

# Technical Report

## Visual Impact Assessment

### Revolution Wind Farm

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**GLOSSARY/LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

ADLS	Aircraft Detection Lighting Systems
AIS	Automatic Identification System
AMSL	Above Mean Sea Level
BIWF	Block Island Wind Farm
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
BOEM	Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
COP	Construction and Operations Plan
Cross Section	A profile of the terrain that illustrates sources of visual screening along a line of sight between the proposed Project and a specific viewer/resource location.
DEM	Digital Elevation Model
DSM	Digital Surface Model
DTM	Digital Terrain Model
Revolution Wind, LLC	Ørsted U.S. Offshore Wind and Eversource Joint Venture
EDR	Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C.
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FOV	Field of View
GIS	Geographic Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System.
HRVEA	Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis
km	Kilometer (1 kilometer = 0.62 miles = 0.54 nautical miles)
KOP	Key Observation Point
Lidar	Light Detection and Ranging
LSZ	Landscape Similarity Zone. Area of similar landscape/aesthetic character based on patterns of landform, vegetation, water, land use, and user activity.
m	Meter (1 meter = 3.38 feet)
MHC	Massachusetts Historical Commission
MASSDCR	Massachusetts Department of Conservation and Recreation
MASSDEP	Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
mile	Statute mile (1 mile = 1.61 kilometers = 0.87 nautical miles)
MCS	Management Classification System
MDS	Maximal Design Scenario
nm	Nautical Mile (1 nm = 1.15 statute mile)

**GLOSSARY/LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act of 1966
NLCD	National Land Cover Dataset. Land cover types classified and mapped by U.S. Geological Survey
NHL	National Historic Landmark
NNL	National Natural Landmark
NPS	National Park Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NWR	National Wildlife Refuge
NCDC	National Climatic Data Center
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSOPRHP	New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation
OCS	Outer Continental Shelf
OnSS	Onshore Substation
OSS	Offshore Substation
PAL	Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc.
Project	Revolution Wind Farm
PAPE	Preliminary Area of Potential Effects
PDE	Project Design Envelope
RIDEM	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management
RIHPHC	Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission
RPM	Revolutions Per Minute
RV	Recreational Vehicle
RWEC	Revolution Wind Export Cable
RWF	Revolution Wind Farm
SASS	Scenic Area of Statewide Significance
SFWF	South Fork Wind Farm
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Offices
SLR	Single Lens Reflex
SRHP	State Register of Historic Places
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
UAS	Unmanned Aircraft System (Drone)
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USCG	U.S. Coast Guard

**GLOSSARY/LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDOJ	U.S. Department of the Interior
USDOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
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
VTL	Visual Threshold Level
WEA	Wind Energy Area
WMA	Wildlife Management Area
WTG	Wind Turbine Generator
3D	Three Dimensional

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture, Engineering & Environmental Services, D.P.C. (EDR) prepared this Visual Impact Assessment (VIA) Technical Report to assess potential visual impacts of the Revolution Wind Farm (Project) to onshore resources. This report was prepared in support of the Project's Construction and Operations Plan (COP).

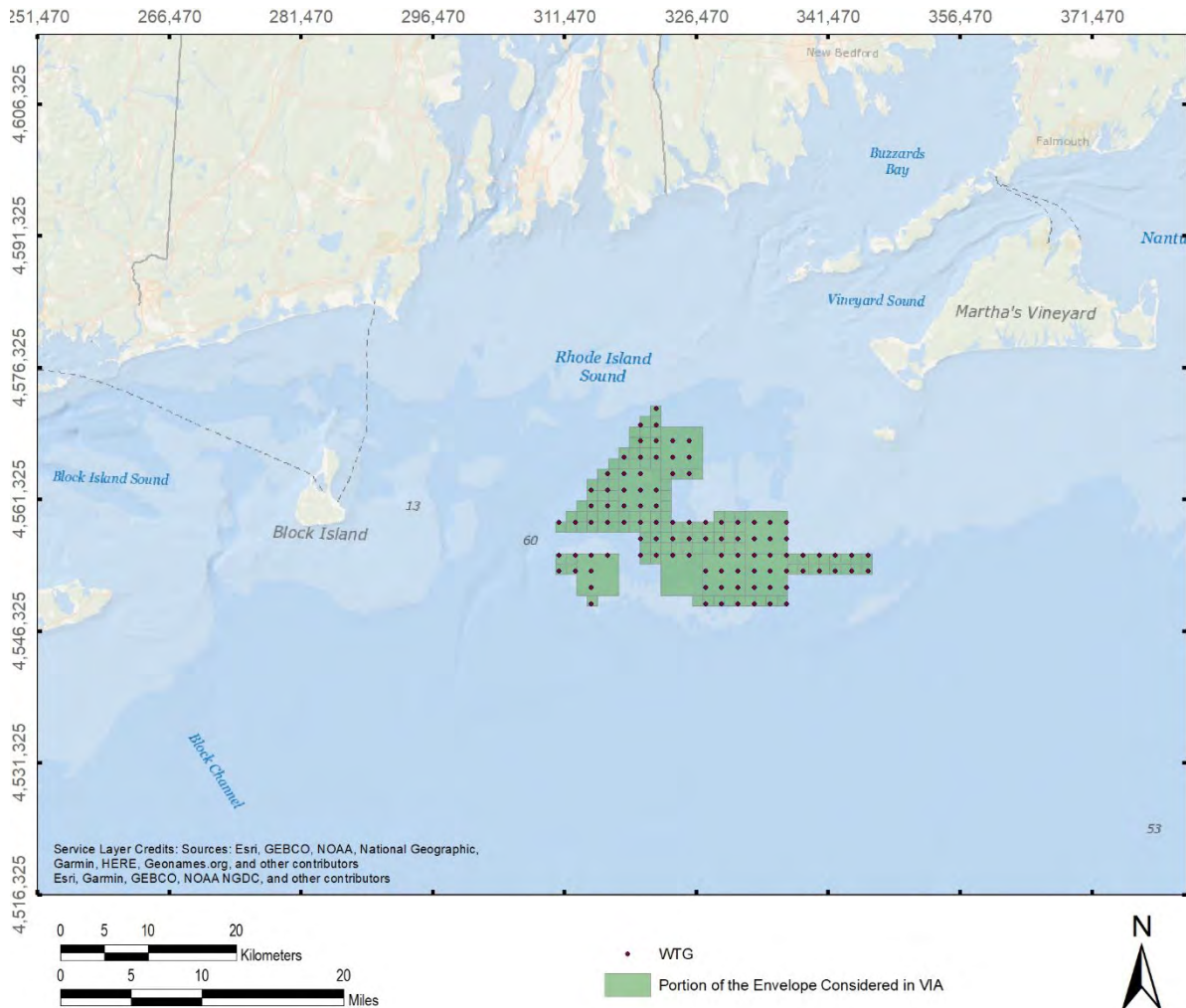
As proposed, the Project will be located in federal waters on the Outer Continental Shelf, in Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) Renewable Energy Lease Area OCS-A 0486 (Lease Area). This location is approximately 12.1 miles (mi) (19.5 kilometers [km]) southwest of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, southeast of Block Island (Town of New Shoreham), Rhode Island, and approximately 12.9 mi (20.8 km) from the nearest point on the mainland (south of Little Compton on mainland Rhode Island). The purpose of the VIA is to analyze the potential visibility of the proposed Project and determine the difference in landscape visual quality with and without the Project in place. Specifically, the study will:

- Describe the appearance of the visible components of the proposed Project.
- Define the character and visual quality of the landscapes within the Project's visual study area.
- Define the types and sensitivity of viewer groups within the study area.
- Inventory existing visually sensitive public resources within the study area.
- Evaluate potential Project visibility within the study area.
- Identify key views for visual assessment.
- Illustrate what the Project will look like from representative key observation points (KOPs).
- Assess the visual impacts likely to result from the proposed Project.

The VIA was prepared with oversight and input provided by landscape architects and other visual professionals 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).

### 1.1 Proposed Project

Revolution Wind Farm will apply a Project Design Envelope (PDE) approach to describe Project facilities and activities. A PDE is defined as “*a reasonable range of project designs*” associated with various components of the Project (e.g., foundation and WTG options) (BOEM 2018). The PDE approach considers a geographic area that is larger than will ultimately be required for the development of the Project. This approach allows developers to account for locations within the PDE that are unsuitable for development due to constructability, cultural, or economic limitations. To evaluate the potential visual impacts associated with the visible components of the Project, additional, reasonable assumptions were made in order to narrow down the potential wind turbine generator (WTG) locations within the PDE. This area is shown in green in Image 1.1-1, below. Since this subset of the PDE generally includes the contiguous areas closest to the mainland shoreline, it represents the greatest level of potential visual impact associated with the Project.



**Image 1.1-1 - Project Envelope and Project Layout Considered in the VIA**

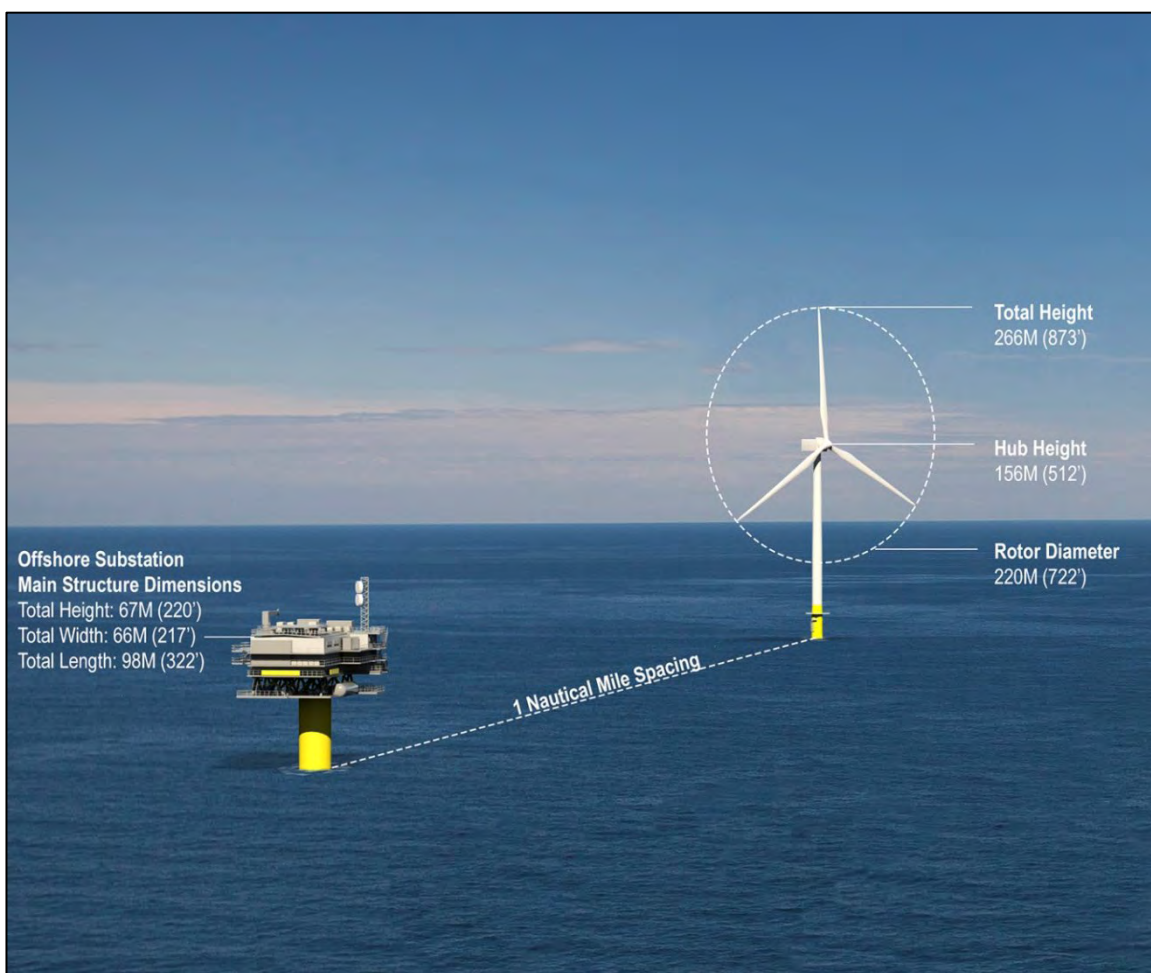
The Revolution Wind Farm (RWF) is a wind-powered electric generating facility composed of up to 100<sup>1</sup> WTGs and associated foundations, two offshore substations (OSS), and an inter-array cable connecting the WTGs and the offshore substations. Additionally, the Revolution Wind Export Cable (RWEC), a submarine export cable located in both federal waters and State of Rhode Island territorial waters, will connect the offshore substations to a transition vault in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. From the transition

<sup>1</sup> The current PDE layout includes up to 100 WTG locations. However, for the purposes of this analysis a layout reflecting 98 WTG locations was assumed. Due to the similarities in the WTG positions, and the distance of the Project from representative onshore locations, the analysis herewith will accurately represent the Project's potential visual impacts.



vault, an underground export cable will complete the connection to a new onshore substation (OnSS), located adjacent to the existing Davisville Substation in North Kingstown, Rhode Island. The visible offshore components of the operational Project, including the WTGs (and associated foundations) and the OSS, will be the focus of this VIA. A separate study titled “Visual Impact Assessment and Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis Revolution Wind Onshore Facilities” was prepared for onshore components of the Project.

