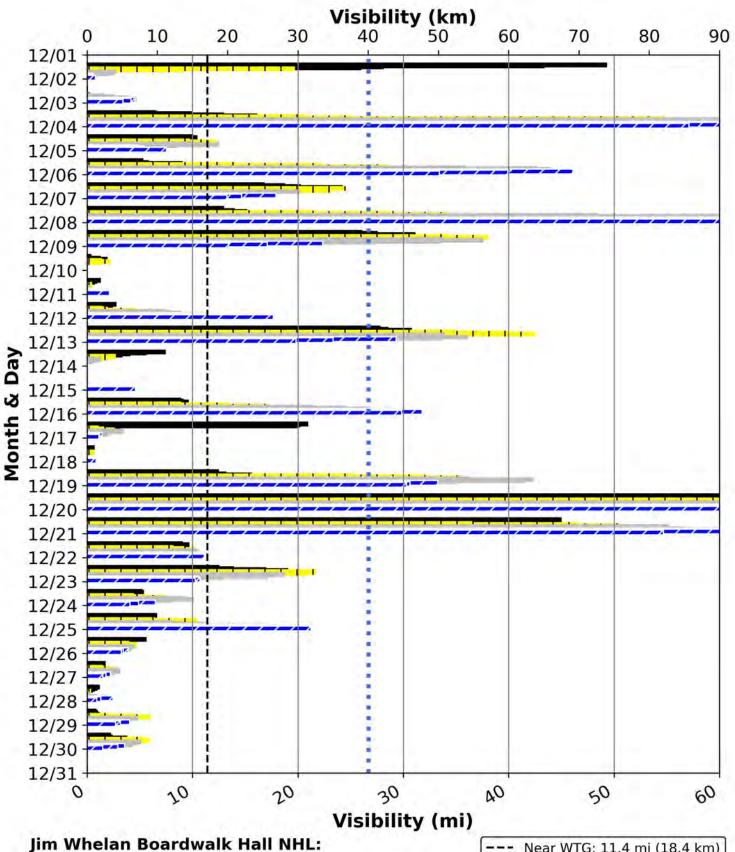


Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 66.6% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 33.4% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



Jim Whelan Boardwalk Hall NHL (AC02) Hourly Visibility During Dec 2019



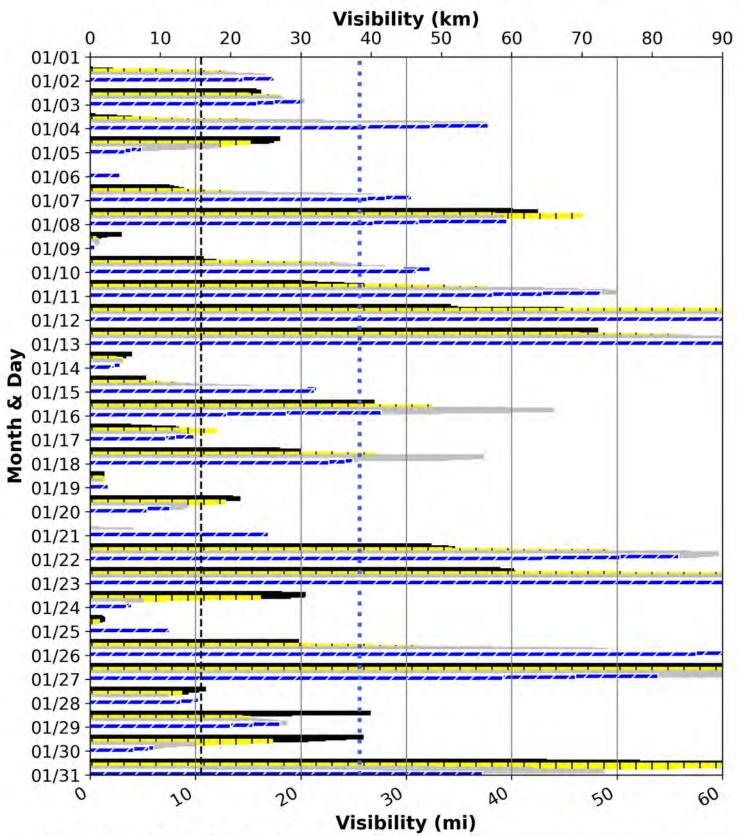
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 37.8% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 62.2% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 11.4 mi (18.4 km)
***	Far WTG: 26.7 mi (42.9 km)
	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
1000	12 - 3 pm
1	4 - 6 pm

AC04

OCEAN CASINO RESORT – SKY GARDEN

Ocean Casino Resort - Sky Garden (AC04) Hourly Visibility During Jan 2019

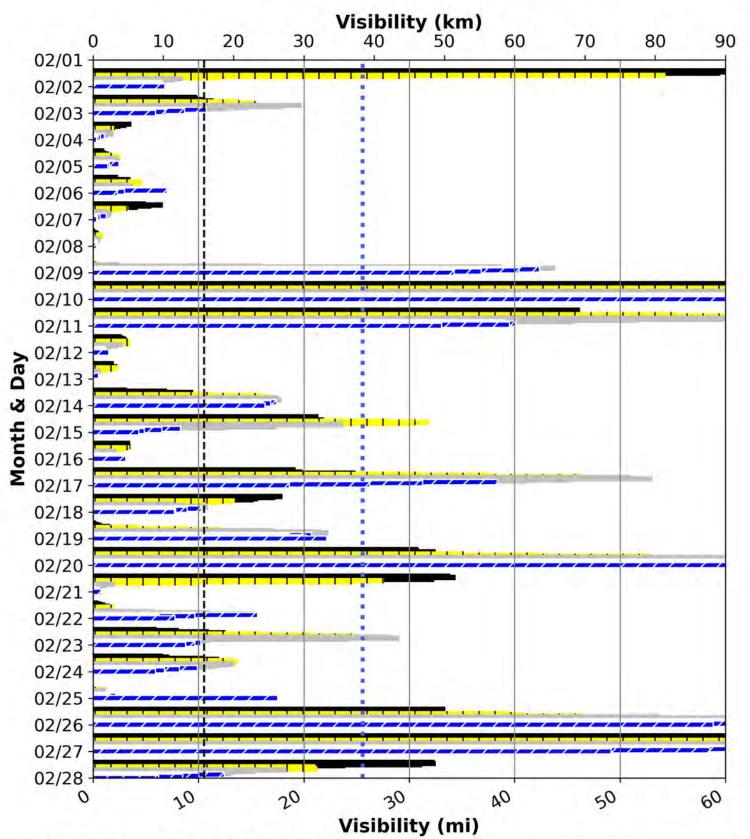


Ocean Casino Resort - Sky Garden:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 62.7% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 37.3% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 10.5 mi (17.0 km)
***	Far WTG: 25.6 mi (41.2 km)
	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
1000	12 - 3 pm
<u>~ / </u>	4 - 6 pm

Ocean Casino Resort - Sky Garden (AC04) Hourly Visibility During Feb 2019

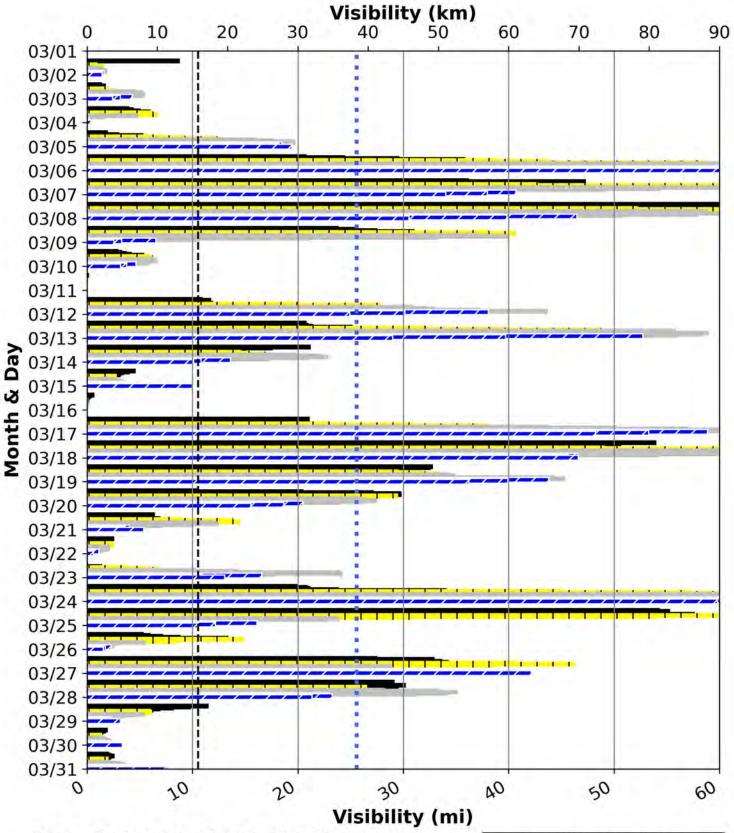


Ocean Casino Resort - Sky Garden:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 48.3% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 51.7% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

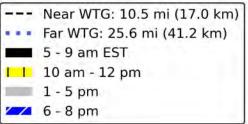
	Near WTG: 10.5 mi (17.0 km)
***	Far WTG: 25.6 mi (41.2 km)
-	5 - 8 am EST
1	9 - 11 am
	12 - 3 pm
<u>~</u>	4 - 6 pm

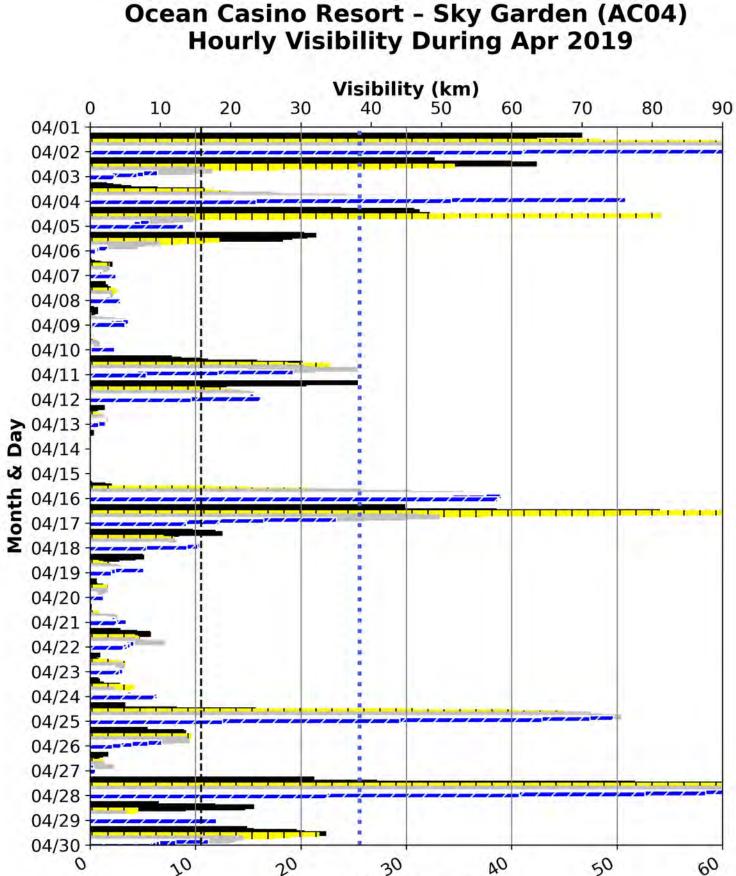
Ocean Casino Resort - Sky Garden (AC04) Hourly Visibility During Mar 2019



Ocean Casino Resort - Sky Garden:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 52.3% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 47.7% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.





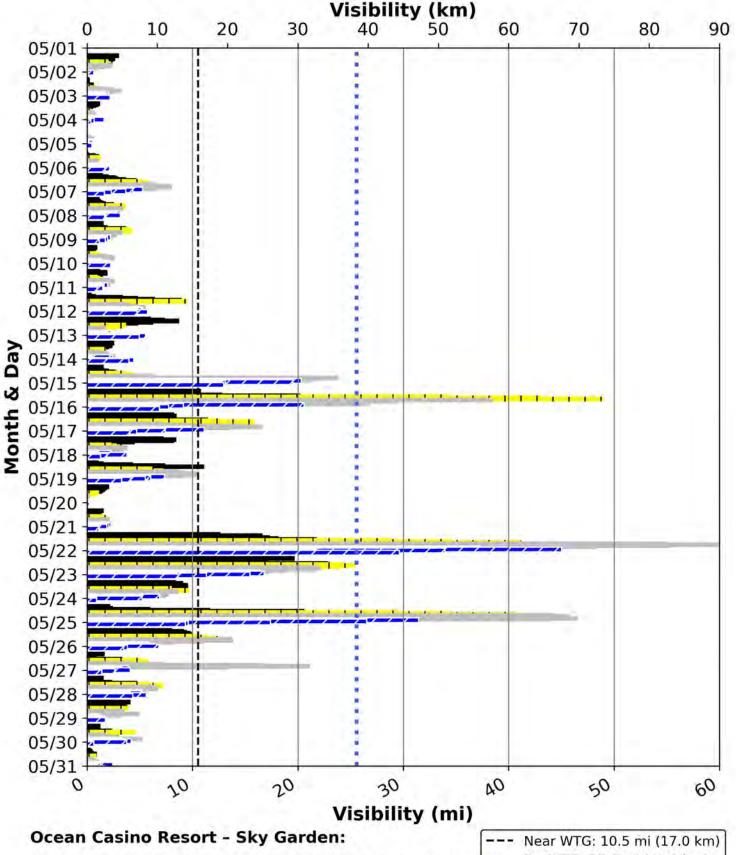
Visibility (mi)

Ocean Casino Resort - Sky Garden:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 31.3% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 68.7% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 10.5 mi (17.0 km)
***	Far WTG: 25.6 mi (41.2 km)
	4 - 9 am EST
	10 am - 12 pm
	1 - 4 pm
<u>~</u>	5 - 9 pm

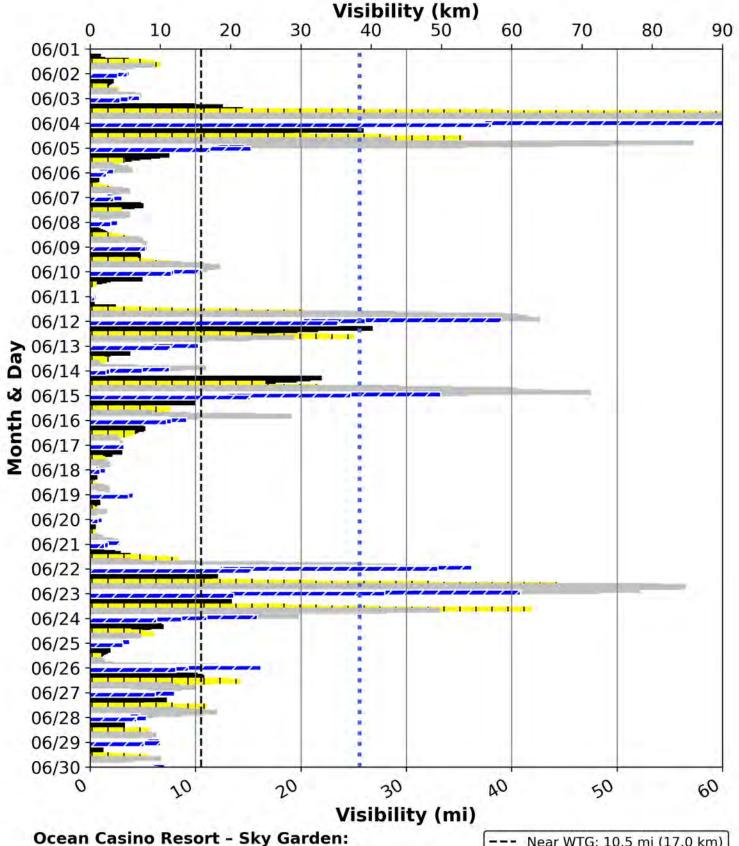
Ocean Casino Resort - Sky Garden (AC04) Hourly Visibility During May 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 16.1% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 83.9% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



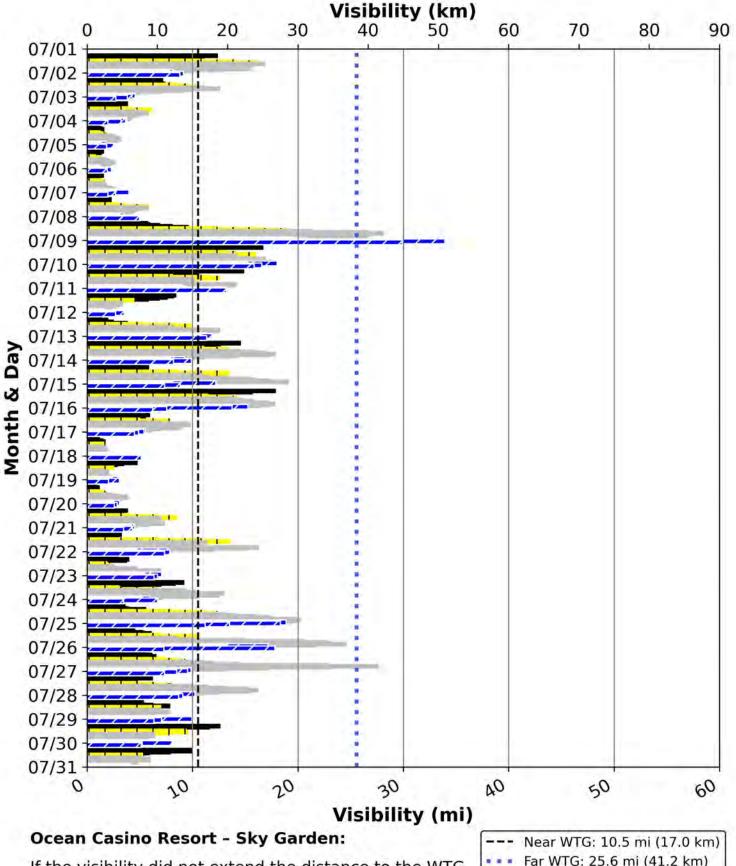
Ocean Casino Resort - Sky Garden (AC04) Hourly Visibility During Jun 2019



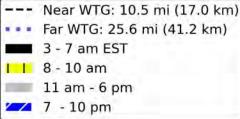
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 26.8% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 73.2% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 10.5 mi (17.0 km)
***	Far WTG: 25.6 mi (41.2 km)
	3 - 7 am EST
11	8 - 11 am
	12 - 6 pm
<u>//</u>	7 - 10 pm

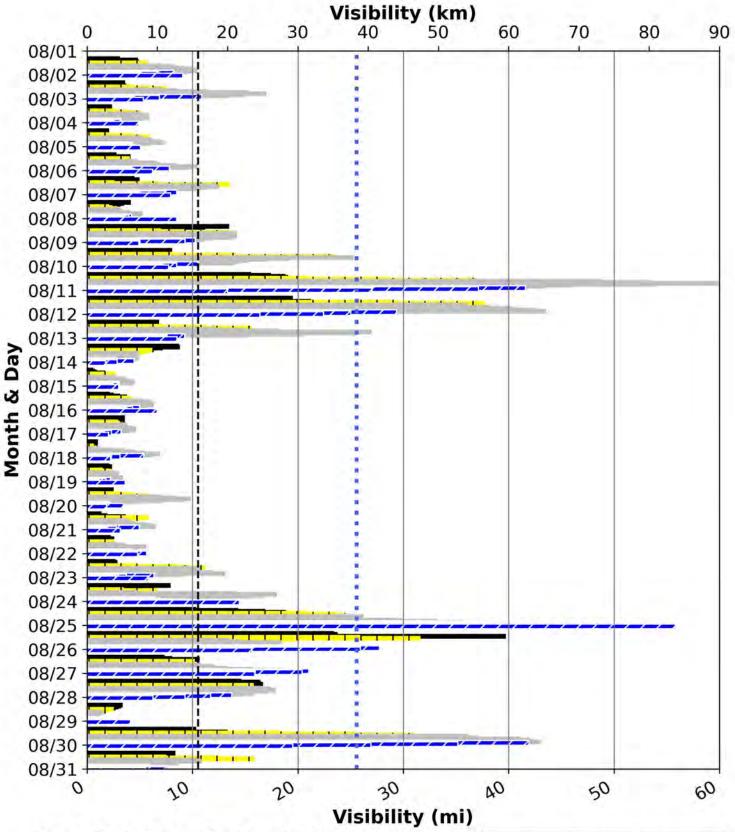
Ocean Casino Resort - Sky Garden (AC04) Hourly Visibility During Jul 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 24.4% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 75.6% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



Ocean Casino Resort - Sky Garden (AC04) Hourly Visibility During Aug 2019

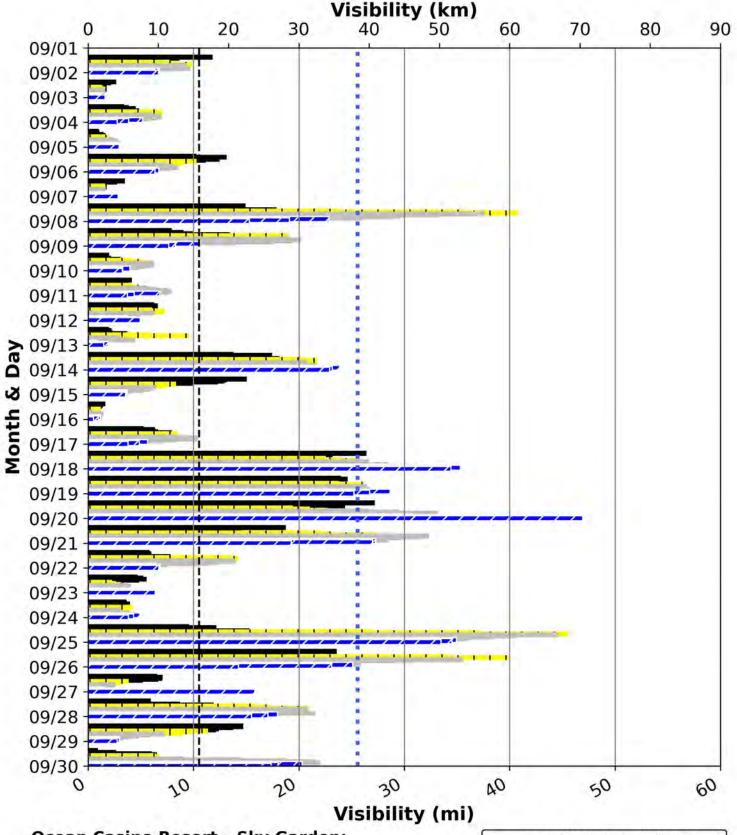


Ocean Casino Resort - Sky Garden:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 30.5% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 69.5% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 10.5 mi (17.0 km)
***	Far WTG: 25.6 mi (41.2 km)
	4 - 7 am EST
1	8 - 10 am
	11 am - 5 pm
1	6 - 9 pm

Ocean Casino Resort - Sky Garden (AC04) Hourly Visibility During Sep 2019

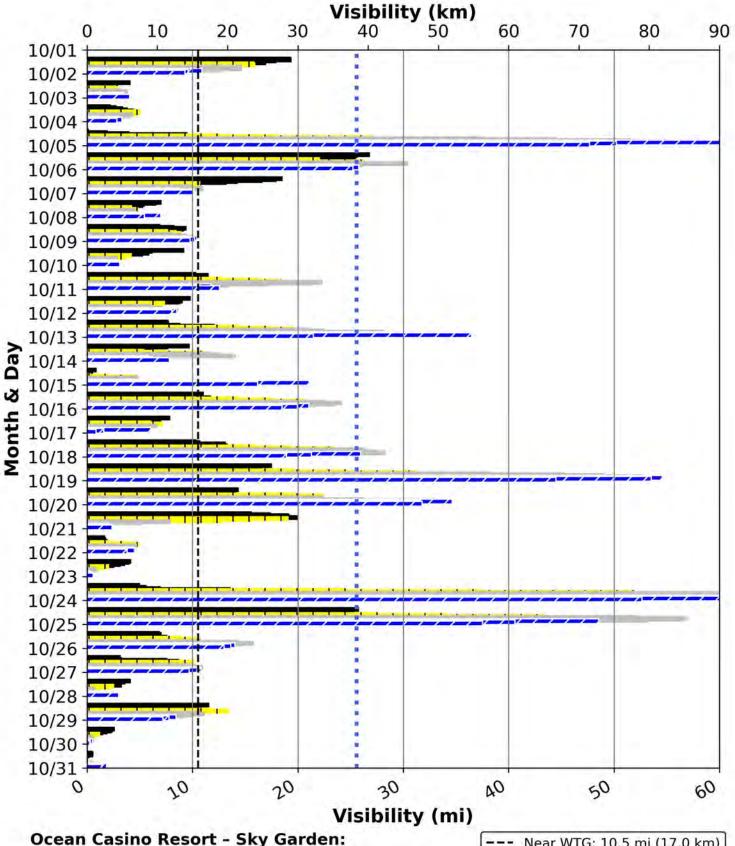


Ocean Casino Resort - Sky Garden:

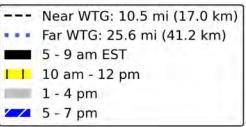
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 40.2% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 59.8% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



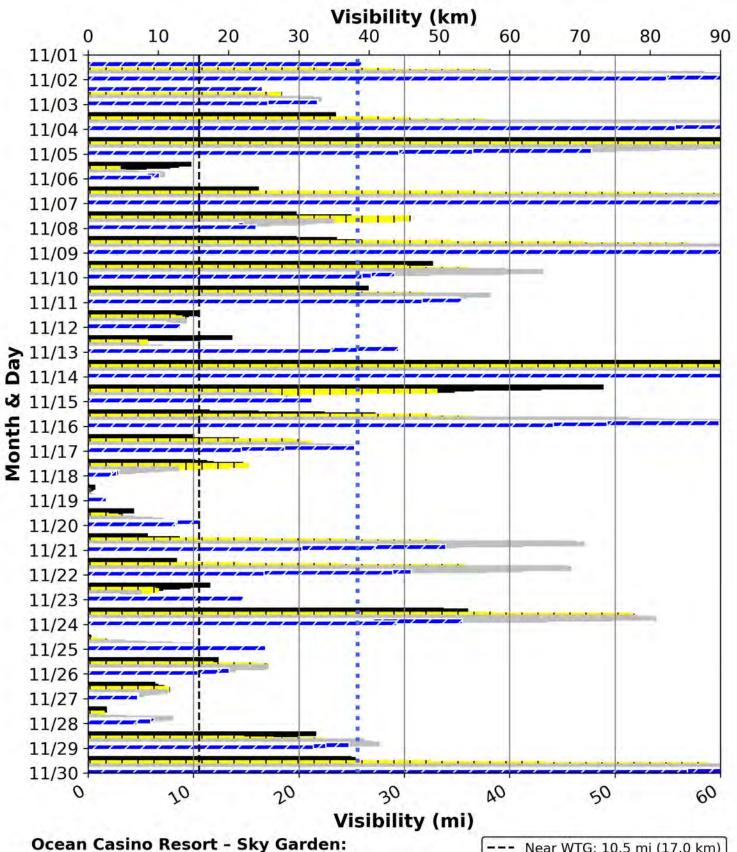
Ocean Casino Resort - Sky Garden (AC04) Hourly Visibility During Oct 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 39.4% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 60.6% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



Ocean Casino Resort - Sky Garden (AC04) Hourly Visibility During Nov 2019

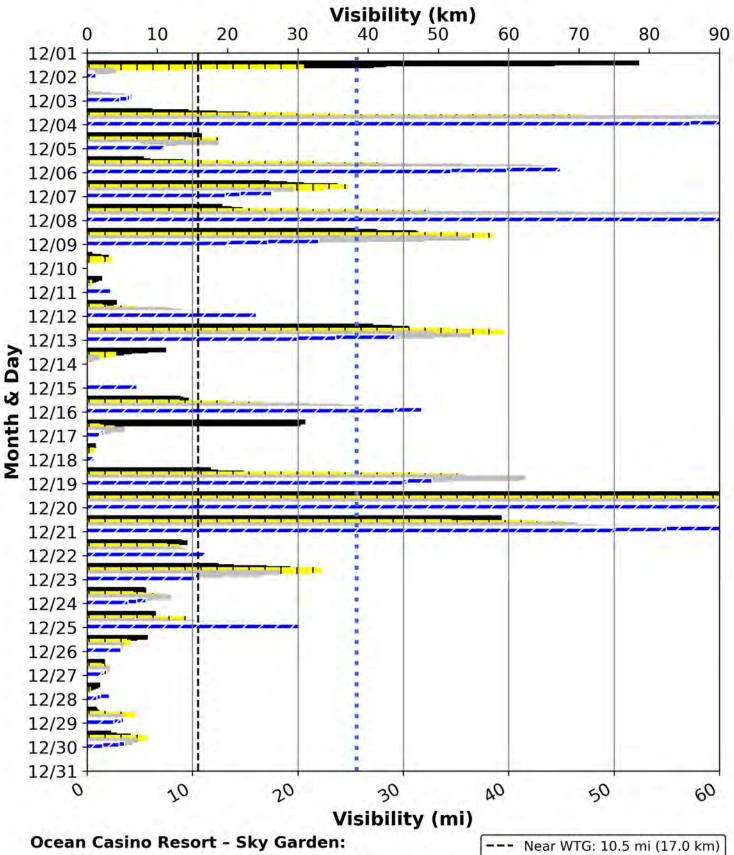


If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 67.8% of the month some of the

daylight hours data, 67.8% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 32.2% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 10.5 mi (17.0 km)
	Far WTG: 25.6 mi (41.2 km)
-	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
100	12 - 3 pm
1	4 - 6 pm

Ocean Casino Resort - Sky Garden (AC04) Hourly Visibility During Dec 2019



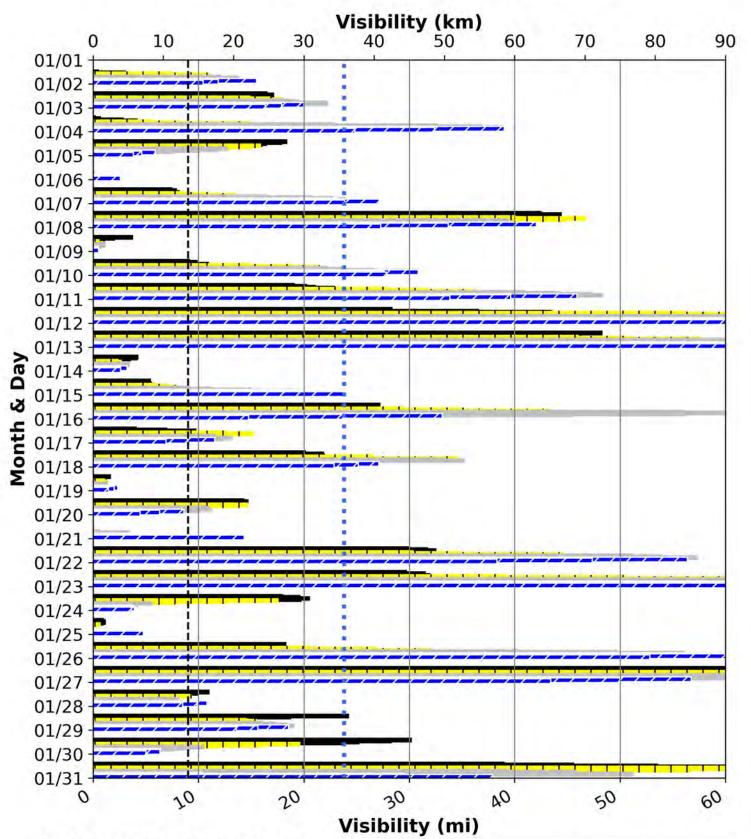
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 39.6% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 60.4% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 10.5 mi (17.0 km)
***	Far WTG: 25.6 mi (41.2 km)
	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
	12 - 3 pm
<u>~</u>	4 - 6 pm

BC02

NORTH BRIGANTINE NATURAL AREA

North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02) Hourly Visibility During Jan 2019

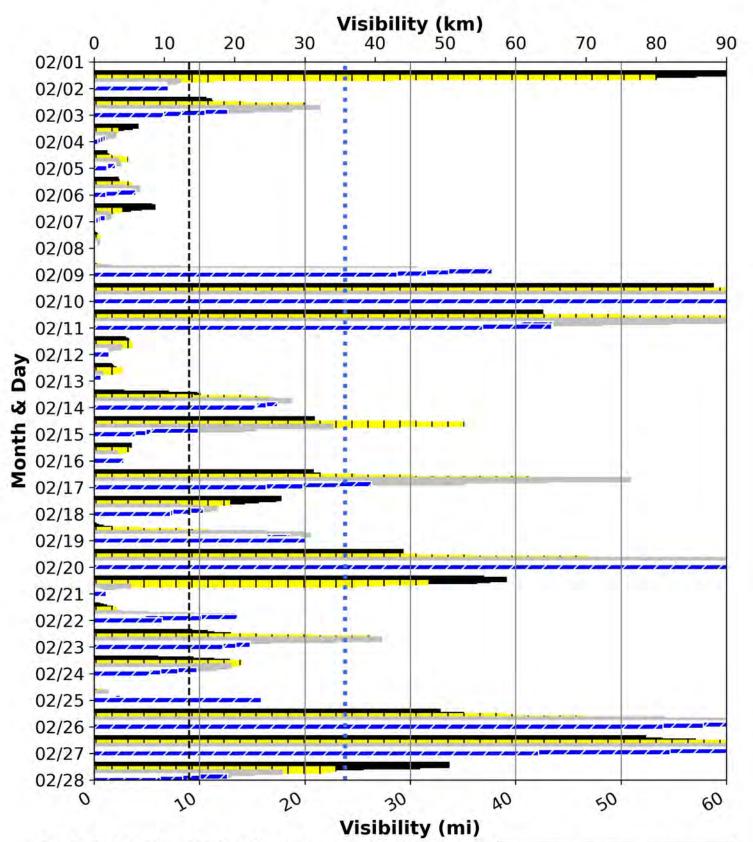


North Brigantine Natural Area:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 68.9% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 31.1% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 9.0 mi (14.5 km)
	Far WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
-	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
1000	12 - 3 pm
	4 - 6 pm

North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02) Hourly Visibility During Feb 2019

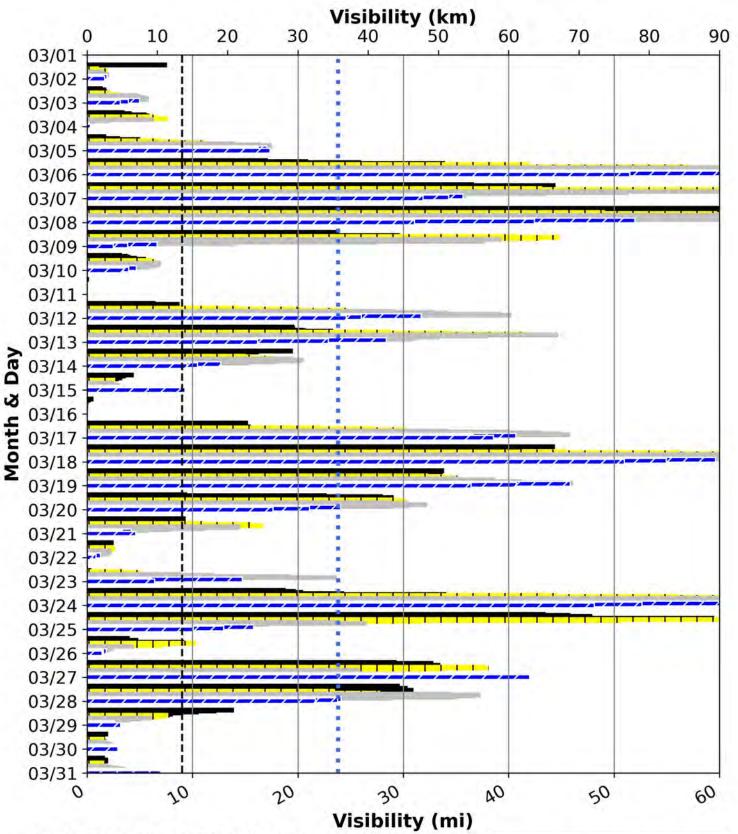


North Brigantine Natural Area:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 53.3% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 46.7% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 9.0 mi (14.5 km)
	Far WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
-	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
1000	12 - 3 pm
1	4 - 6 pm

North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02) Hourly Visibility During Mar 2019

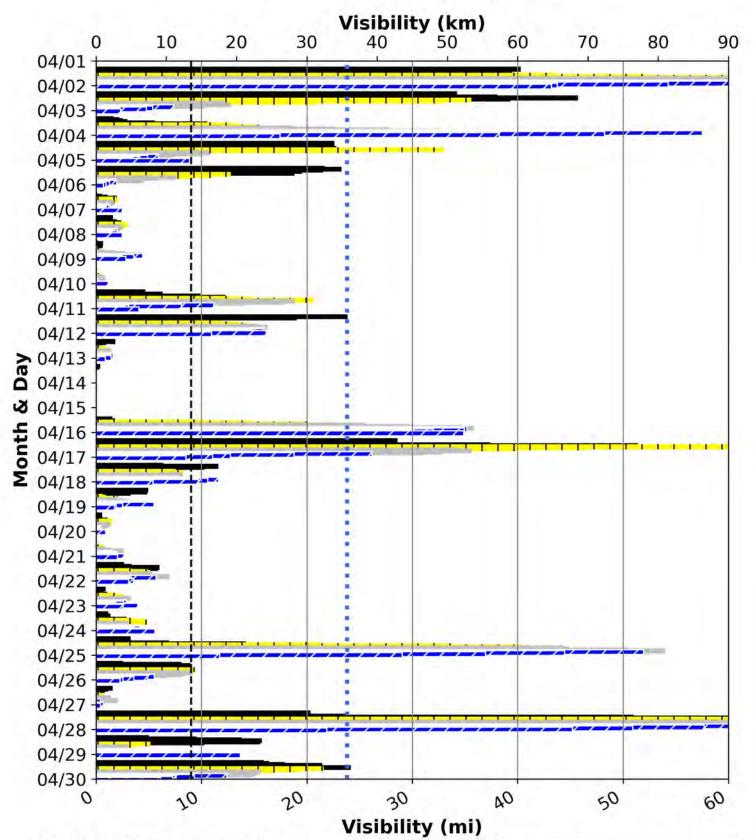


North Brigantine Natural Area:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 53.1% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 46.9% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 9.0 mi (14.5 km)
	Far WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
	5 - 9 am EST
11	10 am - 12 pm
1000	1 - 5 pm
1	6 - 8 pm

North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02) Hourly Visibility During Apr 2019

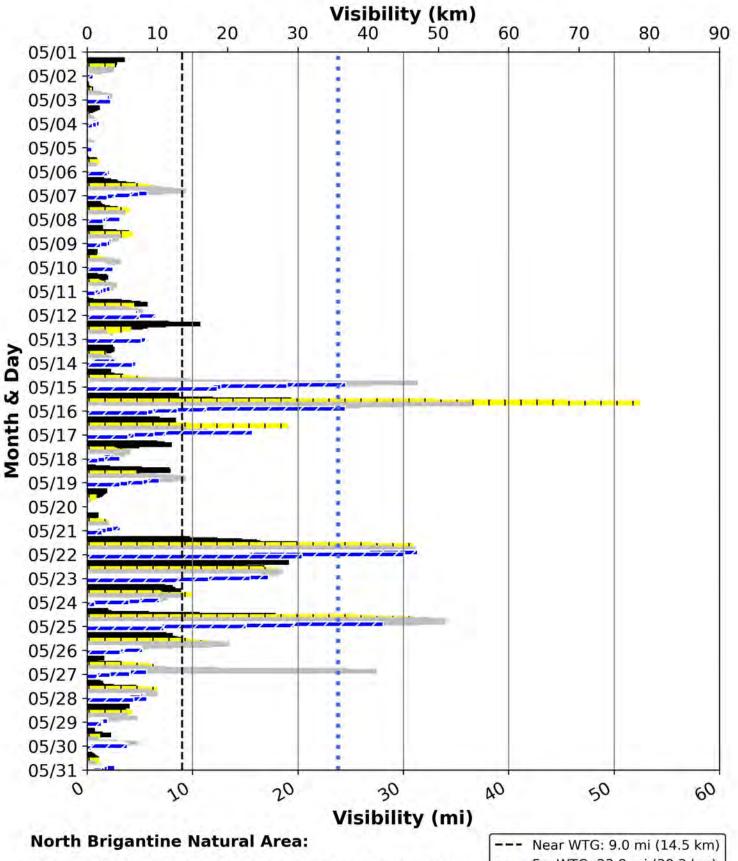


North Brigantine Natural Area:

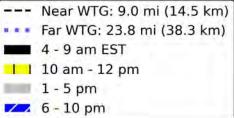
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 33.9% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 66.1% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 9.0 mi (14.5 km)
	Far WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
-	4 - 9 am EST
11	10 am - 12 pm
1000	1 - 4 pm
1	5 - 9 pm

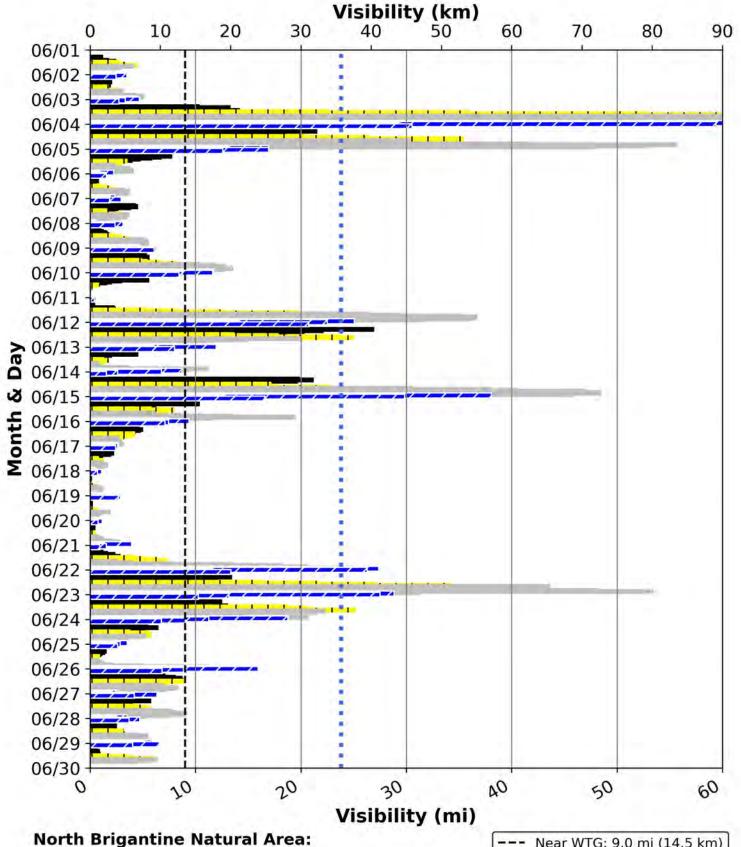
North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02) Hourly Visibility During May 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 16.8% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 83.2% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



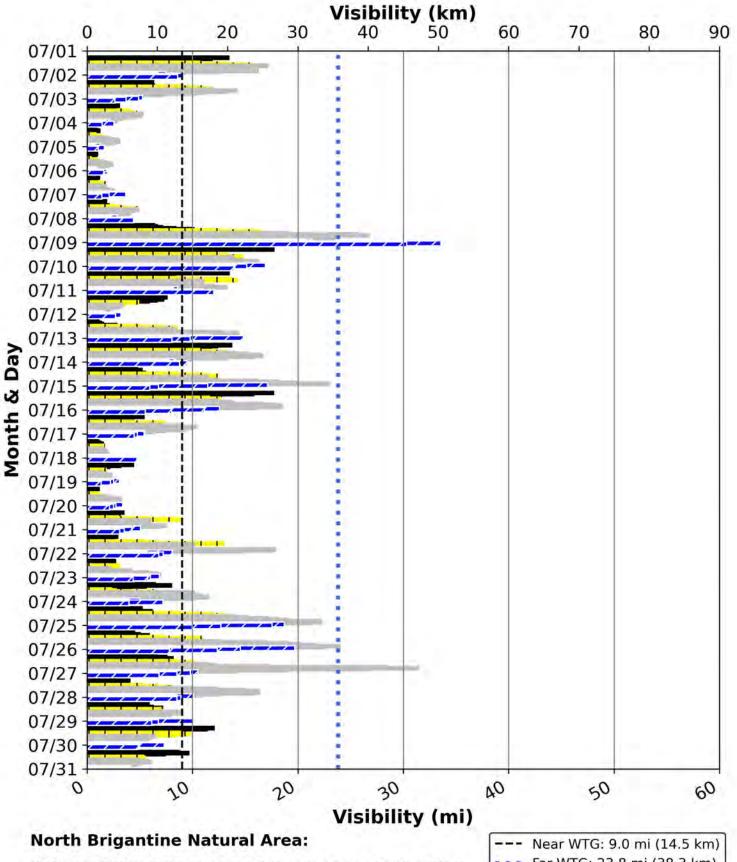
North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02) Hourly Visibility During Jun 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 28.3% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 71.7% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 9.0 mi (14.5 km)
	Far WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
	3 - 7 am EST
11	8 - 11 am
-	12 - 6 pm
1	7 - 10 pm

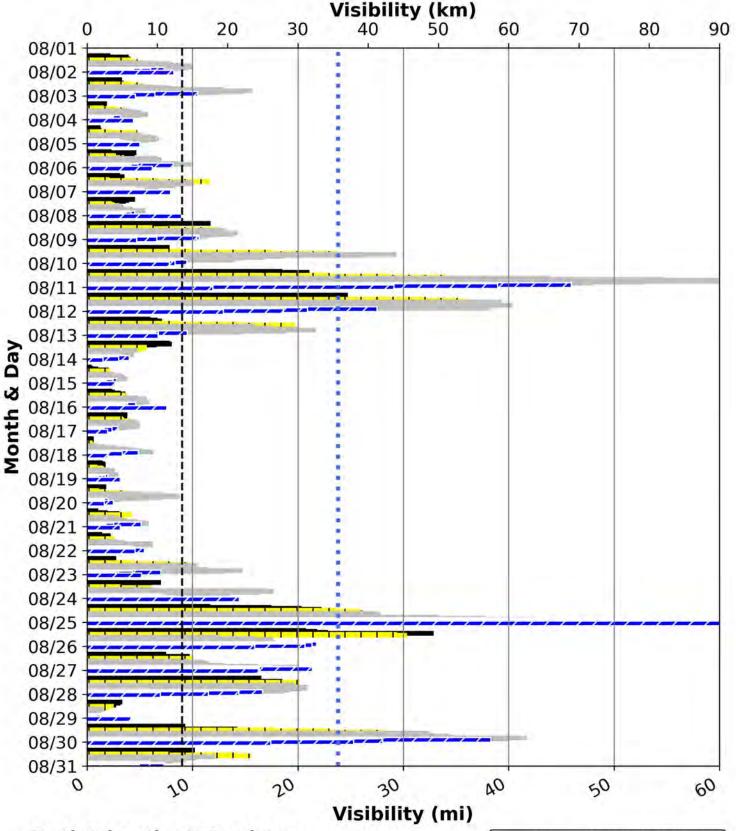
North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02) Hourly Visibility During Jul 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 31.5% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 68.5% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

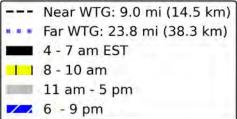
	Near WTG: 9.0 mi (14.5 km)
	Far WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
-	3 - 7 am EST
-	8 - 10 am
1000	11 am - 6 pm
	7 - 10 pm

North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02) Hourly Visibility During Aug 2019

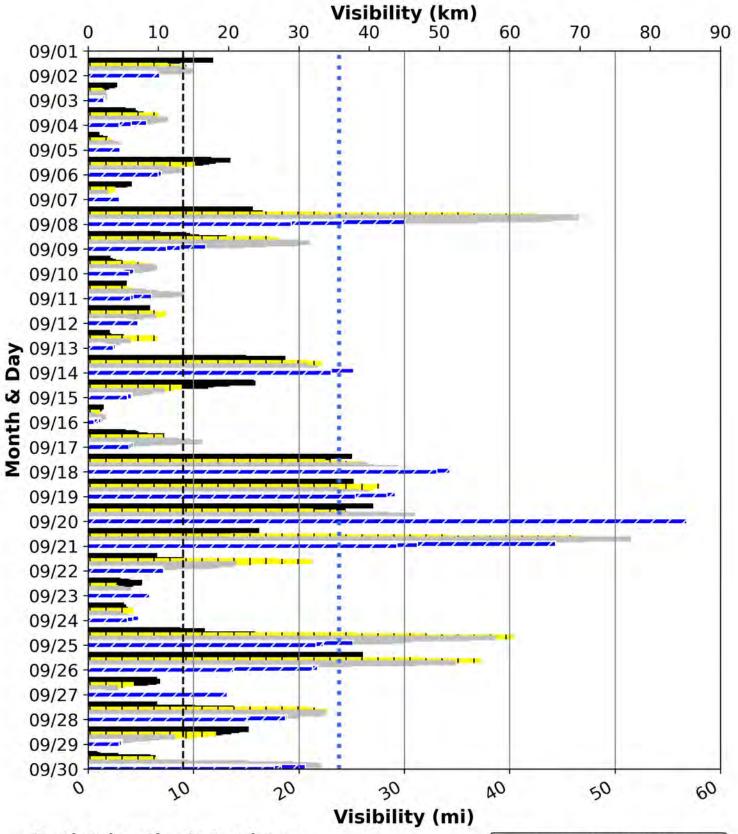


North Brigantine Natural Area:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 34.9% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 65.1% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02) Hourly Visibility During Sep 2019

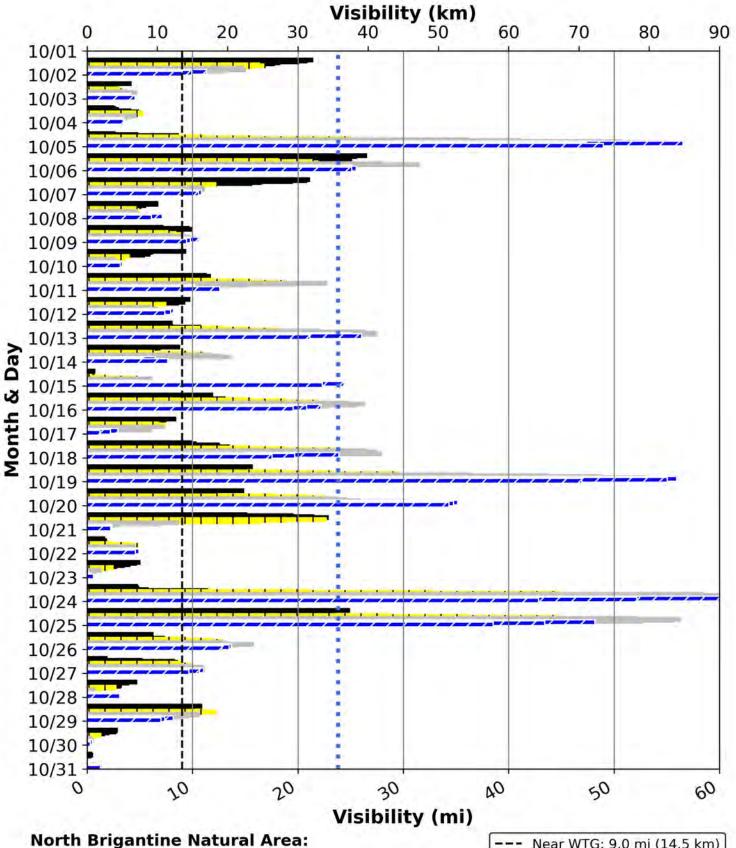


North Brigantine Natural Area:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 44.0% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 56.0% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 9.0 mi (14.5 km)
	Far WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
	5 - 9 am EST
11	10 am - 12 pm
	1 - 5 pm
1	6 - 8 pm

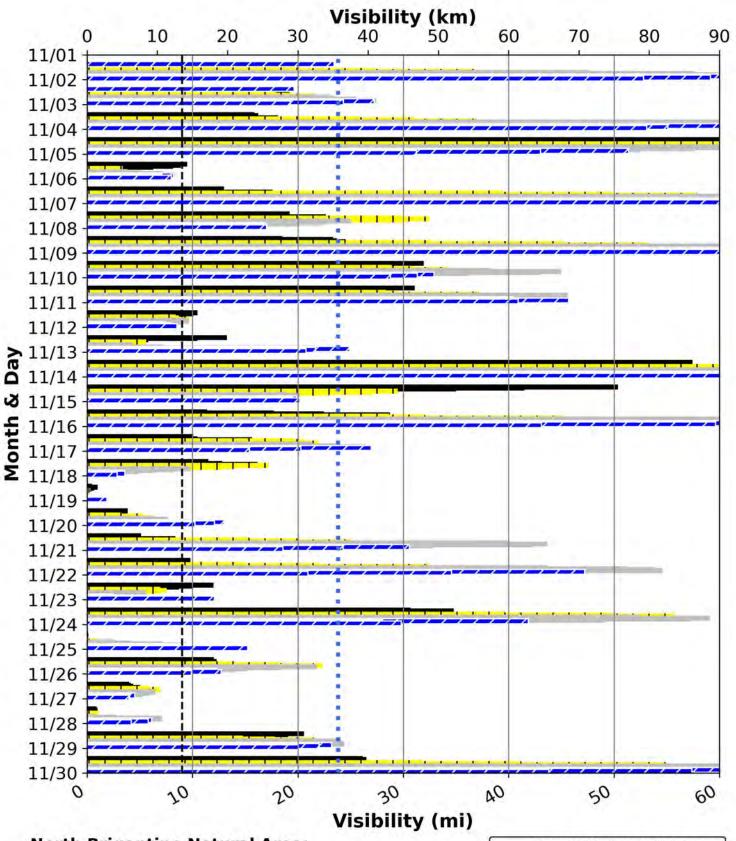
North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02) Hourly Visibility During Oct 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 48.4% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 51.6% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02) Hourly Visibility During Nov 2019

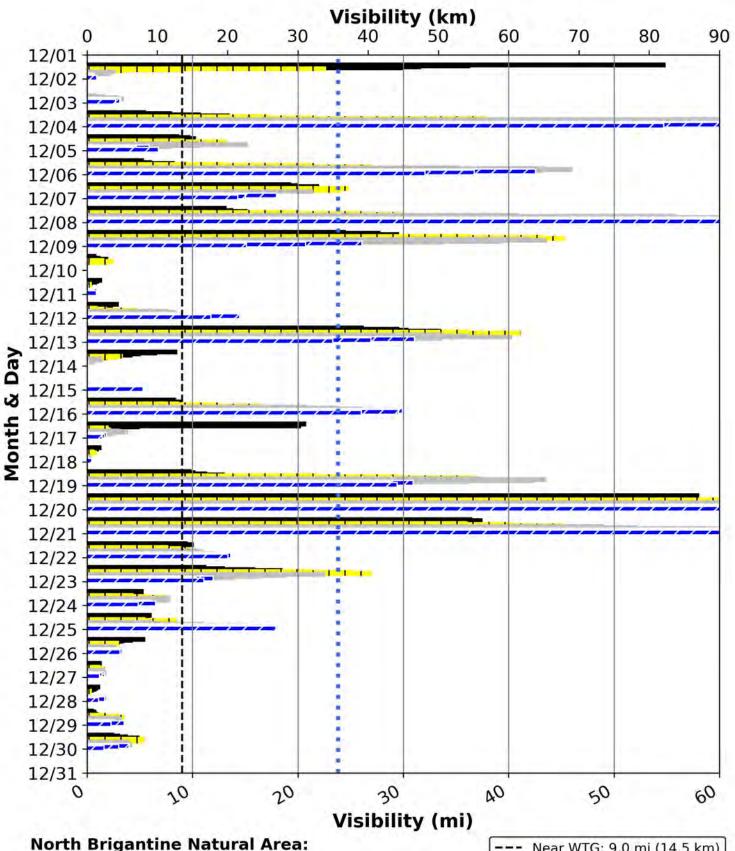


North Brigantine Natural Area:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 72.5% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 27.5% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 9.0 mi (14.5 km)
	Far WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
-	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
1000	12 - 3 pm
	4 - 6 pm

North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02) Hourly Visibility During Dec 2019



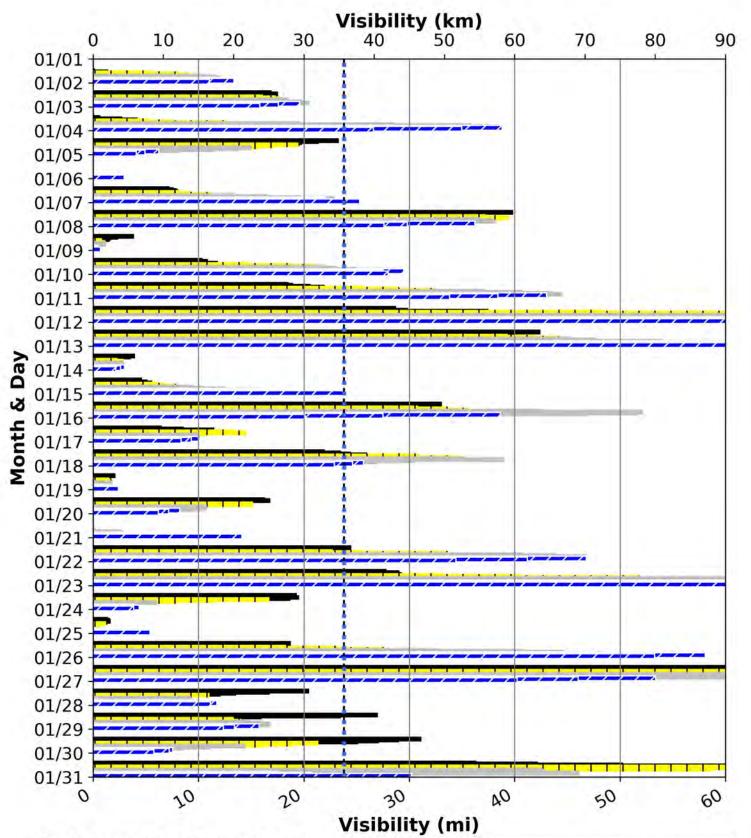
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 42.6% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 57.4% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 9.0 mi (14.5 km)
	Far WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
1000	12 - 3 pm
1	4 - 6 pm

BC02F

NORTH BRIGANTINE NATURAL AREA

North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02F) Hourly Visibility During Jan 2019

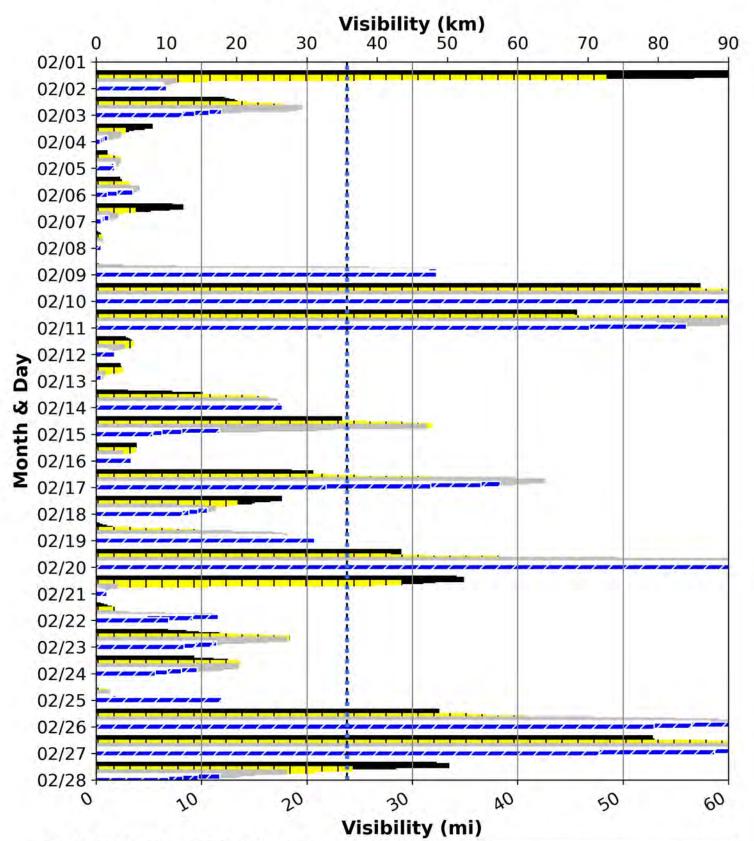


North Brigantine Natural Area:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 38.5% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 61.5% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
***	Far WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
-	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
(Inter-	12 - 3 pm
1	4 - 6 pm

North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02F) Hourly Visibility During Feb 2019

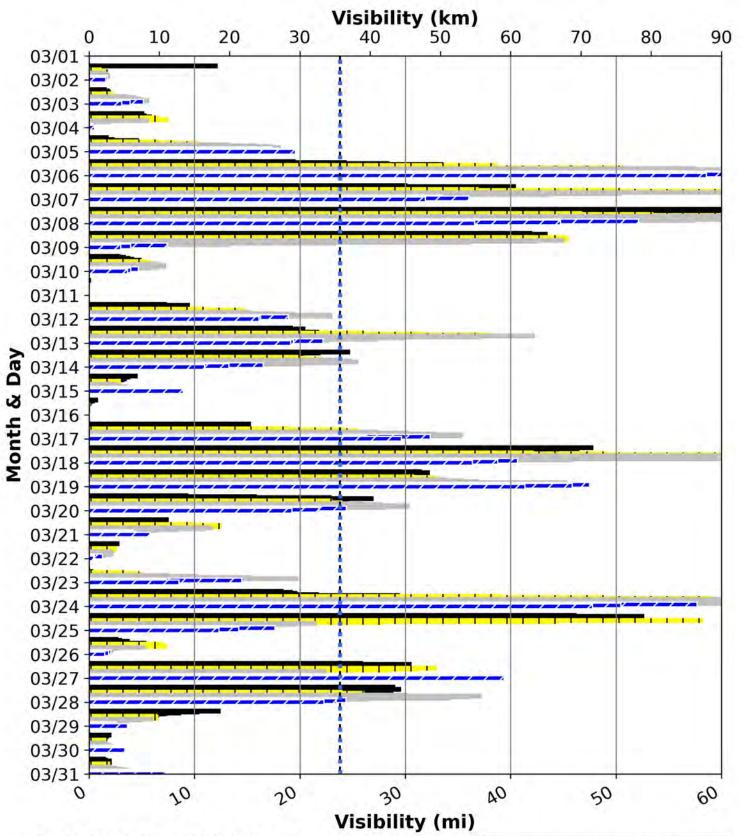


North Brigantine Natural Area:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 27.6% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 72.4% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

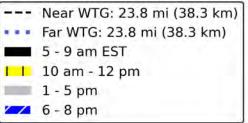
	Near WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
	Far WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
-	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
(Inter-	12 - 3 pm
1	4 - 6 pm

North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02F) Hourly Visibility During Mar 2019

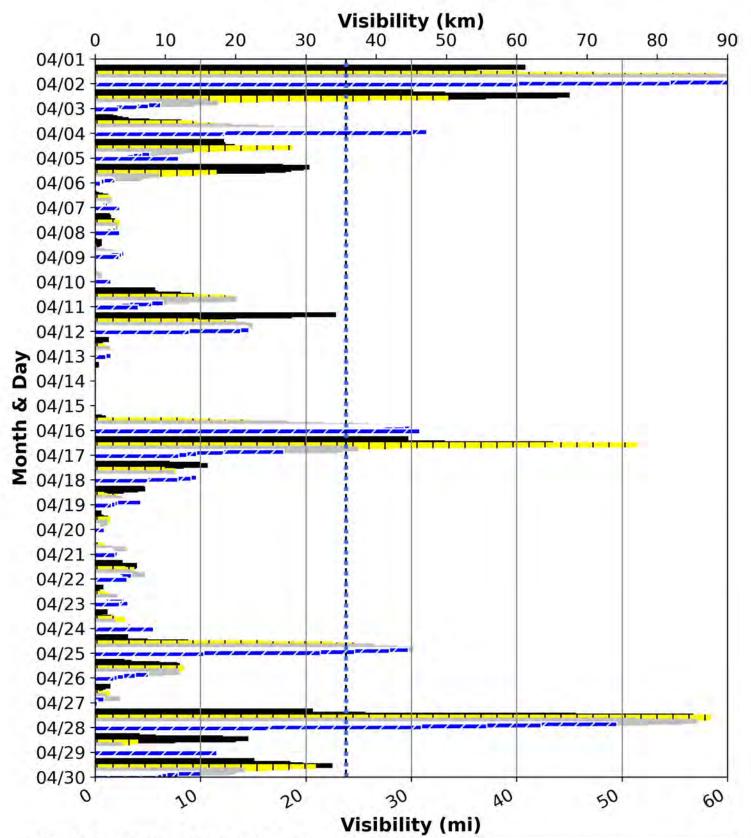


North Brigantine Natural Area:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 33.2% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 66.8% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.





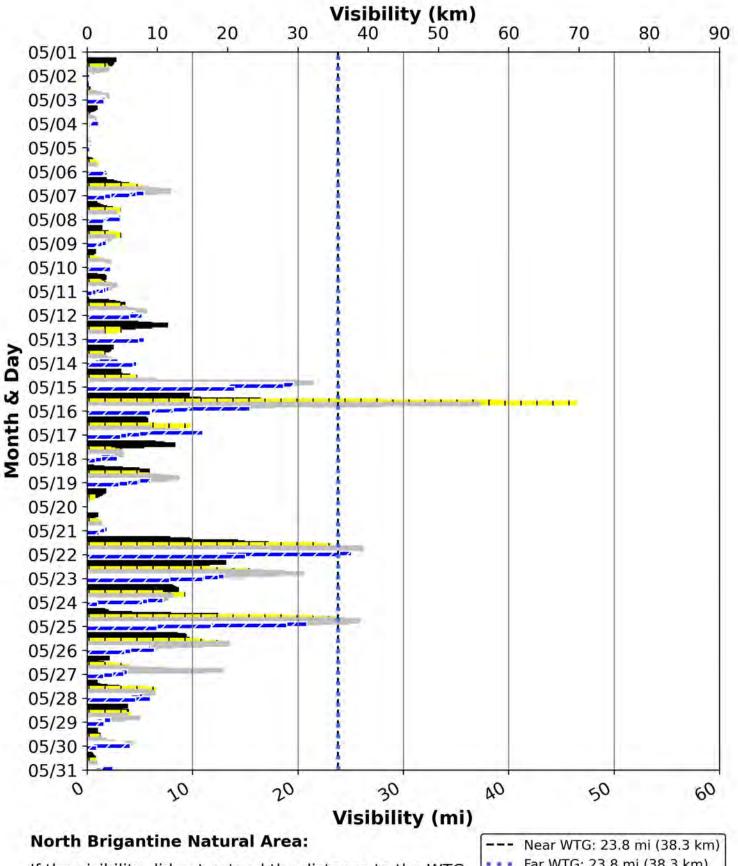


North Brigantine Natural Area:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 12.8% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 87.2% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
***	Far WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
	4 - 9 am EST
	10 am - 12 pm
1000	1 - 4 pm
<u>~</u>	5 - 9 pm

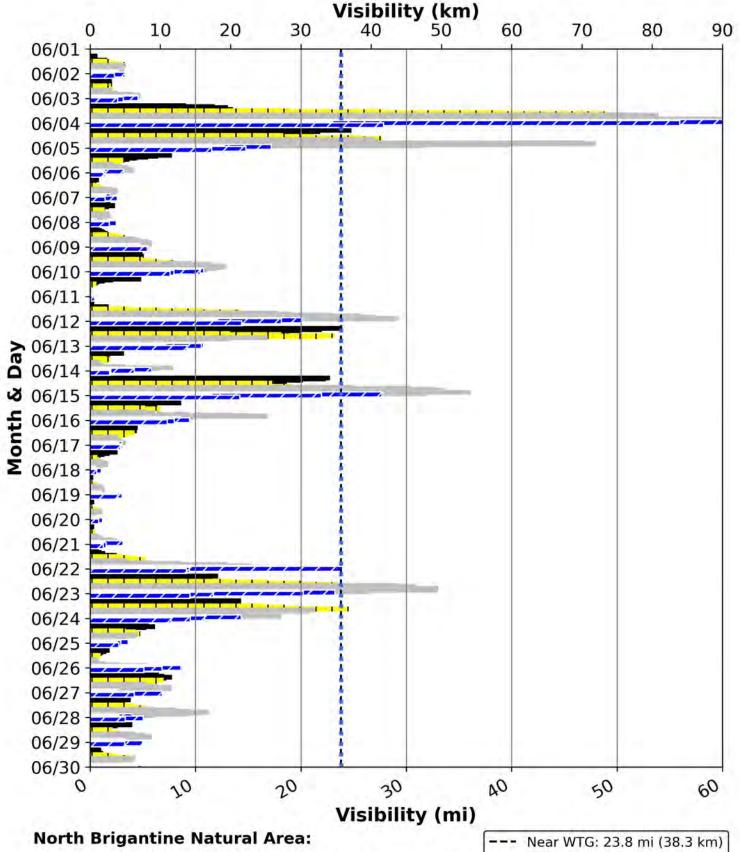
North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02F) Hourly Visibility During May 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 2.4% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 97.6% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



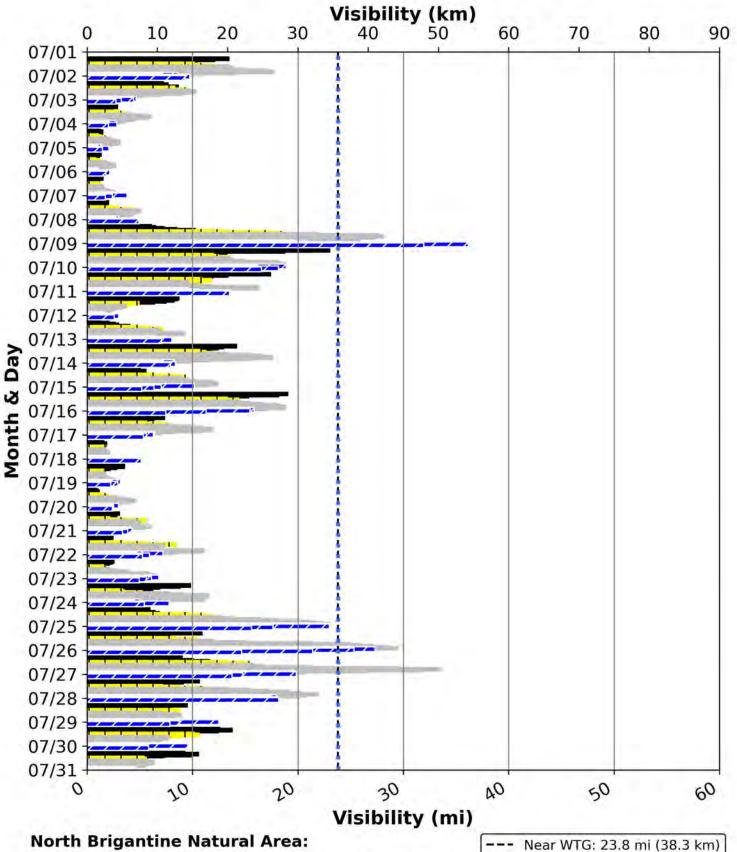
North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02F) Hourly Visibility During Jun 2019



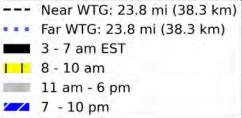
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 8.0% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 92.0% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
***	Far WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
-	3 - 7 am EST
11	8 - 11 am
	12 - 6 pm
~	7 - 10 pm

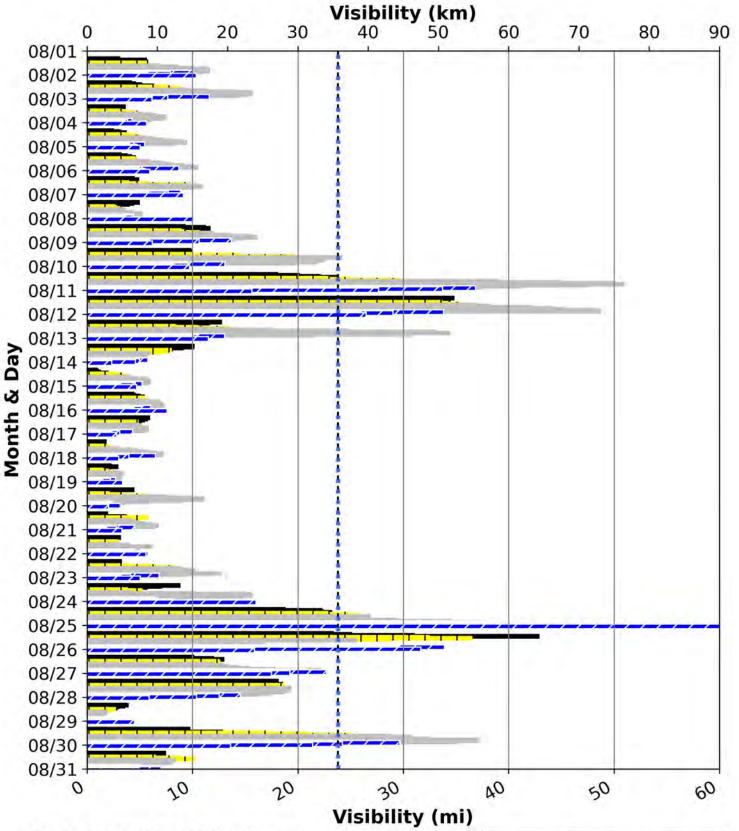
North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02F) Hourly Visibility During Jul 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 2.9% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 97.1% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02F) Hourly Visibility During Aug 2019

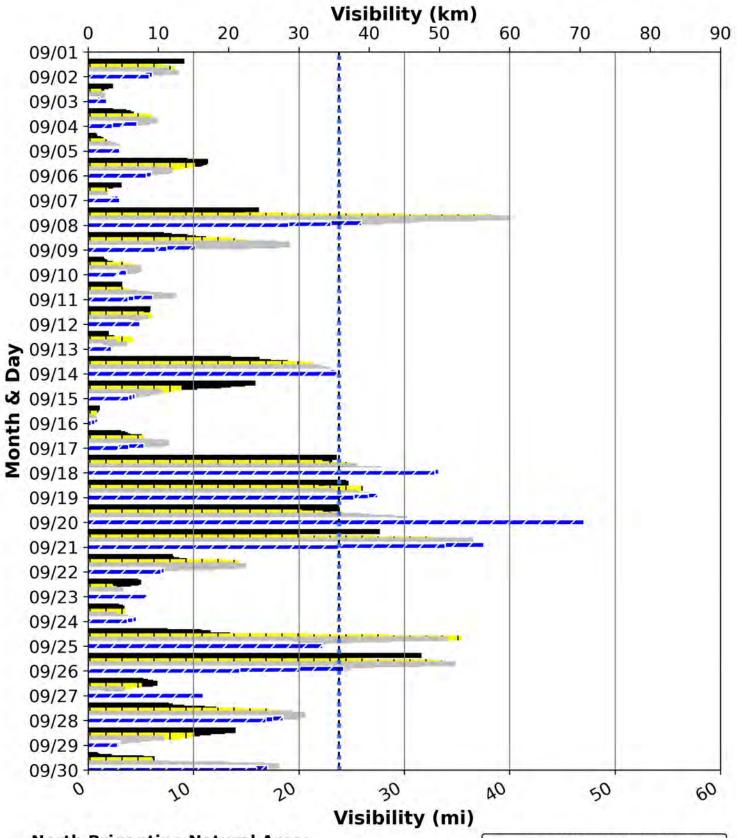


North Brigantine Natural Area:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 12.4% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 87.6% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
***	Far WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
-	4 - 7 am EST
1	8 - 10 am
1000	11 am - 5 pm
~	6 - 9 pm

North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02F) Hourly Visibility During Sep 2019

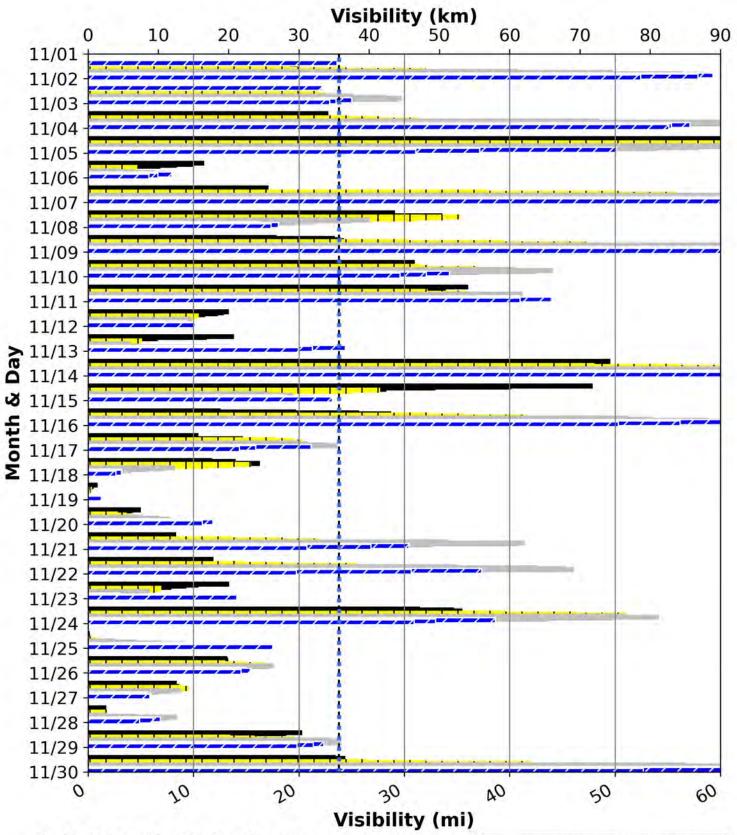


North Brigantine Natural Area:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 14.6% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 85.4% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
***	Far WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
	5 - 9 am EST
11	10 am - 12 pm
	1 - 5 pm
× 1	6 - 8 pm

North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02F) Hourly Visibility During Nov 2019

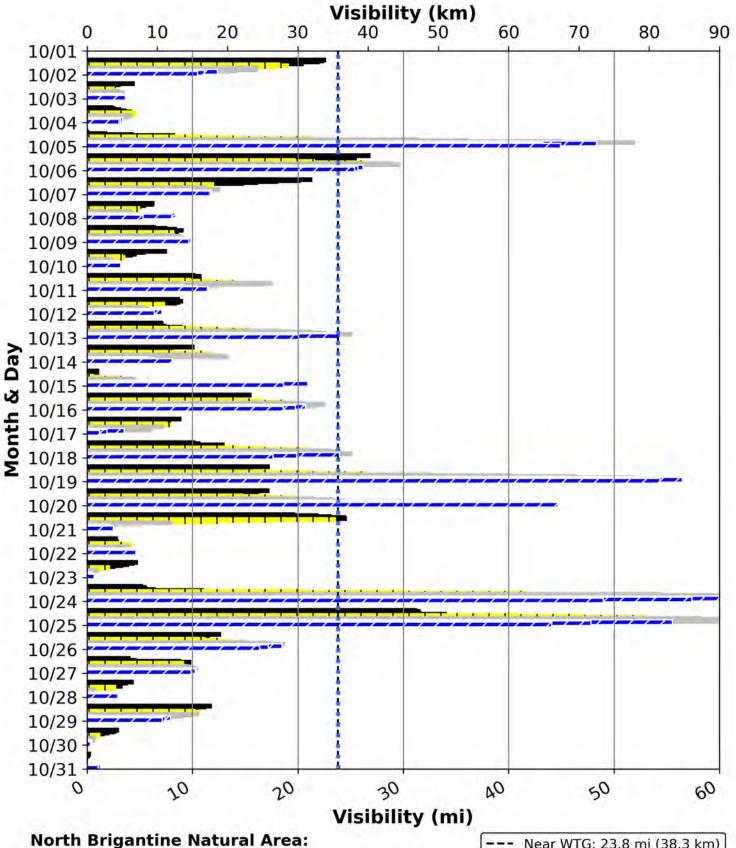


North Brigantine Natural Area:

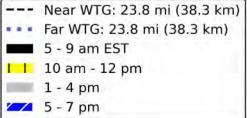
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 42.7% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 57.3% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
	Far WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
-	5 - 8 am EST
-	9 - 11 am
-	12 - 3 pm
<u>~ /</u>	4 - 6 pm

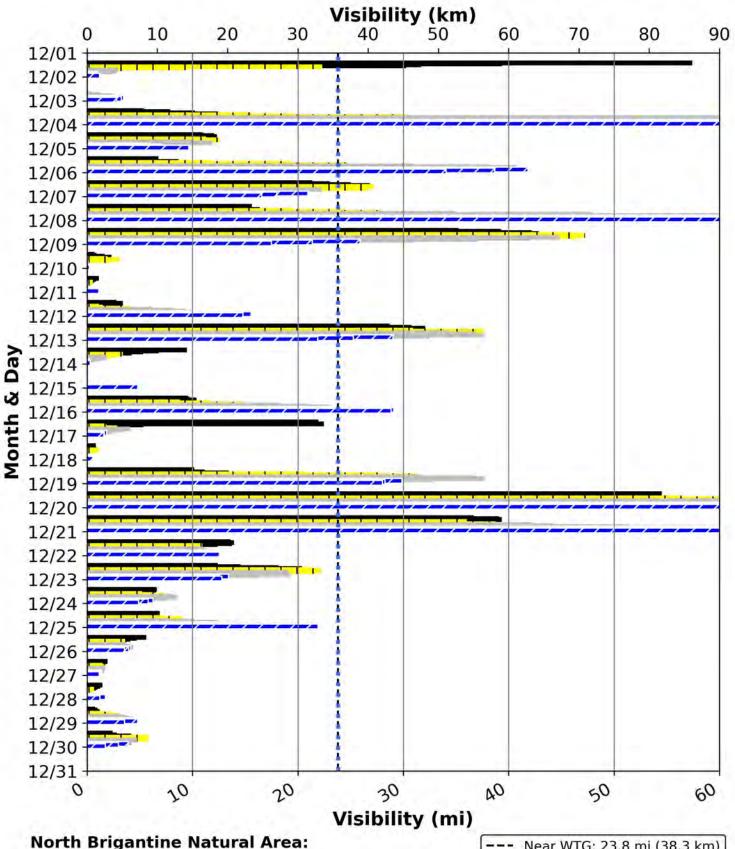
North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02F) Hourly Visibility During Oct 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 14.0% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 86.0% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



North Brigantine Natural Area (BC02F) Hourly Visibility During Dec 2019



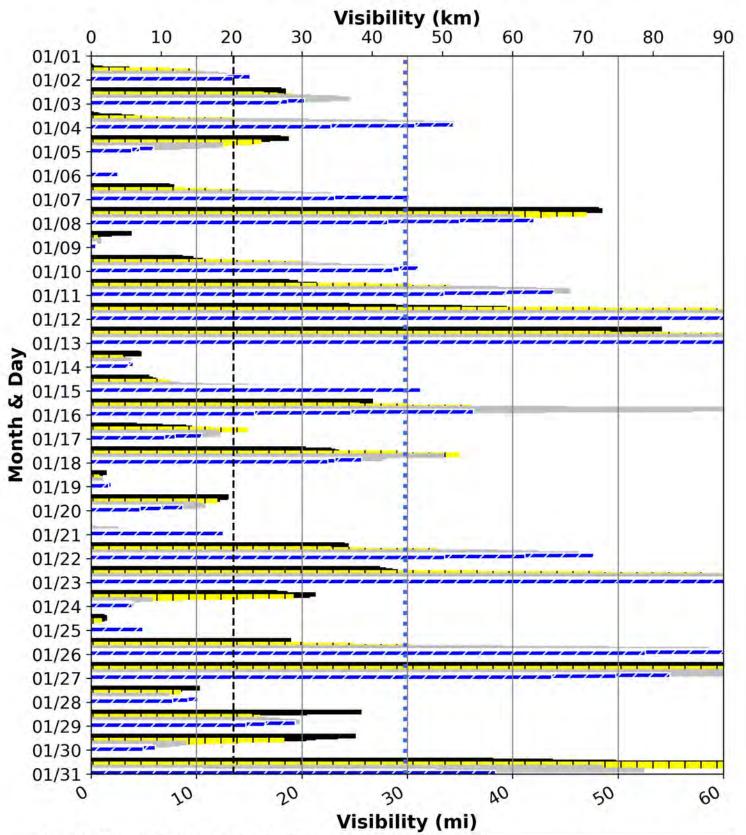
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 23.0% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 77.0% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
	Far WTG: 23.8 mi (38.3 km)
	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
1	12 - 3 pm
<u>~</u>	4 - 6 pm

BHB01

BEACH HAVEN HISTORIC DISTRICT

Beach Haven Historic District (BHB01) Hourly Visibility During Jan 2019

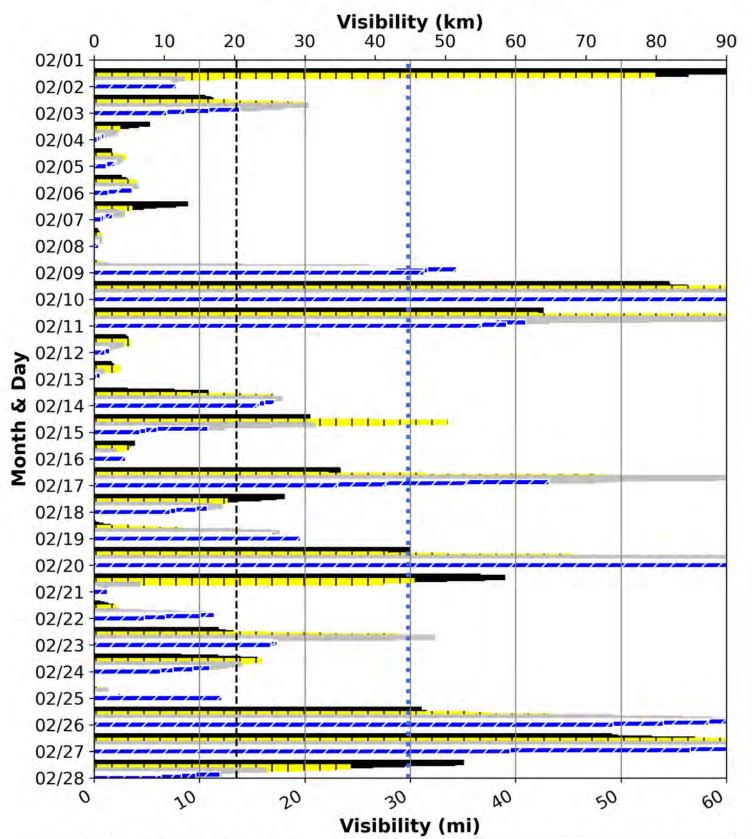


Beach Haven Historic District:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 56.7% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 43.3% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 13.5 mi (21.7 km)
***	Far WTG: 29.8 mi (47.9 km)
-	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
1000	12 - 3 pm
1	4 - 6 pm

Beach Haven Historic District (BHB01) Hourly Visibility During Feb 2019

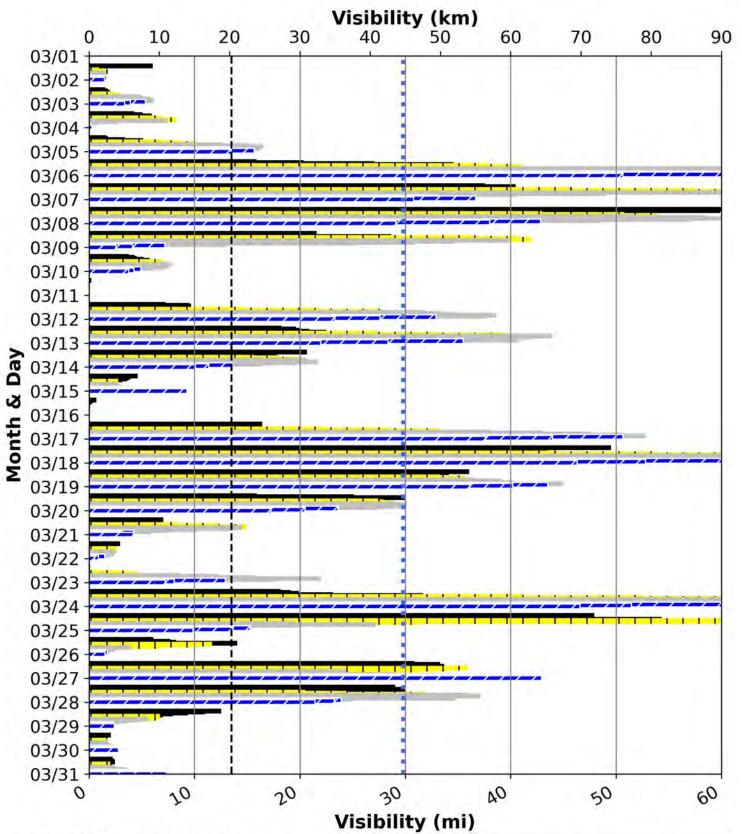


Beach Haven Historic District:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 43.8% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 56.2% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 13.5 mi (21.7 km)
	Far WTG: 29.8 mi (47.9 km)
-	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
100	12 - 3 pm
1	4 - 6 pm

Beach Haven Historic District (BHB01) Hourly Visibility During Mar 2019

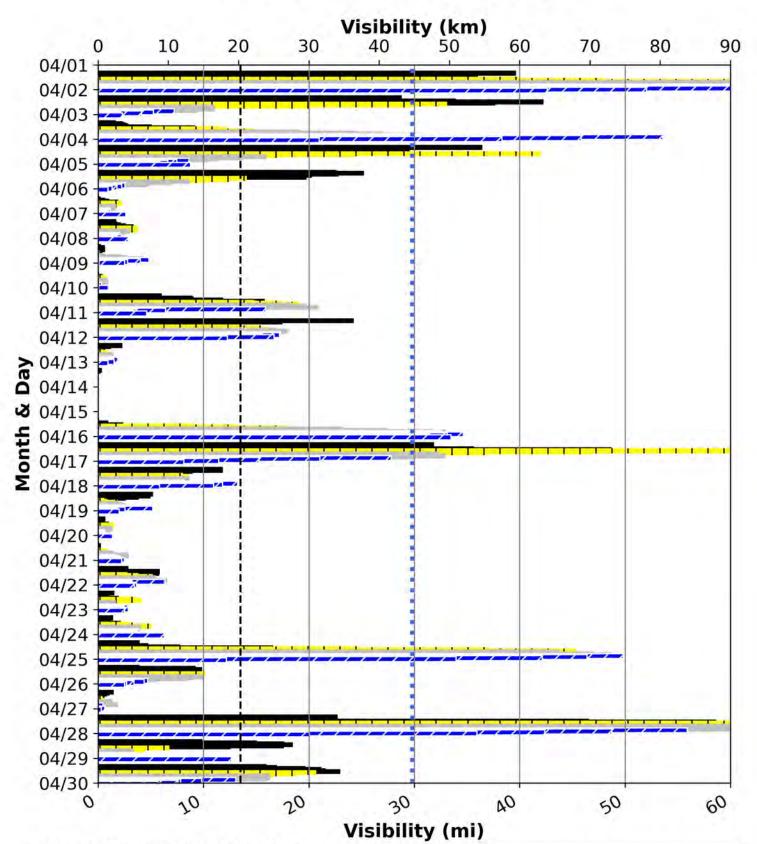


Beach Haven Historic District:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 49.0% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 51.0% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.