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 Maximal Design Scenario (MDS) layout. The layout represents the largest geographic footprint occupied by visible structures and, therefore, the largest percentage of the visible horizon from shoreline locations that may be affected by the Project<sup>2</sup>.



**Image 1.1-2 - Computer Model of Project Components**

<sup>2</sup> For the purposes of this VIA, the proposed layout may differ from that presented in the COP. This layout considers a larger total geographic footprint, and therefore worst-case layout when viewed from locations on-shore.



WTG dimensions under consideration for the RWF are provided below in Table 1.1-1. Because a specific WTG model had not been selected at the time this VIA was being prepared, a hypothetical model, using the largest dimensions currently under consideration, was used for the visibility and visual impact analyses included in this study. By evaluating the largest WTG currently under consideration, the theoretical WTG visibility increases for distant viewpoints, thereby providing a conservative assessment of Project visibility. Using maximum WTG dimensions, a layout of 98 WTGs and two substations, each spaced approximately 1.15 miles (1.9 km) apart (Image 1.1-2) and oriented roughly on a grid axis, would occupy an area measuring approximately 77 square miles (199.4 sq. km) (see Image 1.1-1).

**Table 1.1-1 Proposed WTG Dimensions Envelope**

	Minimum WTG Size	Maximum WTG Size (Considered in the VIA)
Rotor Diameter: Envelope Maximum	164 - 174 m	220 m
	538 - 571 ft	722 ft
Hub height (from mean sea level [MSL])	377 ft (115 m)	512 ft (156 m)
WTG Maximum height (from mean lower low water [MLLW])	647 ft (197,4 m)	873 ft (266 m)
Base (tower) width (diameter at bottom)	19.7 ft (6 m)	26 ft (8 m)
Nacelle dimensions (length x width x height)	59 ft x 26 ft x 23 ft	72 ft x 33 ft x 36 ft
	(18 m x 8 m x 7 m)	(22 m x 10 m x 11 m) <sup>3</sup>
Blade length	259 ft (79 m)	351 ft (107 m)
Rotor diameter	538 ft (164 m)	722 ft (220 m)

Each WTG will consist of four major components: the foundation, the tower, the nacelle, and the rotor (Image 1.1-4). The height of the tower, or “hub height” (height from the water’s surface to the center of the rotor) will be approximately 512 feet (156 m) above mean sea level (AMSL). The nacelle sits atop the tower, and the rotor hub is mounted to the nacelle. Assuming a maximum 722 foot (220 m) rotor diameter, the total WTG height (i.e., height AMSL at the highest blade tip position) will be approximately 873 feet (266 m). The OSS will be enclosed structures measuring approximately 322 feet (98 m) long by 217 feet (66 m) wide, with a maximum elevation of 220 feet (67 m) AMSL. For the purpose of this VIA, it is assumed that each OSS will be mounted on a dedicated monopile foundation. A diagram illustrating the appearance and dimensions of the WTG and OSS evaluated in this study is presented in Image 1.1-2. Descriptions of each of the proposed WTG components are provided below.

**Foundation:** For the purpose of this VIA, it was assumed that each of the WTGs will be anchored to the sea floor using a monopile foundation. The monopile foundation is a 26 foot (8 m) diameter tubular steel structure, upon which the tower transition will be mounted. The foundation will extend approximately 128

<sup>3</sup> The project design envelope (PDE) has been modified to include a nacelle measuring up to 12 m in height. However, for the purposes of this analysis the 11 m nacelle height is considered representative and will not affect the results of this analysis.

feet (39 m) AMSL, and the exposed portion of the foundation will be yellow in color. A boat landing 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 this Project are tapered hollow steel structures manufactured in multiple sections. The assembled towers have a diameter of approximately 26 feet (8 m) at the base and 18 feet (5.6 m) at the top. Two amber U.S. Coast Guard (USCG) warning lights will be mounted on the deck at the base of each tower. In accordance with the BOEM and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) obstruction marking standards, the turbine will be painted a light grey (RAL 7035) to pure white (RAL 9010). Additionally, the tower will be equipped with a minimum of three low intensity red flashing lights (L-810) at the approximate mid-section of the tower which will operate during nighttime hours only.

**Nacelle:** The main mechanical components of the WTG are housed in the nacelle. These components include the drive train, generator, and transformer. For the purpose of this study, the nacelle is assumed to have maximum dimensions of approximately 72 feet (22 m) long, 33 feet (10 m) wide, and 36 feet (11 m) in height. Two aviation warning lights 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 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 (FAA, 2018).

**Rotor:** A rotor assembly is mounted on the nacelle to operate upwind of the tower. The rotor consists of three composite blades, each approximately 351 feet (107 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 722 feet (220 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).



**Image 1.1-3 - Diagram of Project Components**

An OSS is an offshore platform containing the electrical components necessary to collect the power generated by the WTGs (via the Inter-Array Cable system) and step it up to a higher voltage for transmission to the Project's onshore electricity infrastructure (via the Export Cables). The purpose of locating the Project substations offshore is to stabilize and maximize the voltage of power generated and reduce the potential electrical losses associated with the transmission of electricity to shore. For the purpose of the VIA, the OSS consists of a monopile-mounted structure measuring approximately 217 feet (66 m) wide, 322 feet (98 m) long, and has a maximum height of 220 feet (67 m) AMSL. The structure consists of six main levels, including the cellar deck, cable deck, main deck, mezzanine deck, utility deck, and roof deck. The exterior of the structure is characterized by support trusses, stairs, fuel storage tanks, and several gangways enclosed by railings. On the roof deck, the major visual components include a communications tower and

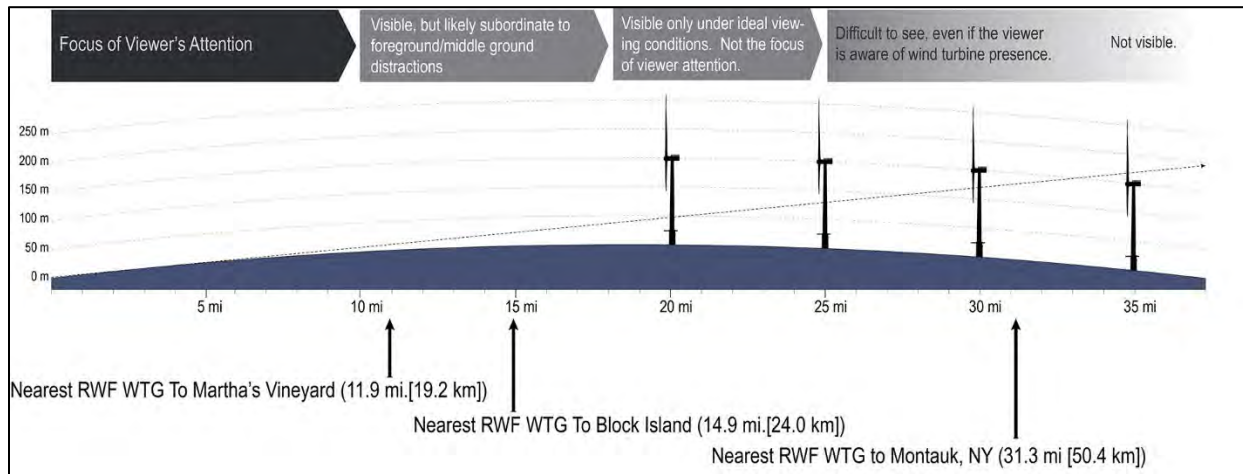
helipad. From onshore locations, the two OSS facilities will generally appear as enclosed structures. A model of the OSS used in this VIA is illustrated in Image 1.1-2.

## 1.2 Existing Visual Character

### 1.2.1 Definition of the Study Area and Zone of Visual Influence

Currently, a standard visual study area for offshore wind farms has not been expressly defined in regulatory guidance documents. However, *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.”

This statement suggests that the Project study area should include all areas with any level of potential Project visibility. 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. A previous analysis completed by EDR on the operational Block Island Wind Farm (BIWF) suggests that WTGs will no longer be visible when viewed from a distance between 35 miles (56.3 km) and 40 miles (64.4 km), depending on the elevation of the viewer and height of the WTG. Defining a visual study area using these distances is supported by a study titled *Offshore Wind Turbine Visibility and Visual Impact Threshold Distances* which 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). A more recent study undertaken by the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) suggests offshore wind energy projects of typical magnitude would have minimal visual effects at a distance of 20 miles (32.2 km) and negligible effect beyond 25 miles (40.2 km) (EDR, 2017). Observations of the constructed BIWF and verified line of sight models suggest that daytime visibility will diminish completely at approximately 28.2 miles (45.4 km) at beach level and 36 miles (57.9 km) from an elevated vantage point (see Image 1.2-1). It is important to note that these threshold distances for visibility assume ideal viewing conditions. See Section 3.1.3 for additional information on the screening effects associated with atmospheric conditions.



**Image 1.2-1 - Turbine Visibility at Various Distances**

Based on the results described above, and to address Project visibility from visually sensitive resources in New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, the Visual Study Area (VSA) for the RWF was defined as the area within a 40-mile (64.4 km) radius of each of the proposed WTGs. The VSA includes approximately 6,113 square miles (15,833 sq. km) of open ocean, 1,488 square miles (3,854 sq. km) of land (including inland water bodies), and over 1,008 linear miles of shoreline in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New York. The proposed VSA includes all or portions of 28 towns in Rhode Island, 33 towns in Massachusetts, six towns in Connecticut, and two towns in New York. The extent of the VSA is illustrated in Figure 1.2-1 and the associated towns and counties are listed in Table 1.2-1.