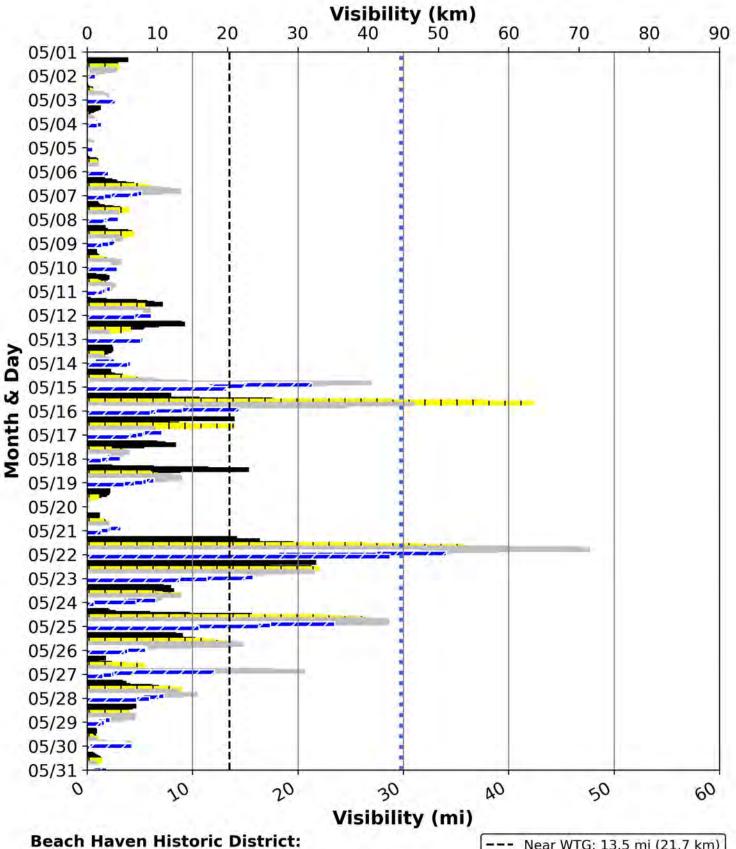


Beach Haven Historic District:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 27.4% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 72.6% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 13.5 mi (21.7 km)
	Far WTG: 29.8 mi (47.9 km)
-	4 - 9 am EST
	10 am - 12 pm
	1 - 4 pm
<u>~</u>	5 - 9 pm

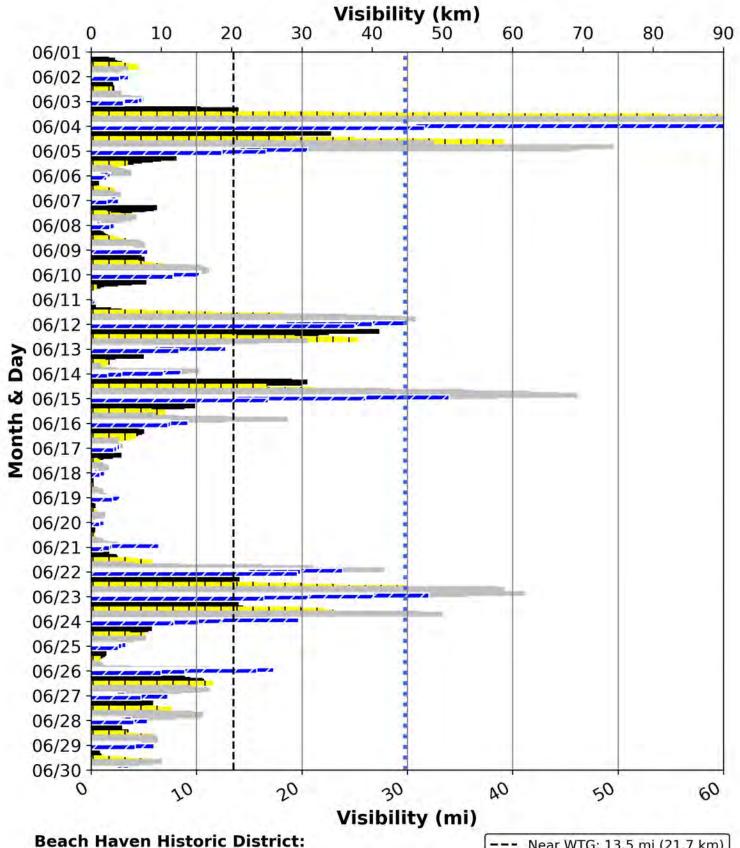
Beach Haven Historic District (BHB01) Hourly Visibility During May 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 11.9% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 88.1% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 13.5 mi (21.7 km)
***	Far WTG: 29.8 mi (47.9 km)
-	4 - 9 am EST
11	10 am - 12 pm
1000	1 - 5 pm
1	6 - 10 pm

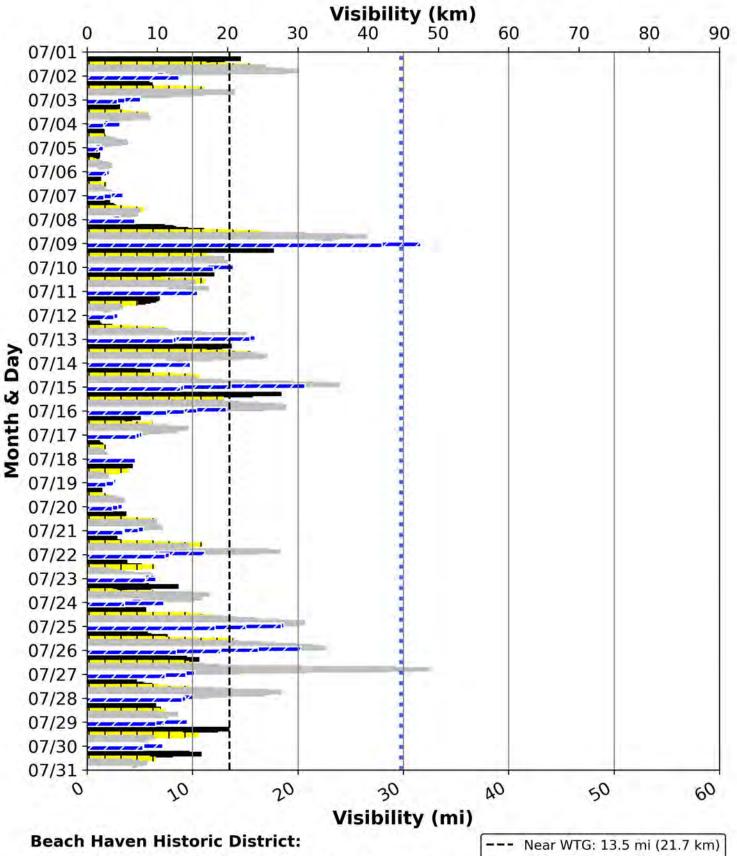
Beach Haven Historic District (BHB01) Hourly Visibility During Jun 2019



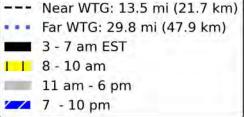
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 21.2% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 78.8% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 13.5 mi (21.7 km)
	Far WTG: 29.8 mi (47.9 km)
-	3 - 7 am EST
11	8 - 11 am
	12 - 6 pm
<u>~</u>	7 - 10 pm

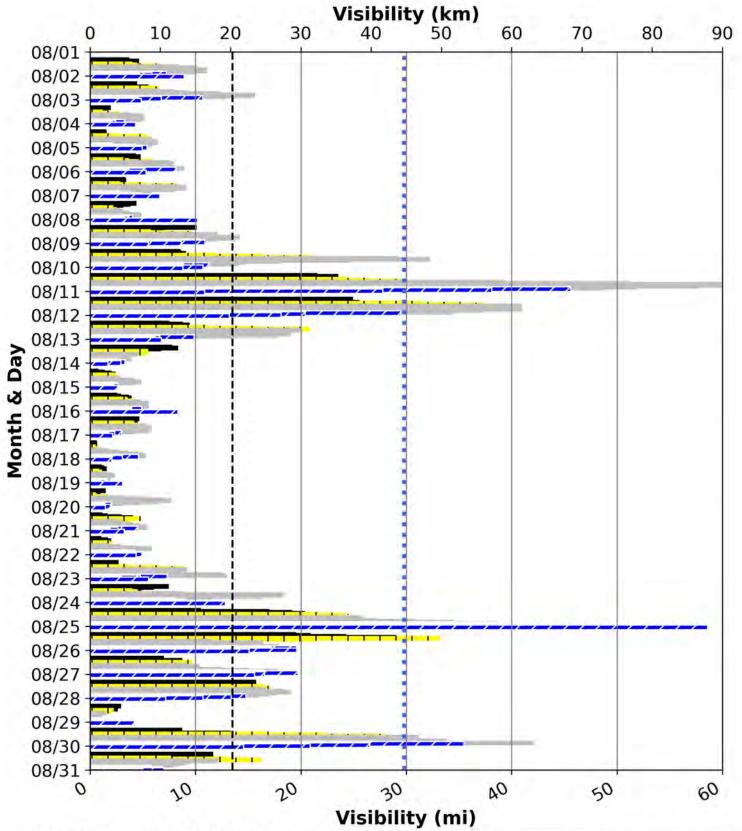
Beach Haven Historic District (BHB01) Hourly Visibility During Jul 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 14.7% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 85.3% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



Beach Haven Historic District (BHB01) Hourly Visibility During Aug 2019

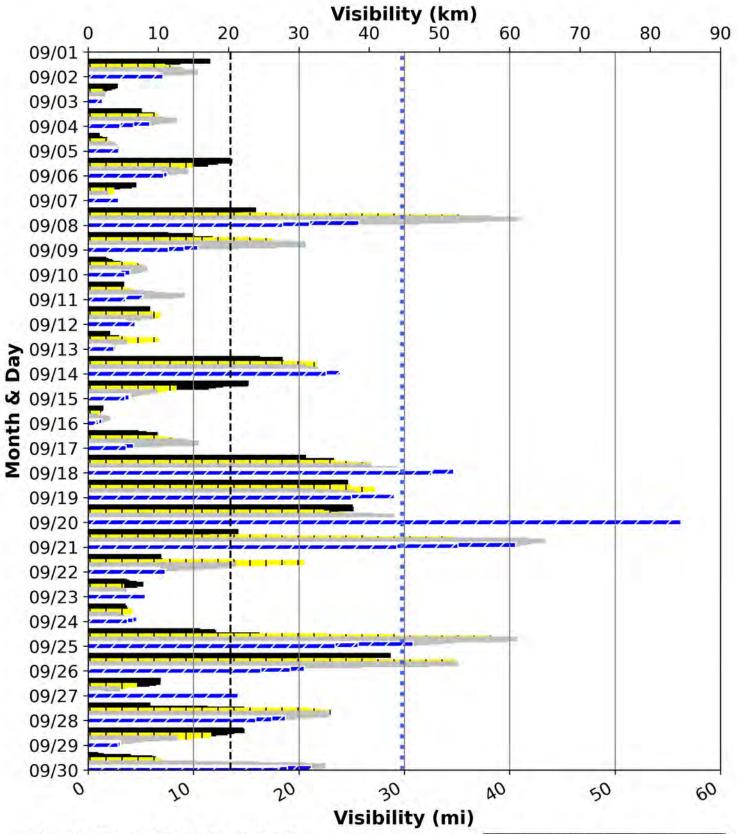


Beach Haven Historic District:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 23.5% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 76.5% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 13.5 mi (21.7 km)
***	Far WTG: 29.8 mi (47.9 km)
-	4 - 7 am EST
11	8 - 10 am
	11 am - 5 pm
1	6 - 9 pm

Beach Haven Historic District (BHB01) Hourly Visibility During Sep 2019

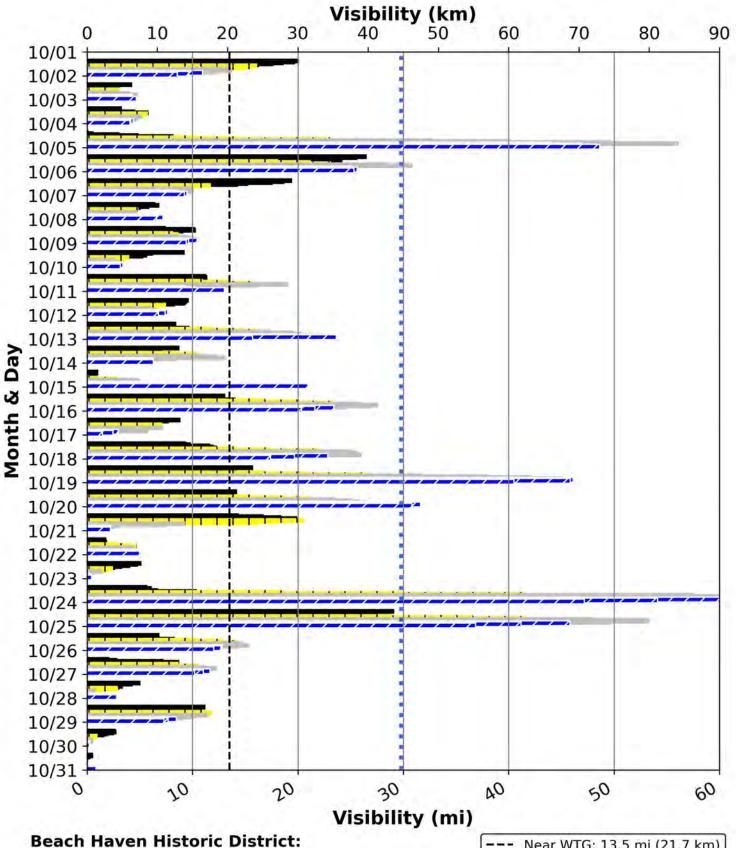


Beach Haven Historic District:

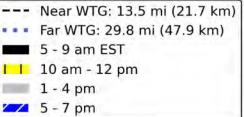
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 36.2% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 63.7% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

Near WTG: 13.5 mi (21.7 km)
Far WTG: 29.8 mi (47.9 km)
5 - 9 am EST
10 am - 12 pm
1 - 5 pm
6 - 8 pm

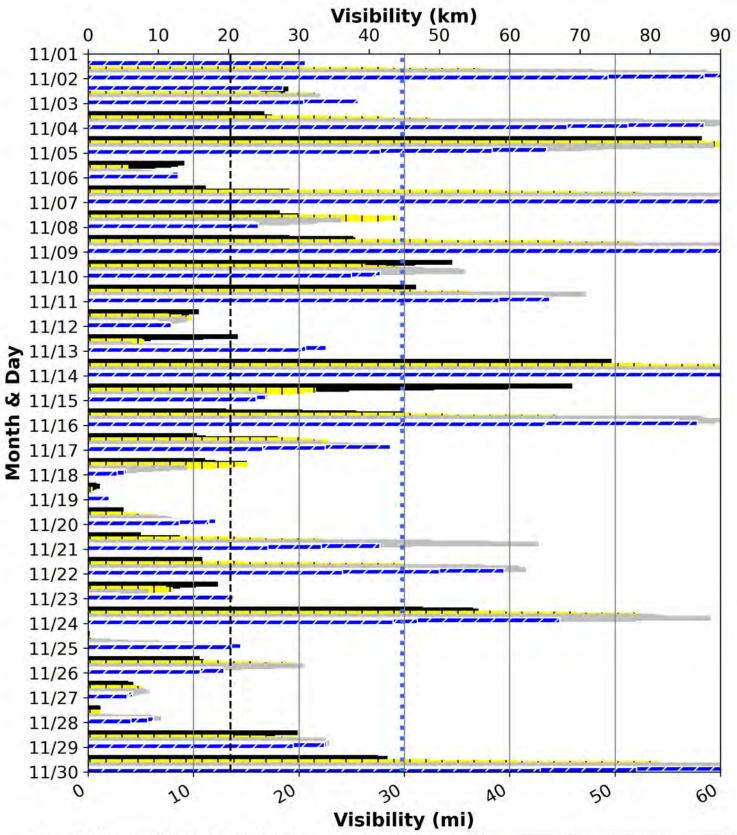
Beach Haven Historic District (BHB01) Hourly Visibility During Oct 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 30.1% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 69.9% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



Beach Haven Historic District (BHB01) Hourly Visibility During Nov 2019

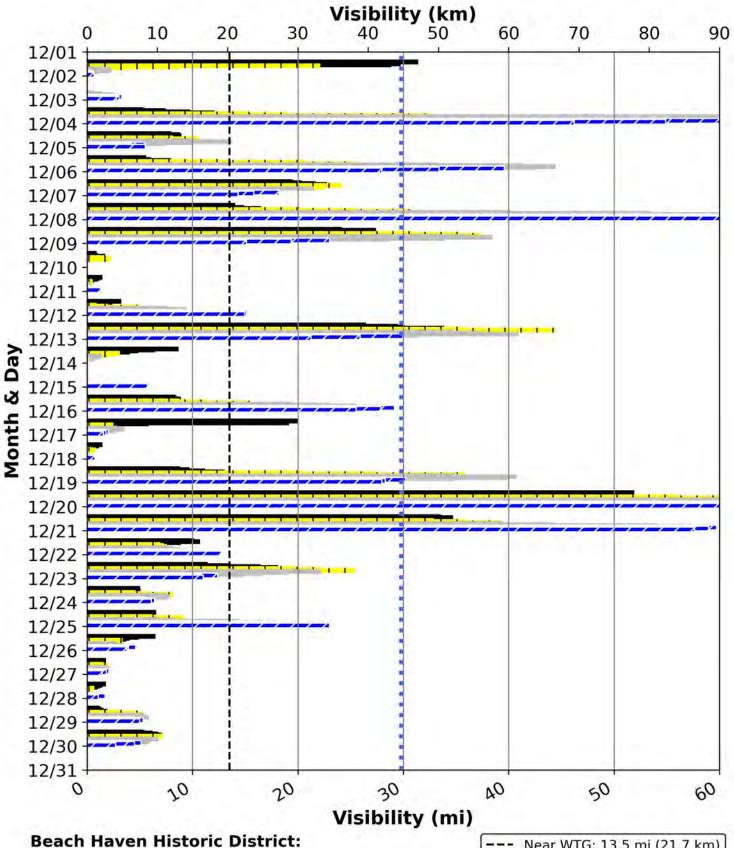


Beach Haven Historic District:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 63.7% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 36.3% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



Beach Haven Historic District (BHB01) Hourly Visibility During Dec 2019



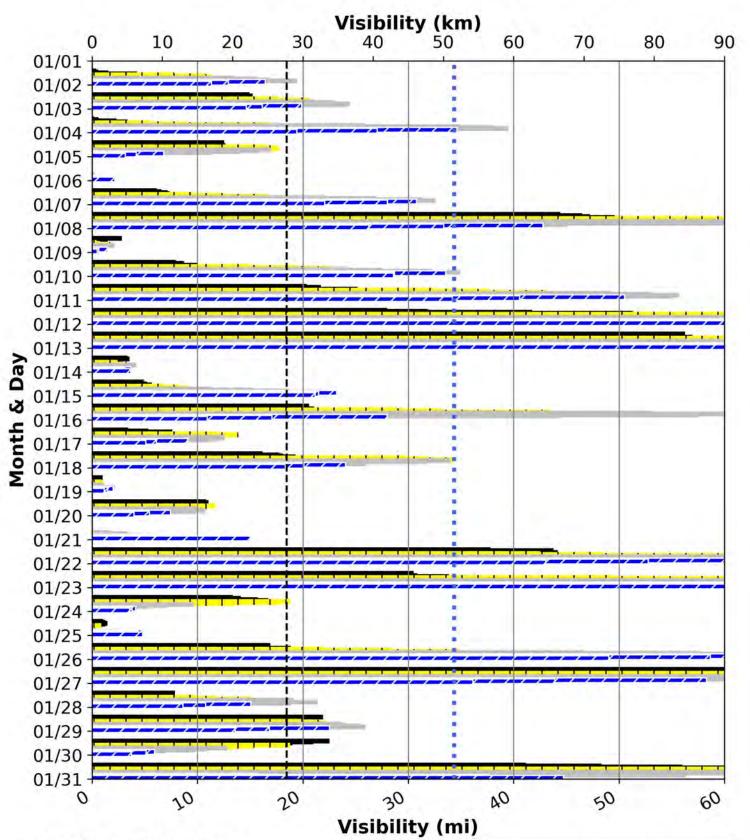
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 35.0% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 65.0% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 13.5 mi (21.7 km)
***	Far WTG: 29.8 mi (47.9 km)
-	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
1000	12 - 3 pm
<u>//</u>	4 - 6 pm

BRT01

BASS RIVER STATE FOREST

Bass River State Forest (BRT01) Hourly Visibility During Jan 2019

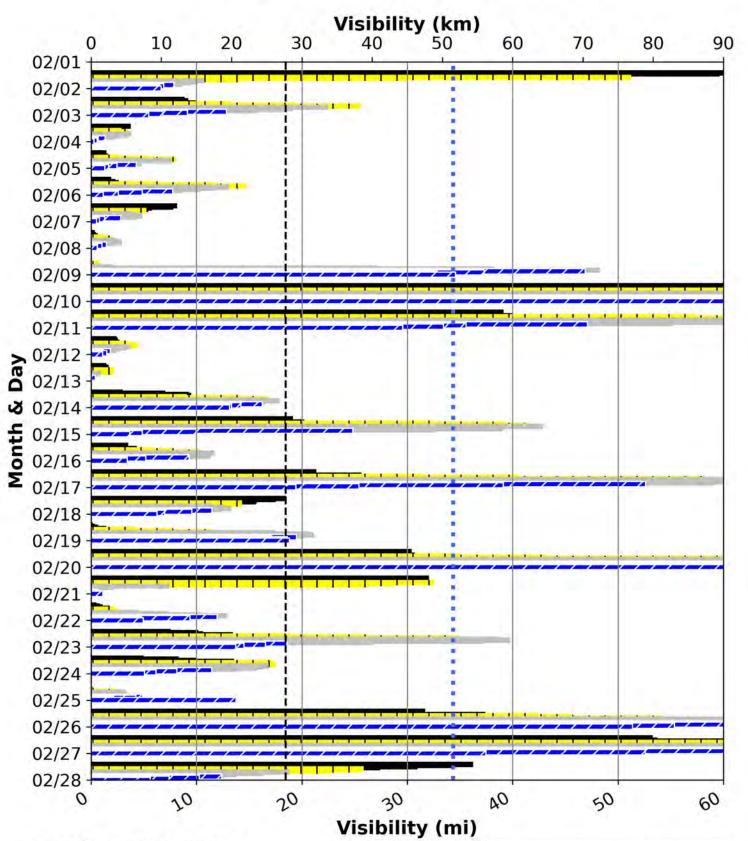


Bass River State Forest:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 49.1% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 50.9% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 18.5 mi (29.7 km)
***	Far WTG: 34.3 mi (55.3 km)
-	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
1000	12 - 3 pm
× 1	4 - 6 pm

Bass River State Forest (BRT01) Hourly Visibility During Feb 2019

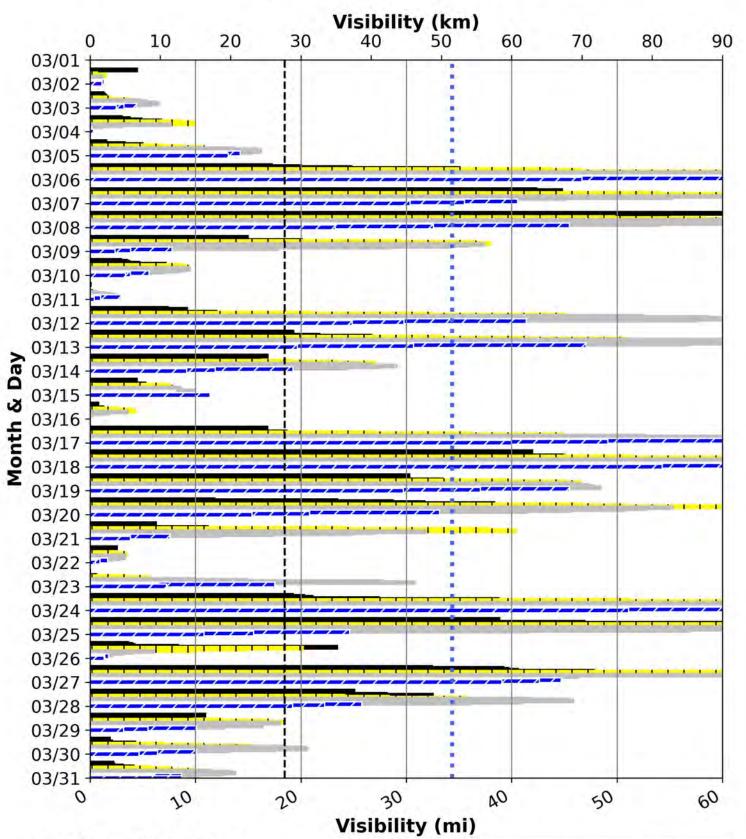


Bass River State Forest:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 37.4% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 62.6% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 18.5 mi (29.7 km)
***	Far WTG: 34.3 mi (55.3 km)
	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
and the second	12 - 3 pm
1	4 - 6 pm

Bass River State Forest (BRT01) Hourly Visibility During Mar 2019

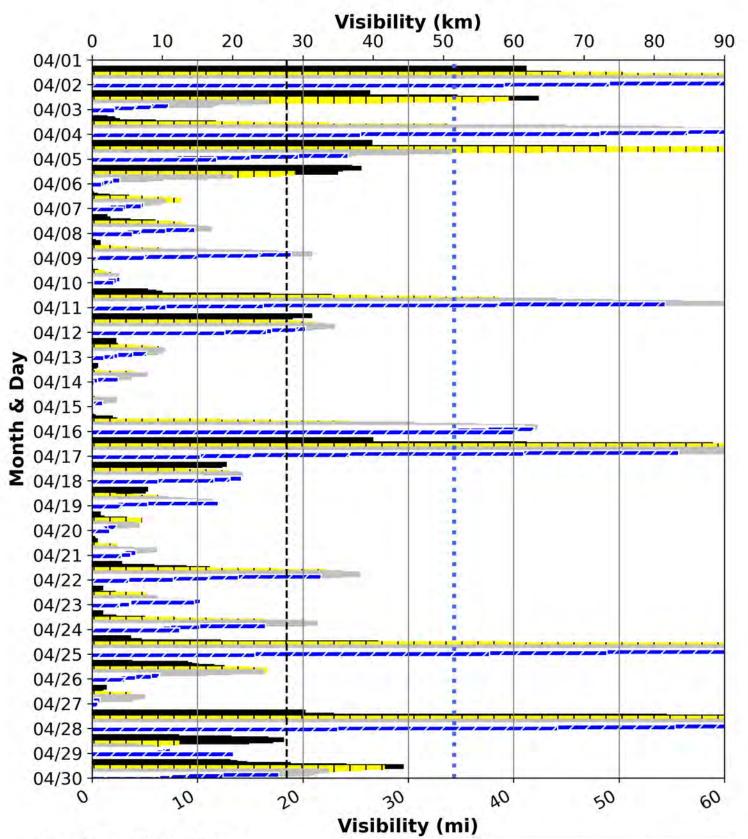


Bass River State Forest:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 45.9% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 54.1% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 18.5 mi (29.7 km)
***	Far WTG: 34.3 mi (55.3 km)
-	5 - 9 am EST
11	10 am - 12 pm
1000	1 - 5 pm
	6 - 8 pm

Bass River State Forest (BRT01) Hourly Visibility During Apr 2019

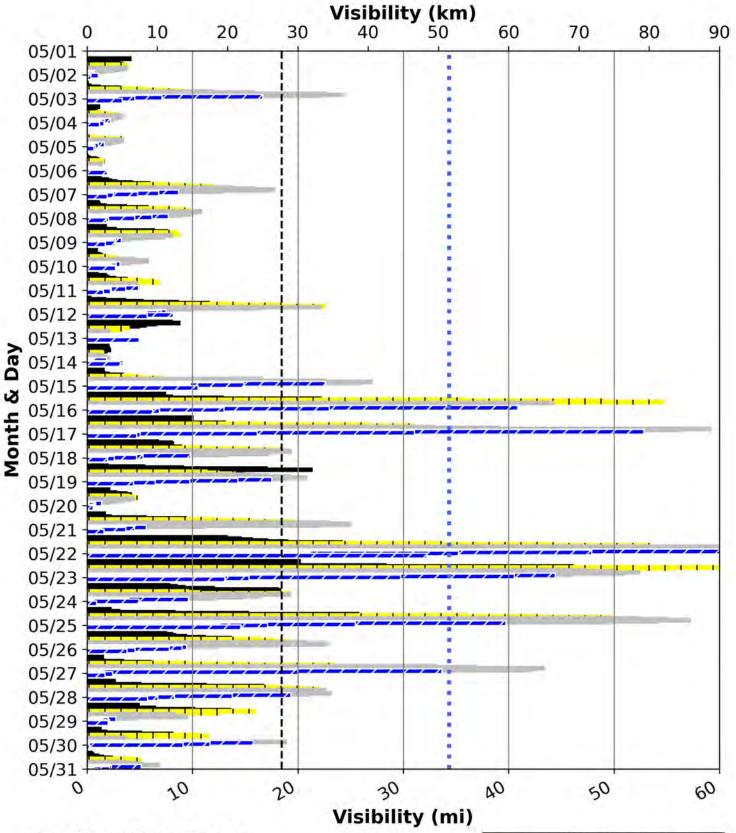


Bass River State Forest:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 28.5% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 71.5% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 18.5 mi (29.7 km)
	Far WTG: 34.3 mi (55.3 km)
-	4 - 9 am EST
11	10 am - 12 pm
100	1 - 4 pm
1	5 - 9 pm

Bass River State Forest (BRT01) Hourly Visibility During May 2019

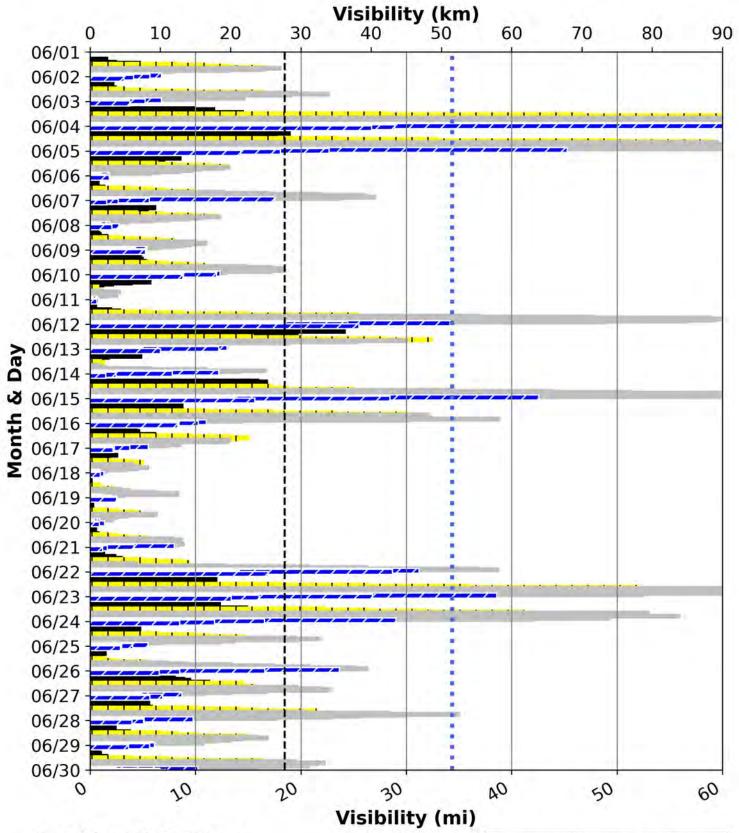


Bass River State Forest:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 19.0% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 81.0% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



Bass River State Forest (BRT01) Hourly Visibility During Jun 2019

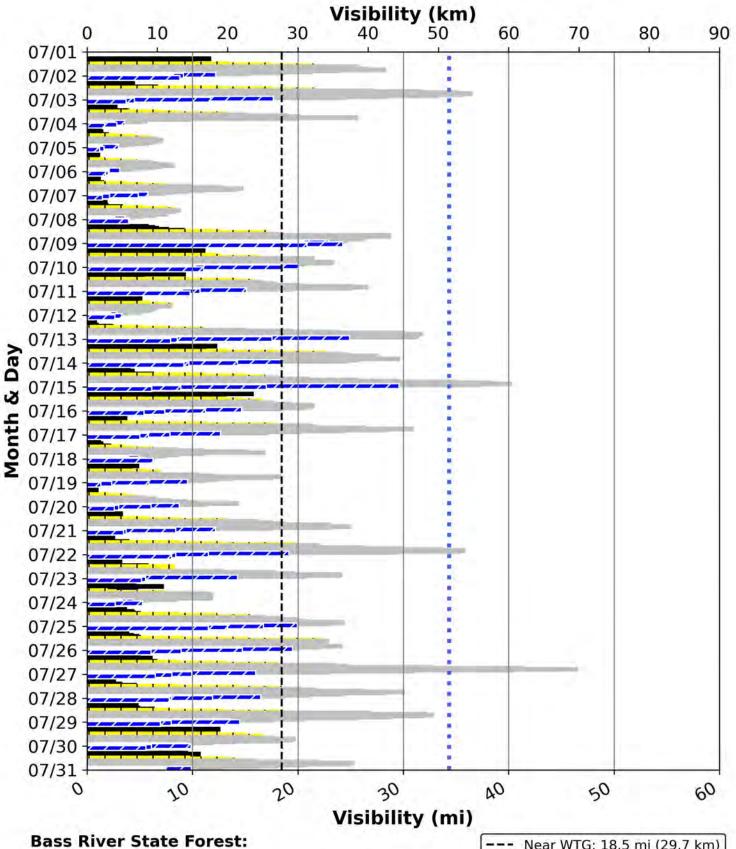


Bass River State Forest:

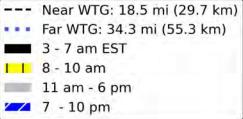
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 23.8% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 76.2% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 18.5 mi (29.7 km)
***	Far WTG: 34.3 mi (55.3 km)
	3 - 7 am EST
11	8 - 11 am
1000	12 - 6 pm
<u>~ / </u>	7 - 10 pm

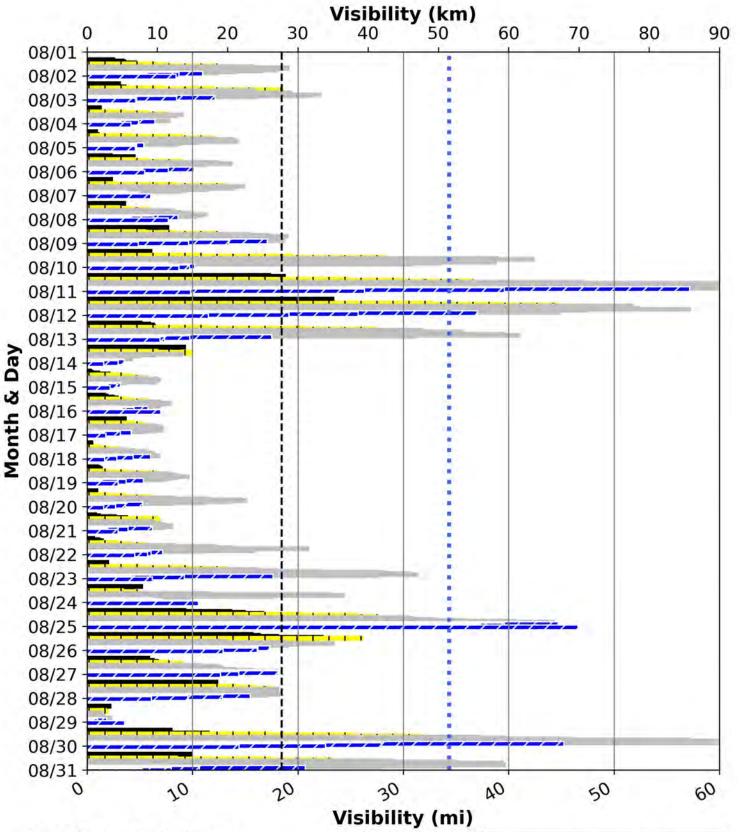
Bass River State Forest (BRT01) Hourly Visibility During Jul 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 24.8% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 75.2% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



Bass River State Forest (BRT01) Hourly Visibility During Aug 2019

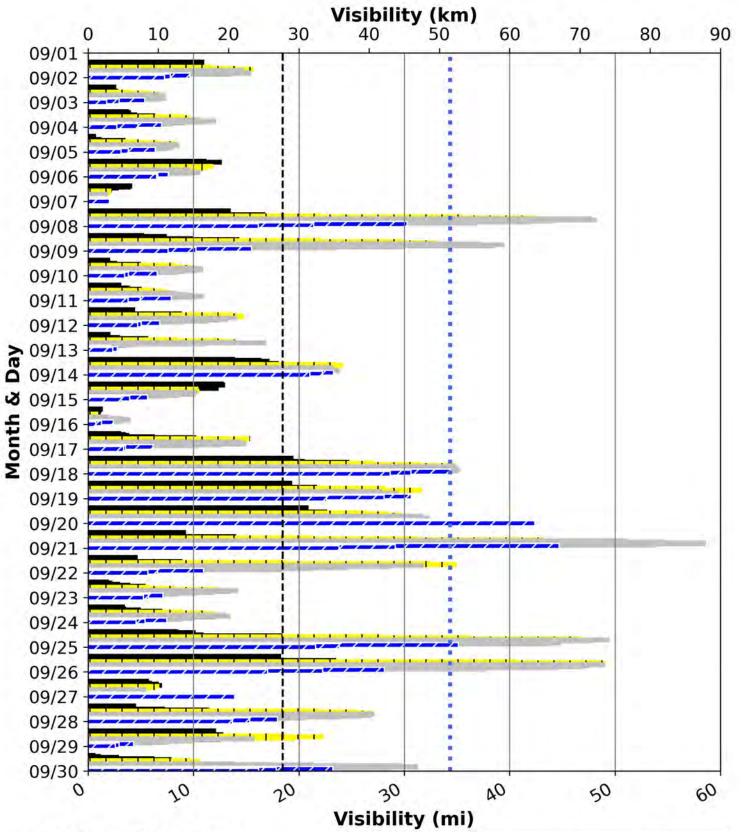


Bass River State Forest:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 20.6% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 79.4% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 18.5 mi (29.7 km)
	Far WTG: 34.3 mi (55.3 km)
-	4 - 7 am EST
1	8 - 10 am
1000	11 am - 5 pm
~	6 - 9 pm

Bass River State Forest (BRT01) Hourly Visibility During Sep 2019

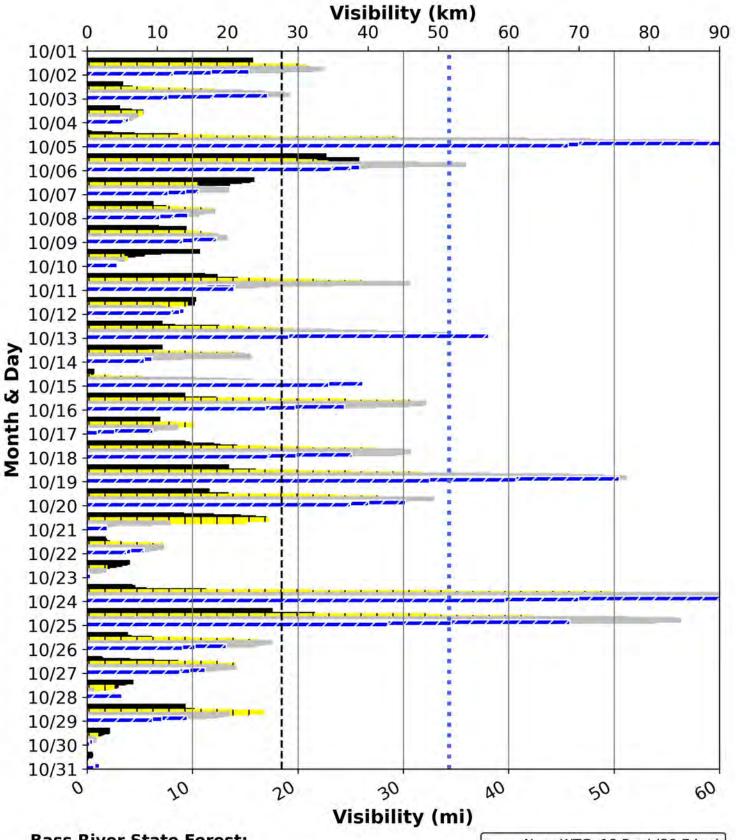


Bass River State Forest:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 28.3% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 71.7% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 18.5 mi (29.7 km)
***	Far WTG: 34.3 mi (55.3 km)
-	5 - 9 am EST
11	10 am - 12 pm
100	1 - 5 pm
<u>~</u>	6 - 8 pm

Bass River State Forest (BRT01) Hourly Visibility During Oct 2019

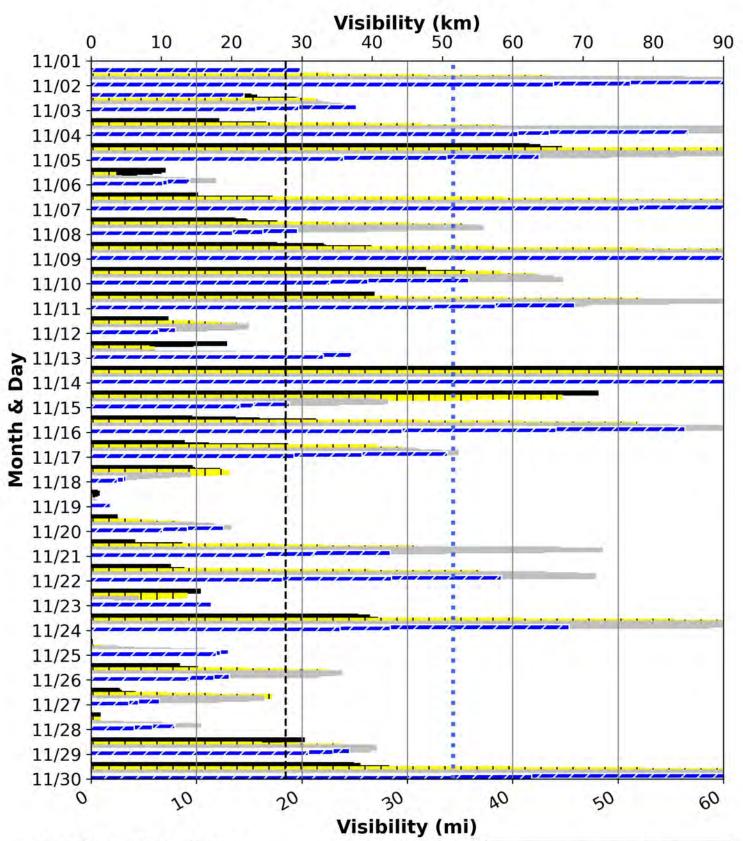


Bass River State Forest:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 22.4% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 77.6% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



Bass River State Forest (BRT01) Hourly Visibility During Nov 2019

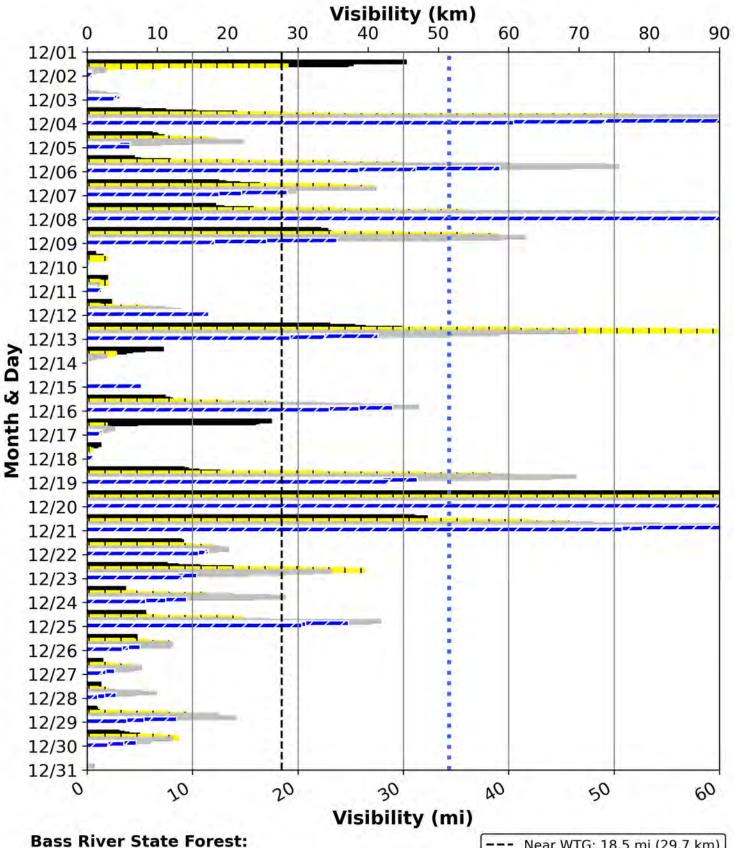


Bass River State Forest:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 54.3% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 45.7% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 18.5 mi (29.7 km)
	Far WTG: 34.3 mi (55.3 km)
-	5 - 8 am EST
	9 - 11 am
diam'	12 - 3 pm
1	4 - 6 pm

Bass River State Forest (BRT01) Hourly Visibility During Dec 2019



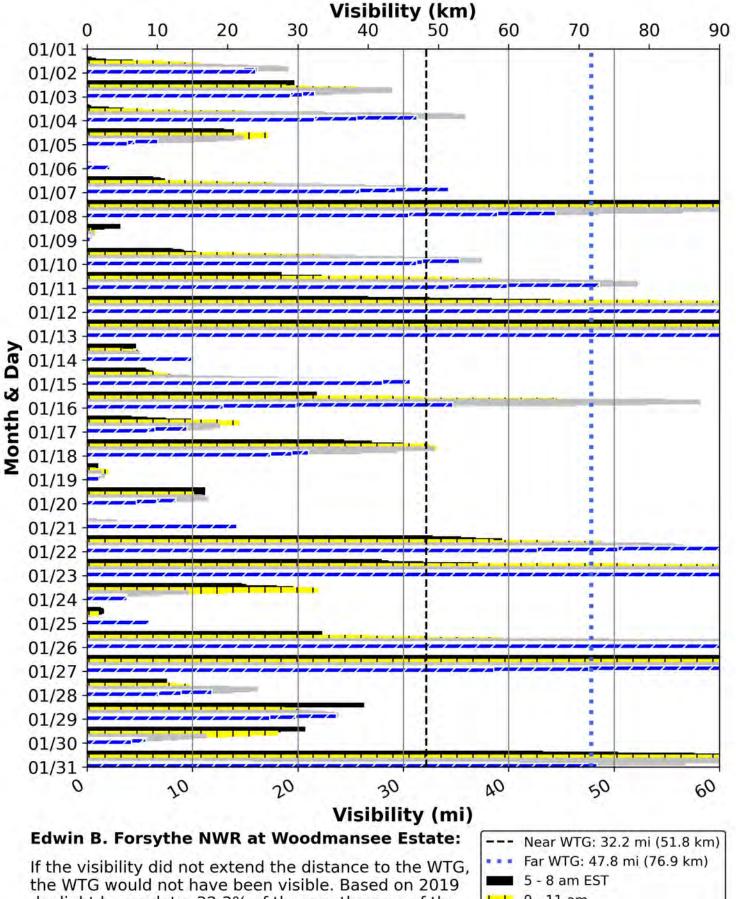
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 29.5% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 70.5% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



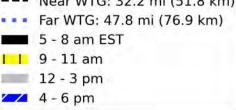
LAT01

EDWIN B. FORSYTHE NWR AT THE WOODMANSEE ESTATE

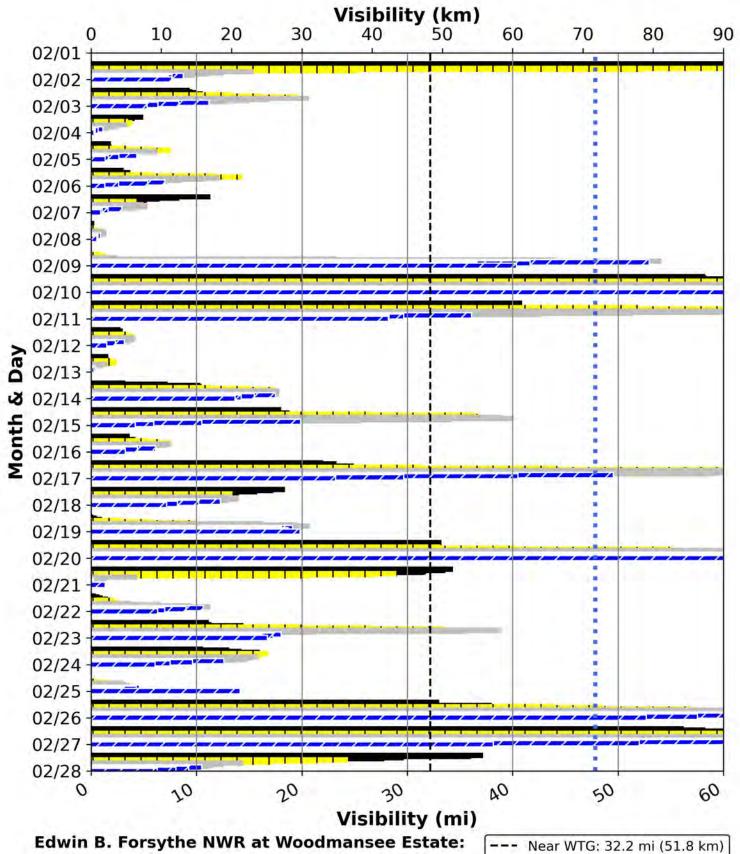
Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at Woodmansee Estate (LAT01) Hourly Visibility During Jan 2019



daylight hours data, 32.3% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 67.7% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



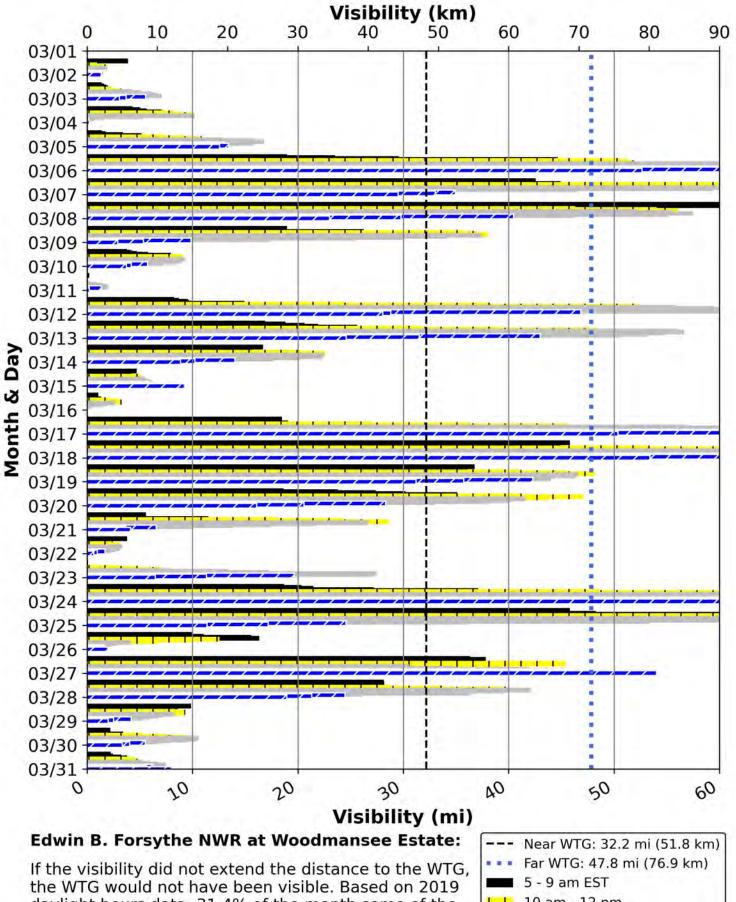
Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at Woodmansee Estate (LAT01) Hourly Visibility During Feb 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 24.3% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 75.7% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 32.2 mi (51.8 km)
***	Far WTG: 47.8 mi (76.9 km)
-	5 - 8 am EST
1	9 - 11 am
	12 - 3 pm
<u>~</u>	4 - 6 pm

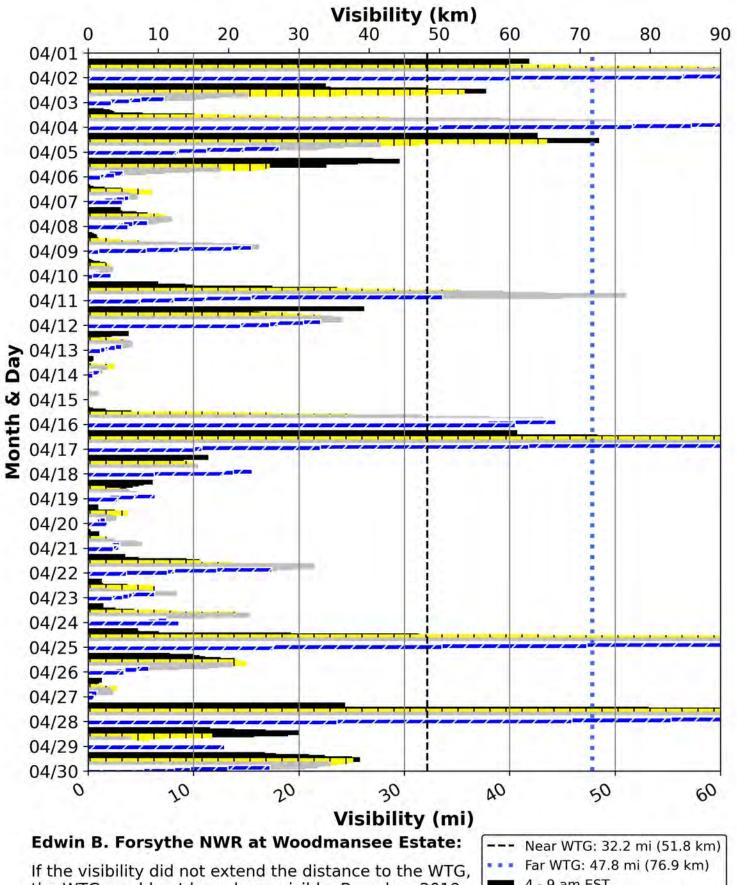
Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at Woodmansee Estate (LAT01) Hourly Visibility During Mar 2019



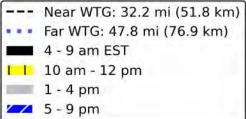
daylight hours data, 31.4% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 68.6% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



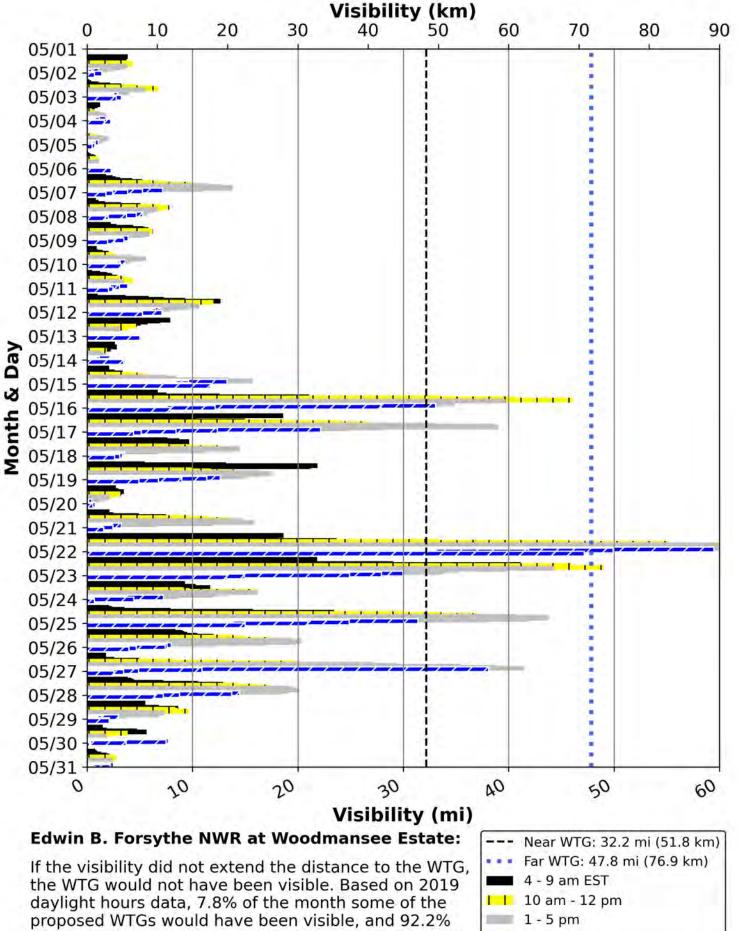
Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at Woodmansee Estate (LAT01) Hourly Visibility During Apr 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 16.1% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 83.9% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at Woodmansee Estate (LAT01) Hourly Visibility During May 2019

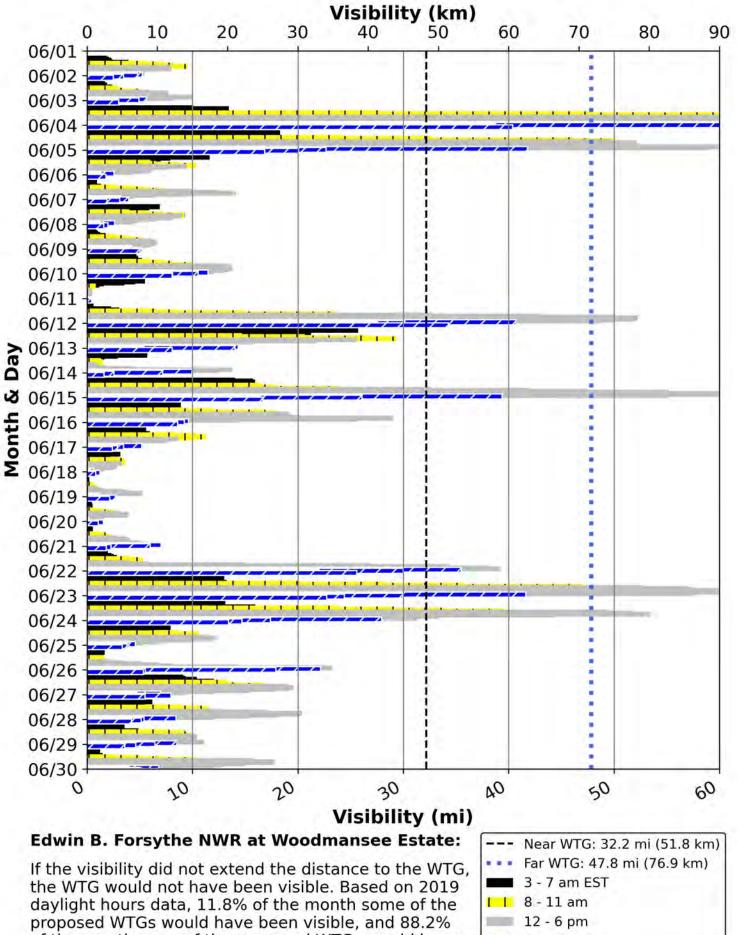


of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have

been visible.

📶 6 - 10 pm

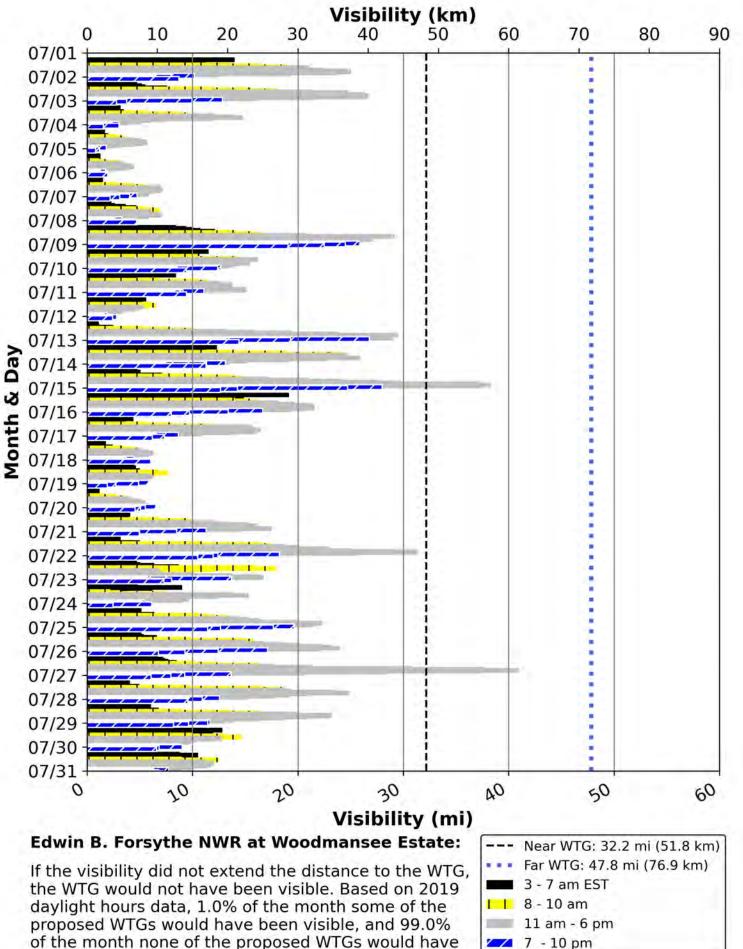
Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at Woodmansee Estate (LAT01) Hourly Visibility During Jun 2019



proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 88.2% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

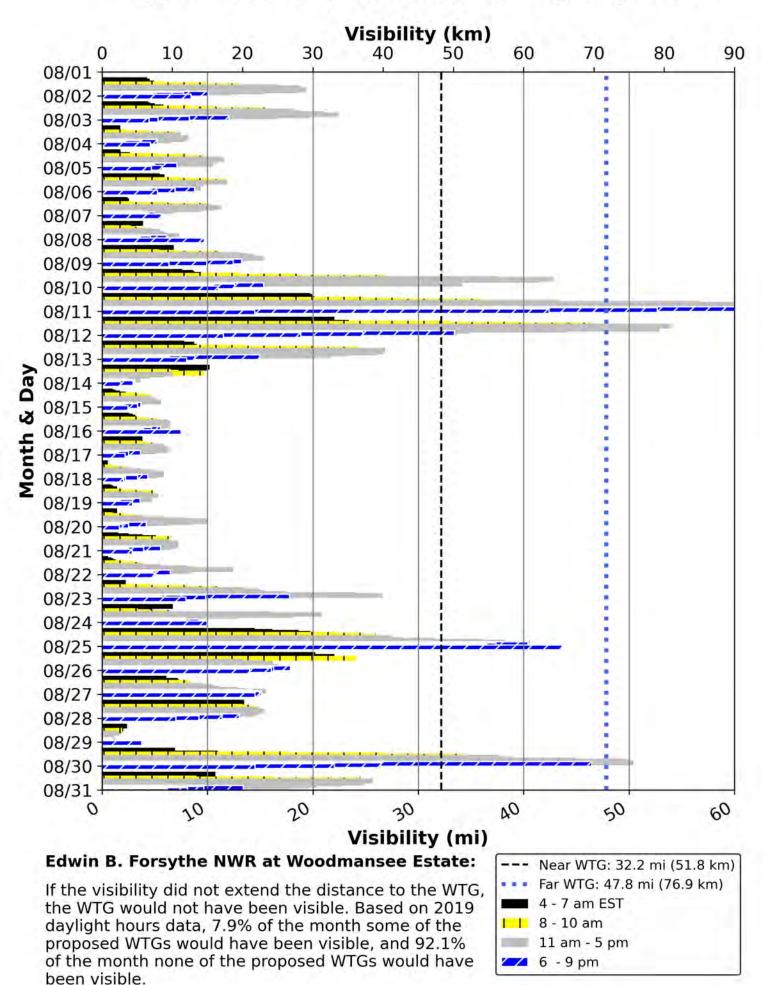
12 - 6 pm 7 - 10 pm

Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at Woodmansee Estate (LAT01) Hourly Visibility During Jul 2019

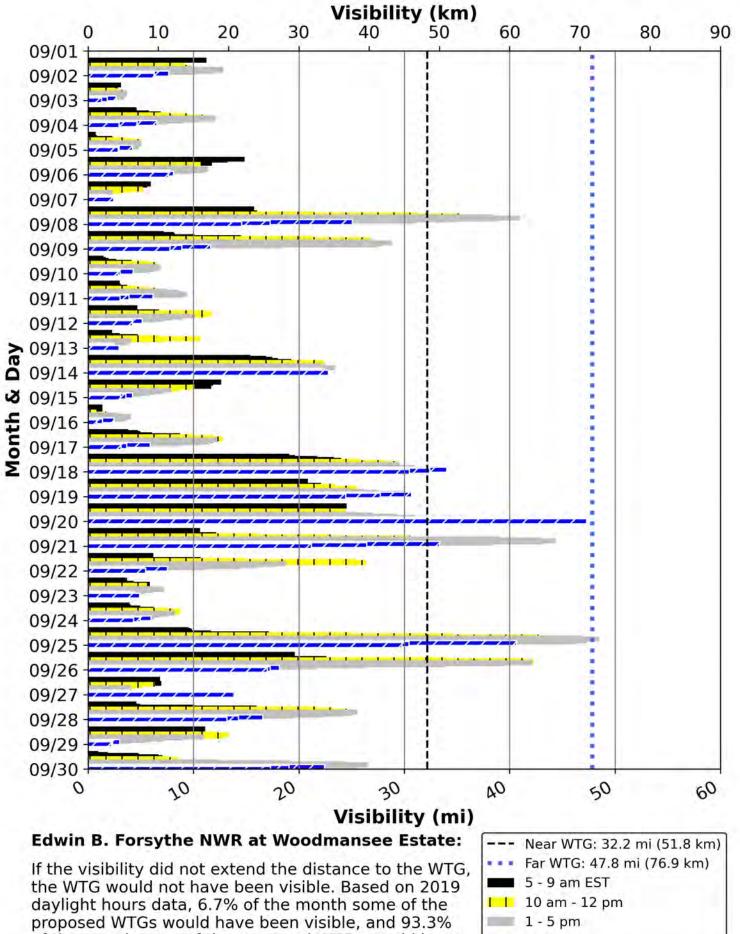


been visible.

Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at Woodmansee Estate (LAT01) Hourly Visibility During Aug 2019



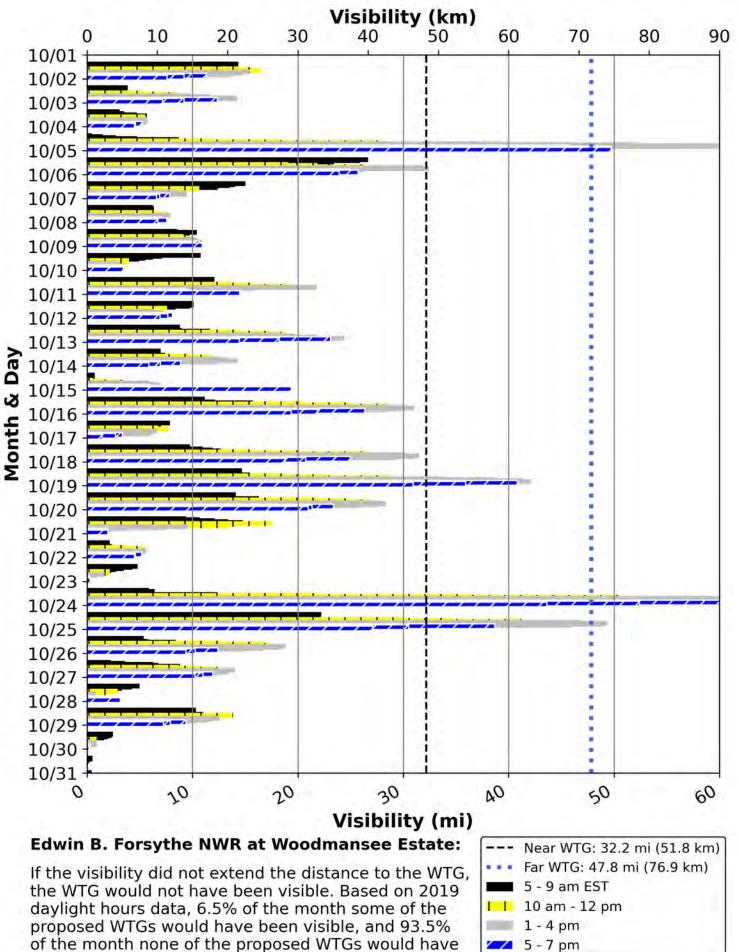
Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at Woodmansee Estate (LAT01) Hourly Visibility During Sep 2019



of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

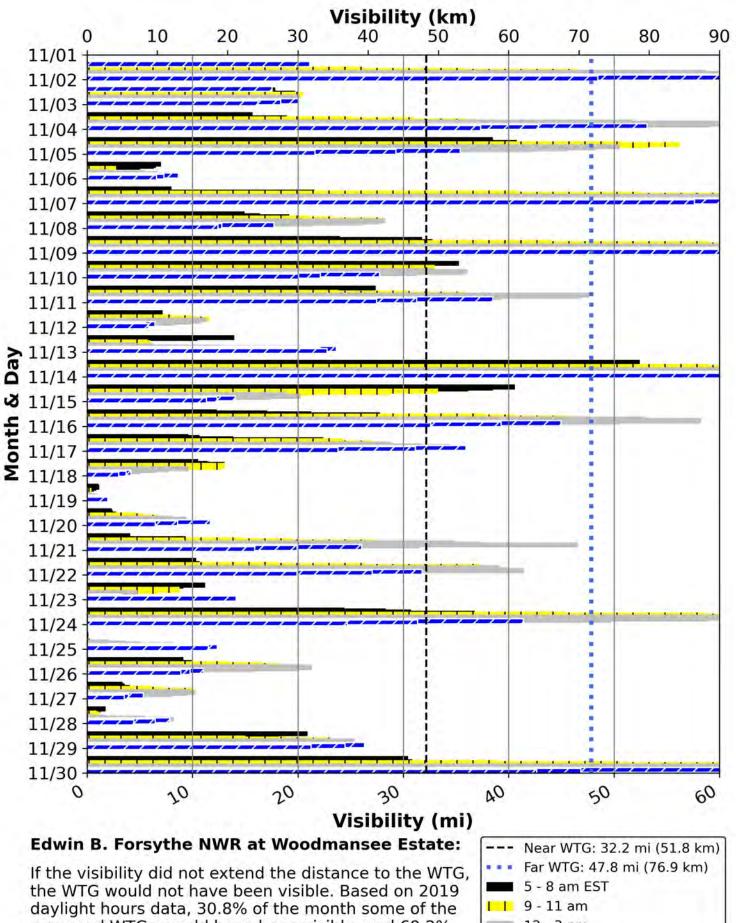
🖊 6-8 pm

Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at Woodmansee Estate (LAT01) Hourly Visibility During Oct 2019



been visible.

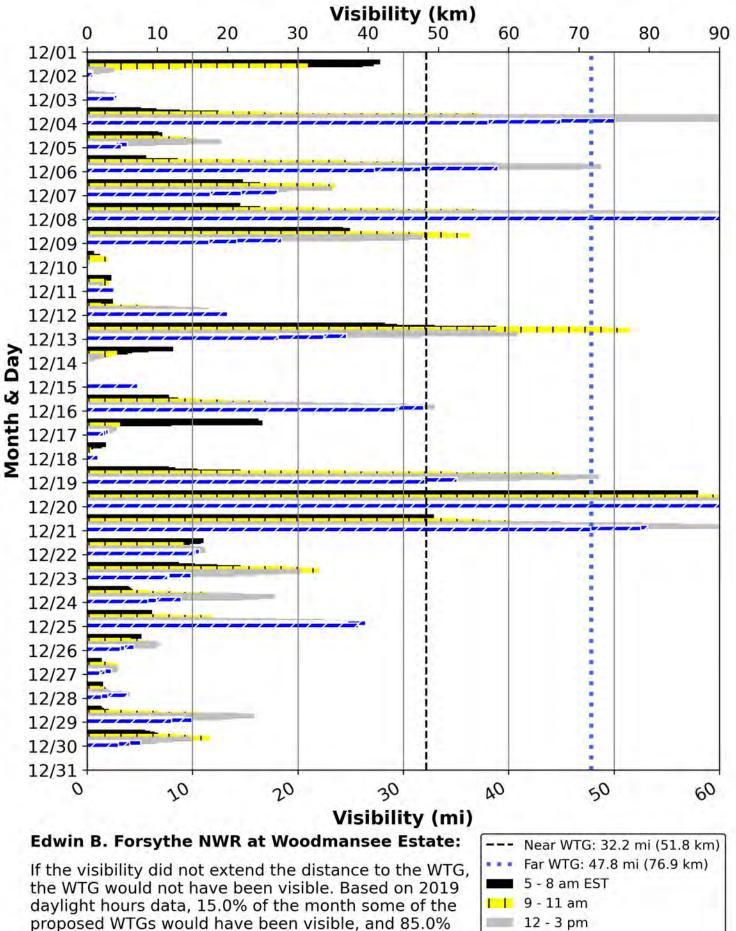
Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at Woodmansee Estate (LAT01) Hourly Visibility During Nov 2019



proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 69.2% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

12 - 3 pm 🖊 4 - 6 pm

Edwin B. Forsythe NWR at Woodmansee Estate (LAT01) Hourly Visibility During Dec 2019



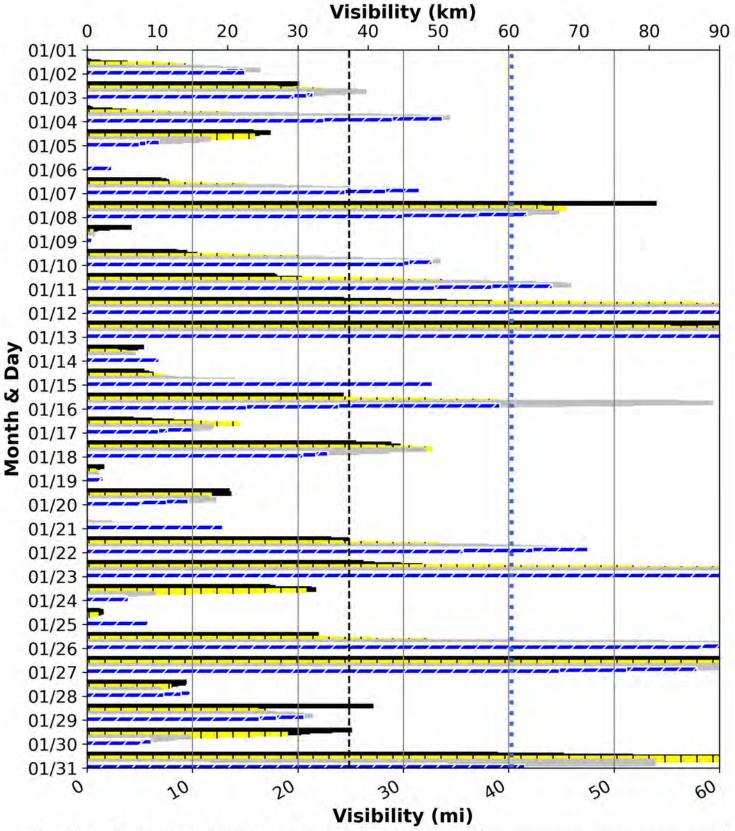
of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

🖊 4 - 6 pm

LBT03

BEACH AT LONG BEACH ISLAND FOUNDATION FOR THE ARTS AND SCIENCES

Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation (LBT03) Hourly Visibility During Jan 2019

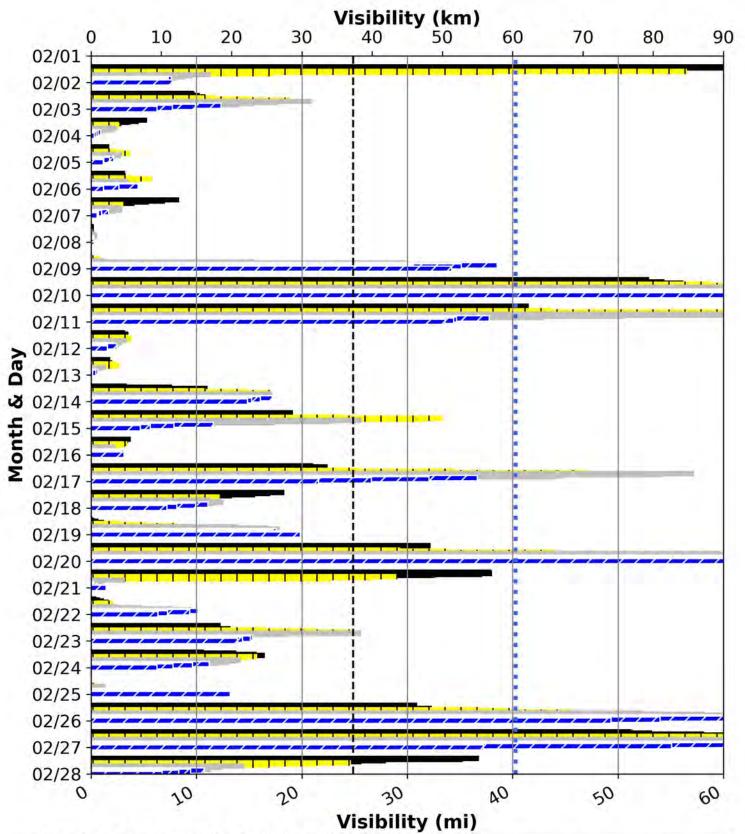


Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 38.0% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 62.0% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 24.9 mi (40.0 km)
***	Far WTG: 40.3 mi (64.8 km)
	5 - 8 am EST
1	9 - 11 am
1000	12 - 3 pm
<u>~</u>	4 - 6 pm

Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation (LBT03) Hourly Visibility During Feb 2019

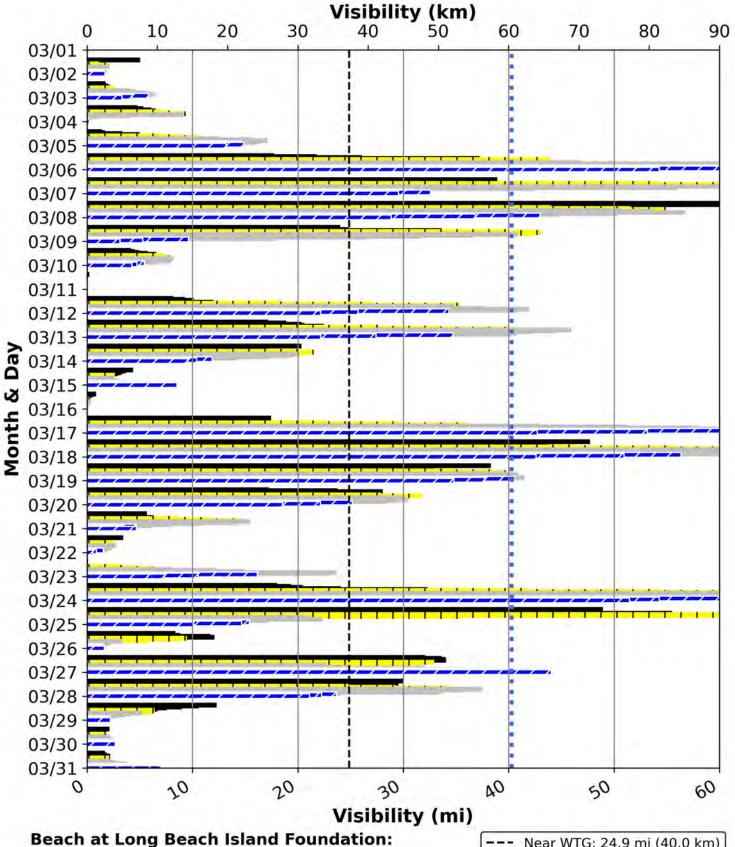


Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation:

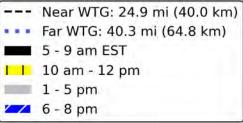
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 28.3% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 71.7% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 24.9 mi (40.0 km)
	Far WTG: 40.3 mi (64.8 km)
-	5 - 8 am EST
1	9 - 11 am
Contract of	12 - 3 pm
<u>~</u>	4 - 6 pm

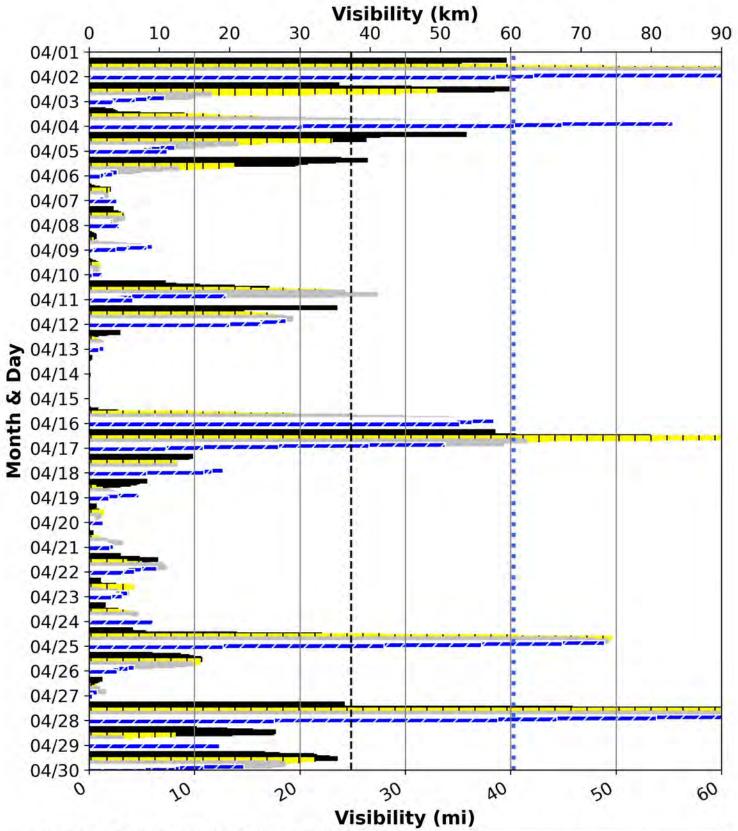
Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation (LBT03) Hourly Visibility During Mar 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 34.4% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 65.6% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

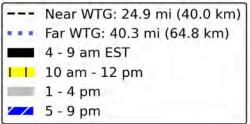


Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation (LBT03) Hourly Visibility During Apr 2019

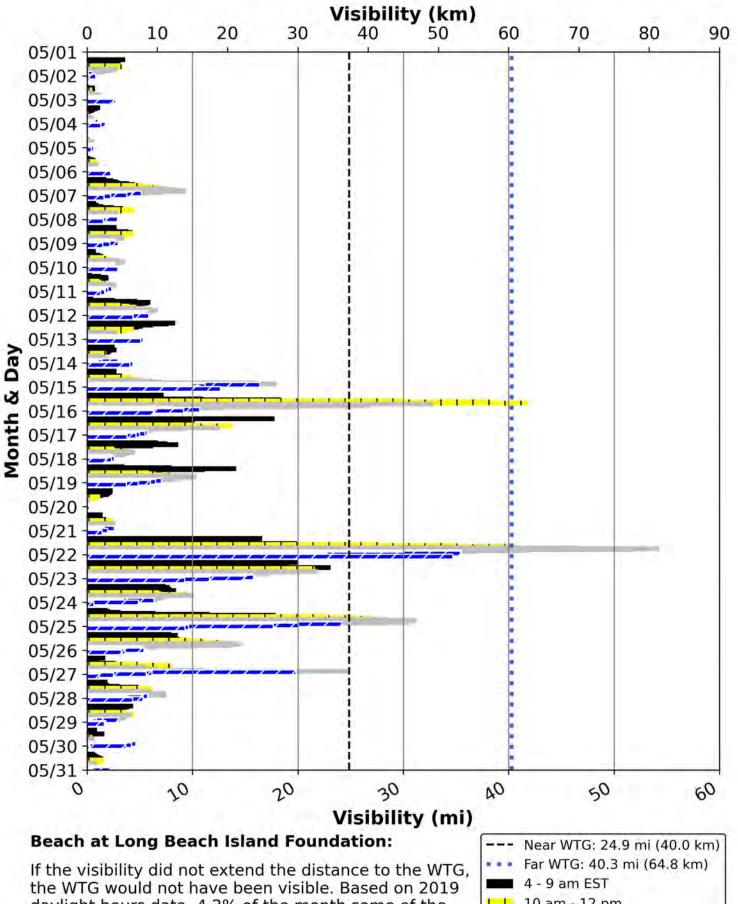


Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation:

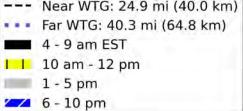
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 15.2% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 84.8% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



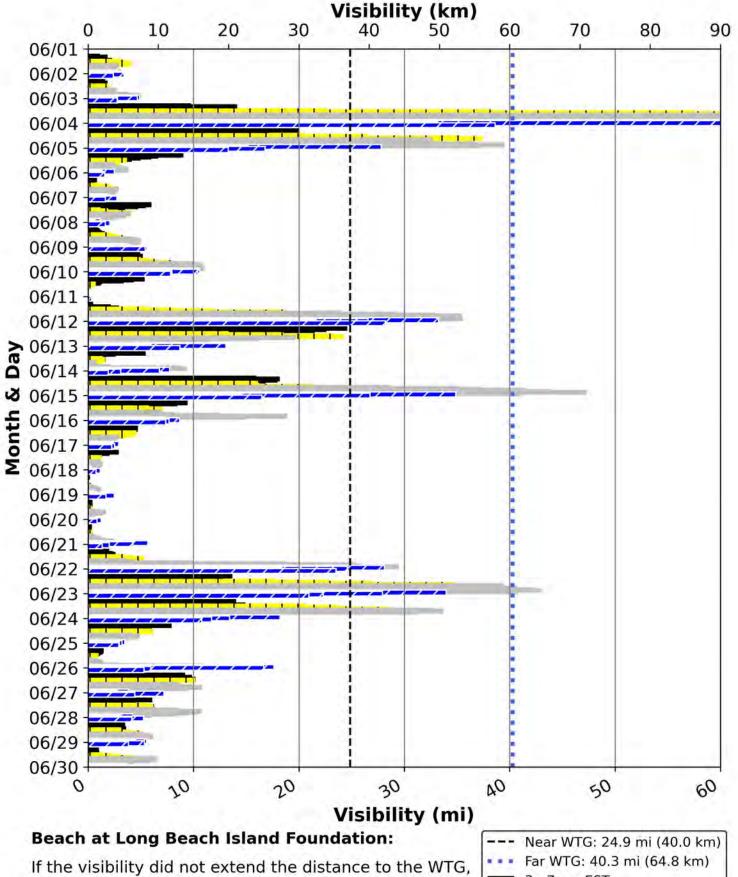
Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation (LBT03) Hourly Visibility During May 2019



daylight hours data, 4.2% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 95.8% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