**Table 1.2-1 States, Counties, and Towns Within the Visual Study Area**

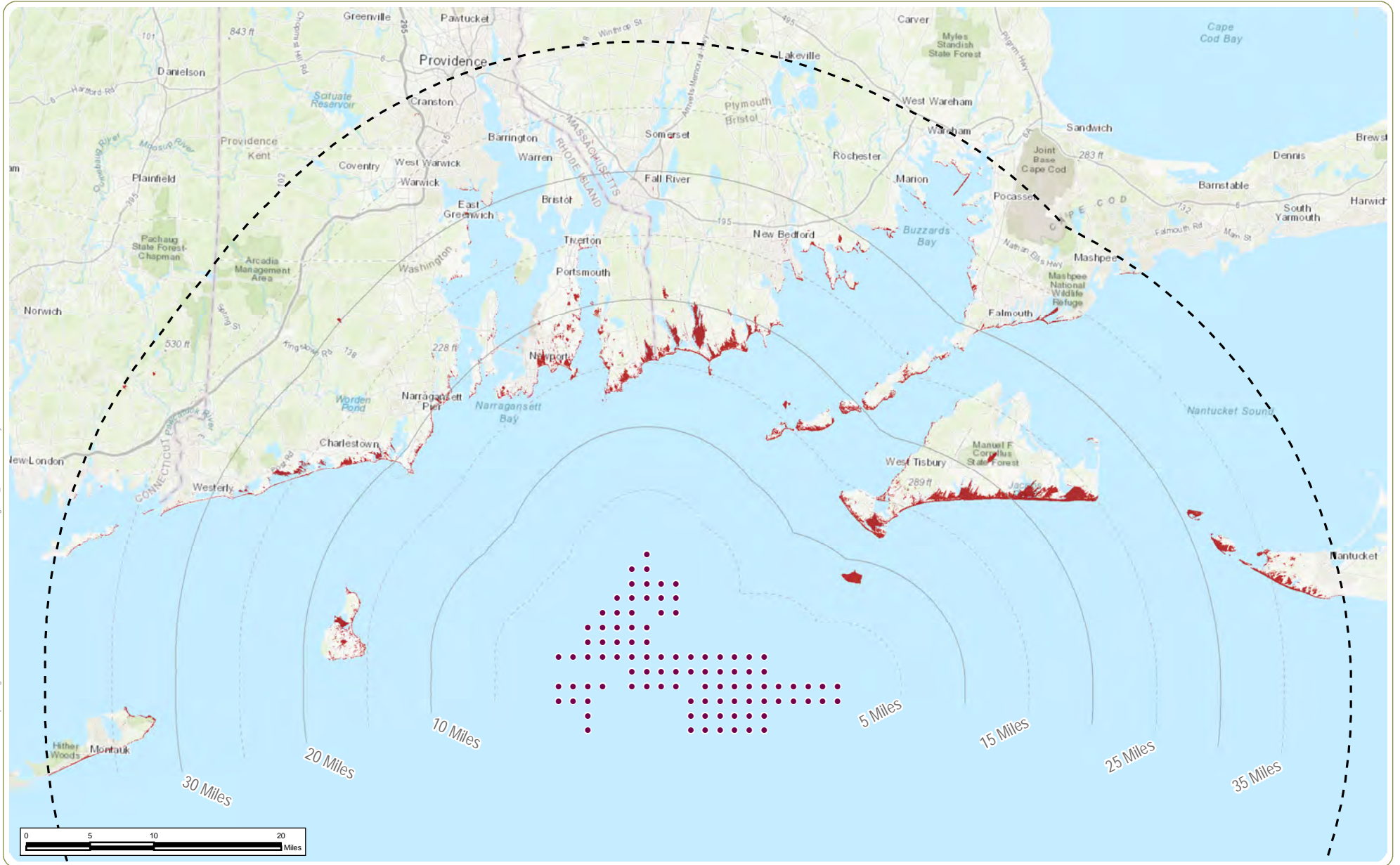
State	County	Town
<b>Connecticut</b>	New London	Griswold, Groton, Ledyard, North Stonington, Stonington, Voluntown
<b>Massachusetts</b>	Barnstable	Barnstable, Bourne, Falmouth, Mashpee, Sandwich
	Dukes	Aquinnah, Chilmark, Edgartown, Gosnold, Oak Bluffs, Tisbury, West Tisbury
	Nantucket	Nantucket
	Plymouth	Lakeville, Marion, Mattapoisett, Middleborough, Rochester, Wareham
	Bristol	Acushnet, Berkley, Dartmouth, Dighton, Fairhaven, Fall River, Freetown, New Bedford, Rehoboth, Seekonk, Somerset, Swansea, Taunton, Westport
<b>New York</b>	Suffolk	Southold, East Hampton
<b>Rhode Island</b>	Bristol	Barrington, Bristol, Warren
	Kent	Coventry, East Greenwich, Warwick, West Greenwich, West Warwick
	Newport	Jamestown, Little Compton, Middletown, Newport, Portsmouth, Tiverton
	Providence	Cranston, East Providence, Johnston, Providence, Scituate
	Washington	Charlestown, Exeter, Hopkinton, Narragansett, New Shoreham, North Kingstown, Richmond, South Kingstown, Westerly

Within the VSA, only a relatively small portion of the on-shore locations would actually have open views that would include the proposed Project. To accurately define an inclusive and reasonable Preliminary Area of Potential Effects (PAPE) within the VSA, EDR identified the potential geographic areas of Project visibility by running a preliminary viewshed analysis using light detection and ranging (lidar) data obtained between 2010 and 2014 for Long Island, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.. Using these data, the viewshed model considered vegetation, buildings/structures, 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 44.9 square miles (116.3 sq. km) or 3.0 percent of the land area within the VSA could have potential views of the Project from ground-level vantage points. For the purposes of the VIA, this area was defined as the PAPE and represented the areas in which further analysis was warranted to determine the degree of Project visibility and visual impact. A comprehensive description of the viewshed analysis used to define the PAPE is provided in Section 4.1.

### 1.2.2 Physiographic/Visual Setting

The physiographic/visual setting of the terrestrial portions of the VSA can be broadly broken down into three categories: islands, mainland, and open ocean. A description of each of these is presented below.

J:\19138 Revolution Wind VIA HRVE\A\Graphics\Figures\AMXD\19138 - Revolution Wind - VIA - Figure 1.2-1\_Visual Study Area and PAPE.mxd



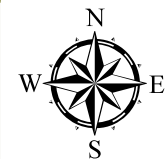
## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A0486)

Figure 1.2-1: Visual Study Area and Preliminary Area of Potential Effect

Notes: 1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service... 2. This map was generated in ArcMap on December 18, 2019. 3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

- Wind Turbine
- - - 40-Mile Visual Study Area
- Preliminary Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)



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### **1.2.2.1 Islands**

Islands cumulatively total approximately 224 square miles (580 sq. km) of land within the VSA, and 27.0 square miles (70.0 sq. km) within the Project PAPE. Examples of these islands include Long Island, Block Island, Conanicut Island, Prudence Island, Aquidneck Island, the Elizabeth Islands, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and several smaller islands scattered along the coast of Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. All of these islands are portions of terminal moraines from the Wisconsin Glacier, which retreated from the area approximately 22,000 years ago. As such, the islands are composed primarily of glacial till, which is a poorly sorted mix of silt, sand, cobbles, and boulders. Topography on the islands is typically undulating to gently rolling, with dunes and/or steep bluffs occurring along the island shorelines. Island elevations range from sea level to a maximum of approximately 307 feet (93.6 m) AMSL, which occurs in Chilmark on Martha's Vineyard. Cuttyhunk Island, Block Island, and Long Island also have prominent highpoints ranging from 130 feet (39.6 m) to 200 feet (61 m) AMSL. Vegetation on the islands is typically characterized by a mix of scrub forest, grassy dunes, salt marshes, freshwater wetlands, and open fields (agricultural and successional). Developed areas include seasonal and year-round homes, villages, roads, and ports.

### **1.2.2.2 Mainland**

The VSA includes approximately 1264 square miles (3,274 sq. km) on the mainland: 91 square miles (236 sq. km) in Connecticut, 605 square miles (1,567 sq. km) in Rhode Island, and 568 square miles (1,471 sq. km) in Massachusetts (mainland New York does not occur within the VSA). Within the mainland portion of the VSA, elevations range from sea level along the coast to a high point of 600 feet (183 m) AMSL in West Greenwich, Rhode Island. The mainland coast has variable topography. Barrier beaches and dunes are typically backed by salt ponds and tidal marshes along much of the mainland coast in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. However, in areas such as Watch Hill and Point Judith, Rhode Island, the shoreline topography is defined by steep bluffs and cliffs, along with fewer coastal ponds and marshes. Inland from the coast, mainland topography rises gradually but remains fairly level to gently rolling. Low hills and valleys are primarily forested with scattered freshwater lakes, ponds, and occasional agricultural land. Soils are generally thin and rocky, as is evidenced by abundant surface rock and stone walls. Residential development occurs throughout the area, with the highest density found in villages and towns along the coast. Outside of the village/town center areas, inland development is more scattered and low-density within a largely forested landscape.

### **1.2.2.3 Atlantic Ocean**

The portions of the Atlantic Ocean that occur within the VSA include Rhode Island Sound, Block Island Sound, Narragansett Bay, Fischer's Island Sound, Buzzards Bay, Mount Hope Bay, Vineyard Sound, Nantucket Sound, and other bays and coves. Approximately 96.5 percent of the ocean area within the VSA also occurs within the PAPE. This area is characterized by broad expanses of open water, ranging in depth up to approximately 23 feet (7 m) to 157 feet (47.9 m). 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 significant human activity, including recreational and commercial fishing, commercial shipping, ferry transportation, pleasure boating and associated maritime activities and features (buoys, channel markers, warning lights, etc.).

### **1.2.3 Distance Zones**

Three distinct distance zones were defined for the VSA. Based on the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Visual Resource Management Classification Process these zones include the Foreground-Middle Ground,



Background, and Seldom Seen Zones (BLM, 2009). However, it was determined that when considering views of offshore WTGs, Seldom Seen may not be an accurate term for views beyond 15 miles. Therefore, the name of this zone has been changed to “Extended Background” . It is important to note that all Foreground-Middle Ground views of the proposed Project would only be available to those travelling on the open ocean in commercial vessels, passenger boats, or pleasure craft. While open ocean views of WTGs would also extend into the other two distance zones, onshore views of WTGs are limited to the Background and Extended Background distance zones from KOPs that range from 8.8 miles (Nomans Land Island) to 33.0 miles (Watch Hill Lighthouse, Westerly, RI). Consistent with BLM guidance, distance zones for this VIA are described as follows:

- Foreground-Middle Ground: 0 to 5 miles. Within the foreground (0-0.5 miles), a viewer is able to perceive details of an object with clarity. Surface textures, small features, and the full intensity and value of color can be seen on foreground objects. Beyond the foreground (0.5-5 miles), 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 and objects on the ocean are discernible. Atmospheric conditions often render objects on the landscape/seascape features an overall bluish color. 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 or landform 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 and 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 perspective<sup>4</sup>. For casual viewers, features at these distances become difficult to discern, and during conditions of high humidity, fog, rain, and other weather events, visibility at these distances may be eliminated completely.

Due to the distance at which the Project will be most frequently viewed, curvature of the earth and atmospheric conditions will have a substantial influence on Project visibility. Studies on smaller operational

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<sup>4</sup> Atmospheric perspective refers to the effect the atmosphere has on the appearance of an object as viewed from a distance.

offshore wind facilities that have been completed in Europe suggest that the Extended Background zone can be further delineated to the point of complete diminishment. As demonstrated in the line of sight graphic above (Image 1.2-1), WTGs that are positioned in the zone between 15 and 20 miles are typically described as being visible, but less noticeable to the casual observer. At this distance, the WTGs are likely subordinate to other elements in the landscape that draw a viewer's attention, such as vessels on the water, waves on the shoreline, etc. Between 20 and 25 miles, WTGs are typically visible only after extended or concentrated viewing (Sullivan et al., 2013)<sup>5</sup>. Beyond 25 miles the WTGs are difficult to see with the unaided eye and generally require the viewer to know where to look in order to see the WTGs. Complete diminishment of potential visibility occurs beyond 35 miles due to a combination of screening from the curvature of the earth (only the turbine blades appear above the horizon) and limitations in human visual acuity (the ability to resolve objects).