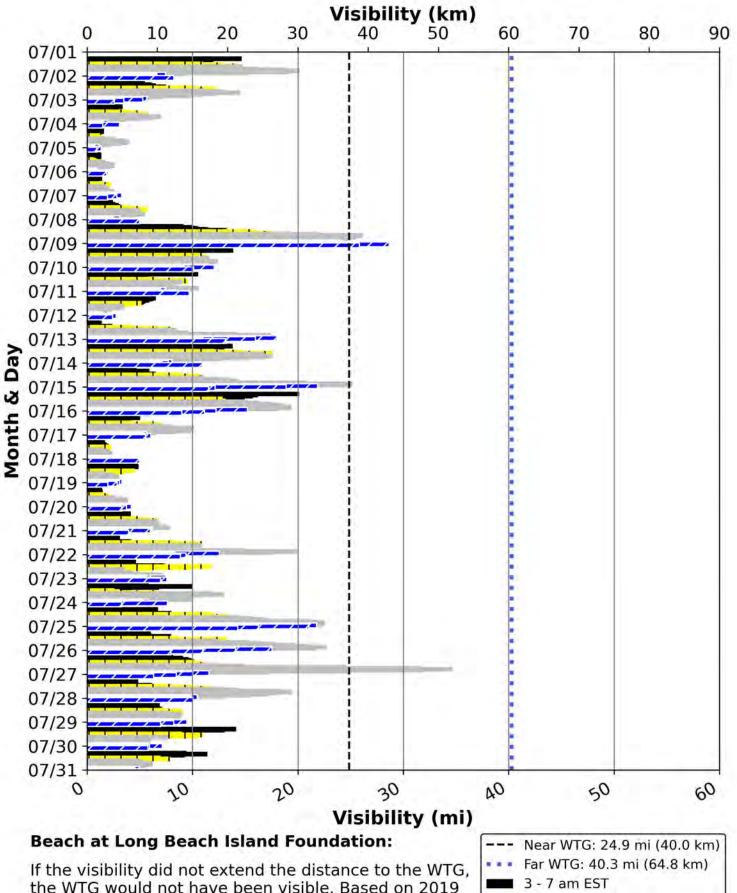
Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation (LBT03) Hourly Visibility During Jun 2019



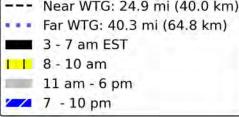
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 11.5% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 88.5% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 24.9 mi (40.0 km)
	Far WTG: 40.3 mi (64.8 km)
-	3 - 7 am EST
1	8 - 11 am
	12 - 6 pm
<u>~</u>	7 - 10 pm

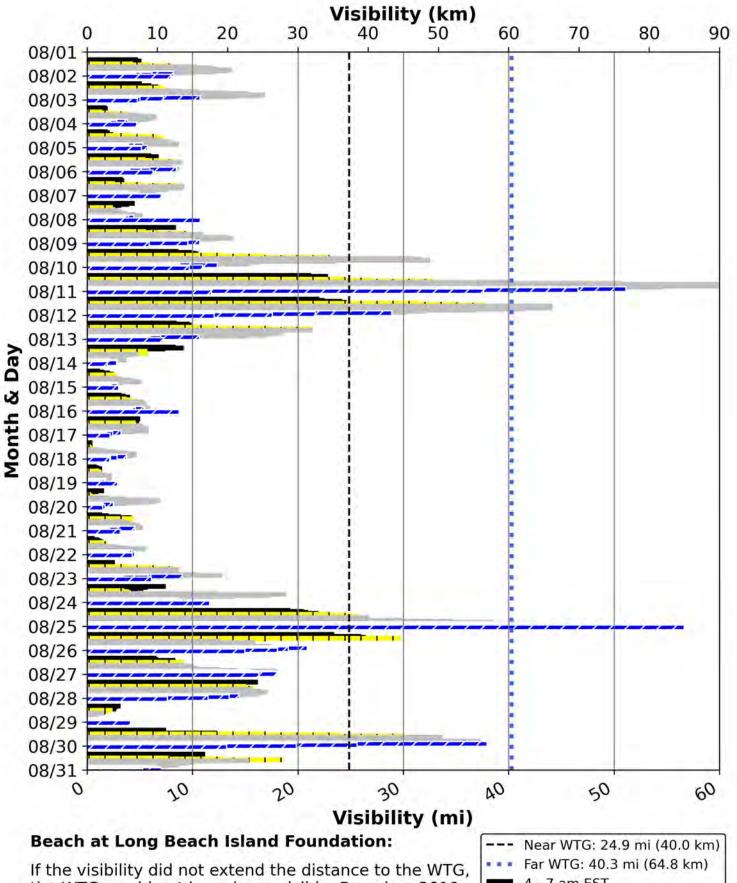
Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation (LBT03) Hourly Visibility During Jul 2019



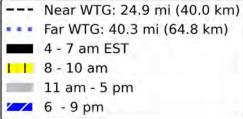
the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 1.9% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 98.1% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



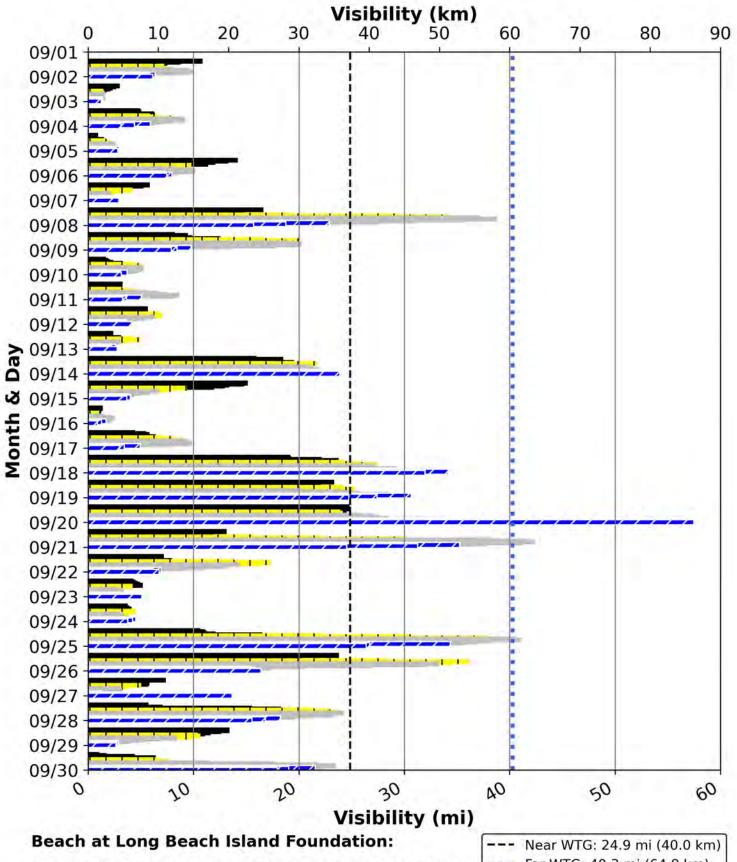
Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation (LBT03) Hourly Visibility During Aug 2019



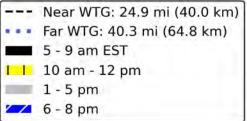
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 9.3% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 90.7% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



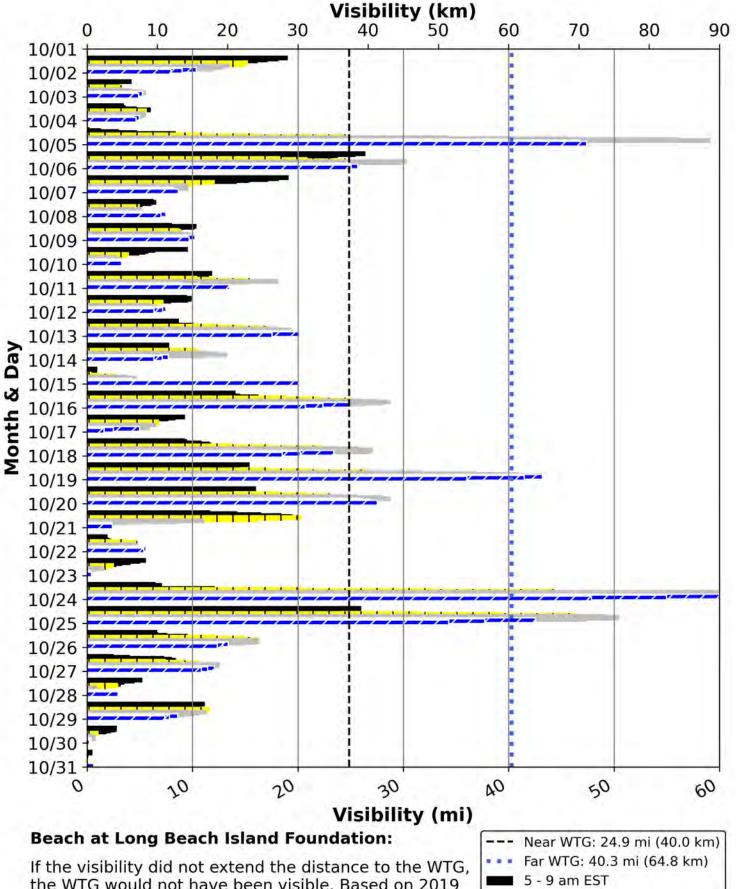
Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation (LBT03) Hourly Visibility During Sep 2019



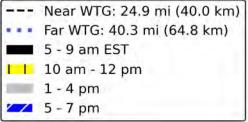
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 13.1% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 86.9% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



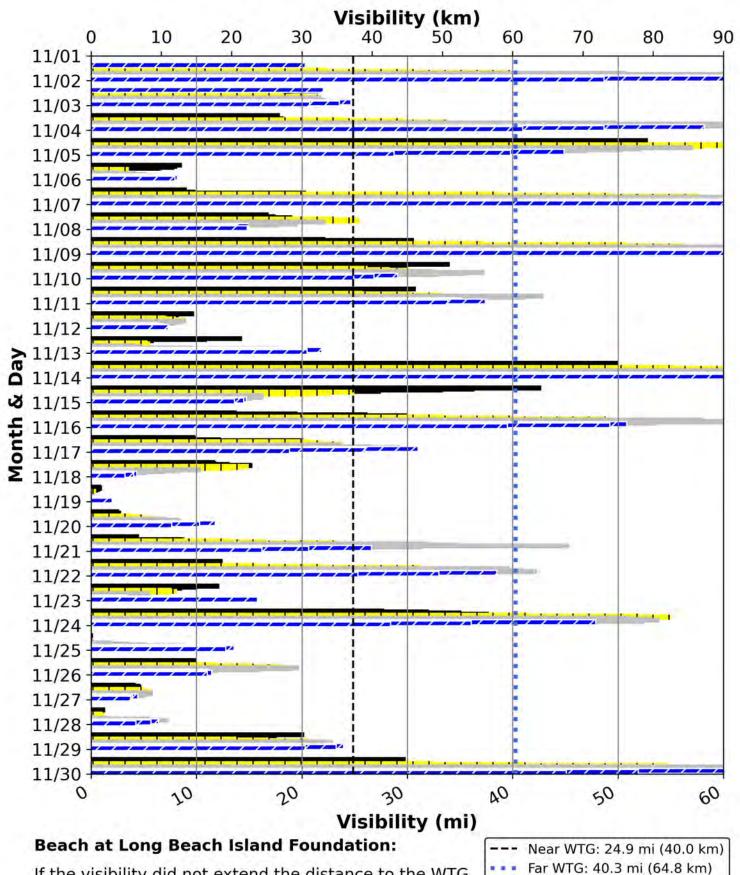
Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation (LBT03) Hourly Visibility During Oct 2019



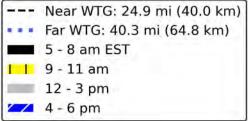
the WTG would not extend the distance to the WTG the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 12.9% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 87.1% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



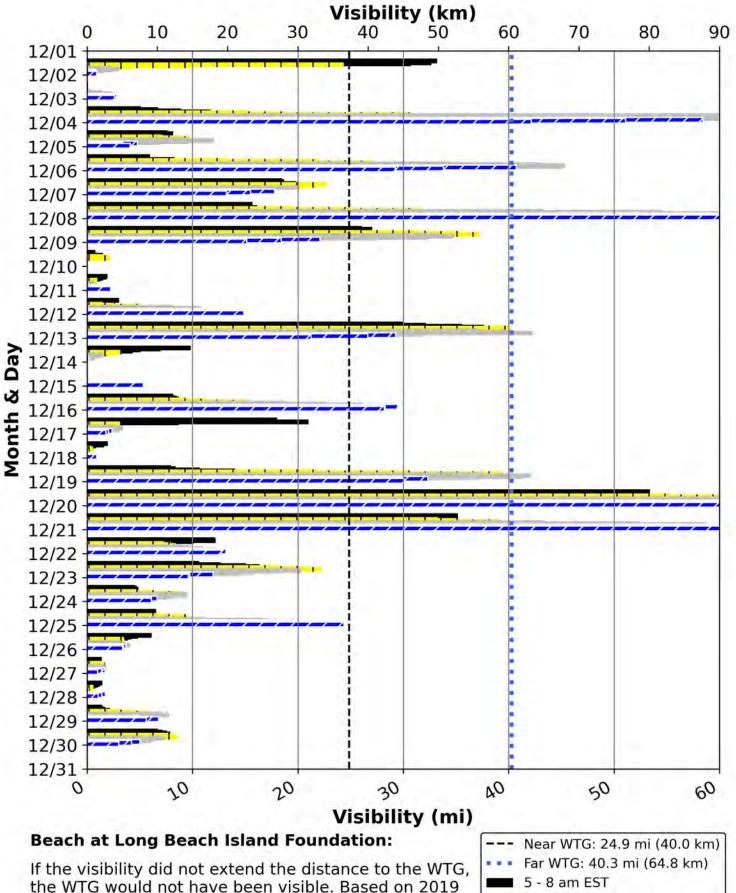
Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation (LBT03) Hourly Visibility During Nov 2019



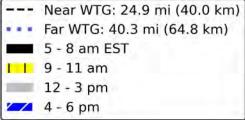
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 40.0% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 60.0% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



Beach at Long Beach Island Foundation (LBT03) Hourly Visibility During Dec 2019



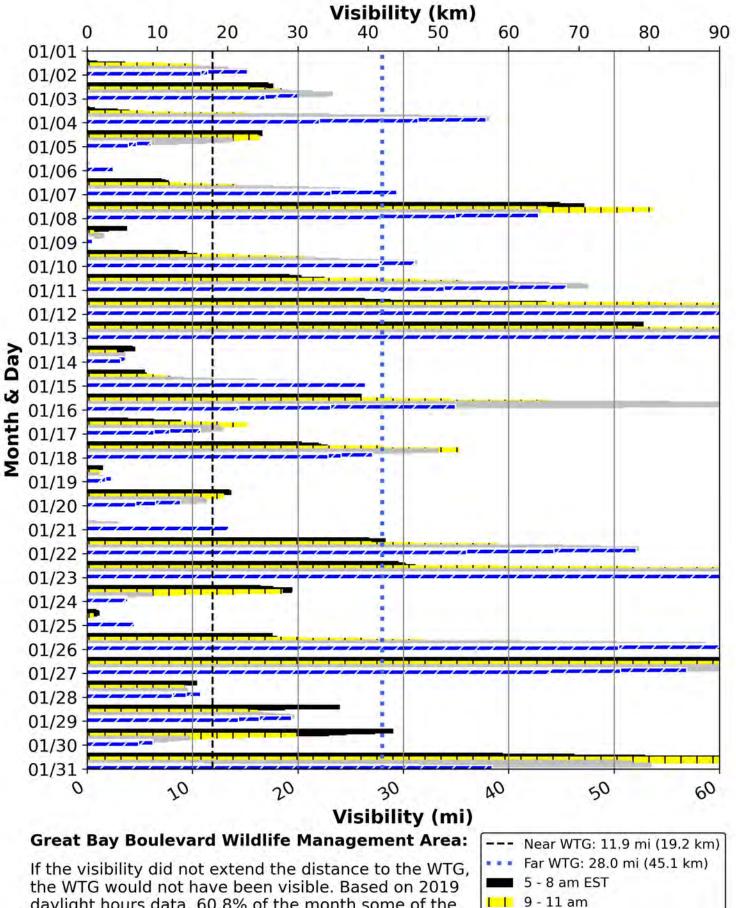
the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 21.7% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 78.3% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



LEHT02

GREAT BAY BOULEVARD WMA/RUTGERS FIELD STATION

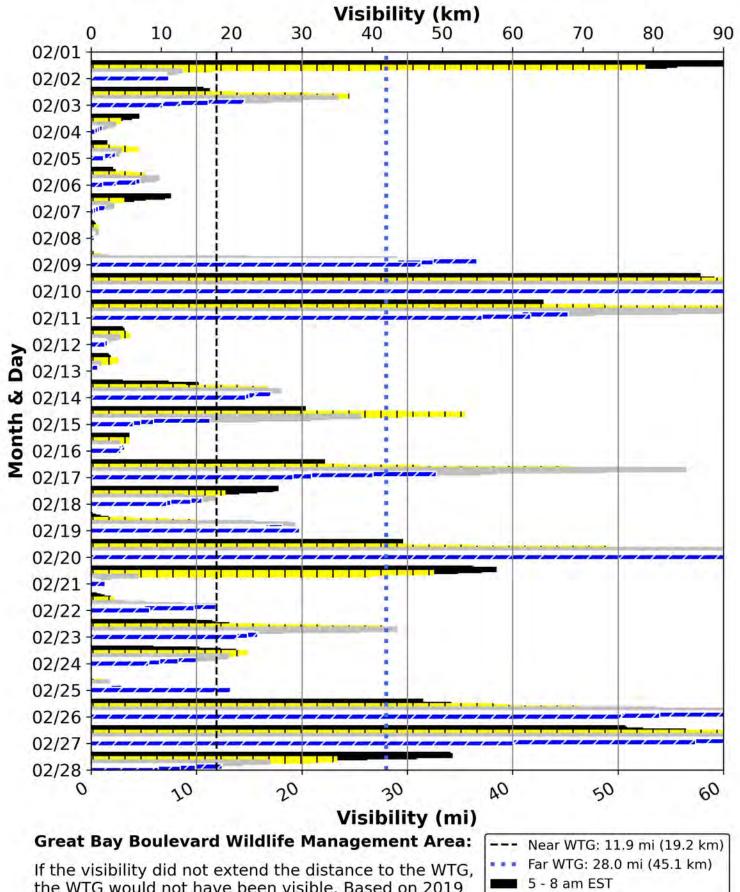
Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area (LEHT02) Hourly Visibility During Jan 2019



daylight hours data, 60.8% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 39.2% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



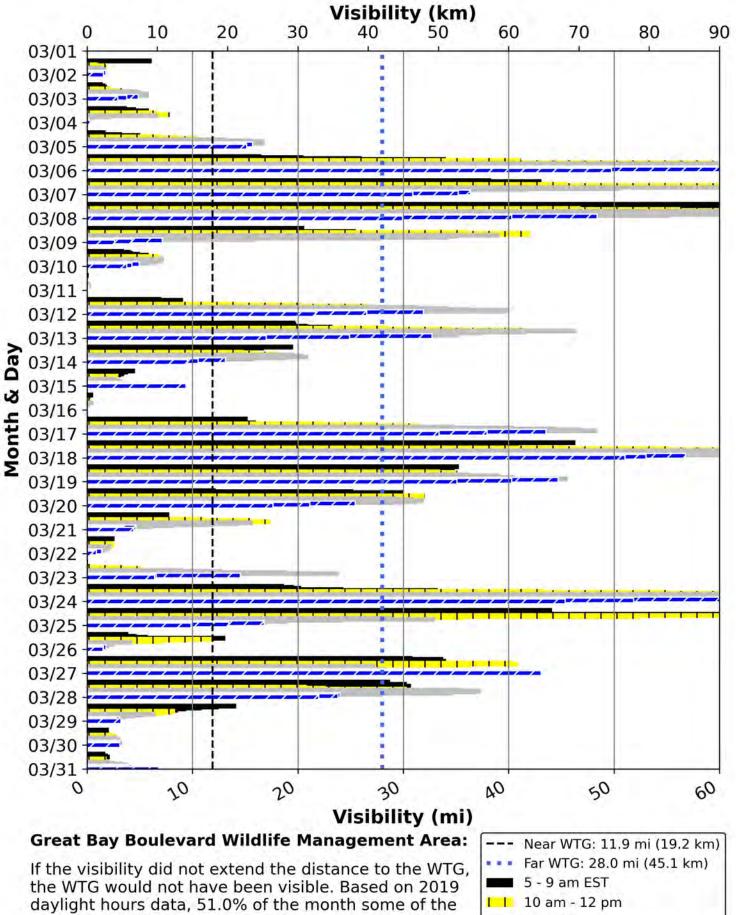
Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area (LEHT02) Hourly Visibility During Feb 2019



the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 46.4% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 53.6% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



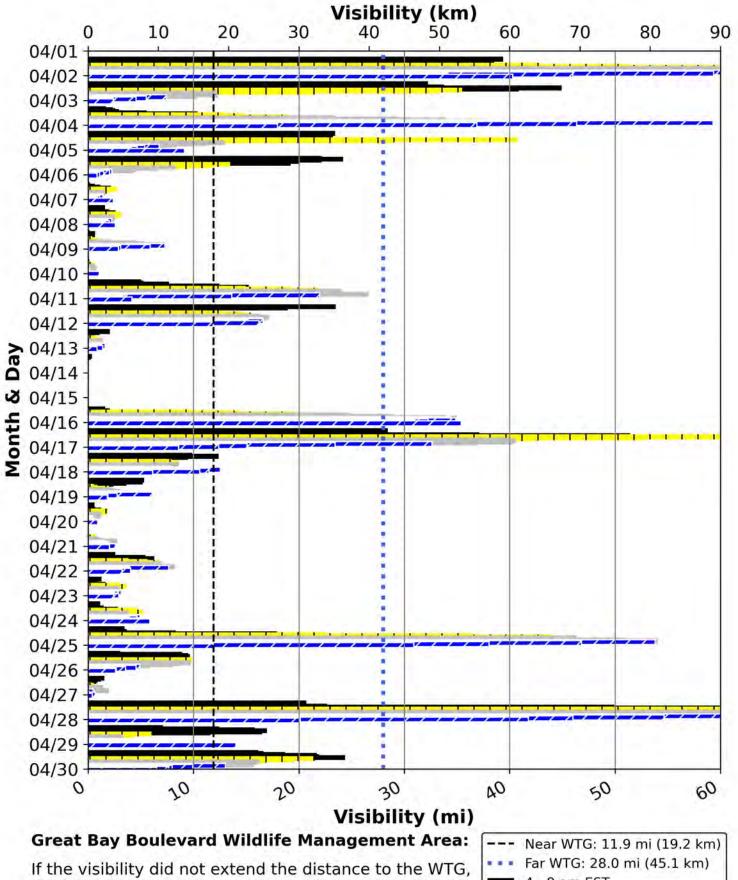
Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area (LEHT02) Hourly Visibility During Mar 2019



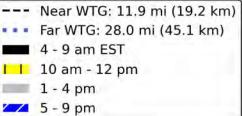
proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 49.0% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



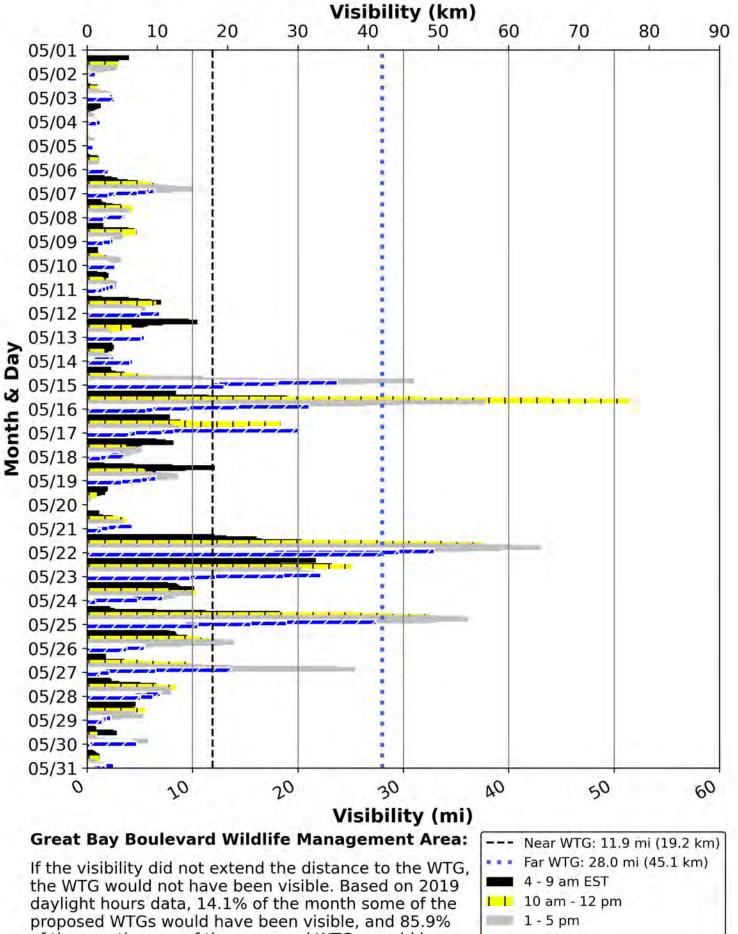
Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area (LEHT02) Hourly Visibility During Apr 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 29.4% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 70.6% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



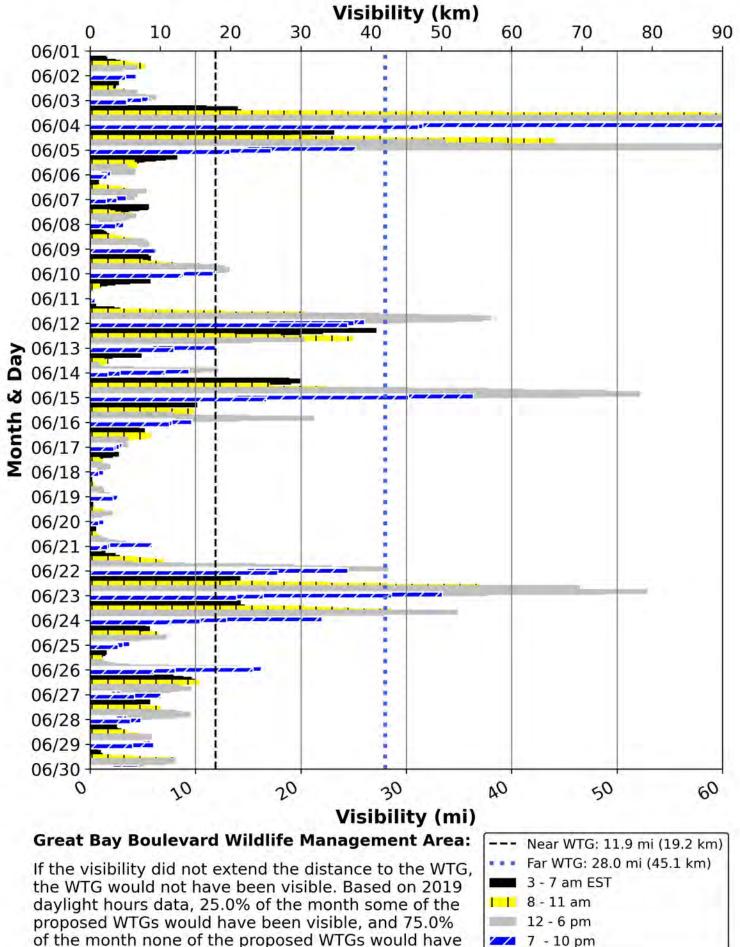
Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area (LEHT02) Hourly Visibility During May 2019



of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

🔁 6 - 10 pm

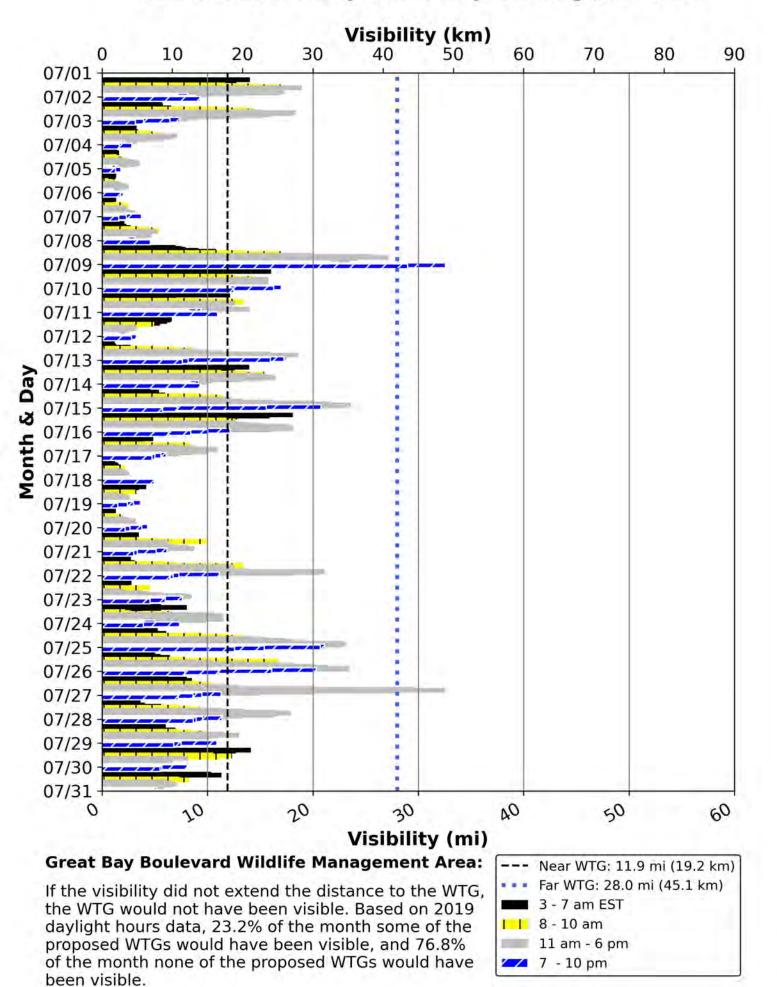
Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area (LEHT02) Hourly Visibility During Jun 2019



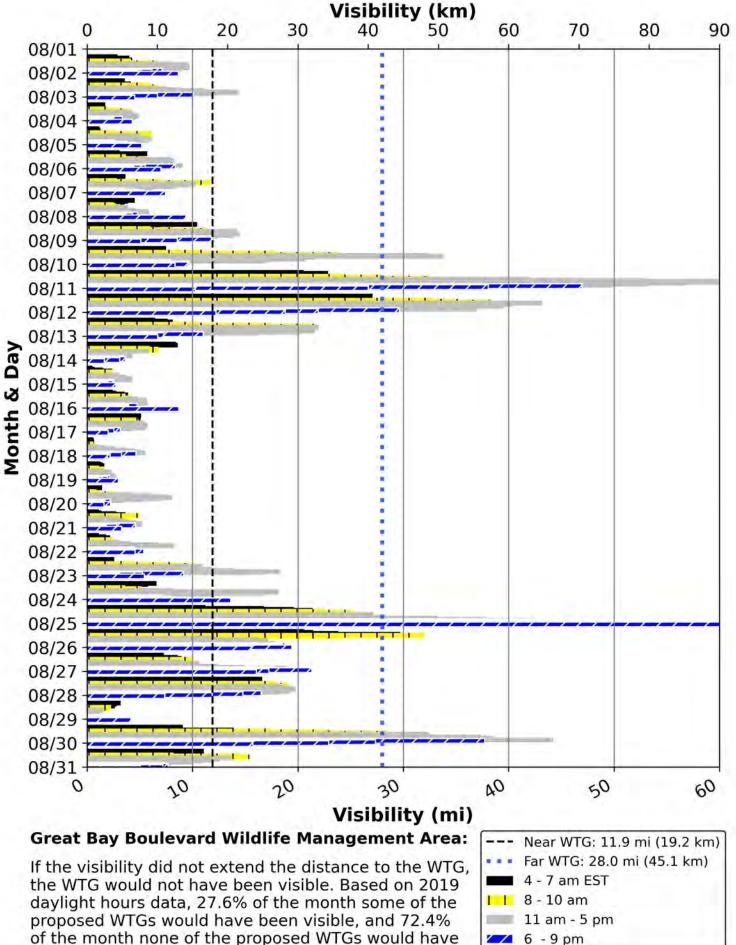
a wigs would have

been visible.

Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area (LEHT02) Hourly Visibility During Jul 2019



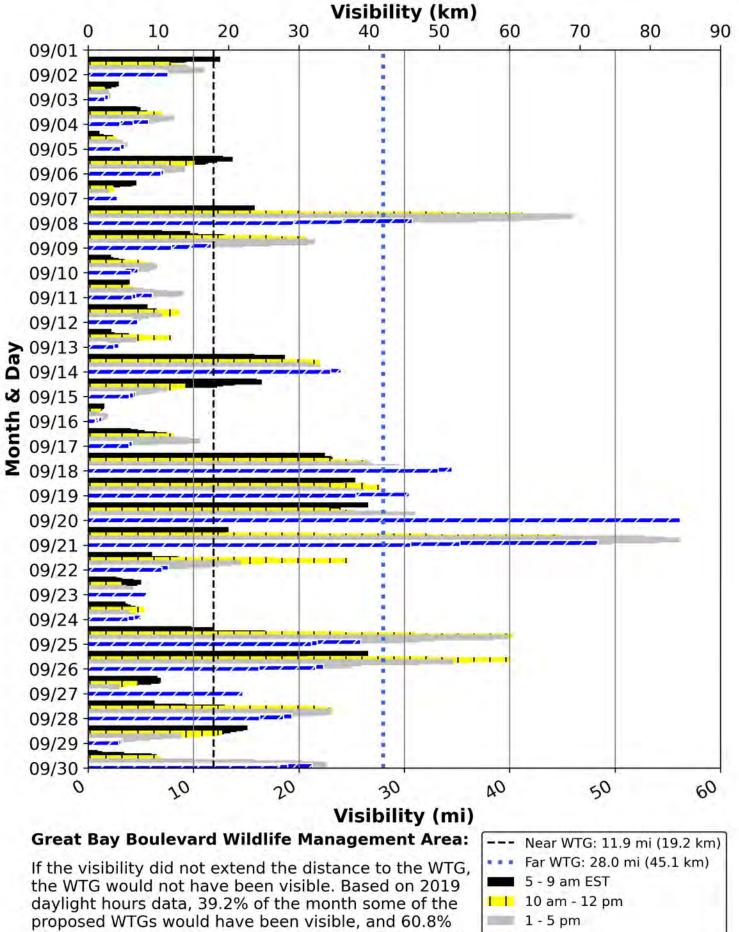
Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area (LEHT02) Hourly Visibility During Aug 2019



of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have

been visible.

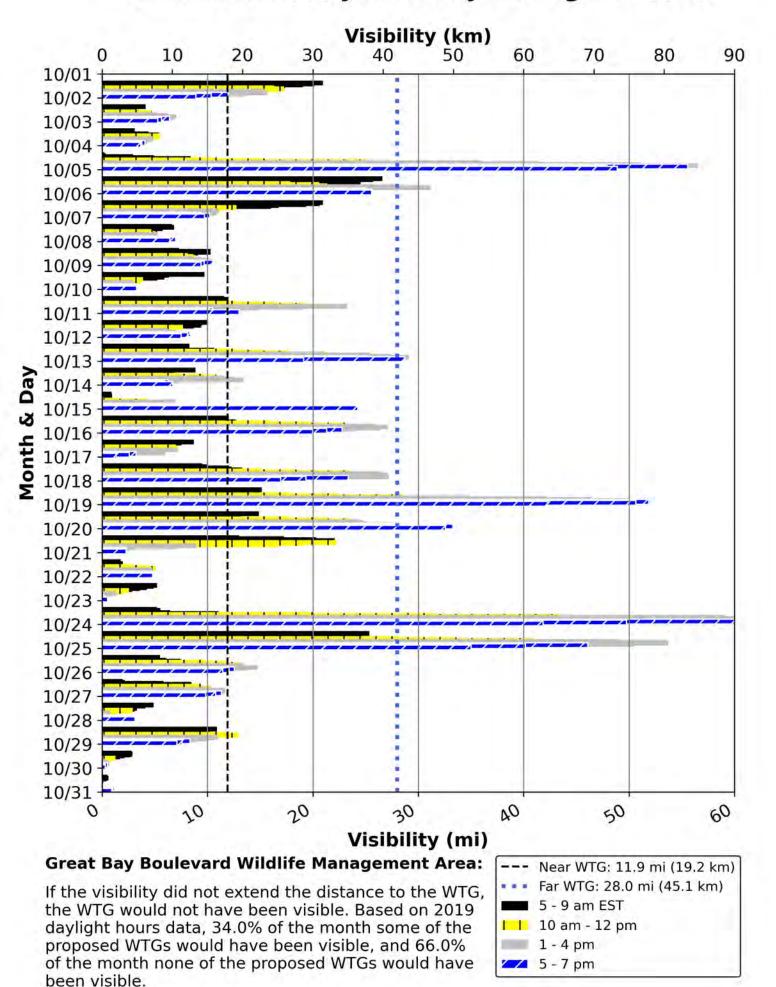
Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area (LEHT02) Hourly Visibility During Sep 2019



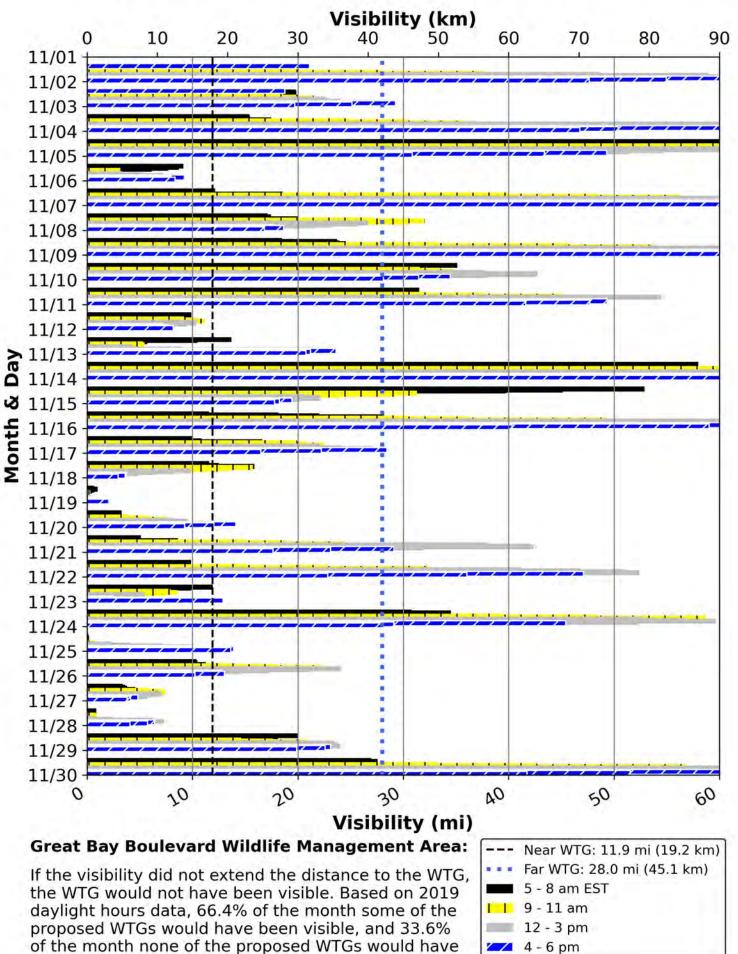
of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have 🖊 6-8 pm

been visible.

Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area (LEHT02) Hourly Visibility During Oct 2019



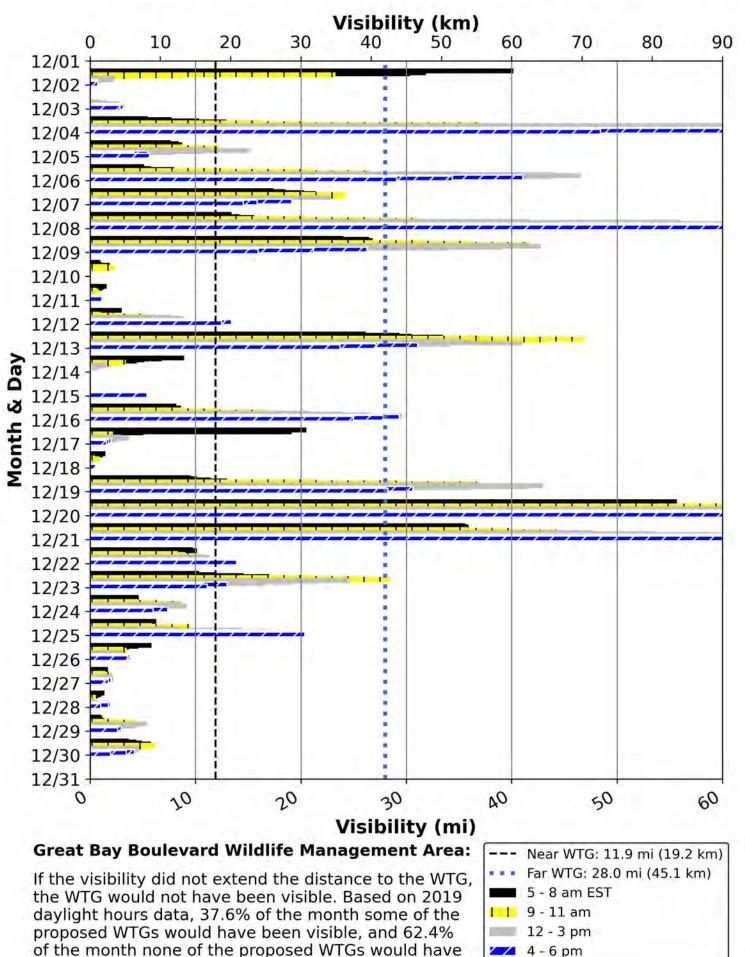
Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area (LEHT02) Hourly Visibility During Nov 2019



🖊 4-6 pm

been visible.