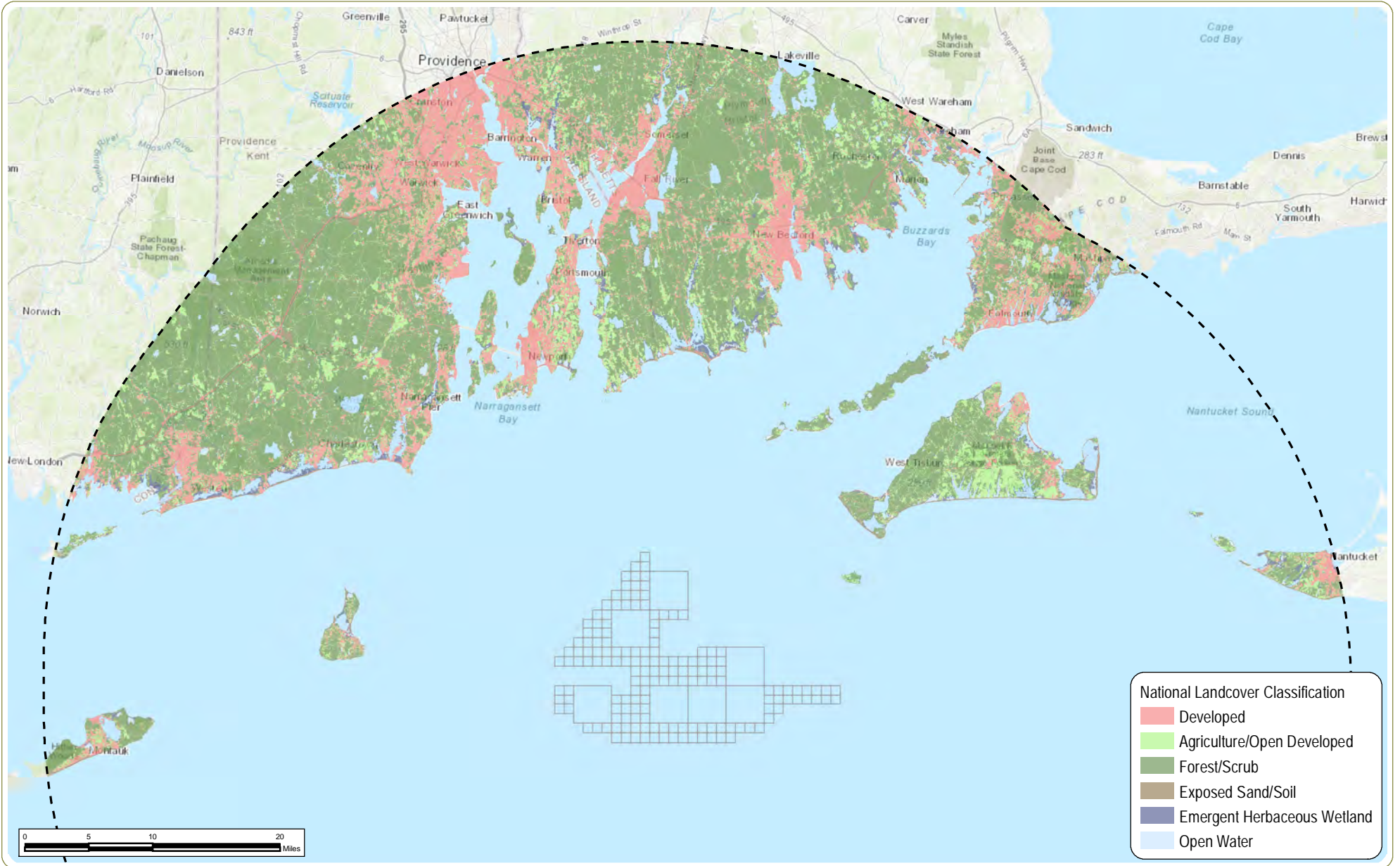
### 1.2.4 Landscape Similarity Zones

The definition of landscape and/or seascape types found in the PAPE provides a useful framework for the analysis of existing visual resources and viewer circumstances. These landscape/seascape types, referred to in this report as Landscape Similarity Zones (LSZs), are defined based on the similarity of visual features, such as landform, vegetation, water, and land use patterns. EDR defined 17 distinct LSZs within the RWF PAPE. These generally homogeneous character zones were identified in accordance with established visual assessment methodologies (Smardon et al., 1988; USDA Forest Service, 1995; USDOT Federal Highway Administration, 1981; USDOJ Bureau of Land Management, 1980). The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) National Land Cover Dataset (NLCD) used to help define the locations of these zones is illustrated in Figure 1.2-2, along with representative photos of each LSZ (Appendix E). The general landscape character, land use, and types of views available from each of the LSZs that occur within the PAPE are described below. It is important to note that many of the LSZs described below 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 LSZ. Use of these LSZs to assist in defining the baseline scenic quality for the VSA and PAPE is an appropriate methodology for projects located offshore but visible from the affected LSZs.

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<sup>5</sup> One of these studies (Sullivan et al., 2013) observed the visibility thresholds associated with 11 offshore wind farms in Europe with WTGs ranging in maximum height from 350 feet (107m) to 502 feet (153 m). By comparison, the RWF WTG's could be up to 873 feet (266 m), which could result in greater visibility and noticeability of the WTGs.

J:\19138 Revolution Wind VIA HRVE\EA\Graphics\Figures\AMXD\19138 - Revolution Wind - VIA - Figure 1.2.2 - Landcover and Landscape Similarity Zones.mxd



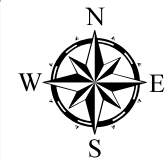
### Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A0486)

Figure 1.2-2: Landcover and Landscape Similarity Zones

Notes: 1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service.. 2. This map was generated in ArcMap on December 18, 2019. 3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

Maximum Work Area  
 40-Mile Visual Study Area



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### 1.2.4.1 Open Water/Ocean Zone

Within the VSA, this zone consists of the open water of the Atlantic Ocean, Block Island Sound, Vineyard Sound, Rhode Island Sound, Narragansett Bay, Long Island Sound, Fischer’s Island Sound, Mount Hope Bay, Buzzards Bay, and a small portion of Nantucket Sound. The defining characteristic of this LSZ 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. Man-made features in the water are limited, but may include occasional jetties, buoys, and boats. Views across the open water often extend to the horizon; however, in some places may terminate at a distant shoreline characterized by a mix of natural vegetation and man-made features, including houses, water towers, commercial structures, and marinas. Human activity on the water can be extensive, especially near major ports and navigation channels during the recreation season, and includes ferry transport (Block Island, Long Island, Newport, Martha’s Vineyard, and Nantucket ferries), pleasure boating (including tour boats), commercial and recreational fishing, and various water sports.



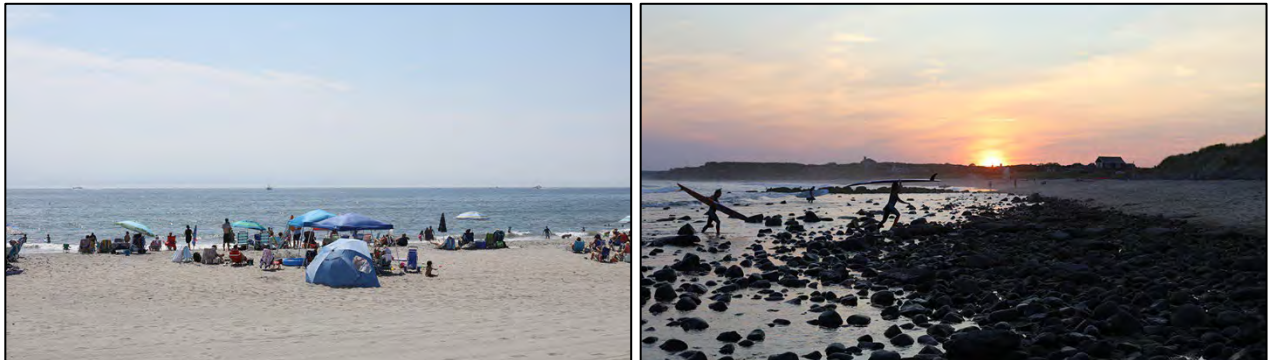
**Image 1.2-2 - Representative Examples of the Open Water LSZ**

### 1.2.4.2 Shoreline Beach

This LSZ is characterized by an open beach that slopes gradually to the edge of the ocean. The beaches within the PAPE include sandy beaches, such as Watch Hill, Narragansett, Horseneck, and Sachuest Beaches, which occur along the southern and central portions of the mainland shoreline in Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Sandy beaches also occur on the southern and western portions of Martha’s Vineyard and Nantucket, as well as eastern Block Island.

Cobble and rocky beaches exist on Long Island’s south shore, Aquidneck and Conanicut Islands, the western and northern portions of Martha’s Vineyard, and southern portions of Block Island. The defining characteristic of this LSZ is an unobstructed, expansive water-level view of the shoreline and across open water as one looks out to sea. Public beaches, such as Fred Benson Beach, Narragansett Beach, Scarborough State Beach, South Beach State Park, and Horseneck Beach also include occasional public buildings (i.e., bathhouses). Viewer activity in this area is primarily recreational, including swimming, sun-bathing, walking, beachcombing, fishing, and surfing. Views toward the shore from this zone are typically characterized by grassy dunes, coastal scrub, and/or bluffs or cliffs, as well as man-made features and buildings/structures, all of which limit the visibility of inland features.

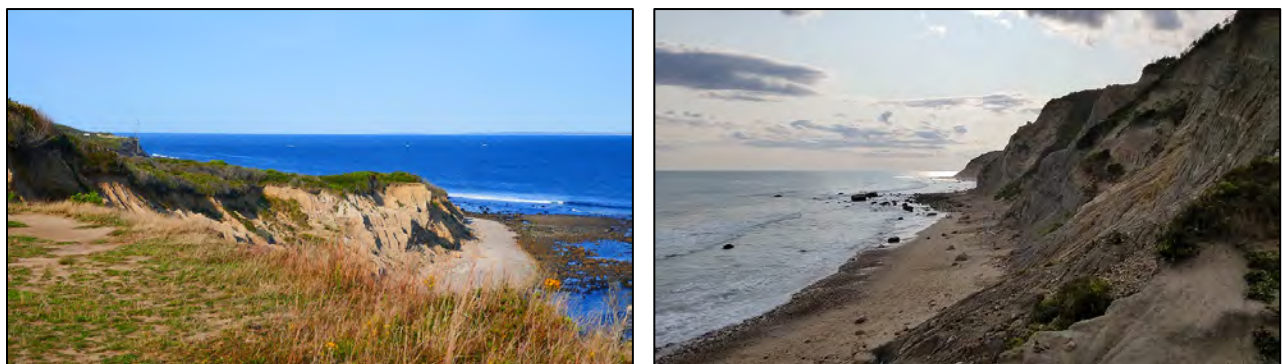




**Image 1.2-3 - Representative examples of the Shoreline Beach LSZ**

### 1.2.4.3 Coastal Bluff

The defining characteristic of this LSZ is an open view of the ocean and shoreline from an elevated bluff or cliff. This zone occurs in several locations within the PAPE but is particularly well represented along the south shore of Block Island including the Clayhead Trail in New Shoreham, at Gay Head in Aquinnah on Martha’s Vineyard, along portions of the Cliff Walk in Newport, and at Montauk Point on Long Island. Coastal scrub vegetation on top of the bluffs is typically separated from the shoreline by a more-or-less vertical wall of rapidly eroding glacial till or exposed rock. Viewers are typically 20 to 100+ feet (6.1 to 30.5 m) above sea level and come to these areas primarily for the long-distance views they afford. Because of their elevation and lack of tall vegetation, these views typically include significant lengths of shoreline and a broad expanse of open ocean, as well as typical inland features, including coastal scrub vegetation, lighthouses, homes, and other man-made elements. However, because of the density of surrounding vegetation and/or the predominance of privately-owned land, such views are generally only available from discrete public access points and trails.



**Image 1.2-4 - Representative examples of the Coastal Bluff LSZ**

#### 1.2.4.4 Developed Waterfront

This zone also occurs along the shoreline, but unlike the previous LSZs, is defined primarily by the dominance of man-made features, including docks, boats, and shoreline buildings/structures. Fishing ports, harbors, marinas, and shoreline commercial and industrial areas are included in this LSZ, which occurs primarily from Point Judith eastward on the mainland, in the downtown/harbor area of New Shoreham and portions of Great Salt Pond on Block Island, and in Newport on Aquidneck Island. Some examples in the PAPE include Newport Harbor, Point Judith, Woods Hole, and New Shoreham Harbor. Buildings/structures, vehicles, and boats in these areas are a mix of sizes, styles, and conditions. Masts, antennas, and other man-made vertical elements typically break the skyline and create some degree of visual clutter. Viewer activity in these areas is generally water-oriented but highly variable and includes commercial fishing, seafood processing, boat repair, pleasure boating, retail shopping, and restaurants.



**Image 1.2-5 - Representative examples of the Developed Waterfront LSZ**

#### 1.2.4.5 Coastal Dunes

This LSZ typically occurs between the ocean beaches and inland coastal scrub, salt ponds, and marshes throughout the PAPE. Dunes are found at mainland beaches, such as Horseneck Beach State Park in Massachusetts and Scarborough Beach State Park in Rhode Island, and at island beaches on Aquidneck Island, Block Island, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and Long Island. The Coastal Dunes LSZ is characterized by undulating dune topography and vegetation dominated by dune grass, low shrubs, and occasional stunted trees (including pines). Coastal dunes are typically strictly regulated ecological communities, and access is limited to narrow enclosed footpaths and boardwalks that cut through or over the dunes, providing public access to the beaches. Views from the dunes are largely restricted to these paths and typically screened by the tight, rolling landform until emerging at the top of the beach. Viewer activity in this area is almost exclusively recreational and typically focused on sight-seeing and beach access.



**Image 1.2-6 - Representative examples of the Coastal Dunes LSZ**

#### **1.2.4.6 Shoreline Residential**

This LSZ is characterized by year-round and seasonal homes situated along the ocean shoreline. The defining characteristic of this zone is a broad, often elevated, view of the ocean from a residential setting. The homes are a mix of historic and modern architecture. Along the mainland Rhode Island and Massachusetts shorelines, the types of homes are highly variable, ranging from densely situated, modest, cottage style homes in Westerly, Rhode Island and Westport, Massachusetts, to larger waterfront estates in Narragansett, Rhode Island, Martha’s Vineyard, and Nantucket, to the stately, historic mansions situated on large lots in Newport on Aquidneck Island. Landforms in this LSZ are level to gently undulating, and surrounding vegetation includes a mix of coastal scrub, dunes, and maintained landscapes. With the exception of the older estates, large trees are generally lacking. Viewers in this zone are generally engaged in typical residential activities, although some recreational activity/sight-seeing occurs in areas with public access (i.e., the Cliff Walk in Newport). Generally, shoreline homes are specifically situated to take advantage of water views.