Great Bay Boulevard Wildlife Management Area (LEHT02) Hourly Visibility During Dec 2019



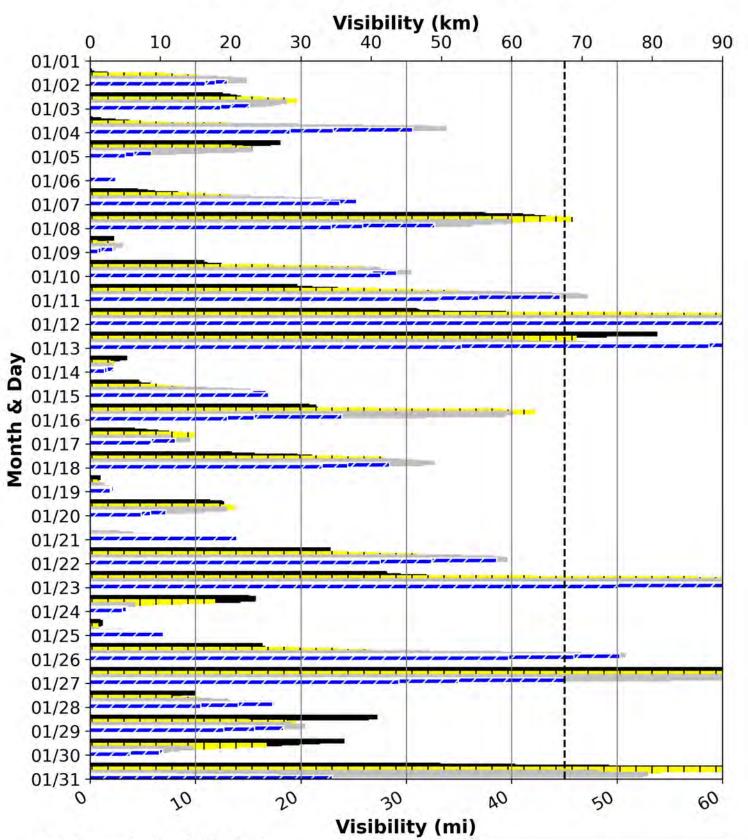
been visible.

have 4-6 pm

LT02

CAPE MAY POINT STATE PARK

Cape May Point State Park (LT02) Hourly Visibility During Jan 2019

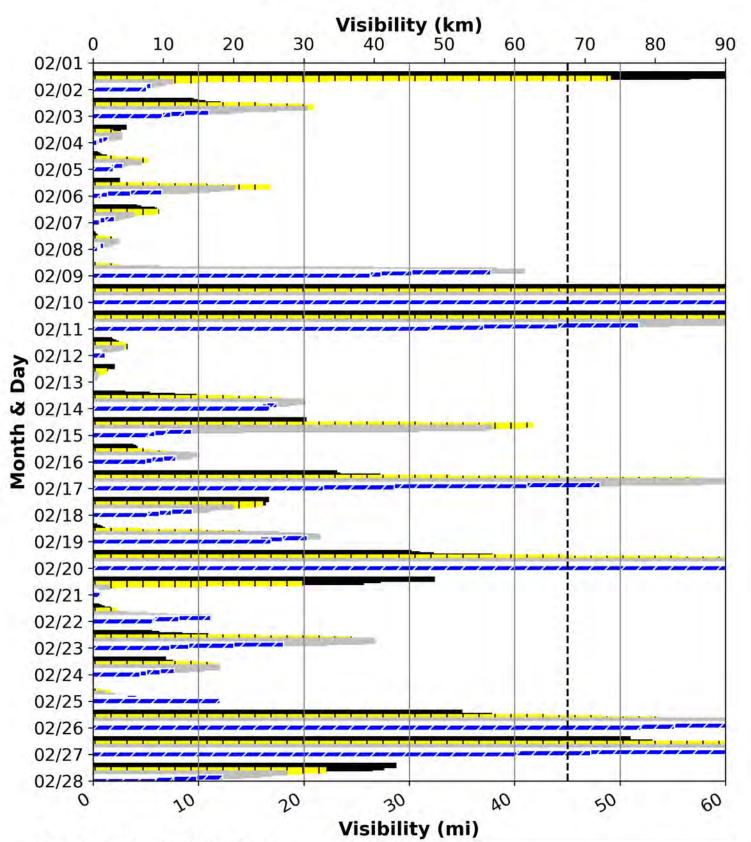


Cape May Point State Park:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 15.9% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 84.1% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 45.0 mi (72.5 km)
***	Far WTG: 60.7 mi (97.7 km)
-	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
1000	12 - 3 pm
	4 - 6 pm

Cape May Point State Park (LT02) Hourly Visibility During Feb 2019

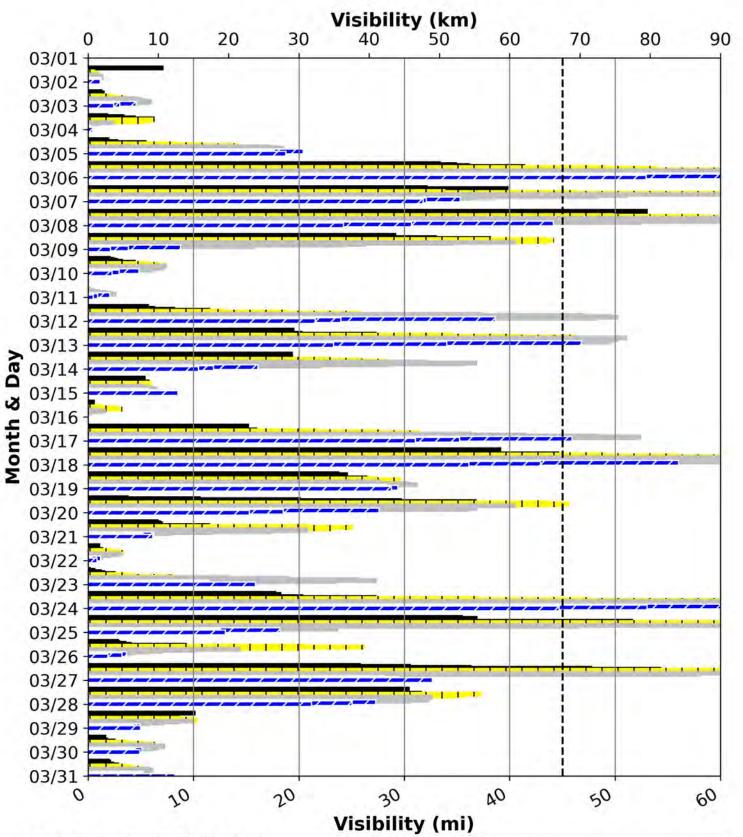


Cape May Point State Park:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 18.3% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 81.7% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 45.0 mi (72.5 km)
***	Far WTG: 60.7 mi (97.7 km)
-	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
(Inter-	12 - 3 pm
<u>~ / </u>	4 - 6 pm

Cape May Point State Park (LT02) Hourly Visibility During Mar 2019

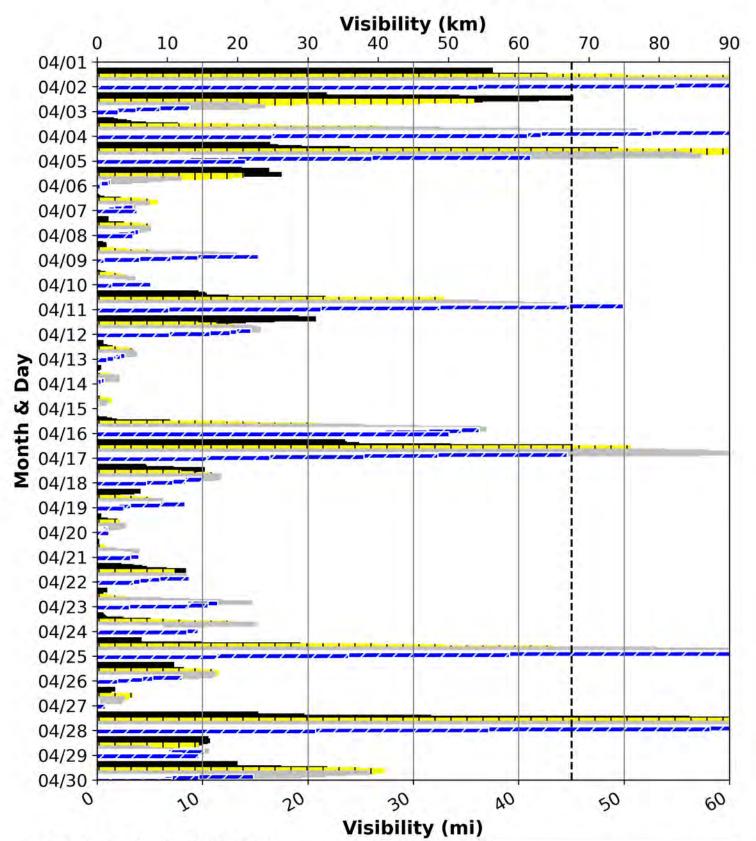


Cape May Point State Park:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 15.4% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 84.6% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

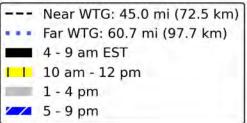
	Near WTG: 45.0 mi (72.5 km)
	Far WTG: 60.7 mi (97.7 km)
-	5 - 9 am EST
11	10 am - 12 pm
1000	1 - 5 pm
1	6 - 8 pm

Cape May Point State Park (LT02) Hourly Visibility During Apr 2019

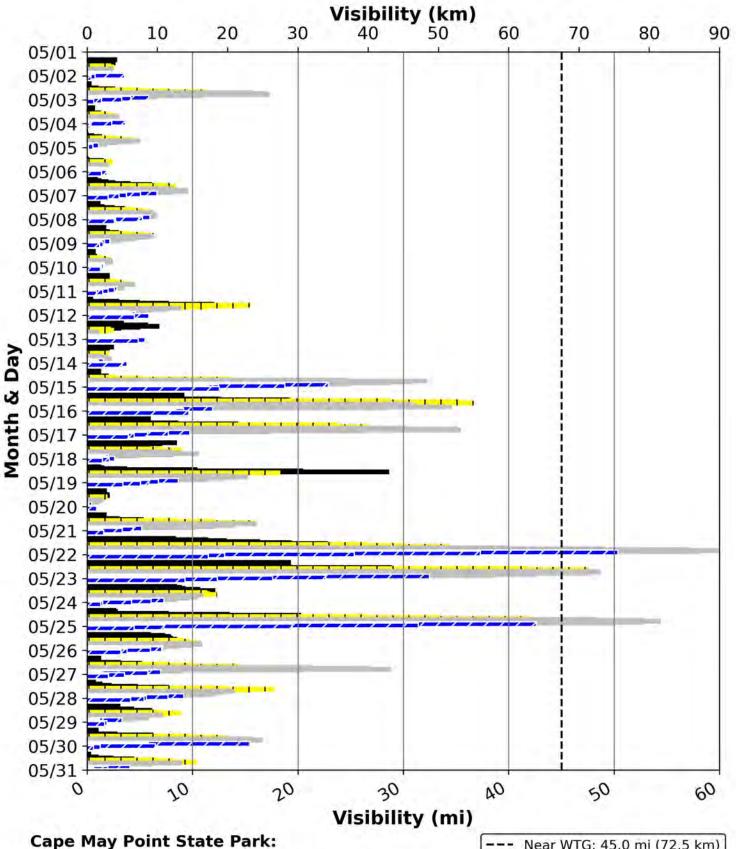


Cape May Point State Park:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 9.4% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 90.6% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



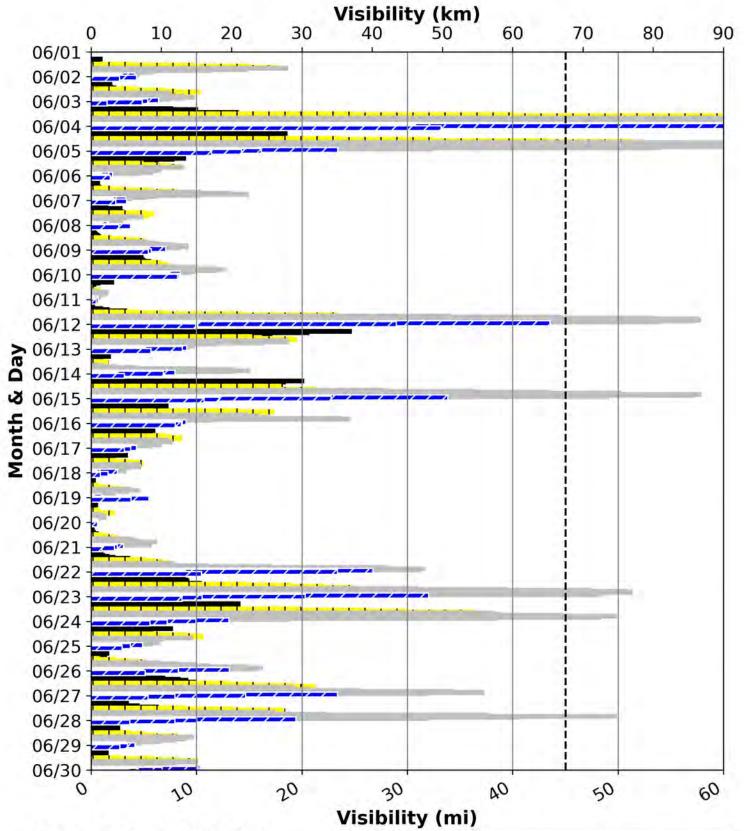
Cape May Point State Park (LT02) Hourly Visibility During May 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 3.1% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 96.9% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 45.0 mi (72.5 km)
	Far WTG: 60.7 mi (97.7 km)
	4 - 9 am EST
	10 am - 12 pm
	1 - 5 pm
1	6 - 10 pm

Cape May Point State Park (LT02) Hourly Visibility During Jun 2019

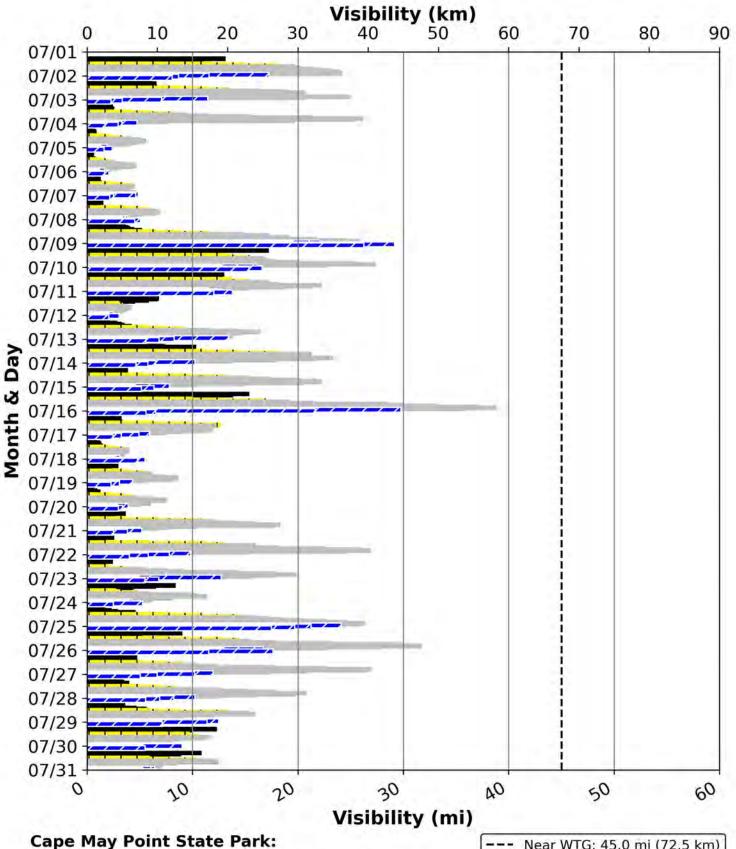


Cape May Point State Park:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 6.2% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 93.8% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 45.0 mi (72.5 km)
***	Far WTG: 60.7 mi (97.7 km)
	3 - 7 am EST
11	8 - 11 am
	12 - 6 pm
	7 - 10 pm

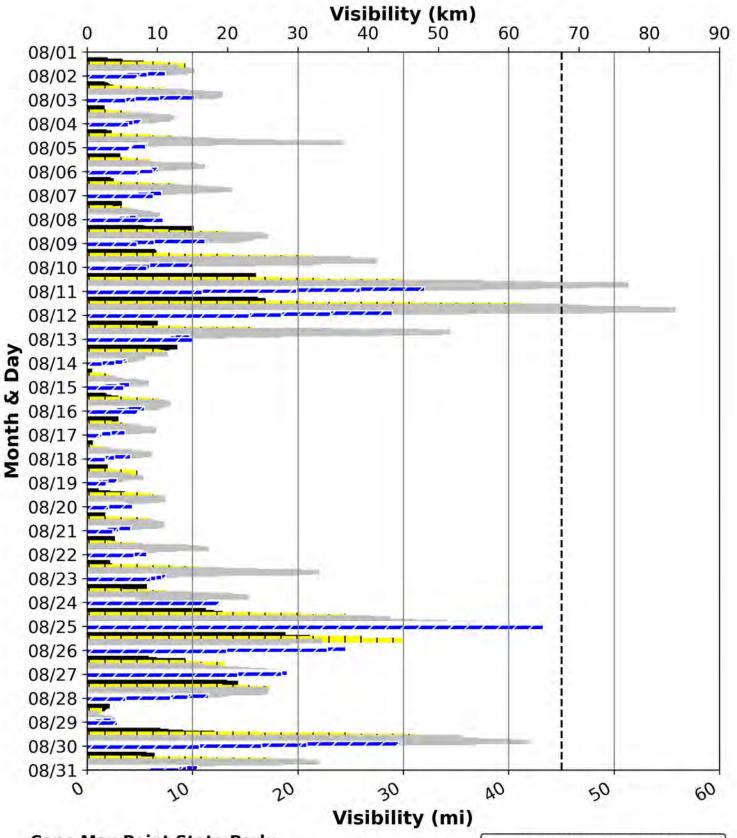




If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 0.0% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 100.0% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 45.0 mi (72.5 km)
***	Far WTG: 60.7 mi (97.7 km)
-	3 - 7 am EST
	8 - 10 am
	11 am - 6 pm
-	7 - 10 pm

Cape May Point State Park (LT02) Hourly Visibility During Aug 2019

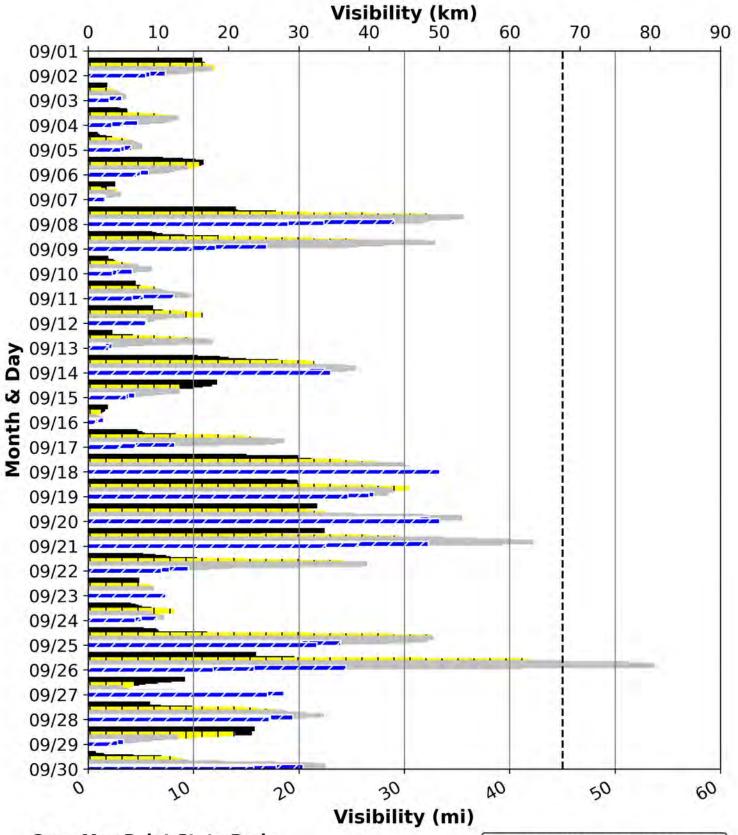


Cape May Point State Park:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 1.6% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 98.4% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 45.0 mi (72.5 km)
***	Far WTG: 60.7 mi (97.7 km)
-	4 - 7 am EST
1	8 - 10 am
	11 am - 5 pm
~	6 - 9 pm

Cape May Point State Park (LT02) Hourly Visibility During Sep 2019

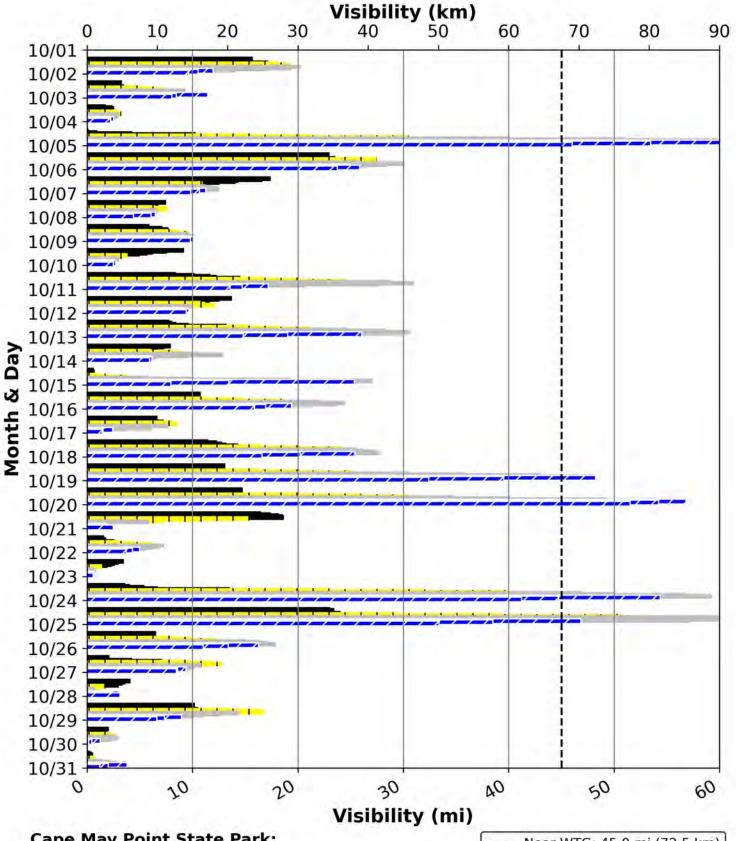


Cape May Point State Park:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 0.8% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 99.2% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

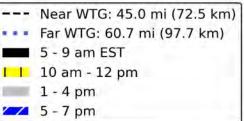
	Near WTG: 45.0 mi (72.5 km)
***	Far WTG: 60.7 mi (97.7 km)
-	5 - 9 am EST
11	10 am - 12 pm
	1 - 5 pm
1	6 - 8 pm

Cape May Point State Park (LT02) Hourly Visibility During Oct 2019

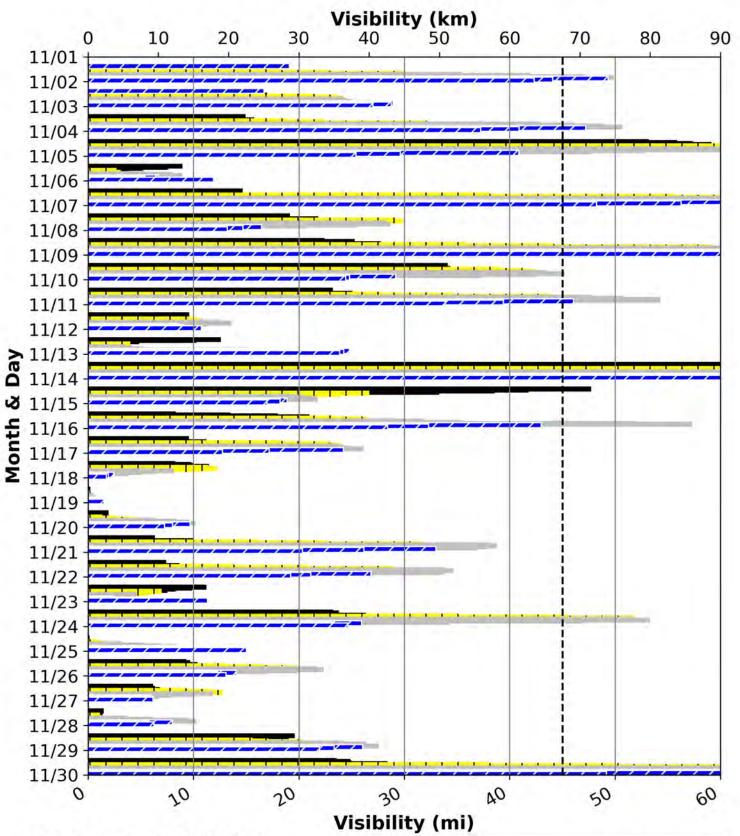


Cape May Point State Park:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 5.2% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 94.8% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

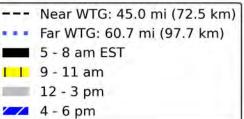


Cape May Point State Park (LT02) Hourly Visibility During Nov 2019

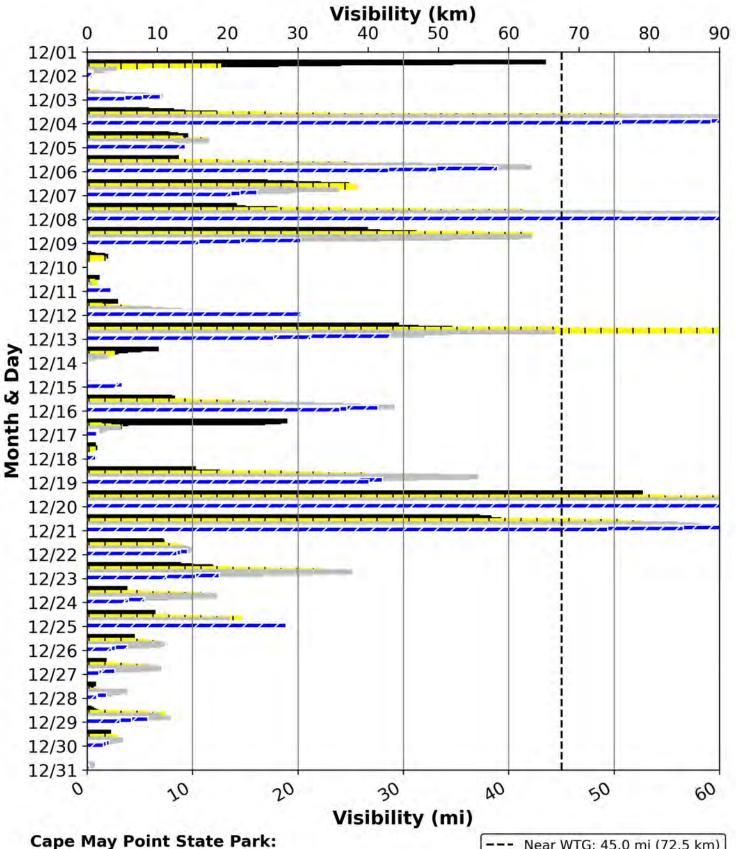


Cape May Point State Park:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 19.0% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 81.0% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



Cape May Point State Park (LT02) Hourly Visibility During Dec 2019



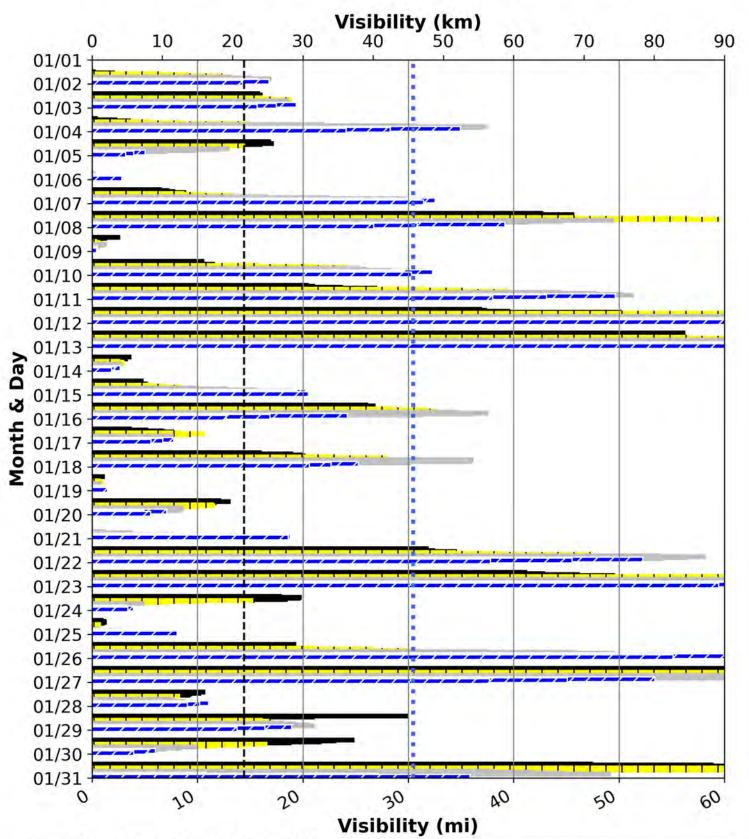
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 9.4% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 90.6% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 45.0 mi (72.5 km)
	Far WTG: 60.7 mi (97.7 km)
	5 - 8 am EST
	9 - 11 am
100	12 - 3 pm
1	4 - 6 pm

MC02

LUCY THE MARGATE ELEPHANT NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK

Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL (MC02) Hourly Visibility During Jan 2019

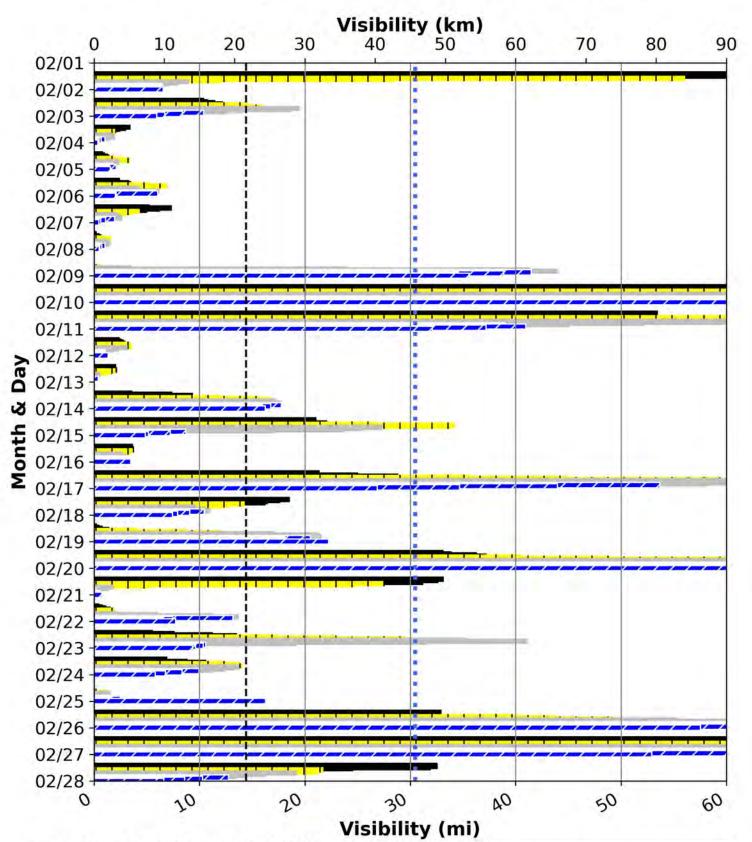


Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 56.7% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 43.3% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 14.4 mi (23.2 km)
***	Far WTG: 30.5 mi (49.0 km)
-	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
and the second	12 - 3 pm
1	4 - 6 pm

Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL (MC02) Hourly Visibility During Feb 2019

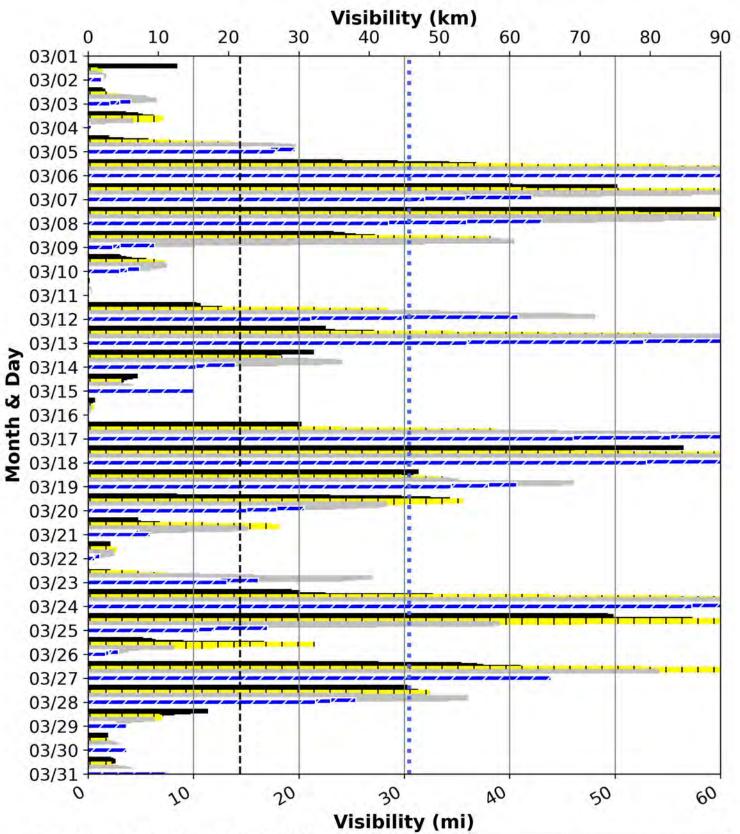


Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 41.2% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 58.8% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

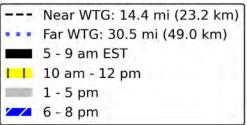
	Near WTG: 14.4 mi (23.2 km)
***	Far WTG: 30.5 mi (49.0 km)
	5 - 8 am EST
1	9 - 11 am
1000	12 - 3 pm
1	4 - 6 pm

Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL (MC02) Hourly Visibility During Mar 2019

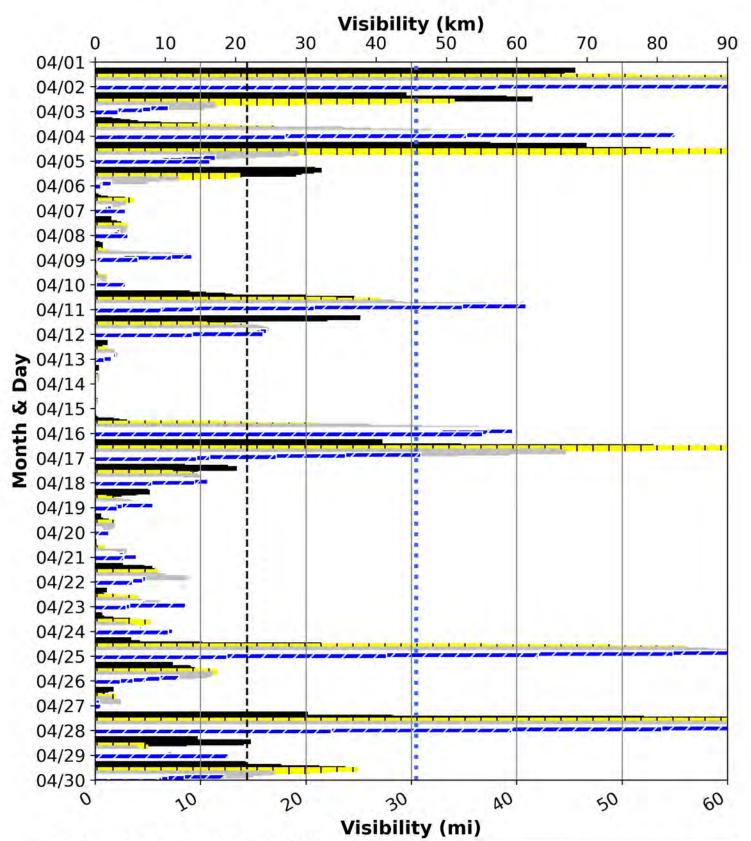


Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 50.0% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 50.0% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

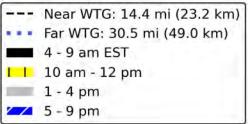


Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL (MC02) Hourly Visibility During Apr 2019

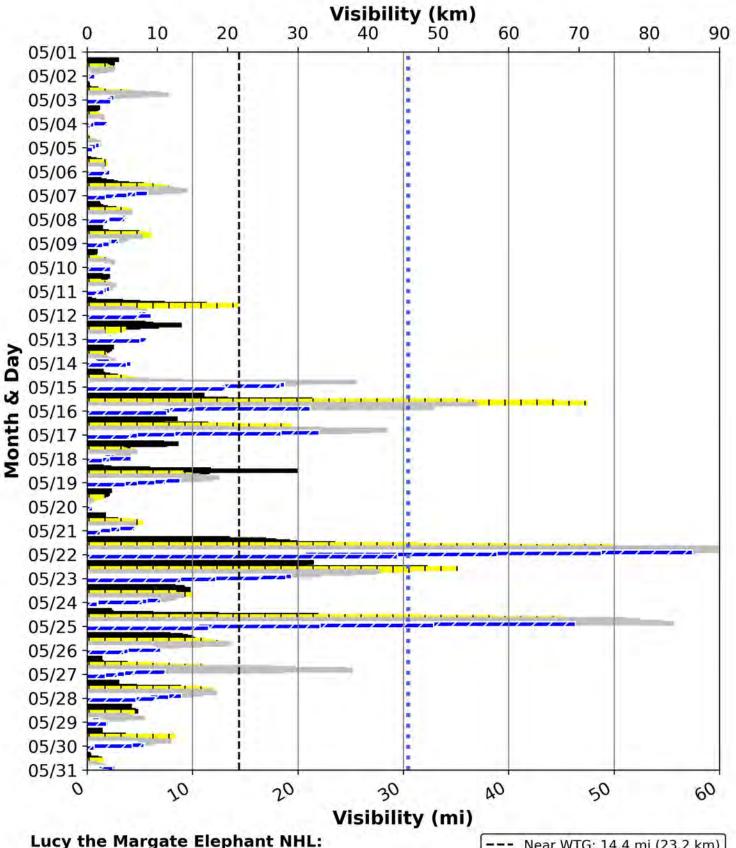


Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL:

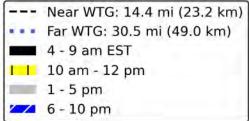
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 26.9% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 73.1% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



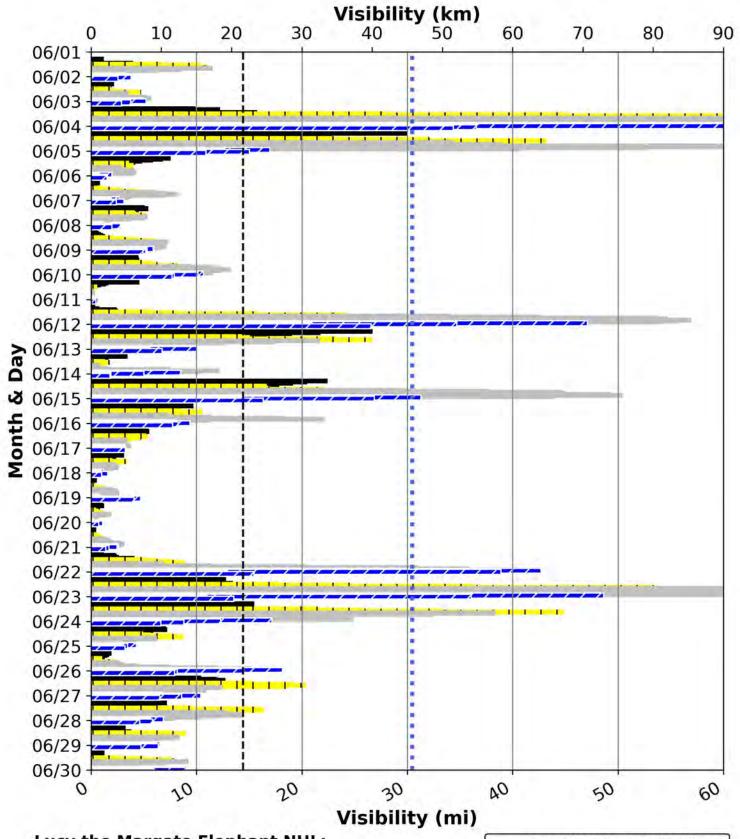
Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL (MC02) Hourly Visibility During May 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 14.1% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 85.9% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL (MC02) Hourly Visibility During Jun 2019

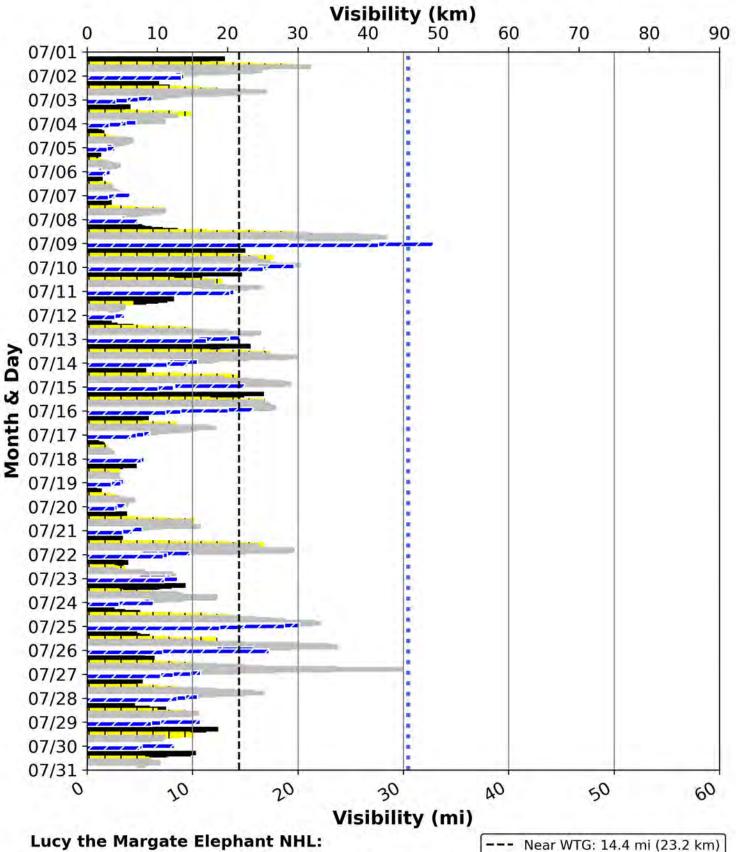


Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL:

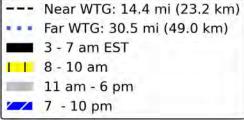
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 22.8% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 77.2% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 14.4 mi (23.2 km)
***	Far WTG: 30.5 mi (49.0 km)
	3 - 7 am EST
1	8 - 11 am
1000	12 - 6 pm
<u>~</u>	7 - 10 pm

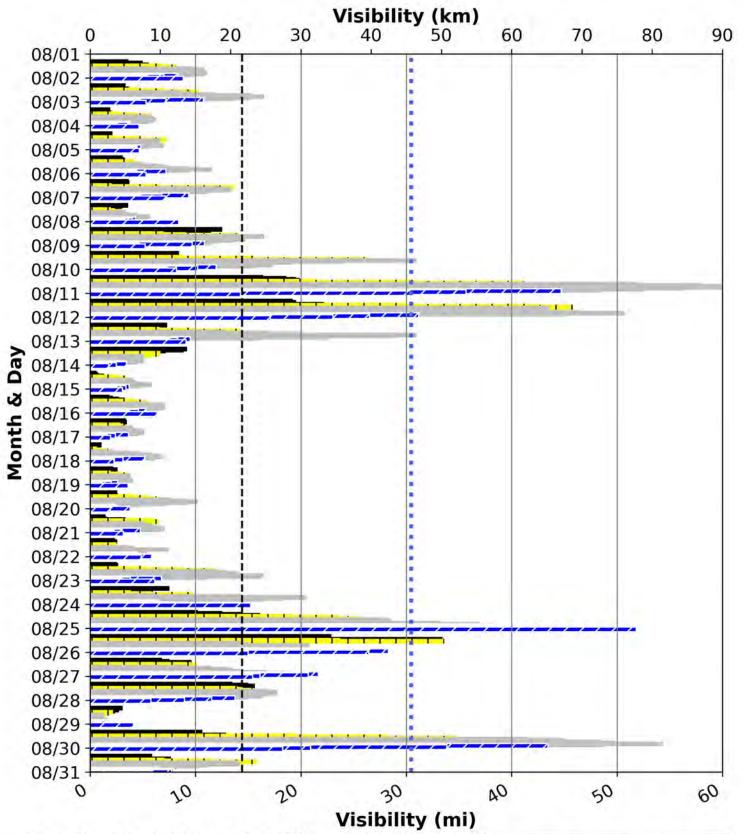
Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL (MC02) Hourly Visibility During Jul 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 17.7% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 82.3% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

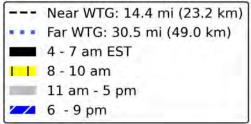


Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL (MC02) Hourly Visibility During Aug 2019

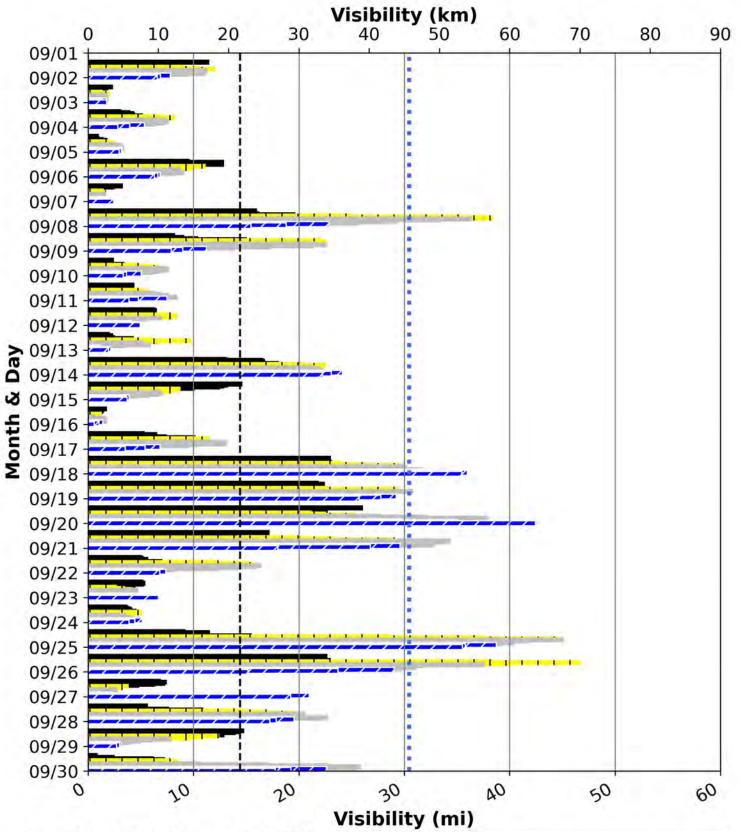


Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 23.5% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 76.5% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