**Image 1.2-7 - Representative examples of the Shoreline Residential LSZ**



#### 1.2.4.7 Salt Pond/Tidal Marsh

This LSZ is characterized by coastal ponds and marshes that are connected to the ocean by one or more relatively narrow channels. It occurs commonly throughout the mainland portions of the VSA and is represented by Winnapaug Pond, Quonochantaug Pond, and Ninigret Pond in southern Rhode Island; and Richmond Pond, Cockeast Pond, and Allens Pond in Massachusetts. Great Salt Pond on Block Island and Oyster Pond on Long Island are also notable examples of the Salt Pond/Tidal Marsh LSZ. These areas are typically characterized by open water surrounded by a fringe of herbaceous marsh vegetation. They are subject to the influence of tides and, therefore, can include exposed mud banks and flats along their edges at low tide. Views are available across the open water but are generally interrupted by adjacent dunes, barrier spits (typically 10 to 15 feet (3 to 4.6 m) tall), and/or scrub vegetation that separates the ponds and the adjacent land from the ocean. Residences often occur along the edges of these ponds, as indicated by docks and boats along their shorelines. Recreational activity in the form of boating, fishing, and clamming is common in these areas.



**Image 1.2-8 - Representative examples of the Salt Pond Tidal Marsh LSZ**

#### 1.2.4.8 Coastal Scrub/Shrub Forest

This LSZ occurs throughout the VSA and typically buffers other shoreline LSZs, such as Developed Waterfront, Coastal Dunes, or Coastal Bluff. Large contiguous areas of Coastal Scrub/Shrub Forest occur at Rodman's Hollow and the Clay Head Trail Nature Preserves on Block Island, and coastal areas of the mainland, such as Charlestown, South Kingstown, and Westport, where shoreline development is less dense. The Coastal Scrub/Shrub Forest LSZ is characterized by a thick tangle of woody and herbaceous vegetation, typically less than 20 feet (6.1 m) in height. This vegetation occurs on upland dunes as well as along the edges of marshes and shrubby wetlands. Landform in this zone is gently rolling with small hills and hollows. The vegetation is largely impenetrable, except where crossed by roads or trails. In these areas, outward views are largely enclosed by surrounding vegetation and are limited to the orientation and width of the cleared corridor. Viewer activity is primarily local travel and recreational trail use.





**Image 1.2-9 - Representative examples of the Coastal Scrub/Shrub Forest LSZ**

#### **1.2.4.9 Maintained Recreation Area**

This is a diverse LSZ characterized largely by the presence of maintained lawns and managed landscapes that are used primarily for recreational purposes. It includes areas of open lawn at public parks, lighthouses, USCG stations, and golf courses. Prominent man-made structures (i.e., lighthouses) and signage are often focal points/destinations in this LSZ. Views of the ocean are highly variable, depending on the proximity of these sites to the shoreline. However, the open, maintained landscape generally allows for expansive, unobstructed views of the surrounding seascape. Typical examples of this LSZ are Brenton Point State Park, Beavertail State Park, and the Point Judith USCG Station on mainland Rhode Island, Nobska Lighthouse on the Massachusetts mainland, Montauk Point Lighthouse on Long Island, and Southeast Lighthouse and North Light on Block Island.



**Image 1.2-10 - Representative examples of the Maintained Recreation Area LSZ**

#### **1.2.4.10 Forest**

The Forest LSZ is characterized by relatively large tracts of forestland, typically including both deciduous and coniferous species (i.e., Oaks, Hickories, White Pine) in the overstory, with mixed shrubs, vines, and saplings in the understory. In areas closer to the coast, the trees are often crooked and stunted, while inland forests generally have trees that are taller and straighter. Scattered residences, local roads, small fields,

and wetlands also occur within this zone but were not called out as separate LSZs due to their low density, relatively small size, and the visual dominance of the surrounding forest. Landform within this zone is typically level to gently rolling, although distinct ridges and valleys are present in places. Boulders, stone walls, and bedrock outcrops on the ground plain are also a distinguishing characteristic of forests within the VSA. Notable areas of forest land directly adjacent to the PAPE include Montauk Point State Park and Camp Hero State Park on Long Island, Trustum Pond National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) on mainland Rhode Island, Peaked Hill Reservation on Martha’s Vineyard, and the Nantucket State Forest. Long distance views within the zone are generally either fully or partially screened by vegetation and, when present, are tightly enclosed by the surrounding trees.



**Image 1.2-11 - Representative examples of the Forest LSZ**

#### **1.2.4.11 Rural Residential**

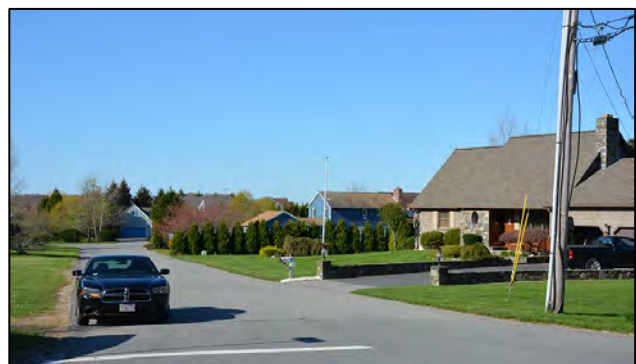
This LSZ occurs primarily along the frontage of rural roads within the inland portion of the VSA. Some examples of the Rural Residential Zone in the Project PAPE include Little Compton on mainland Rhode Island, Westport on mainland Massachusetts, and occasional inland areas on Block Island and Martha’s Vineyard. Frontage development along the roads typically includes single family homes that vary widely in age and architectural style (from modern modular homes to older vernacular farmhouses). Rural residences tend to be located along narrow, tree-lined roads, both paved and unpaved. Throughout this LSZ, homes are often surrounded by forest, but this zone also includes small orchards, open fields/lawns, and small farms interspersed with hedgerows and small woodlots. Landform in this area is characterized by gently rolling topography. Long distance views in this LSZ are largely restricted to small open fields. Typical viewer activity within this zone includes residential activity, outdoor recreation, and local travel.



**Image 1.2-12 - Representative examples of the Rural Residential Zone LSZ**

#### **1.2.4.12 Suburban Residential**

The Suburban Residential LSZ occurs primarily in the mainland portion of the VSA and is characterized by medium to high-density residential neighborhoods that typically occur on the outskirts of villages and town centers, and along secondary roads and cul-de-sacs spurring off the main roads. Buildings are relatively new, one- and two-story, wood-framed homes with gable roofs and clapboard or shingle siding. In areas along the coast, this LSZ is characterized by clusters of generally modest homes off unpaved roads that follow the lay of the land. Many of these clusters occur on higher ground, in scrub forest settings, and/or along the edges of salt ponds and coastal marshes. In more inland settings, suburban residential developments have the appearance of more typical subdivisions, with regularly spaced homes surrounded by well-maintained lawns and landscaped yards. These neighborhoods often occur in wooded areas with pockets of remnant forest vegetation within the subdivisions and a scattering of individual trees along the roads. The streets are well-organized in layout and appearance and are often curvilinear in form. Examples of the Suburban Residential Zone within the PAPE include the community of Bonnet Shores in Narragansett, Green Hill in Charlestown on the Rhode Island mainland, and south of New Bedford and Scotcut Neck in the Town of Fairhaven on the Massachusetts mainland. Typical user activities in this LSZ include home and yard use/maintenance, as well as local travel. Views that are available in this LSZ are generally limited by the surrounding forest vegetation, adjacent buildings/structures, and/or undulating topography that surround the subdivisions.



**Image 1.2-13 - Representative examples of the Suburban Residential LSZ**



### 1.2.4.13 Village/Town Center

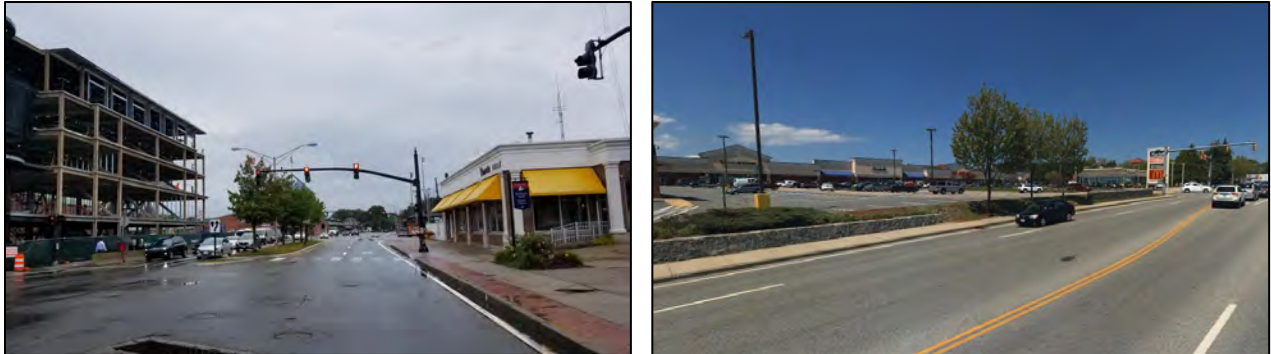
This LSZ includes the more well-defined village/town center areas within the VSA. This zone is characterized by moderate to high-density residential and commercial development and includes larger town center areas such as Newport on Aquidneck Island, the City of New Bedford and Falmouth Harbor on the Massachusetts mainland, the Village of Chilmark on Martha’s Vineyard, and the Town of Nantucket. Vegetation, in the form of street trees and yard trees, contributes to visual character in the villages, but buildings (typically two to three stories tall) and other man-made features dominate the landscape within the majority of this zone. These features can be highly variable in their size, architectural style, and arrangement. However, many of the villages have a distinctive New England feel, which may include tightly situated clusters of historic Georgian, Cape Cod, and Victorian style houses and buildings located in proximity to water features, including rivers, ponds, and harbors. Buildings within the village cores include churches, town halls, libraries, and commercial blocks surrounded by residences which typically extend beyond the village core. Buildings within the village core tend to be two stories in height, arranged in an organized pattern that generally focuses views along the streets. In this case long distance, outward views are generally blocked by the densely situated buildings. Outward views that are available will typically exist in areas on the outskirts of the villages and town centers and will generally be partially screened by existing buildings/structures, and surrounding native vegetation.



**Image 1.2-14 - Representative examples of the Village/Town Center LSZ**

### 1.2.4.14 Commercial

This LSZ typically occurs on the mainland in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and on some of the larger islands, such as Aquidneck and Conanicut (but not on Long Island, Martha’s Vineyard, Nantucket, and Block Island). It generally consists of strip commercial development along a highway and includes retail businesses, restaurants, convenience stores, automobile dealers, shopping centers, and malls. Topography is typically level and vegetation is restricted to remnant blocks of trees and landscaping around buildings. Views are focused along the axis of the highway and the foreground is dominated by buildings, automobiles, paved roads, and parking lots. The surrounding landscape varies from village/town center, to suburban residential, to small woodlots. Within the PAPE, this LSZ occurs primarily in East Newport and Middletown on Aquidneck Island in Rhode Island. The Commercial zones throughout the VSA typically occur well inland from the shoreline and are therefore outside the PAPE.



**Image 1.2-15 - Representative examples of the Commercial LSZ**

#### **1.2.4.15 Agricultural/Open Field**

This LSZ is a relatively minor component of the VSA. It is characterized by generally small, level to gently sloping pastures and crop fields, along with hedgerows, orchards, barns, and rural residences. However, this zone also includes several turf farms characterized by relatively large flat fields of mowed grass. Livestock and working farm equipment add to the visual diversity of the open fields. Within the PAPE, this zone occurs in Little Compton, Rhode Island and as a minor component of the landscape in the southwestern portion of Block Island. Larger agricultural fields also occur in Westport, Fairhaven, and Dartmouth, Massachusetts, and smaller fields are present in Chilmark on Martha’s Vineyard and Bartlett’s Farm on Nantucket. Although open farmland provides for long distance views in this zone, adjacent forest, coastal scrub, and buildings/structures typically frame/enclose these views and provide significant screening. Because this LSZ occurs primarily inland of the coast, views to the ocean from this LSZ are relatively rare, except in the Little Compton area where agricultural fields typically occur on the highpoints of peninsulas.



**Image 1.2-16 - Representative examples of the Agricultural/Open Field LSZ**

#### 1.2.4.16 Inland Lakes and Ponds

This LSZ occasionally occurs within the PAPE near the coastline, while isolated from tidal fluctuation. Examples of freshwater lakes and ponds include Gardiner Pond and Nelson Pond on Aquidneck Island, Squibnocket Pond on Martha’s Vineyard, and Hummock Pond and Miacomet Pond on Nantucket. Inland ponds on the Massachusetts and Rhode Island mainland are typically too far inland to be included in the PAPE, or are isolated from coastal views by intervening ridgelines, such as Worden Pond in southern Rhode Island. The dominant visual feature of this zone 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 man-made features, such as homes and boat launches. Human activity on the lakes and along the shoreline includes boating, fishing, and swimming. Shoreline trees and low forested hills define the visible background in most views from inland lakes and ponds. Given their locations and surrounding screening, views to the ocean from this LSZ are relatively rare.



**Image 1.2-17 - Representative examples of the Inland Lakes and Ponds LSZ**

#### 1.2.4.17 Highway Transportation

The Highway Transportation LSZ typically includes primary, high-volume vehicular travel corridors that traverse the VSA and are dominated by automobiles, pavement, guardrails, and signs. Within the PAPE, this zone is represented by State Route 138, a limited-access highway connecting the Rhode Island mainland to Conanicut and Aquidneck Islands and Route 1 on the Rhode Island mainland. Views from within this LSZ are generally focused on the roadway and associated traffic. Travel is at moderate to high speed, and outward peripheral views are fleeting. Within the VSA, the area surrounding the Highway Transportation LSZ, is typically dominated by adjacent buildings/structures and trees with limited elevated long-distance views available. However, in several locations, elevated bridges such as the Pell Bridge, Verrazano Bridge, and Mount Hope Bridge offer elevated, long distance views over Narragansett Bay, Mount Hope Bay, and the ocean.





**Image 1.2-18 - Representative examples of the Highway Transportation Zone LSZ**

### **1.2.5 Viewer User Groups**

Four broad categories of viewer/user groups were identified within the VSA and PAPE. These include the following:

#### **1.2.5.1 Local Residents**

Local residents include those who live, work, and travel for their daily business within the VSA. They generally view the landscape from their yards, homes, local roads, and places of employment. Residents are concentrated in and around the various village and shoreline residential areas, but can be found throughout the VSA. Except when involved in local travel, residents are likely to be stationary and have frequent or prolonged views of the landscape. Local residents may view the landscape from ground level or elevated viewpoints (typically upper floors/stories of homes). Residents of the various islands within the VSA also experience the landscape from the water since visits to the mainland for goods and services often require travel by ferry. Residents' sensitivity to visual quality is variable and may be tempered by the aesthetic character/setting of their neighborhood or workplace. Those living in more densely settled areas with views focused on their neighborhood street or downtown centers may be less sensitive to landscape changes than those with a view of undeveloped land or the ocean. Residents living on the coast with views toward the water may have an increased level of sensitivity to changes in the seascape. It is generally assumed, however, that all residents are familiar with the surrounding landscape and may be sensitive to changes in their views.

#### **1.2.5.2 Through Travelers**

Travelers passing through the area 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 (i.e., State Route 138 and U.S. Route 1) 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. However, through travelers who are not residents of the area or vacationers are unlikely to be particularly sensitive to visual change. Occasionally, through travelers may also take advantage of the ferry network to go between the islands and the mainland. These individuals are likely to have a higher sensitivity to visual change, since the viewer can be fully engaged with the scenery and surroundings.

### **1.2.5.3 Tourists/Vacationers**

This viewer group consists 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, and weekend/seasonal homeowners. They may view the landscape on their way to a destination (i.e., on a roadway or ferry) or from the destination itself. Some, such as weekend and seasonal homeowners, may spend extended time in the area. Tourists and vacationers in the area are generally involved in outdoor recreational activities at parks, trails, and beaches, and in natural settings such as forests, dunes, and the ocean. Typical activities include bicycling, swimming, recreational boating, fishing, and more passive recreational activities (e.g., picnicking, beach-combing, kite flying, or walking). Recreational users are generally considered to have relatively high sensitivity to aesthetic quality and landscape character. They will often have continuous views of landscape features over relatively long periods of time. Recreational users may not be specifically involved in sight-seeing, but scenic quality generally enhances the majority of outdoor recreational activities.

### **1.2.5.4 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 Project 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. This is also one of the only user groups that would have foreground and middle ground views of the Project, whereas the other user groups are largely restricted to background and extended background views.

## **1.2.6 Visually Sensitive Resources**

The identification of visually sensitive resources is an important step in determining locations which may be particularly sensitive to visual change. These resources have generally been identified by national, state, or local governments, organizations, and/or Native American tribes as important sites which are afforded some level of recognition or protection. Avoiding or minimizing impacts to these resources is an important consideration in the planning stages of a project. For the VIA, a comprehensive inventory of visually sensitive resources was prepared within the VSA. A Geographic Information System (GIS) analysis was then conducted to determine how many of these resources occur within the Project PAPE and would require further evaluation. Appendix A lists the visually sensitive resources that occur within the PAPE (determined by the lidar viewshed analysis). A summary of the results of this GIS analysis is presented in Table 1.2-2, below.



**Table 1.2-2 Visually Sensitive Resources within the PAPE**

Type of Resource	Occurrences of Resource Within PAPE				
	NY	CT	RI	MA	Total
National Historic Landmarks	1	1	10	1	13
Properties Listed on the National or State Registers of Historic Places	3	3	59	56	121
Properties Determined Eligible for National or State Registers of Historic Places	2	0	37	1	40
National Natural Landmarks	0	0	0	2	2
State Designated Scenic Areas	3	0	56	34	93
Scenic Area of Local Significance	0	0	0	0	0
State Designated Scenic Overlooks	0	0	0	0	0
National Wildlife Refuges (one NWR area occurs in RI and CT)	0	1	6	3	9
State Wildlife Management Areas (one WMA area occurs in RI and CT)	0	1	9	9	18
National Parks	0	0	0	1	1
State Parks	5	0	5	7	17
State Nature and Historic Preserve Areas	0	0	1	0	1
National Forests	0	0	0	0	0
State Forests	0	0	0	1	1
National Recreation Areas and/or Seashores	0	0	0	0	0
State Beaches	0	0	7	2	9
National or State Designated Wild, Scenic, or Recreational Rivers	0	0	0	0	0
Highways Designated or Eligible as Scenic	0	0	9	0	9
National Historic Trails	0	0	1	0	1
National Recreation Trails	0	0	1	0	1
State Fishing and Boating Access Sites	0	0	38	7	45
State Conservation Areas	1	0	0	0	1
Lighthouses (not NRHP-Listed or State Historic-Listed)	0	1	2	29	32
Public Beaches	4	1	49	124	178
Ferry Routes (Occur across multiple states)	1	1	8	15	20
Seaports (Commercial Maritime Facilities)	0	1	0	4	5
Other State Land with Public Access	1	0	5	2	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>625</b>

The locations of these visually sensitive resources are illustrated in Figure 1.2-3, at the conclusion of this section. Brief descriptions of the visually sensitive resources that occur within the PAPE are presented below:

### **1.2.6.1 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. Within the PAPE, EDR identified 161 districts and individual properties listed or eligible for the NRHP and 13 properties or districts listed as National Historic Landmarks (NHL). These include historic districts, homes, lighthouses, churches, and government buildings.

The State Registers of Historic Places (SRHP) for Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island are maintained by their respective State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) and include resources that these states have 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 RWF (*Historic Resources Visual Effects Analysis Revolution Wind Farm*) contains additional details on S/NRHP and NHL properties and districts. Additionally, the HRVEA discusses sites and districts in Rhode Island and Massachusetts that have been inventoried by the Rhode Island Historical Preservation & Heritage Commission (RIHPHC) and the Massachusetts Historical Commission (MHC) but are not listed on the SRHPs; these resources are not addressed in this VIA.

### **1.2.6.2 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, 2017c). Gay Head Cliffs and Muskeget Island are the only designated NNLs within the PAPE. Gay Head Cliffs is located on Martha's Vineyard, approximately 13.9 miles (22.4 km) from the Project at its nearest point and Muskeget Island is located off the western shores of Nantucket Island, approximately 31.6 miles (50.9 km) from the Project at its nearest point.

### **1.2.6.3 Designated Scenic Areas**

The PAPE includes 93 state-designated scenic areas, including 56 in Rhode Island (14 of which occur on Block Island). The Rhode Island scenic areas consist of a range of landscapes, from shoreline beaches and bluffs to village areas, coastal scrub, and agricultural fields. All of these areas have been designated as noteworthy or distinctive scenic landscapes or views by the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM). The Massachusetts portion of the PAPE includes 34 scenic areas designated by the Massachusetts Department of Conservation & Recreation (MASSDCR) and The Nature Conservancy (TNC) during their 1982 Landscape Inventory Project (Commonwealth of Massachusetts, 2017b). Scenic areas within the PAPE in Massachusetts are all in coastal areas, including the Elizabeth Islands, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket. Three New York State-designated Scenic Areas of Statewide Significance (SASS) occur within the PAPE in the Town of East Hampton, at Montauk Point and Hither Hills. These areas consist of a mix of steep coastal bluffs, forested hills, tidal ponds and salt marshes, and pasture lands. All of the designated scenic areas within the New York portion of the PAPE are over 31 miles (49.9 km) from the proposed Project. No Scenic Areas of Local Significance or State-designated Scenic Overlooks occur within the PAPE.

#### **1.2.6.4 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, 2017a). Nine NWRs occur within the PAPE. Three of these are located on the Rhode Island mainland, and consist of the Ninigret NWR, the Trustum Pond NWR, and the John H. Chafee NWR. The Sachuest Point NWR is located on Aquidneck Island, Rhode Island, and the Block Island NWR is located on the northern portion of Block Island. The Stewart B. McKinney NWR is shared by Rhode Island and Connecticut. There are three NWRs in Massachusetts; Mashpee NWR, Nantucket NWR, and Nomans Land Island, a former military training site, is closed to the public due to potential safety risks from unexploded ordnances (UXO), as well as a desire to protect the undisturbed natural island habitat (USFWS, 2017c). Nomans Land Island is the closest NWR to the Project, approximately 8.6 miles (13.8 km) from the nearest proposed WTG.

#### **1.2.6.5 State Wildlife Management Areas**

There are 18 State Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) within the PAPE: nine in Rhode Island (including one shared by Connecticut) and nine in Massachusetts. These state-owned lands are managed to provide wildlife habitat and accommodate wildlife-related recreation (hunting, bird watching, etc.). The closest WMA to the Project is the Gosnold WMA, located on Cuttyhunk Island, approximately 13.1 miles (21.1 km) from the nearest proposed WTG.

#### **1.2.6.6 National Parks**

The 1916 National Park Service Organic Act (the Organic Act) established the National Park Service (NPS) and authorized the agency to promote and regulate national parks, monuments, and reservations. Within the PAPE just one National Historic Park occurs; the New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park, New Bedford, Massachusetts. Located just off the Acushnet River inlet, this resource is approximately 26.6 miles (42.8 km) from the nearest proposed WTG.

#### **1.2.6.7 State Parks**

Of the 17 State parks and reservations that occur within the PAPE, seven are located in Massachusetts, five are located in New York, five are located in Rhode Island, and none are located in Connecticut. Examples of state parks within New York, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts are described below:

**Fishermen's Memorial State Park:** This Rhode Island State Park is located near Point Judith in the Town of Narragansett, approximately 19.5 miles (31.4 km) from the nearest proposed WTG. The park is just over 90 acres in size, and facilities include recreational vehicle (RV) and tent campsites, picnic areas, a playground, and basketball and tennis courts (RIDEM, 2017b).

**Brenton Point State Park:** Approximately 16.5 miles (26.6 km) north of the nearest proposed WTG, this Rhode Island State Park is located midway along Ocean Drive in the Town of Newport on Aquidneck Island, where Narragansett Bay meets the Atlantic Ocean. The park is on the grounds of what was one of Newport's largest estates and includes scenic views along the Atlantic coast. It provides opportunities for picnicking, hiking, fishing, and scenic views of the Atlantic Ocean (RIDEM, 2017b).