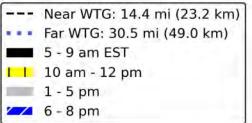


Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL (MC02) Hourly Visibility During Sep 2019

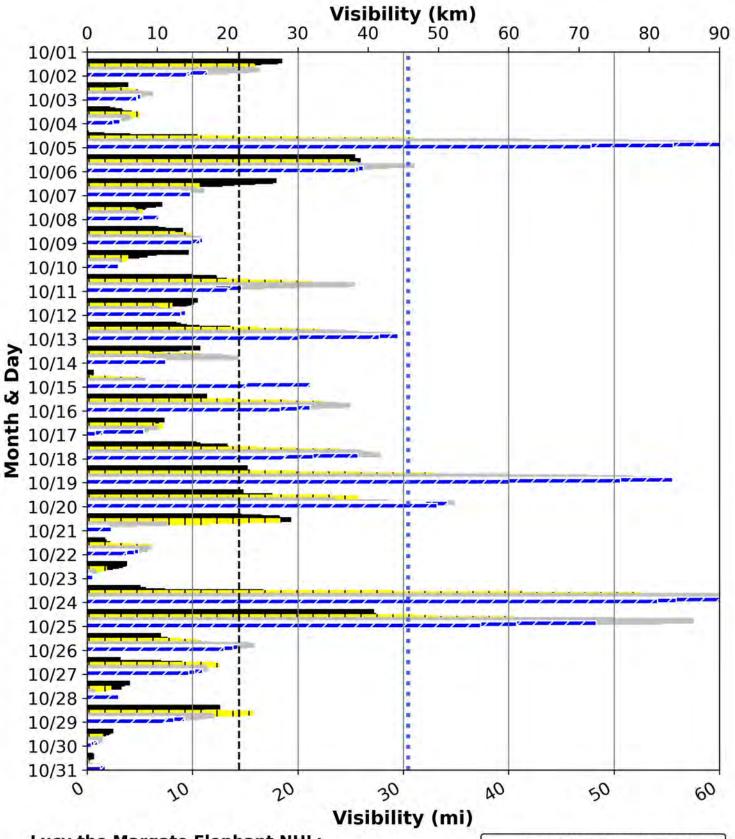


Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 34.6% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 65.4% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

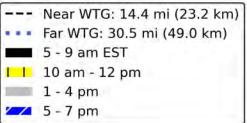


Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL (MC02) Hourly Visibility During Oct 2019

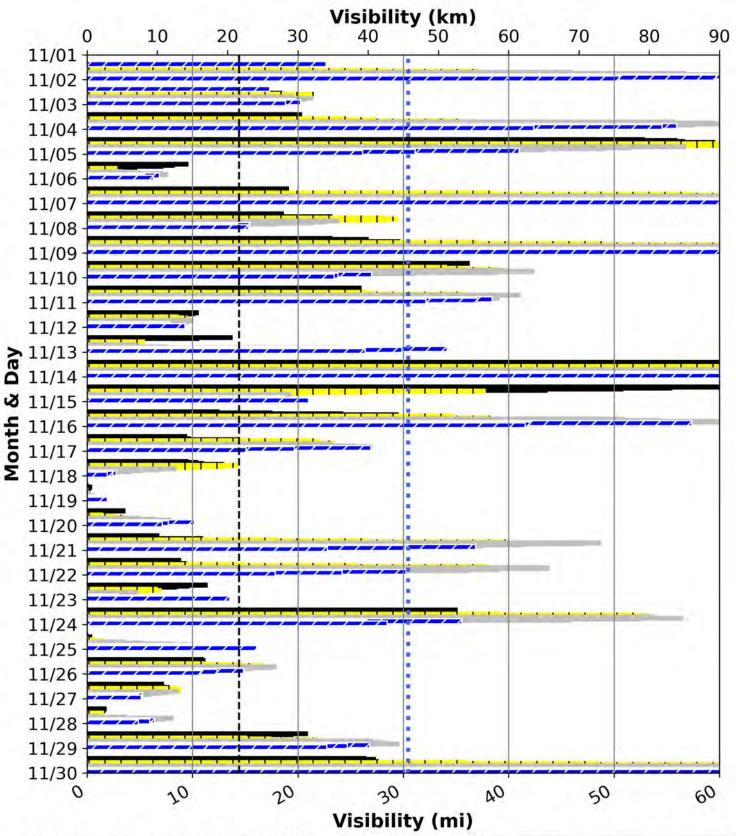


Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 30.1% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 69.9% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

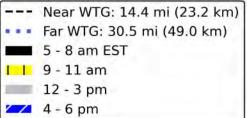


Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL (MC02) Hourly Visibility During Nov 2019

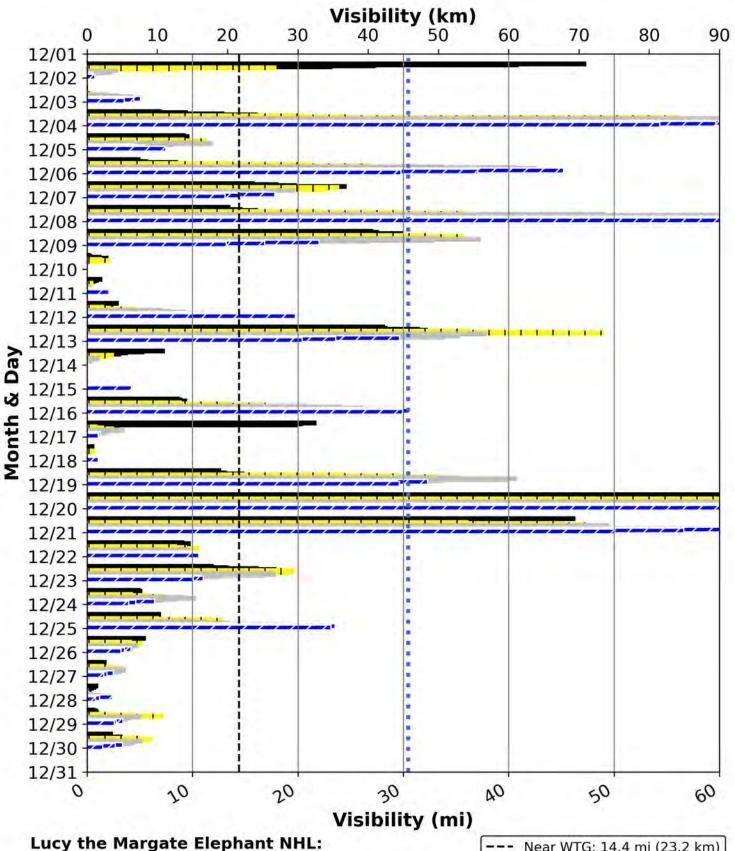


Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL:

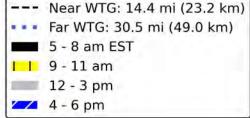
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 62.1% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 37.9% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



Lucy the Margate Elephant NHL (MC02) Hourly Visibility During Dec 2019



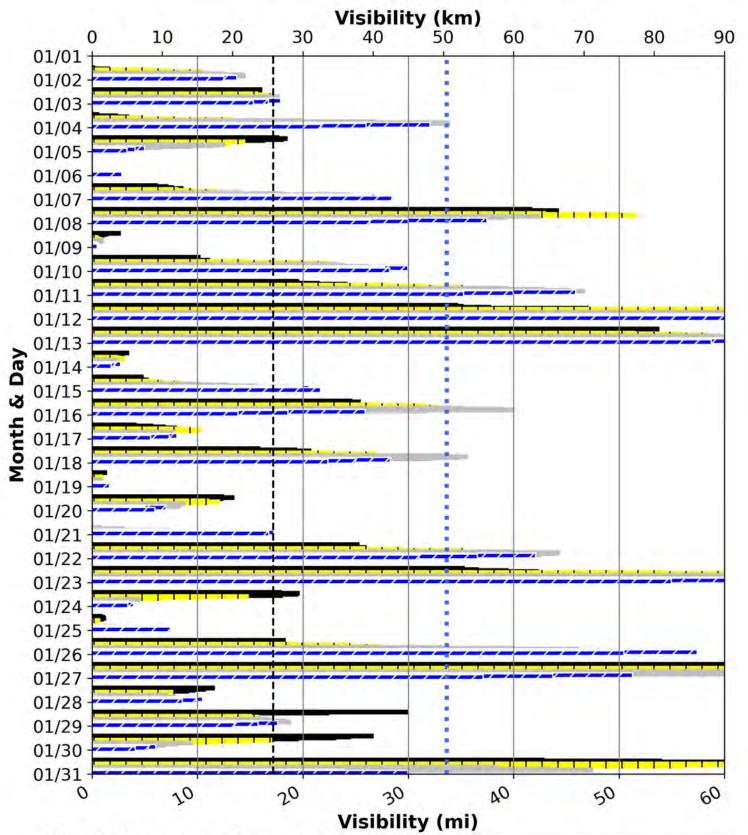
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 33.6% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 66.4% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



OC04

GILLIAN'S WONDERLAND PIER

Gillian's Wonderland Amusement (OC04) Hourly Visibility During Jan 2019

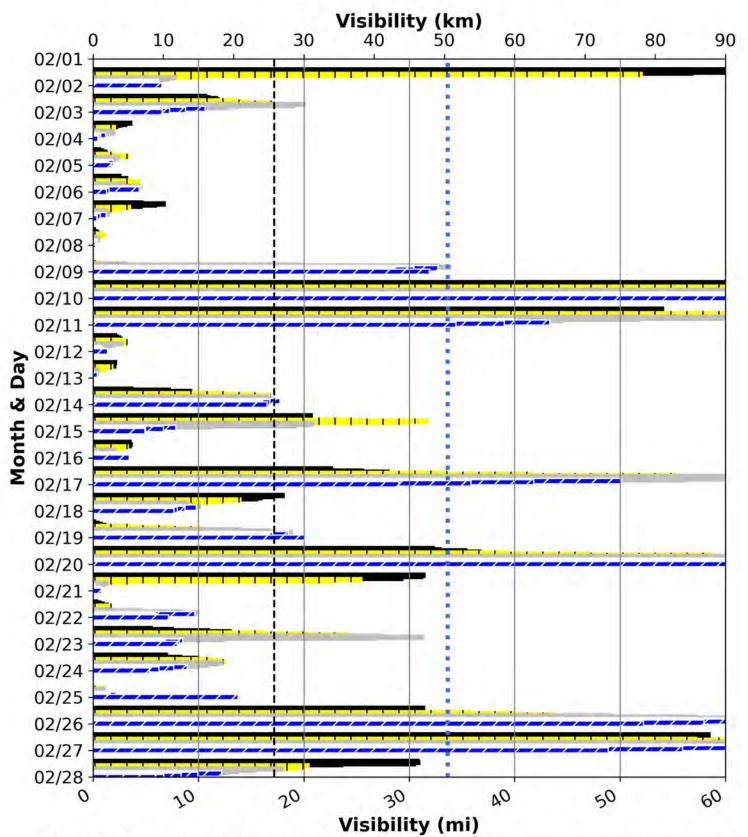


Gillian's Wonderland Amusement:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 48.2% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 51.8% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 17.2 mi (27.6 km)
	Far WTG: 33.7 mi (54.1 km)
	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
1000	12 - 3 pm
<u>~ / </u>	4 - 6 pm

Gillian's Wonderland Amusement (OC04) Hourly Visibility During Feb 2019

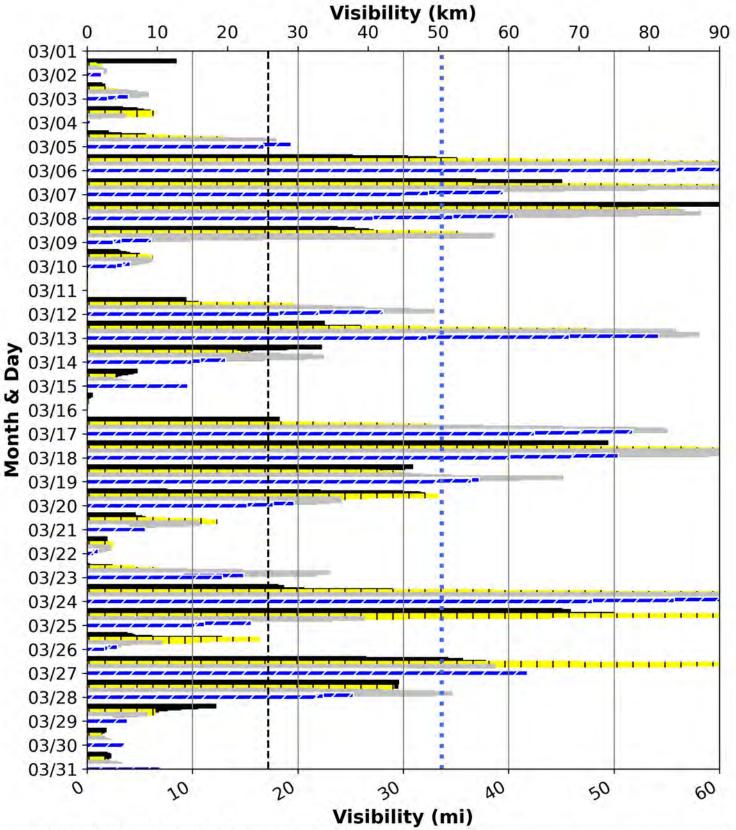


Gillian's Wonderland Amusement:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 35.2% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 64.8% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

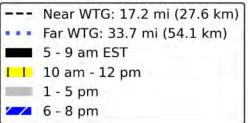
	Near WTG: 17.2 mi (27.6 km)
***	Far WTG: 33.7 mi (54.1 km)
-	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
and the second	12 - 3 pm
1	4 - 6 pm

Gillian's Wonderland Amusement (OC04) Hourly Visibility During Mar 2019

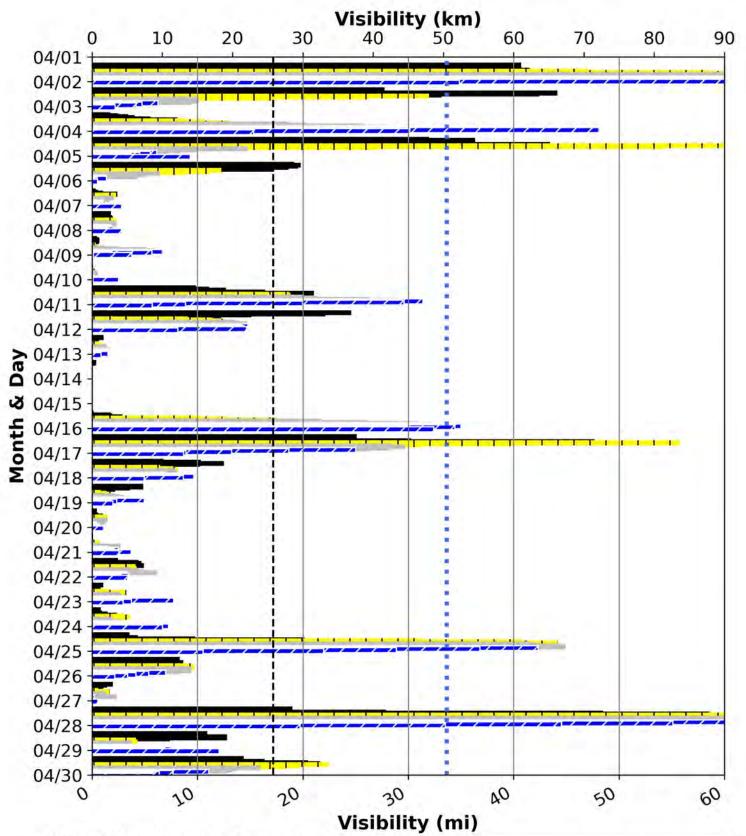


Gillian's Wonderland Amusement:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 43.6% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 56.4% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

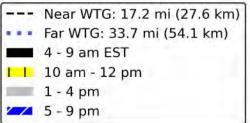


Gillian's Wonderland Amusement (OC04) Hourly Visibility During Apr 2019

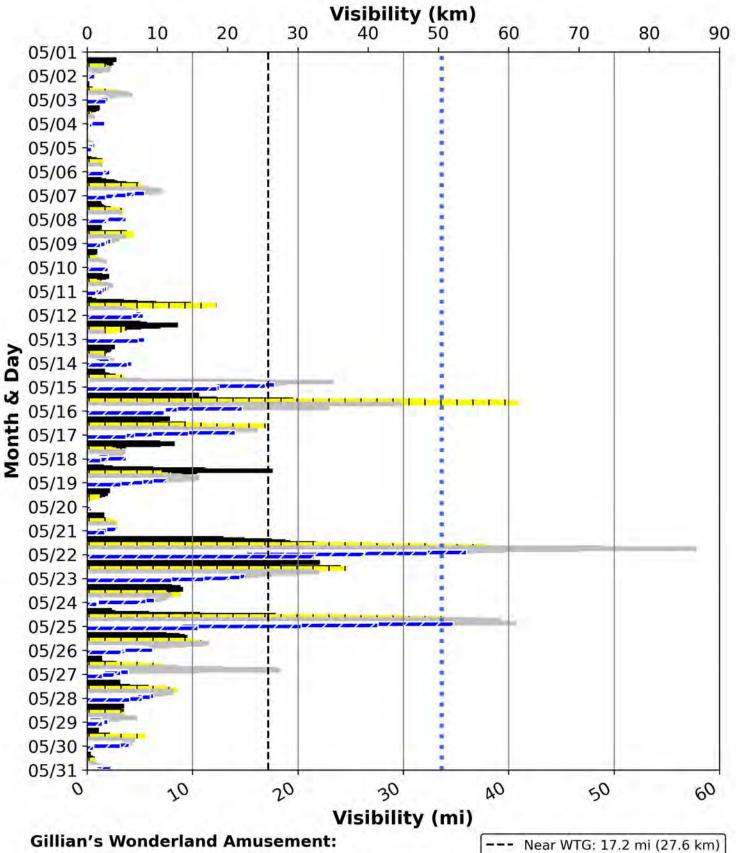


Gillian's Wonderland Amusement:

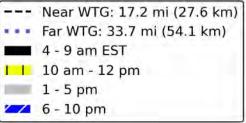
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 22.4% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 77.6% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



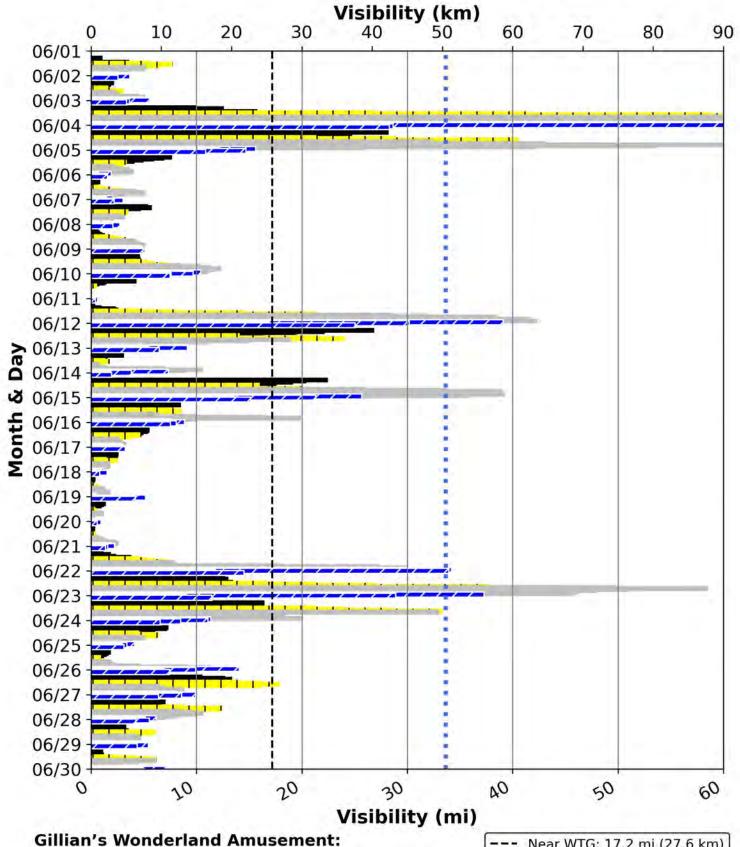
Gillian's Wonderland Amusement (OC04) Hourly Visibility During May 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 10.0% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 90.0% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



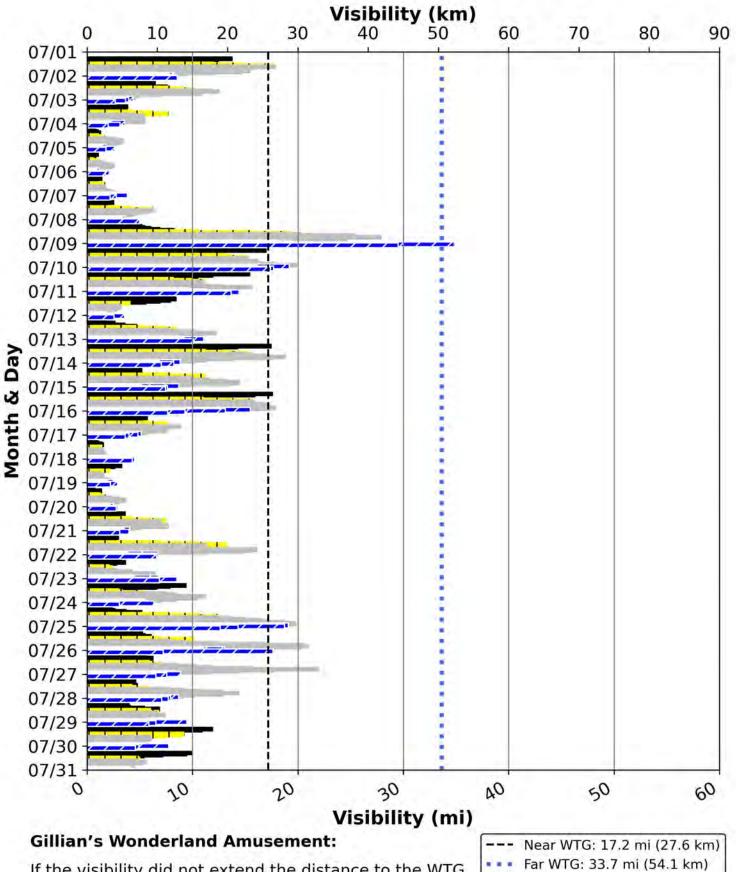
Gillian's Wonderland Amusement (OC04) Hourly Visibility During Jun 2019



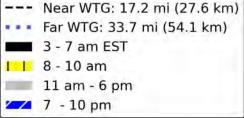
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 16.8% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 83.2% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 17.2 mi (27.6 km)
***	Far WTG: 33.7 mi (54.1 km)
	3 - 7 am EST
11	8 - 11 am
	12 - 6 pm
<u>~ / </u>	7 - 10 pm

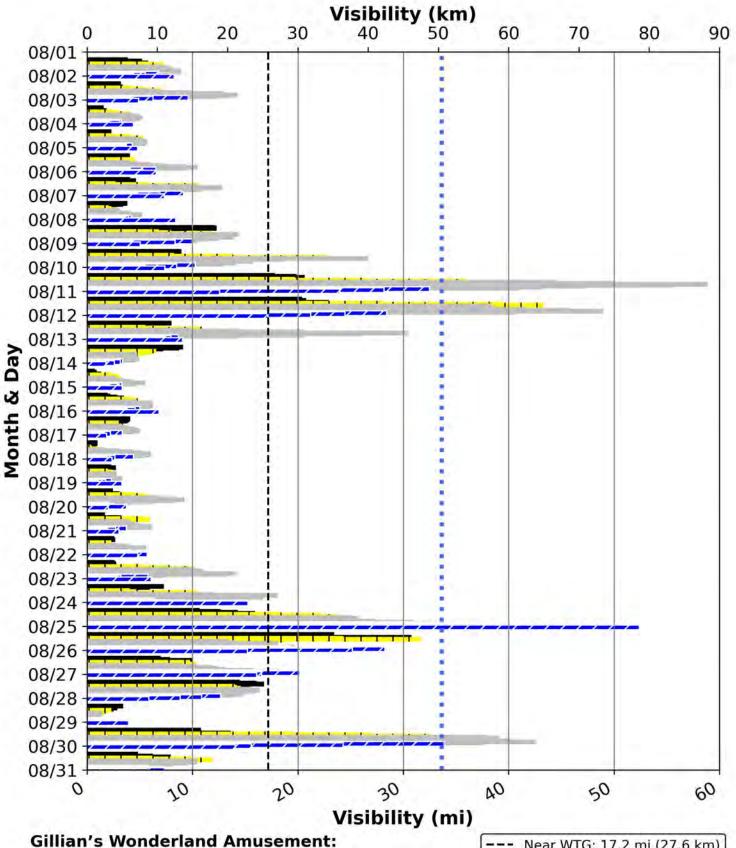
Gillian's Wonderland Amusement (OC04) Hourly Visibility During Jul 2019



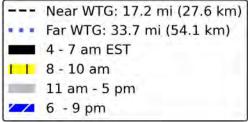
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 6.5% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 93.5% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



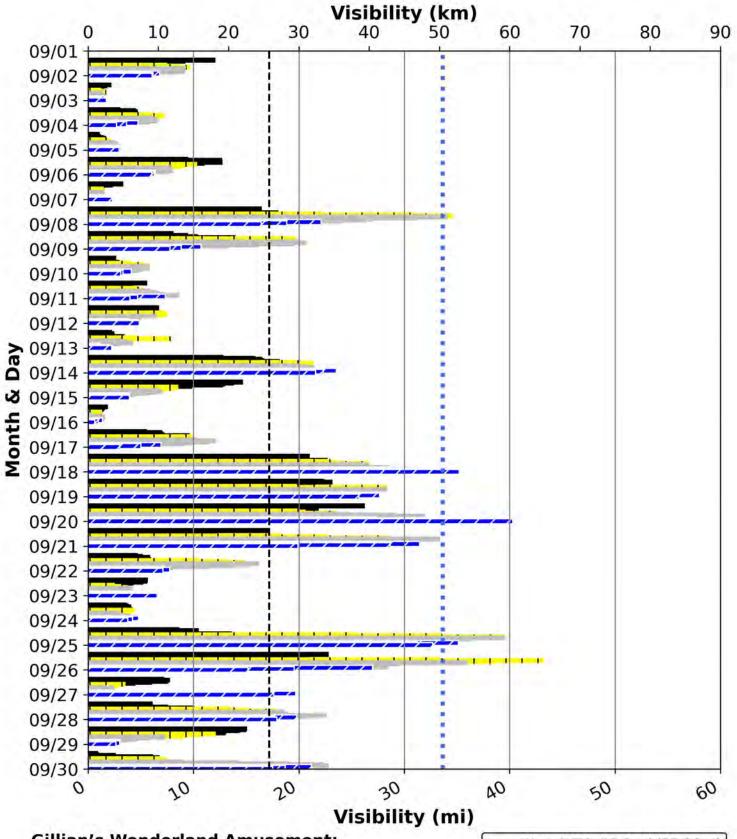
Gillian's Wonderland Amusement (OC04) Hourly Visibility During Aug 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 15.2% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 84.8% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

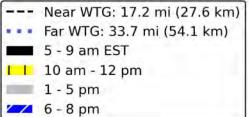


Gillian's Wonderland Amusement (OC04) Hourly Visibility During Sep 2019

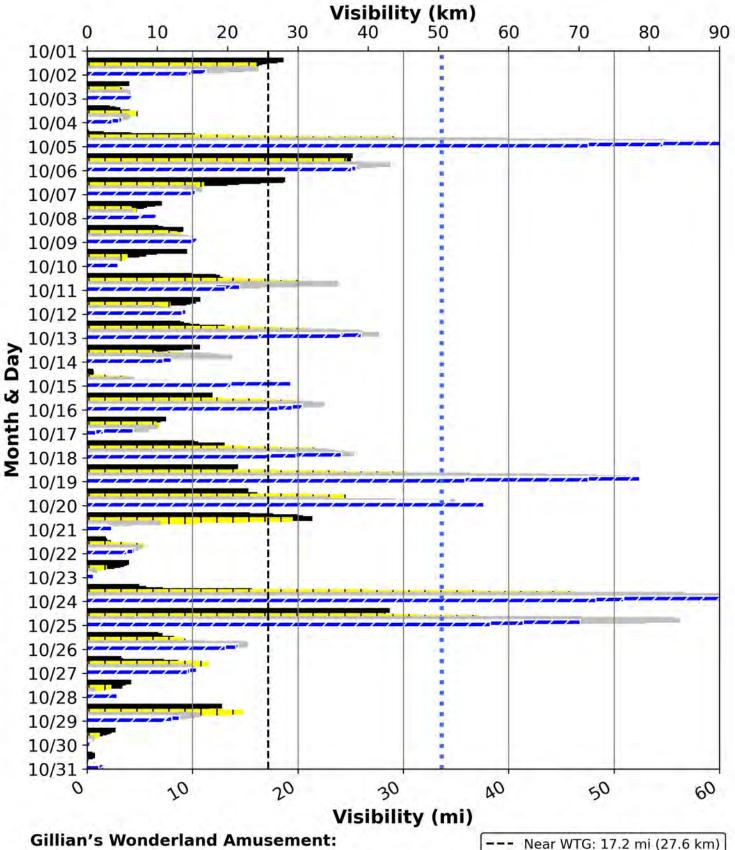


Gillian's Wonderland Amusement:

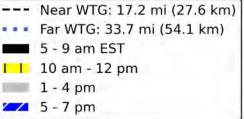
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 29.0% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 71.0% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



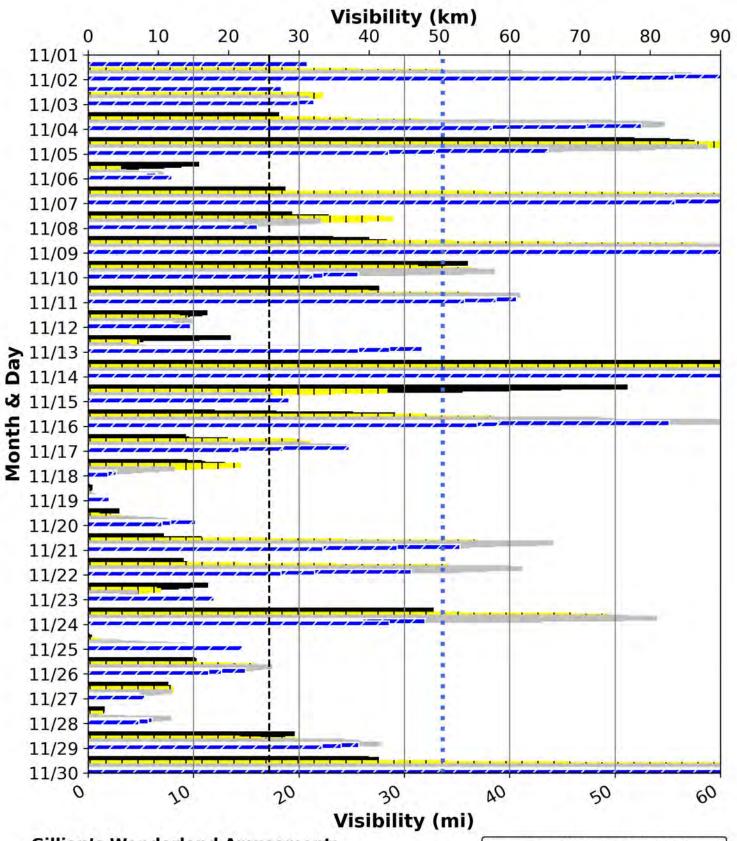
Gillian's Wonderland Amusement (OC04) Hourly Visibility During Oct 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 23.4% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 76.6% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

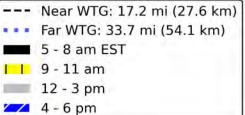


Gillian's Wonderland Amusement (OC04) Hourly Visibility During Nov 2019

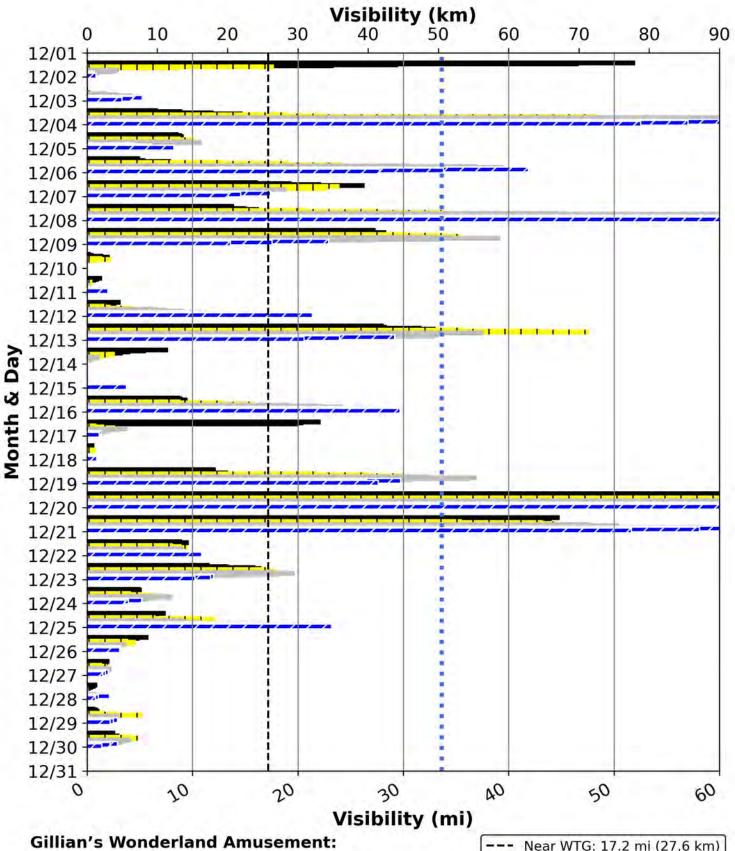


Gillian's Wonderland Amusement:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 55.9% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 44.1% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



Gillian's Wonderland Amusement (OC04) Hourly Visibility During Dec 2019



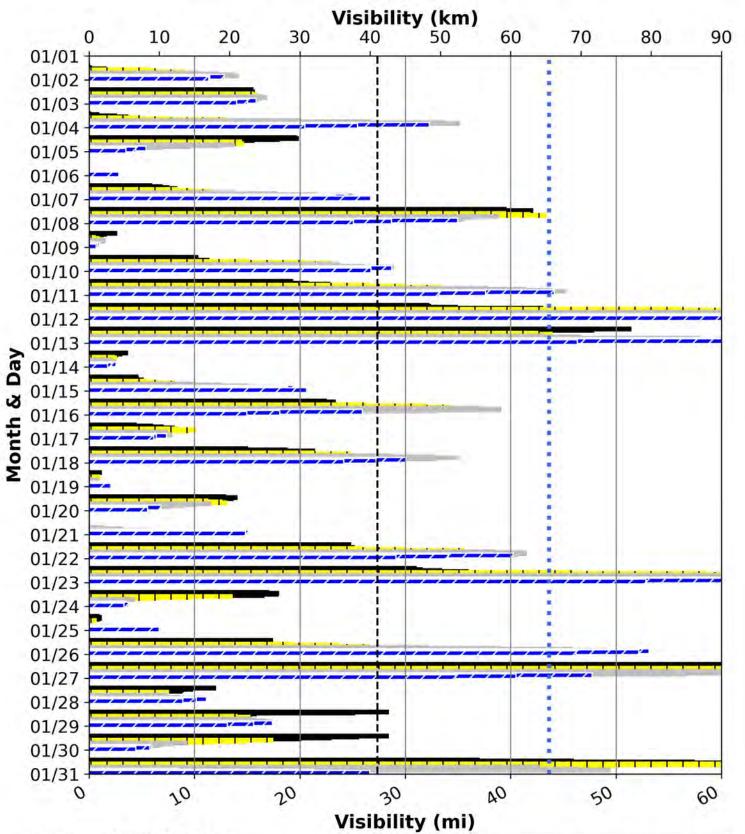
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 29.3% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 70.7% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 17.2 mi (27.6 km)
***	Far WTG: 33.7 mi (54.1 km)
-	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
	12 - 3 pm
1	4 - 6 pm

SIC02

TOWNSEND'S INLET BRIDGE

Townsend Inlet Bridge (SIC02) Hourly Visibility During Jan 2019

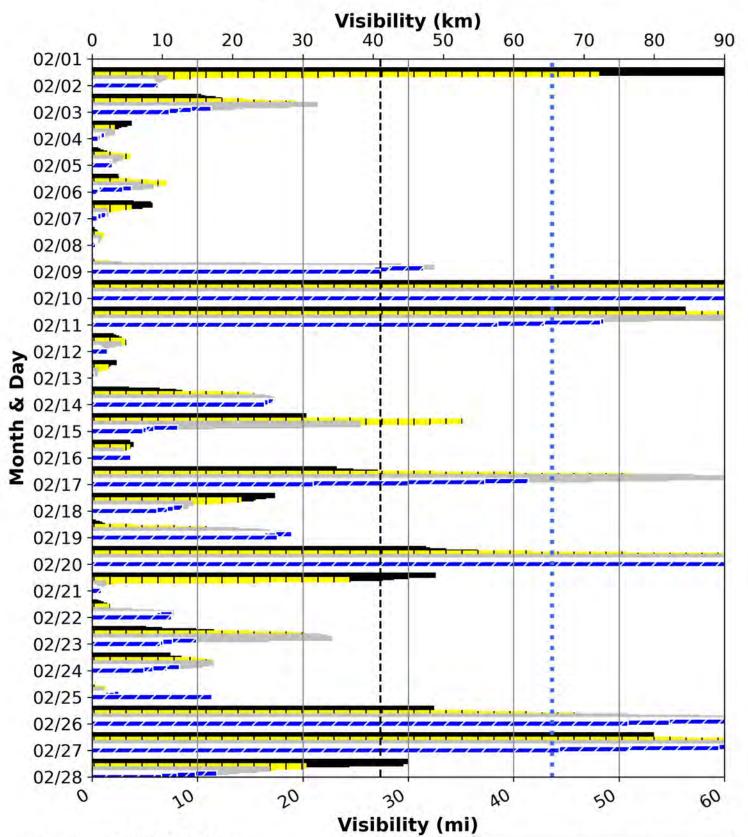


Townsend Inlet Bridge:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 31.6% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 68.4% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 27.4 mi (44.0 km)
***	Far WTG: 43.6 mi (70.2 km)
	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
(Inter-	12 - 3 pm
<u>~ /</u>	4 - 6 pm

Townsend Inlet Bridge (SIC02) Hourly Visibility During Feb 2019

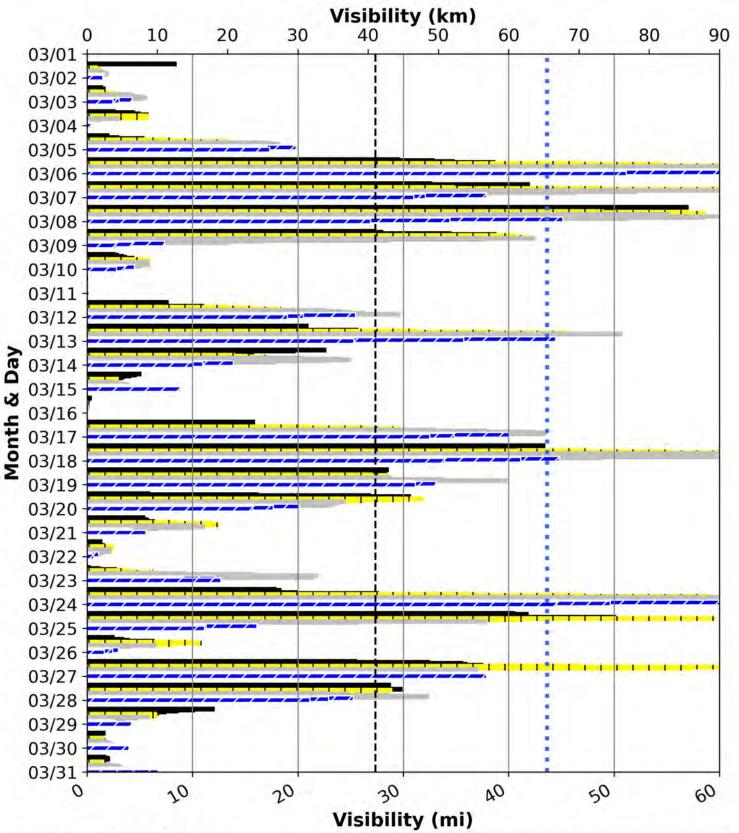


Townsend Inlet Bridge:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 26.0% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 74.0% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

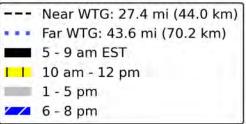
	Near WTG: 27.4 mi (44.0 km)
***	Far WTG: 43.6 mi (70.2 km)
	5 - 8 am EST
1	9 - 11 am
	12 - 3 pm
× 1	4 - 6 pm

Townsend Inlet Bridge (SIC02) Hourly Visibility During Mar 2019

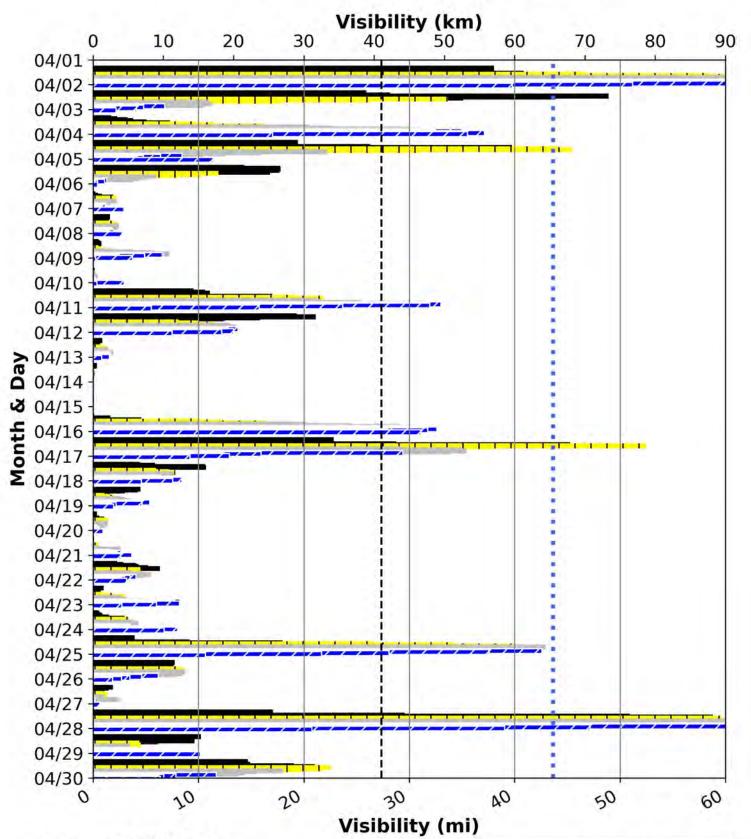


Townsend Inlet Bridge:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 30.1% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 69.9% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