**Beavertail State Park:** Located at the tip of the Town of Jamestown on Conanicut Island, Rhode Island, this park is approximately 18.4 miles (29.6 km) from the nearest proposed WTG. The park includes overlooks and trails along the rocky coastline. In addition to sight-seeing, the park also offers saltwater fishing, hiking trails, and a naturalist program (RIDEM, 2017b).

Montauk Point State Park: This New York State Park is located on the eastern tip of the south shore of Long Island, in the Town of East Hampton, approximately 30.6 miles (49.2 km) from the nearest proposed WTG. The park offers panoramic views of Block Island Sound where it meets the Atlantic Ocean. Block Island, and the BIWF, are visible at a distance of approximately 16.8 miles (27 km). Activities offered at the park include fishing, hiking, hunting, surfing, and cross-country skiing (New York State Office of Parks, Recreation, and Historic Preservation [NYSOPRHP], 2017).

South Beach State Park: This Massachusetts State Park is located on the south shore of Martha's Vineyard in the Town of Edgartown, Massachusetts, approximately 21.8 miles (35.1 km) from the nearest proposed WTG. The park includes approximately one mile (1.6 km) of white sand beach, with wide, rolling dunes separating the main road from the beach. The area is largely undeveloped, and the beach provides opportunities for recreational activities such as sun-bathing, hiking, fishing, and swimming.

#### **1.2.6.8 State Nature Preserves**

One State Nature Preserve, the John H. Chafee State Nature Preserve, occurs within the PAPE. The nature preserve is located in Washington County, Rhode Island, approximately 23.8 miles (38.3 km) from the nearest proposed WTG. The Chafee Nature Preserve is a conservation easement between the RIDEM and the Town of North Kingstown. The property is open to the public and provides agricultural, educational, and scenic values, as well as natural and historical resources (RIDEM, 2017a).

#### **1.2.6.9 National and State Forests**

There are no National Forests occurring within the PAPE.

The Manuel F. Correllus State Forest, located on the inland portion of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts, is the only state forest occurring within the PAPE. This large resource ranges from approximately 19.6 to 23.4 miles (37.7 km) from the nearest WTG.

#### **1.2.6.10 State Beaches**

Nine state beaches occur within the PAPE; seven along the Rhode Island coast and two within South Beach State Park along the southern shore of Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts. Rhode Island State Beaches are heavily used bathing beaches that typically include large parking areas, bathhouses, pavilions, and concession buildings. All have views toward the Project at distances ranging from approximately 21.8 miles (35.1 km) to 22.2 miles (35.7 km). Rhode Island beaches include Charlestown Breachway, East Beach, East Matunuck, Misquamicut, Roger Wheeler, Salty Brine, and Scarborough State Beaches (RIDEM, 2017b).

#### **1.2.6.11 National or State Designated Wild, Scenic, or Recreational Rivers**

There are no National or State Designated Wild, Scenic, or Recreational Rivers occurring within the PAPE.

#### **1.2.6.12 Highways Designated or Eligible as Scenic**

Portions of two Scenic Byways, comprised of nine distinct roadways, run through the PAPE, all of which are located in Rhode Island. These consist of Paradise Avenue (and associated roads) in the Town of Middletown, which follows the waterfront along Sachuest Bay and the Sakonnet River and includes portions of Hanging Rock Road, Indian Avenue, Berkeley Avenue, Mitchell Lane, Wapping Road, Wyatt Road, and Peckham Avenue. Rhode Island Route 1 Scenic Byway (Post Road) running through the Towns of Charleston, South Kingstown, and Westerly parallels the coastline and offers intermittent views of salt marsh ponds and the Atlantic Ocean (RIDOT, 2017a).



### **1.2.6.13 National Trails**

National Trails are officially established under the authorities of the National Trail System Act (1968). National historic trails must meet criteria listed under the National Trails System Act and are established by an Act of Congress. National recreation trails are existing regional and local trails recognized by either the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior upon application.

One National Historic Trail, the Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route, occurs within the Rhode Island portion of the PAPE. This trail travels around the Narragansett Bay moving inland across the Providence River and terminating at the southwestern tip of the Scituate Reservoir. Towns connected by this trail include Barrington, Bristol, Cranston, East Providence, Middletown, Newport, Portsmouth, Providence, Scituate, and Warren. Distances from the trail to the nearest WTG ranges from approximately 18 miles (29 km) to 41 miles (66 km).

One National Recreation Trail, the Cliff Walk, occurs within the PAPE along the eastern shore of Newport, Rhode Island. This trail is also located within the NRHP-listed Ochre Point Cliffs Historic District. It runs for a total of 3.5 miles (5.6 km), starting at the western end of Easton's Beach (also known as First Beach), proceeding along Narragansett Bay, and ending at the east end of Bailey's Beach (also known as Reject's Beach). The trail offers views of the Atlantic Ocean and passes historic mansions, wildflowers, wildlife, and dramatic rocky shorelines (Cliff Walk, 2015). At its closest point, the Cliff Walk is approximately 15 miles (24.1 km) from the nearest proposed WTG.

### **1.2.6.14 State Fishing and Boating Access Sites**

Within the PAPE, there are 45 state-owned and/or -managed fishing and boating access sites. Of these, 38 are in Rhode Island (including seven on Block Island) and seven are in Massachusetts; one each in Westport, New Bedford, Swansea, Chilmark, West Tisbury, Edgartown, and Falmouth. The majority of these sites provide access to the bays and sounds of the Atlantic Ocean, and all are at least 16 miles (25.7 km) from the proposed Project.

### **1.2.6.15 Lighthouses**

There are 32 lighthouses that are not designated NRHP historic sites, including one in Connecticut, two in Rhode Island and 29 in Massachusetts. Buzzards Bay Entrance Lighthouse is the lighthouse located closest to the Project, at approximately 9.6 miles (15.4 km) from the nearest proposed WTG.

### **1.2.6.16 Public Beaches**

There are 178 public beaches within the PAPE (in addition to the previously mentioned State Beaches). A total of 49 public beaches are located in Rhode Island, 124 in Massachusetts, four on Long Island in New York, and one in Connecticut. The nearest of these beaches (Squibnocket Beach on Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts) is approximately 12.9 miles (20.8 km) from the proposed Project.

### **1.2.6.17 Ferry Routes**

Within the PAPE, there are 20 different ferry routes. These routes accommodate multiple ferries departing from and going to Montauk, Block Island, Aquidneck Island, Conanicut Island, mainland Rhode Island and Massachusetts, Cuttyhunk Island, Nantucket Island, and Martha's Vineyard. The ferry that comes closest to the proposed Project is the Quonset - Martha's Vineyard Ferry, whose route comes within approximately 5.7 miles (9.2 km) of the nearest proposed WTG.

### **1.2.6.18 Seaports**

The five seaports occurring within the PAPE demonstrate a variety of working waterfront activity. Seaports in Massachusetts include Gosnold and Woods Hole ferry terminals, Falmouth Marine, and Falmouth Harbor. One seaport, Noank Harbor, occurs in Connecticut, South of Mystic.

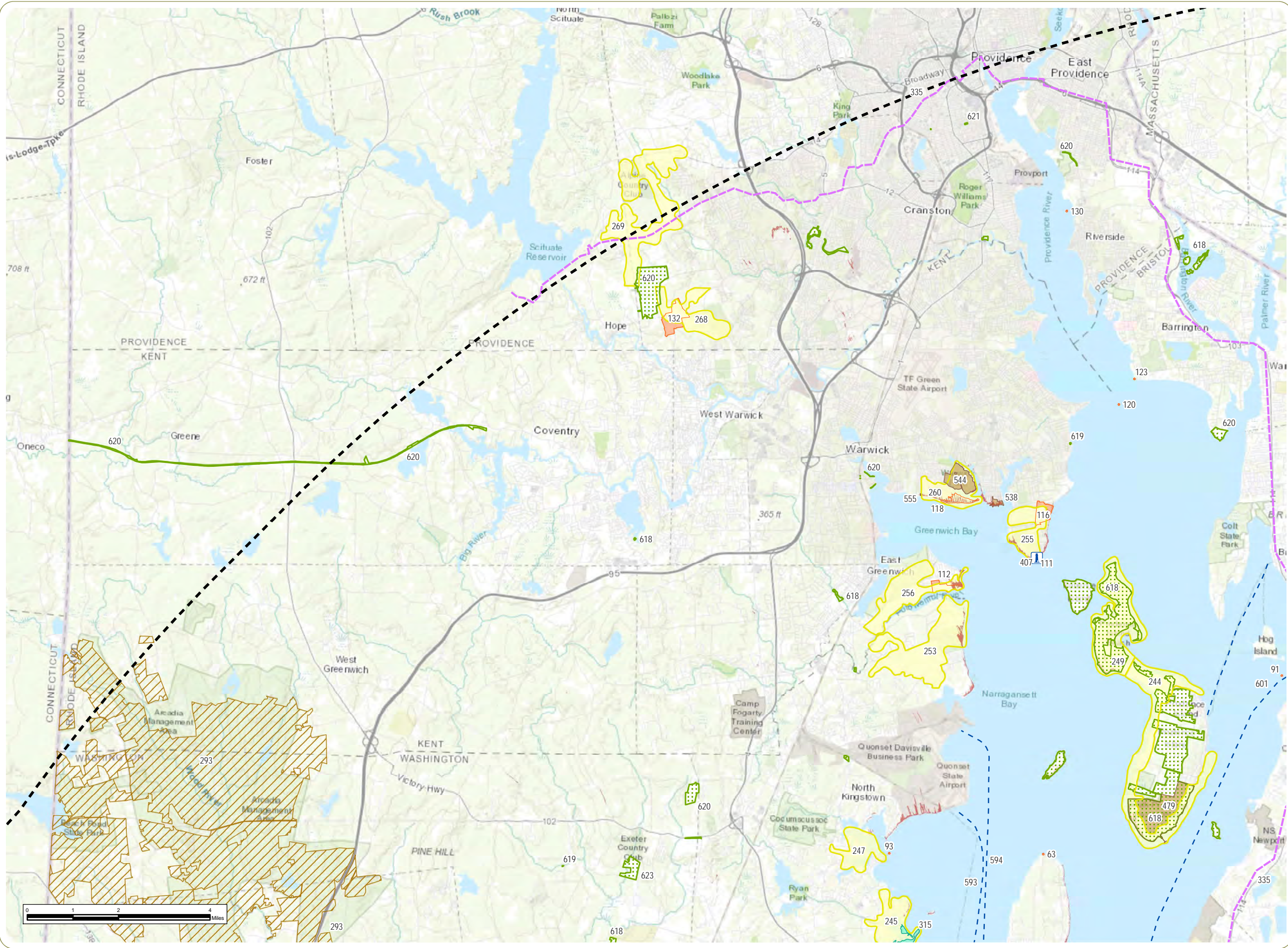
### **1.2.6.19 Other State Land with Public Access**

The naming and differentiation of state land administered for the public good have an inherent necessity for flexibility to meet a variety of needs that fit within a legal framework. As such, a portion of lands may not have met any of the above criteria, do not have commonality in naming, but still allow for public access. Eight of these resources have been identified in the PAPE. The five occurring in Rhode Island are categorized according to their administration and are located throughout the state. The resource closest to the Project is situated on Sakonnet Harbor 13.2 miles (21.2 km) from the nearest WTG, it is administered by Fish & Wildlife within the RIDEM. Two resources in Massachusetts include the Westport River Public Access Facility and Washburn Island. One resource in New York is identified as Hither Woods State Park a portion of land contiguous to Hither Hills State Park, but not contained within the park.

Although not formally inventoried, it should be noted that the PAPE 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 PAPE 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.