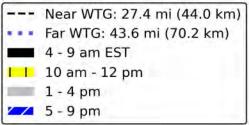




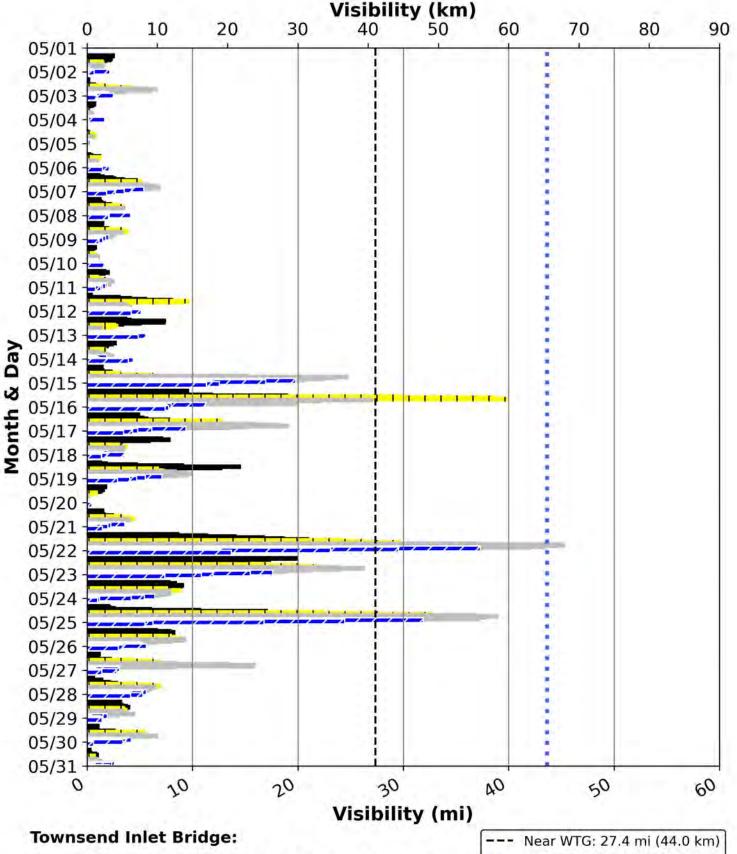


Townsend Inlet Bridge:

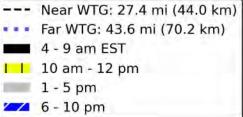
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 14.1% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 85.9% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



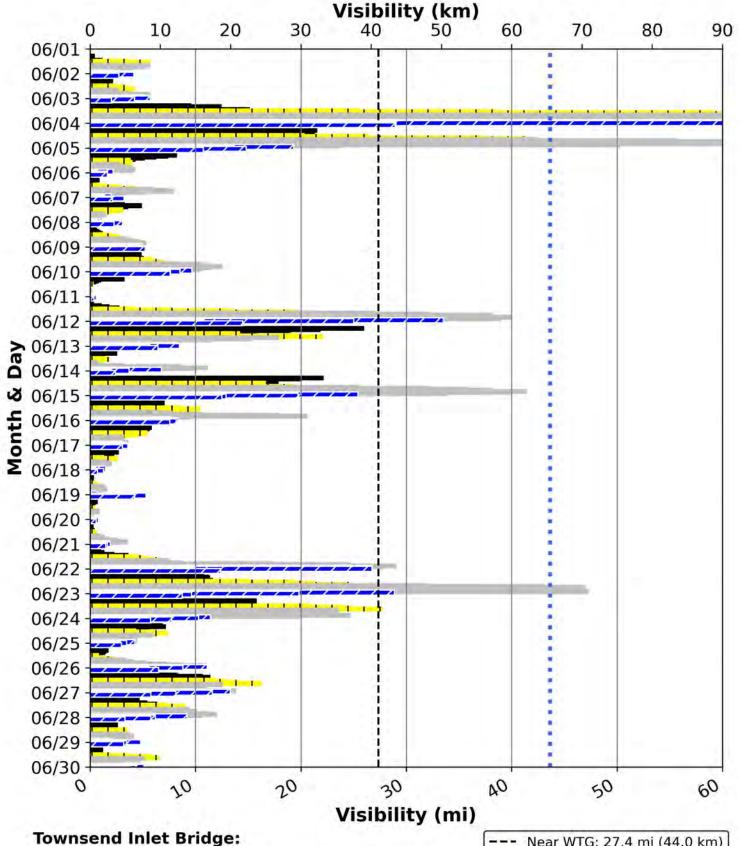
Townsend Inlet Bridge (SIC02) Hourly Visibility During May 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 3.2% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 96.8% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



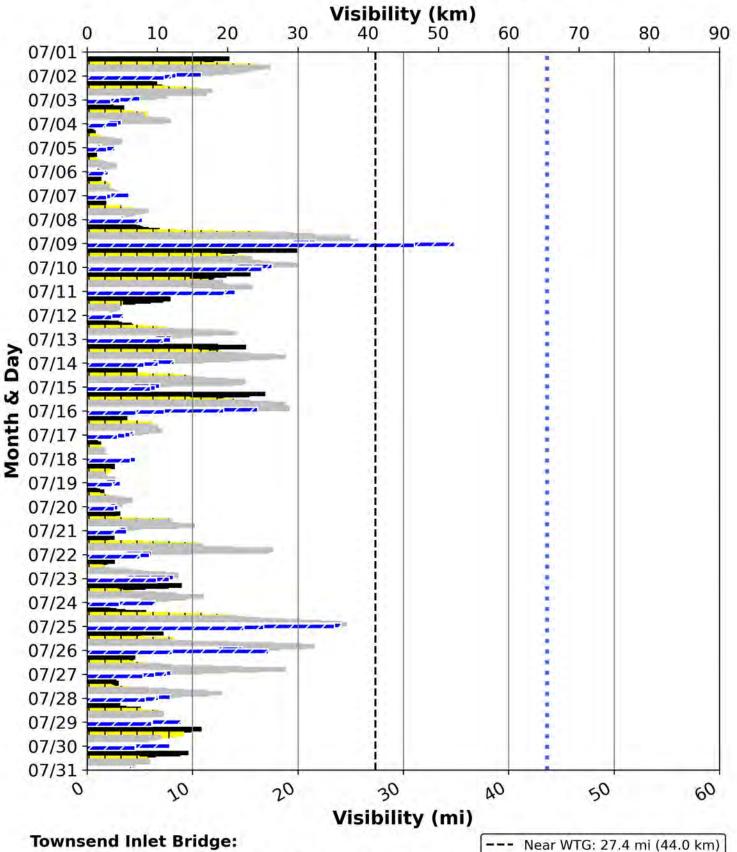
Townsend Inlet Bridge (SIC02) Hourly Visibility During Jun 2019



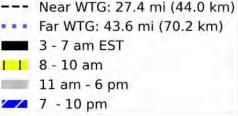
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 8.3% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 91.7% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 27.4 mi (44.0 km)
	Far WTG: 43.6 mi (70.2 km)
-	3 - 7 am EST
	8 - 11 am
100	12 - 6 pm
1	7 - 10 pm

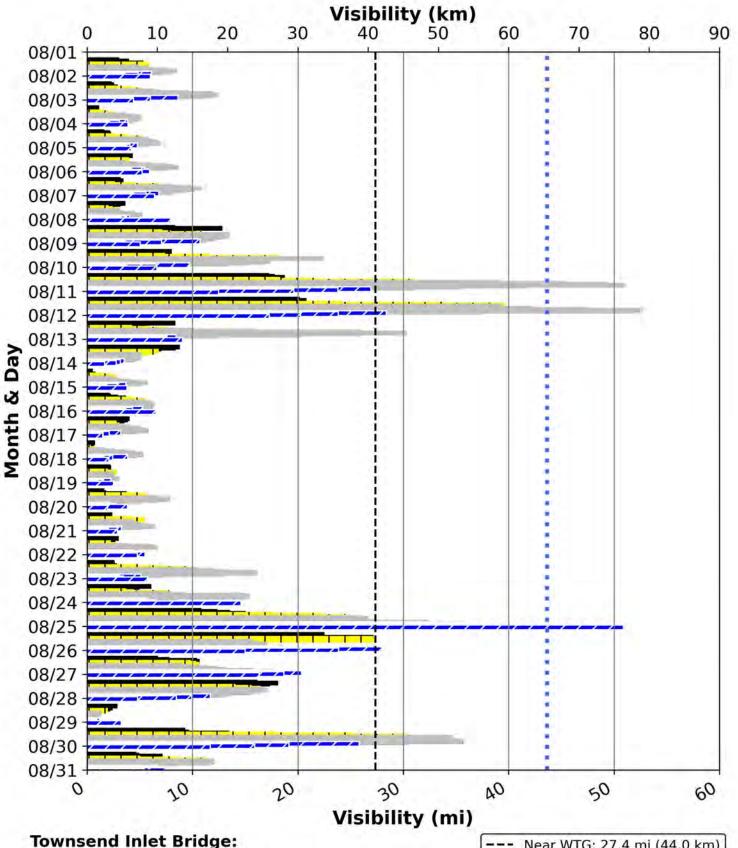
Townsend Inlet Bridge (SIC02) Hourly Visibility During Jul 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 0.3% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 99.7% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



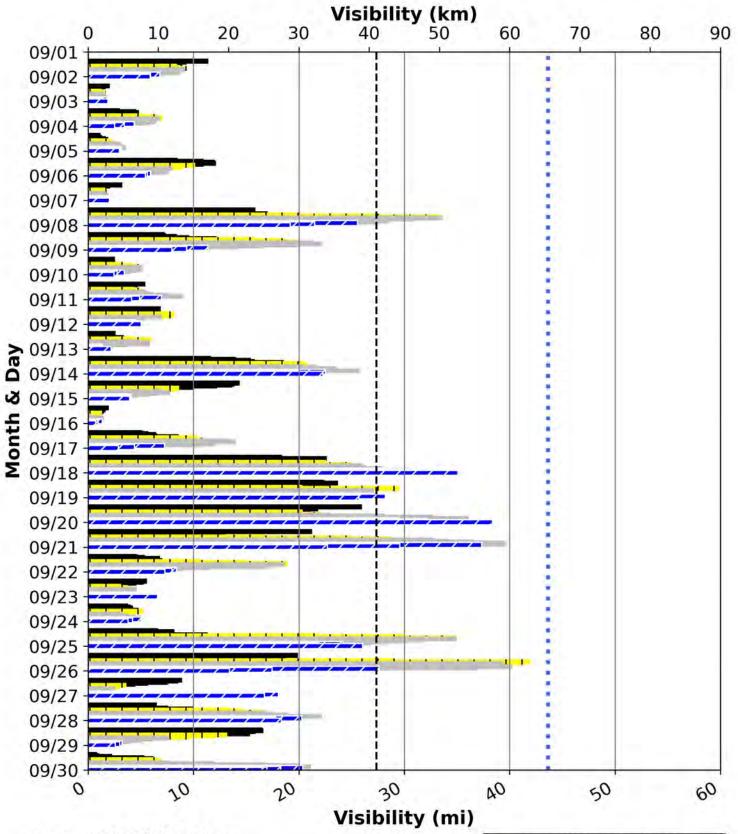
Townsend Inlet Bridge (SIC02) Hourly Visibility During Aug 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 6.5% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 93.5% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

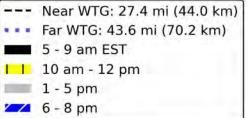
	Near WTG: 27.4 mi (44.0 km)
	Far WTG: 43.6 mi (70.2 km)
	4 - 7 am EST
111	8 - 10 am
	11 am - 5 pm
	6 - 9 pm



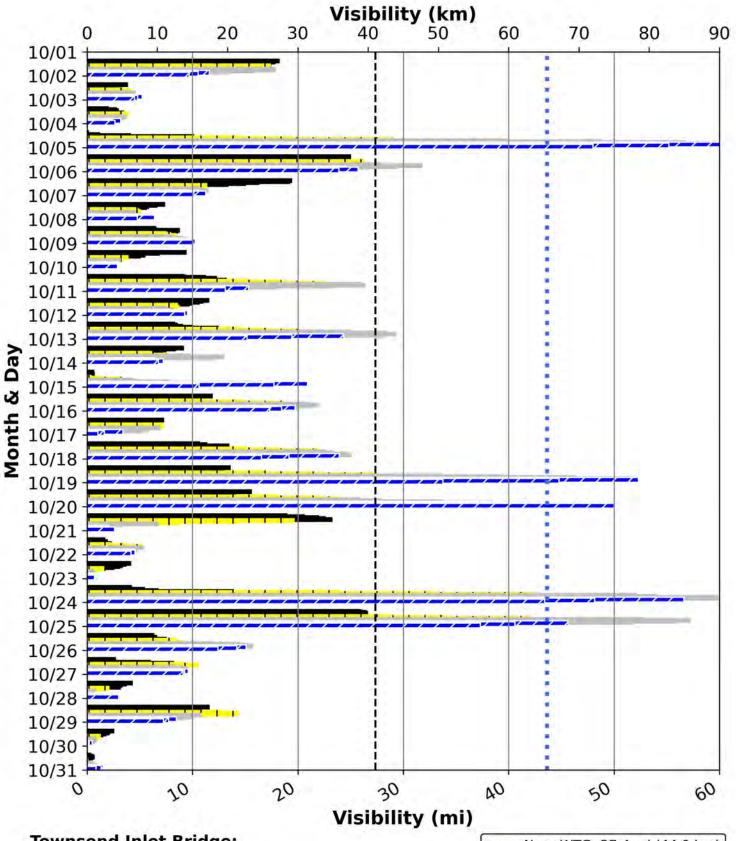


Townsend Inlet Bridge:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 10.2% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 89.8% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

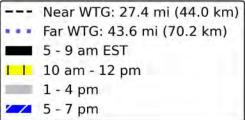


Townsend Inlet Bridge (SIC02) Hourly Visibility During Oct 2019

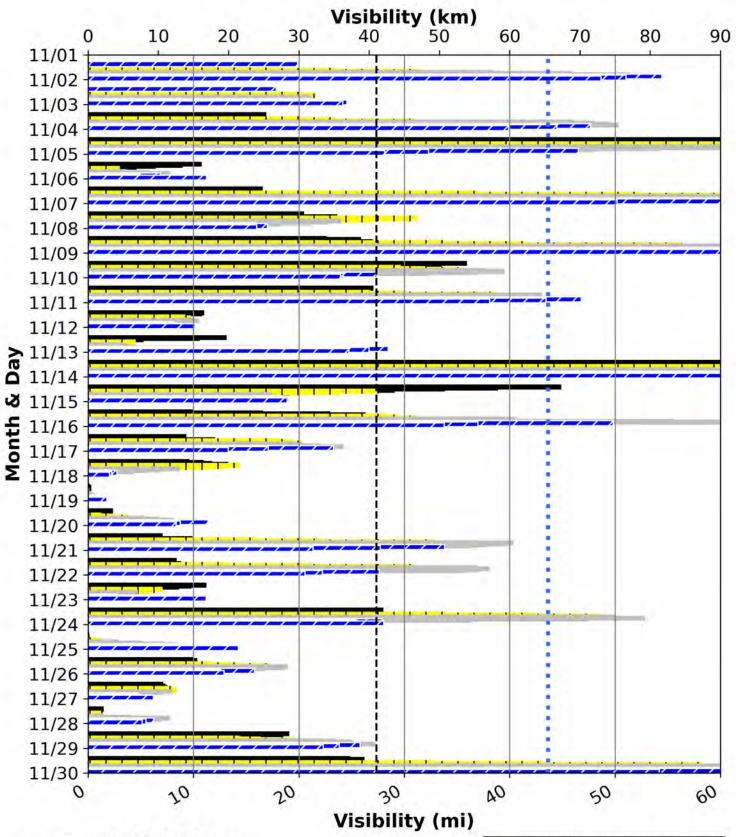


Townsend Inlet Bridge:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 10.1% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 89.9% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

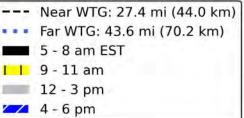


Townsend Inlet Bridge (SIC02) Hourly Visibility During Nov 2019

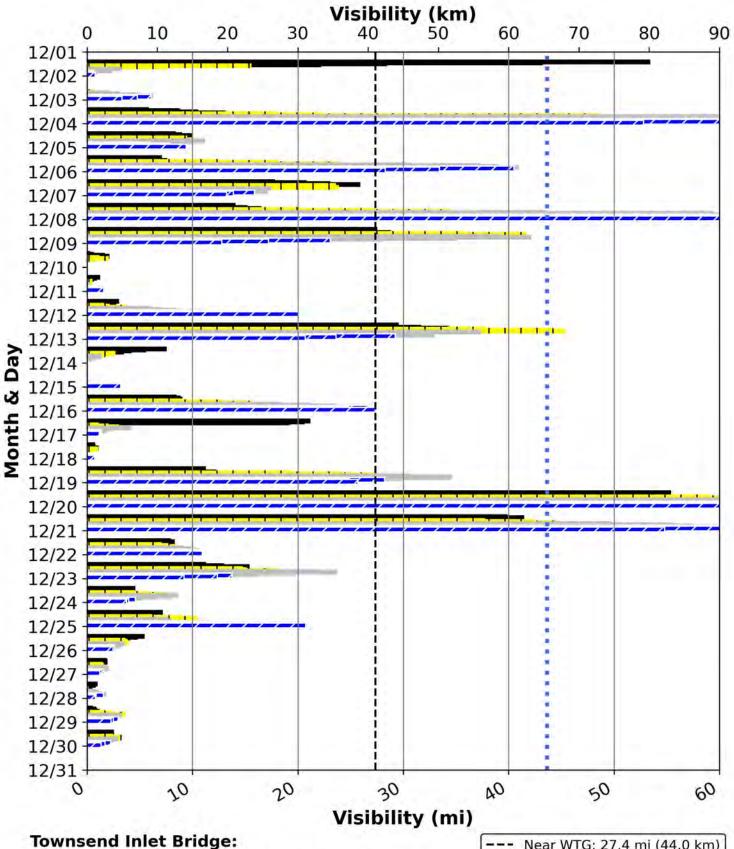


Townsend Inlet Bridge:

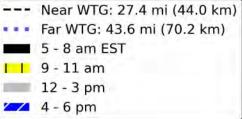
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 34.8% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 65.2% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



Townsend Inlet Bridge (SIC02) Hourly Visibility During Dec 2019



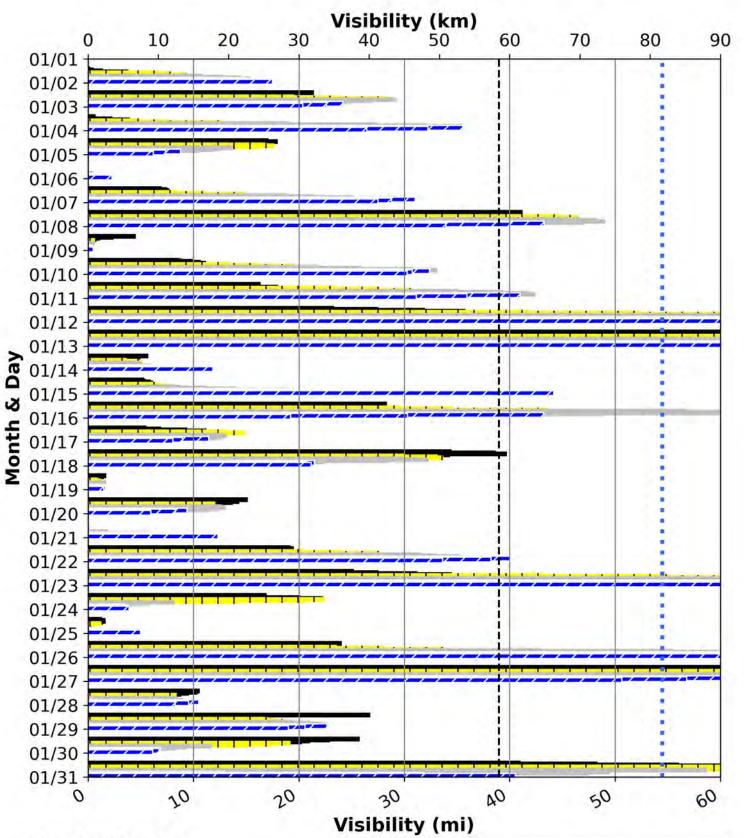
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 18.4% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 81.6% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



SPB01

Seaside Park Beach

Beachcomber Bar (SPB01) Hourly Visibility During Jan 2019

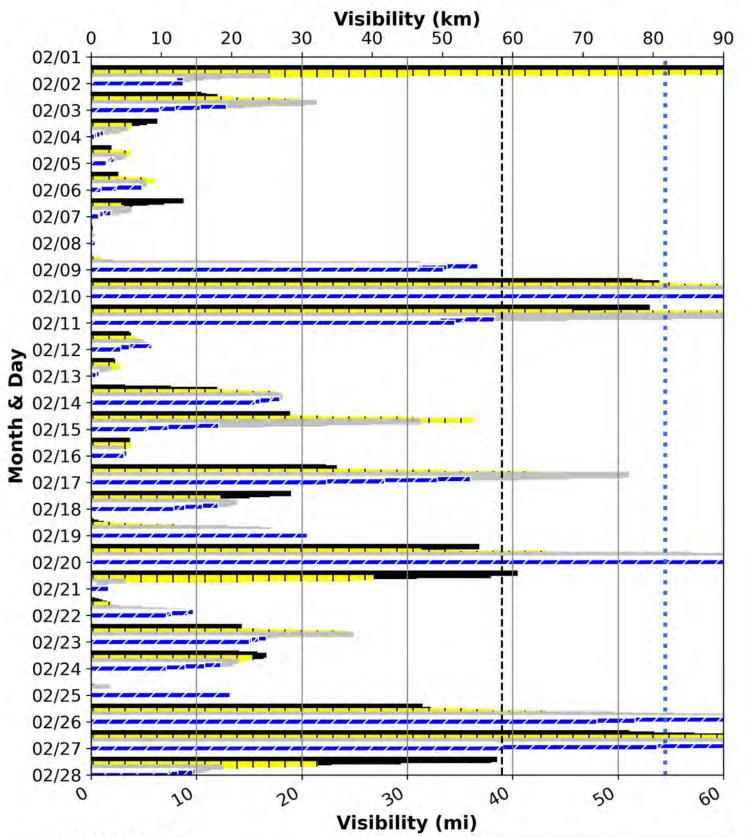


Beachcomber Bar:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 24.4% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 75.6% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 39.0 mi (62.7 km)
***	Far WTG: 54.5 mi (87.6 km)
	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
	12 - 3 pm
<u>~ /</u>	4 - 6 pm

Beachcomber Bar (SPB01) Hourly Visibility During Feb 2019

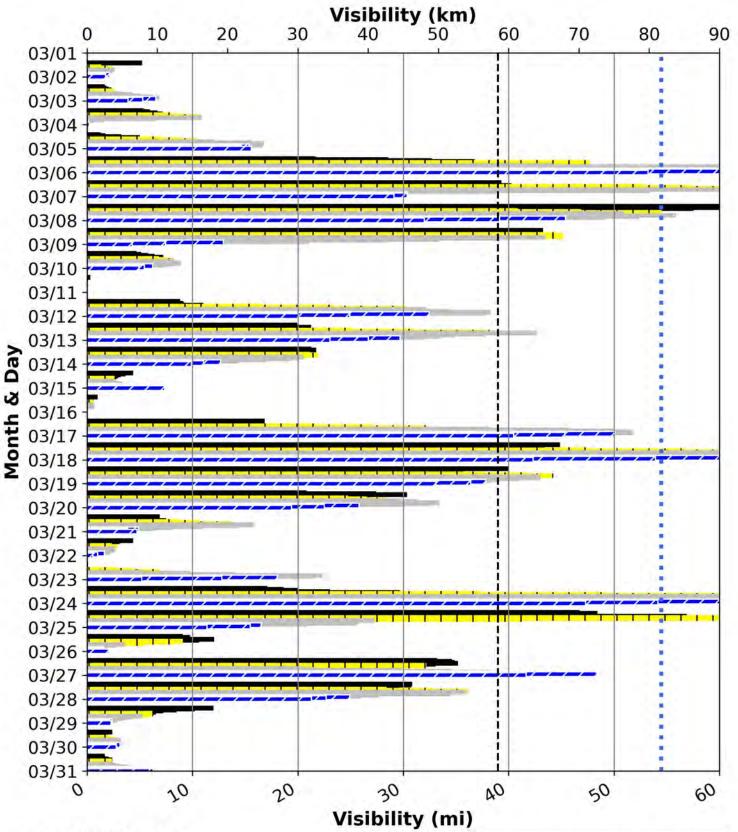


Beachcomber Bar:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 16.9% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 83.1% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

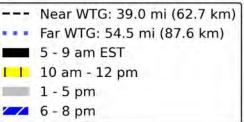
	Near WTG: 39.0 mi (62.7 km)
***	Far WTG: 54.5 mi (87.6 km)
	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
and the second	12 - 3 pm
	4 - 6 pm

Beachcomber Bar (SPB01) Hourly Visibility During Mar 2019

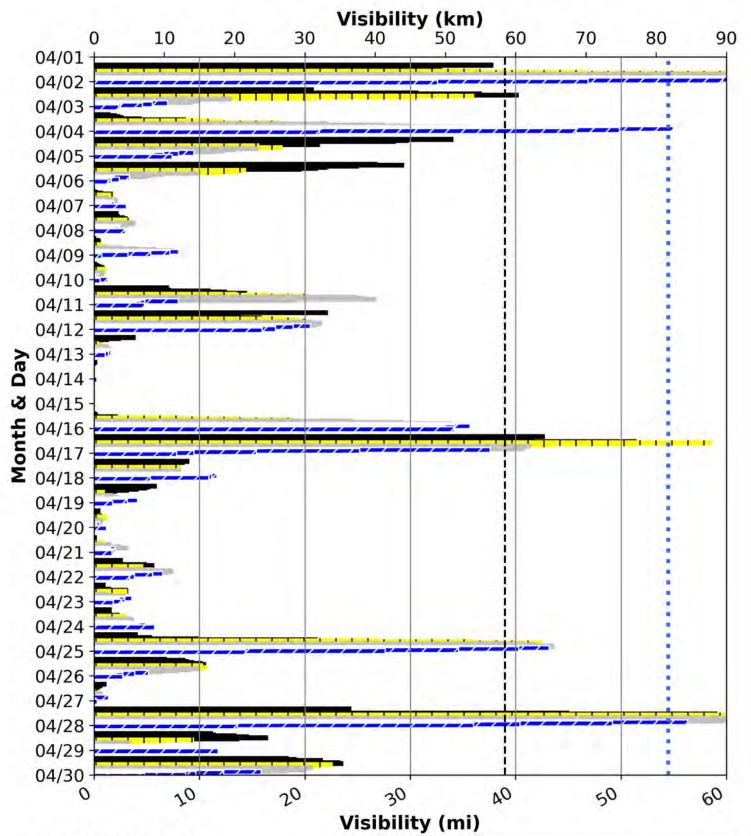


Beachcomber Bar:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 18.9% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 81.1% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

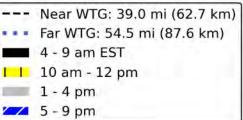


Beachcomber Bar (SPB01) Hourly Visibility During Apr 2019

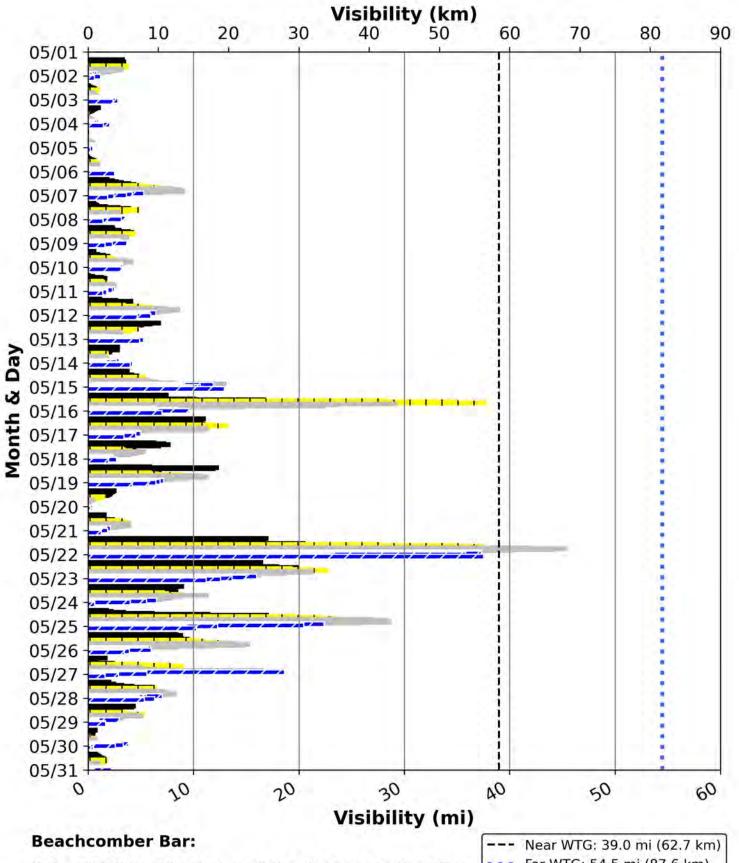


Beachcomber Bar:

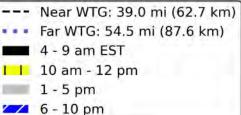
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 8.3% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 91.7% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



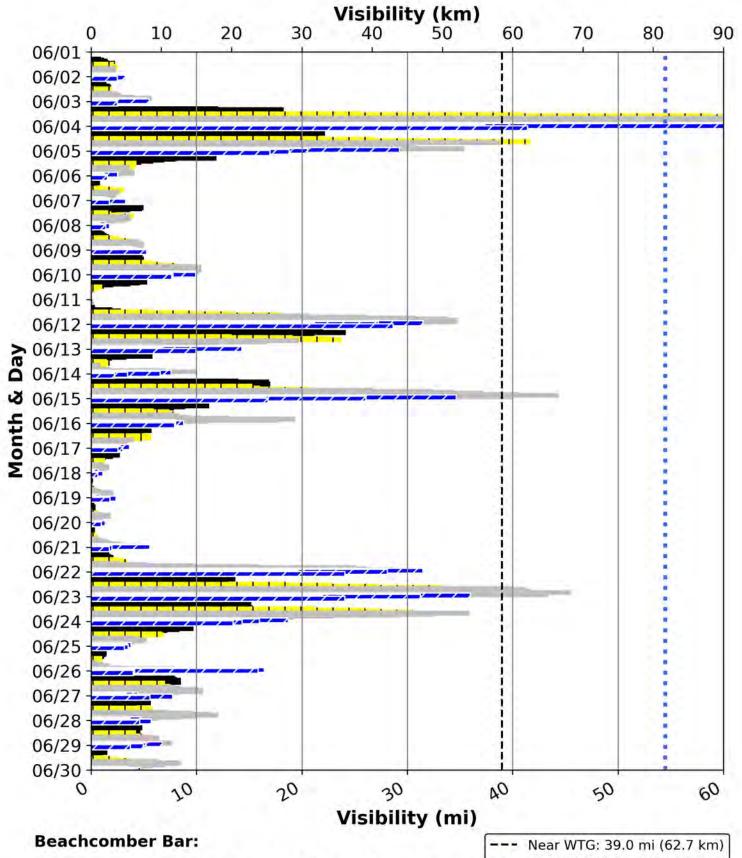
Beachcomber Bar (SPB01) Hourly Visibility During May 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 0.7% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 99.3% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



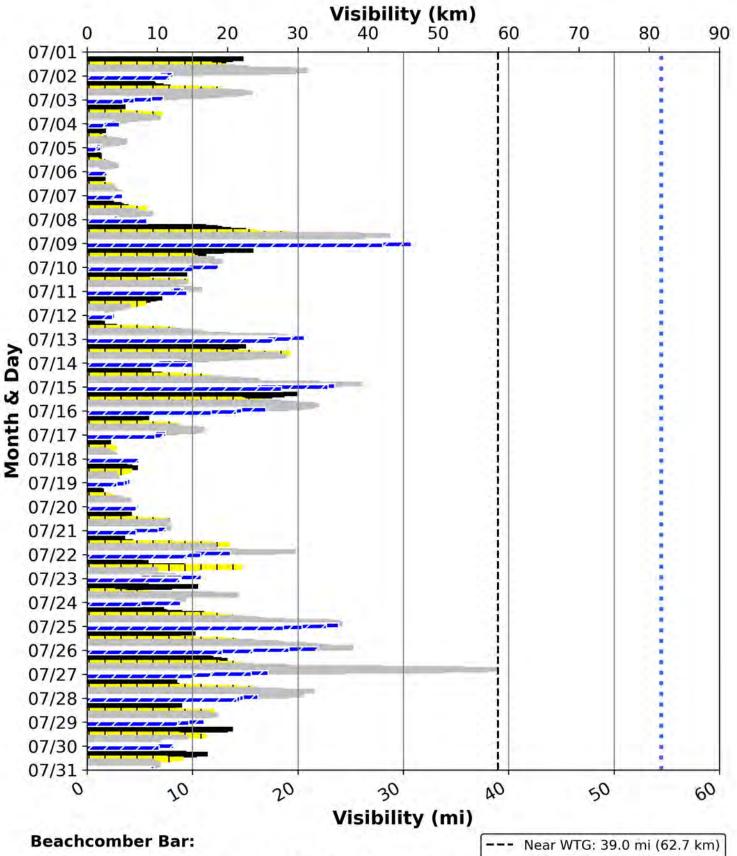
Beachcomber Bar (SPB01) Hourly Visibility During Jun 2019



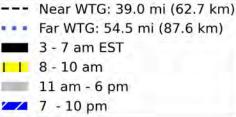
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 3.8% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 96.2% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	7 - 10 pm
	12 - 6 pm
	8 - 11 am
	3 - 7 am EST
• • •	Far WTG: 54.5 mi (87.6 km)
	Near WTG: 39.0 mi (62.7 km)

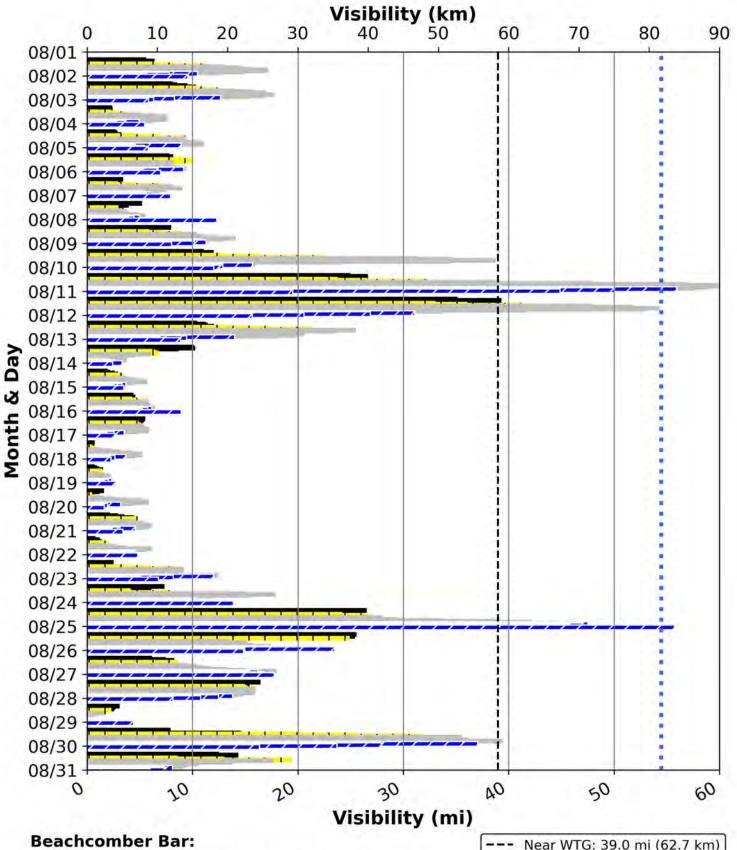
Beachcomber Bar (SPB01) Hourly Visibility During Jul 2019



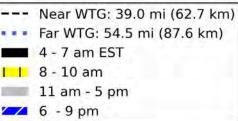
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 0.2% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 99.8% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



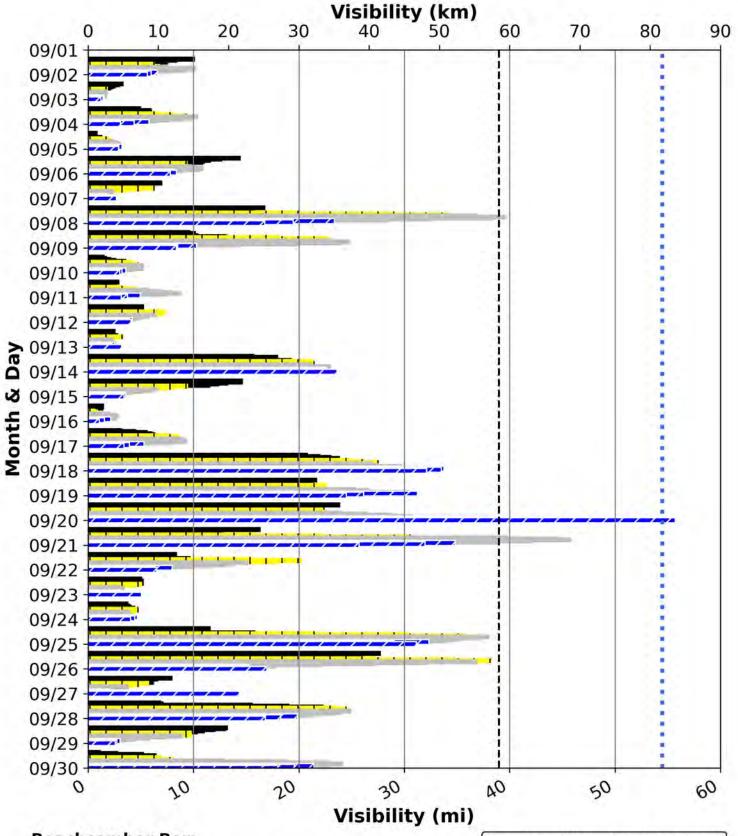
Beachcomber Bar (SPB01) Hourly Visibility During Aug 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 4.3% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 95.7% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



Beachcomber Bar (SPB01) Hourly Visibility During Sep 2019

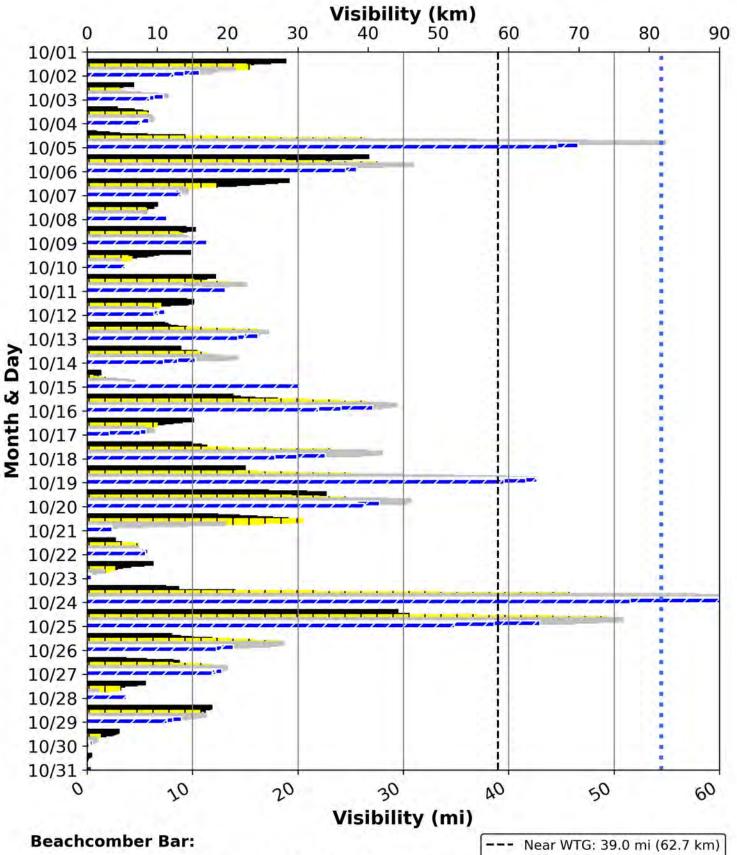


Beachcomber Bar:

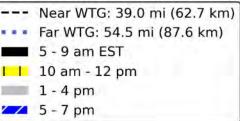
If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 1.7% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 98.3% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 39.0 mi (62.7 km)
***	Far WTG: 54.5 mi (87.6 km)
-	5 - 9 am EST
-	10 am - 12 pm
	1 - 5 pm
<u>//</u>	6 - 8 pm

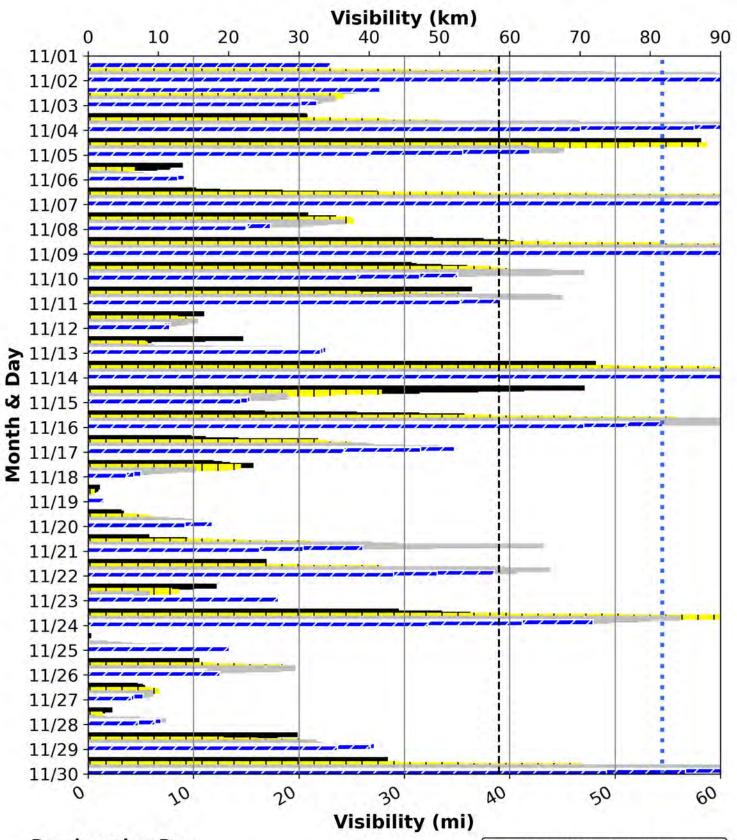
Beachcomber Bar (SPB01) Hourly Visibility During Oct 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 5.6% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 94.4% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

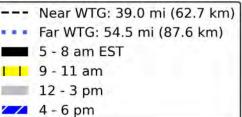


Beachcomber Bar (SPB01) Hourly Visibility During Nov 2019

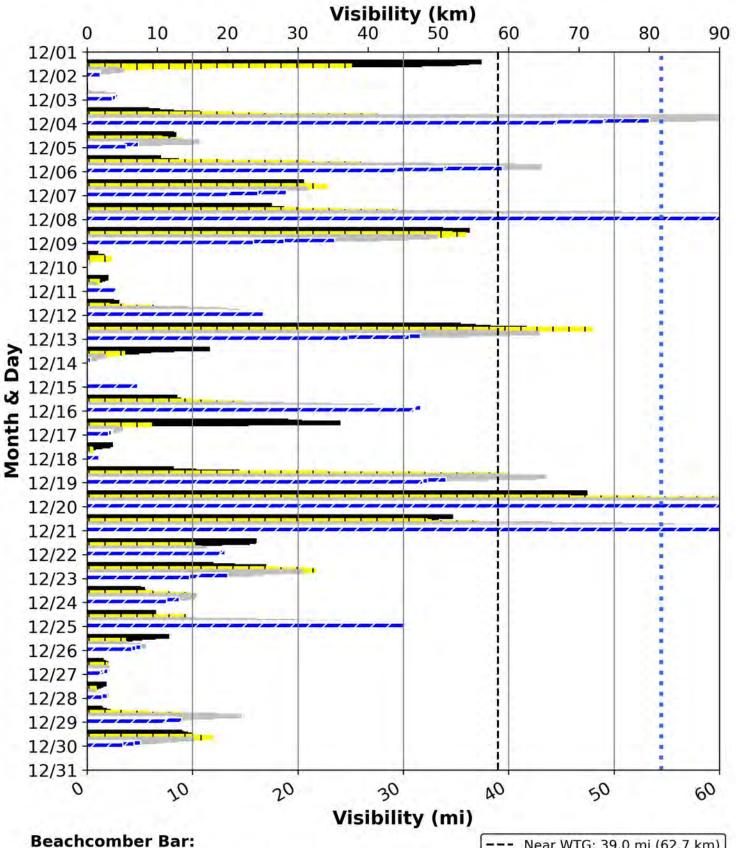


Beachcomber Bar:

If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 25.8% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 74.2% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.



Beachcomber Bar (SPB01) Hourly Visibility During Dec 2019



If the visibility did not extend the distance to the WTG, the WTG would not have been visible. Based on 2019 daylight hours data, 10.8% of the month some of the proposed WTGs would have been visible, and 89.2% of the month none of the proposed WTGs would have been visible.

	Near WTG: 39.0 mi (62.7 km)
***	Far WTG: 54.5 mi (87.6 km)
-	5 - 8 am EST
11	9 - 11 am
-	12 - 3 pm
<u>~</u>	4 - 6 pm