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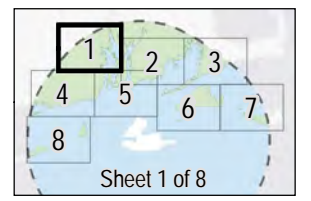


# Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A0486)

Figure 1.2-3: Visually Sensitive Resources within the PAPE

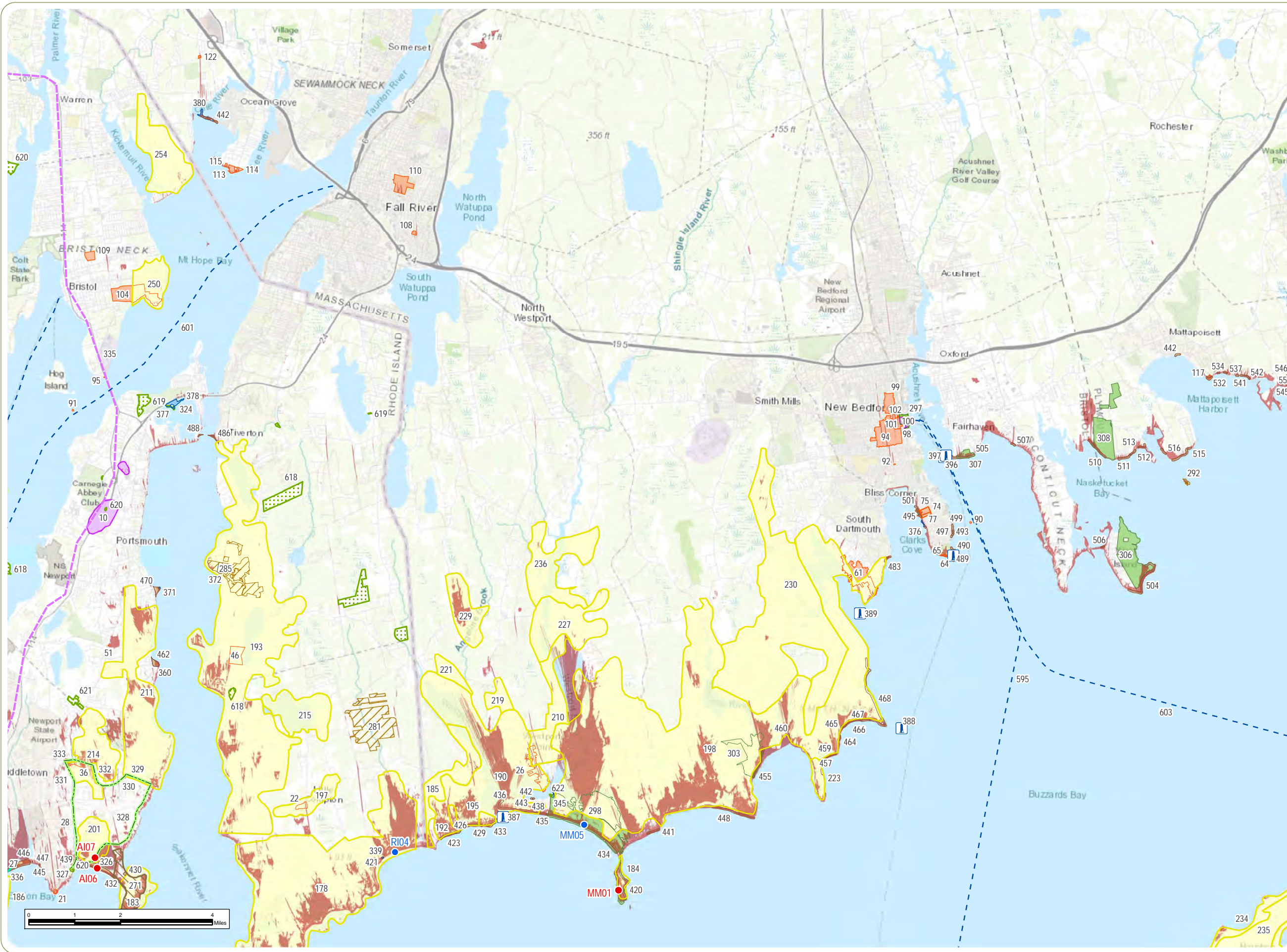
- Lighthouse (not NRHP-Listed)
- National Historic Trail
- NRHP-Listed Resource
- State Scenic Area
- State Wildlife Management Area
- State Nature and Historic Preserve Area
- State Beach
- Other State-Owned Environmental Land with Public Access
- Preliminary Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)
- 40-Mile Visual Study Area



Notes: 1. Further information on each Visually Sensitive Resource within the PAPE is provided in Appendix A. 2. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service. 3. This map was generated in ArcMap on October 20, 2020. 4. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

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# Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A0486)

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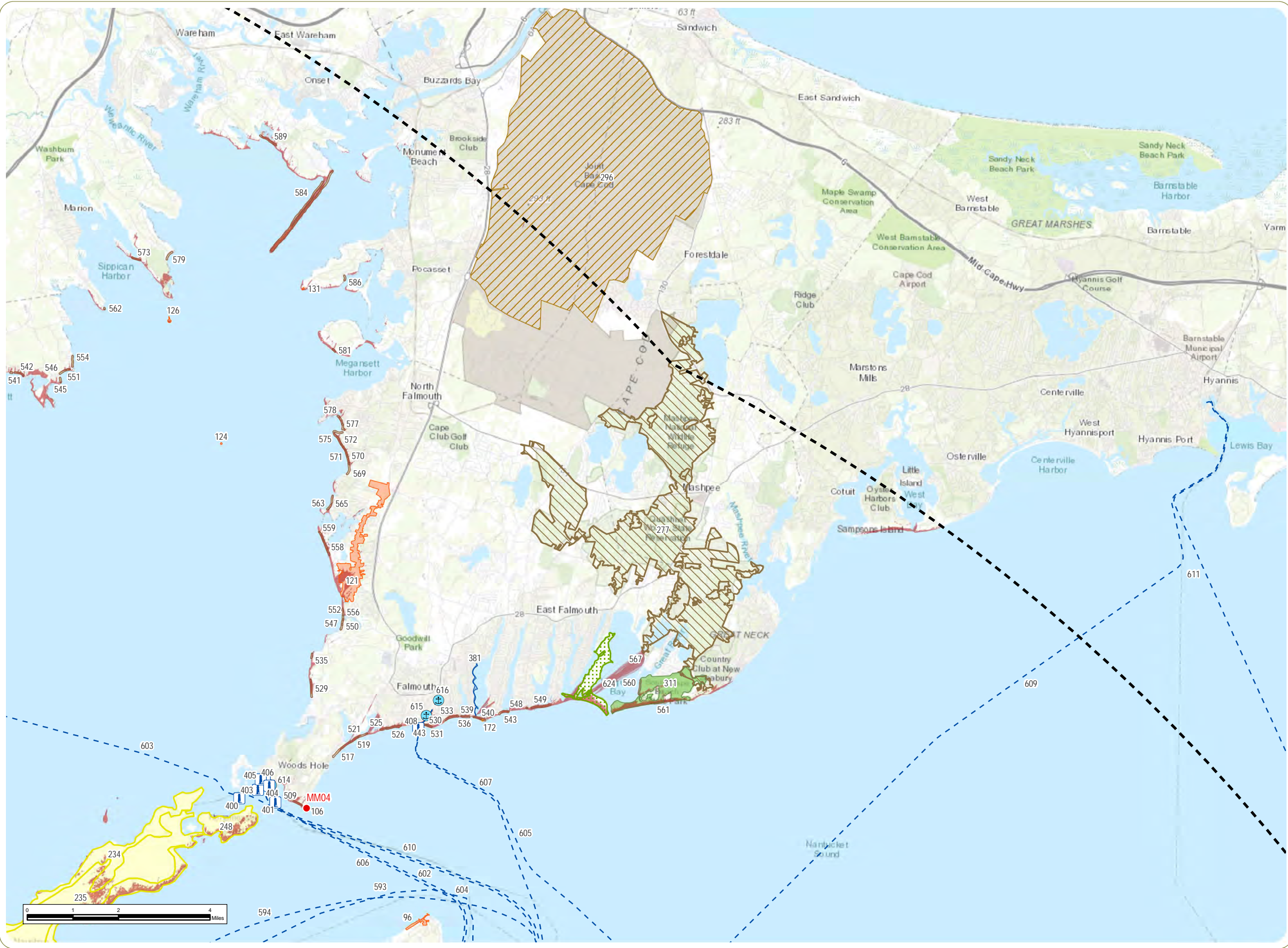
- Simulated Key Observation Point
- Representative Photograph
- Lighthouse (not NRHP-Listed)
- State Scenic Byway
- National Historic Trail
- National Recreation Trail
- National Historic Landmark
- NRHP-Listed Resource
- State Scenic Area
- National Wildlife Refuge
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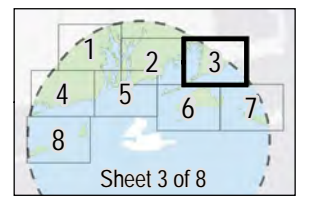


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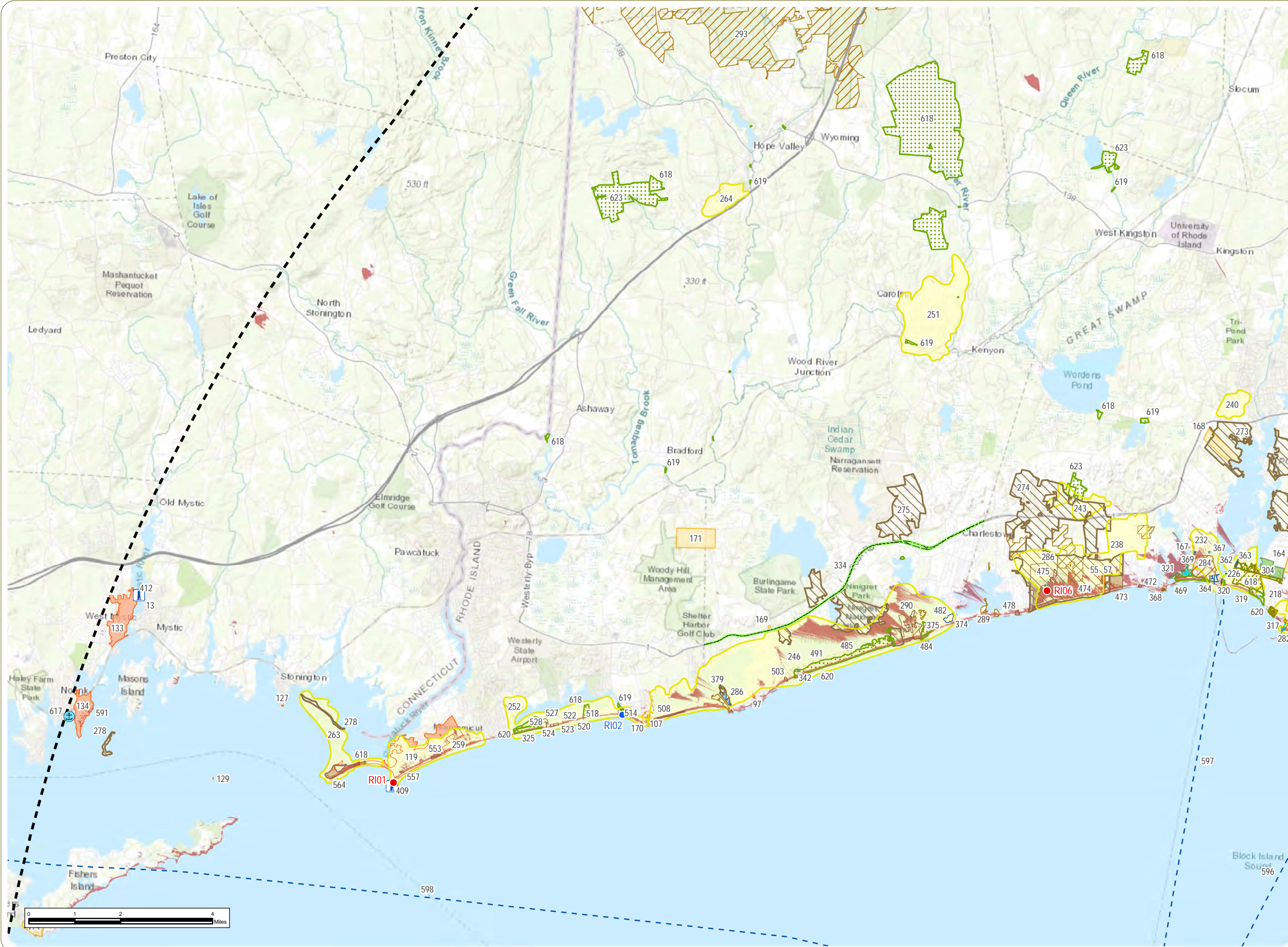
- Simulated Key Observation Point
- ⚓ Lighthouse (not NRHP-Listed)
- ⚓ Seaport
- NRHP-Listed Resource
- NRHP-Eligible Resource
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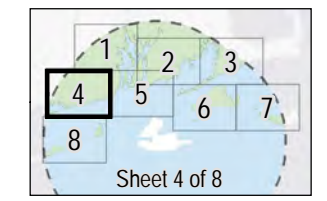


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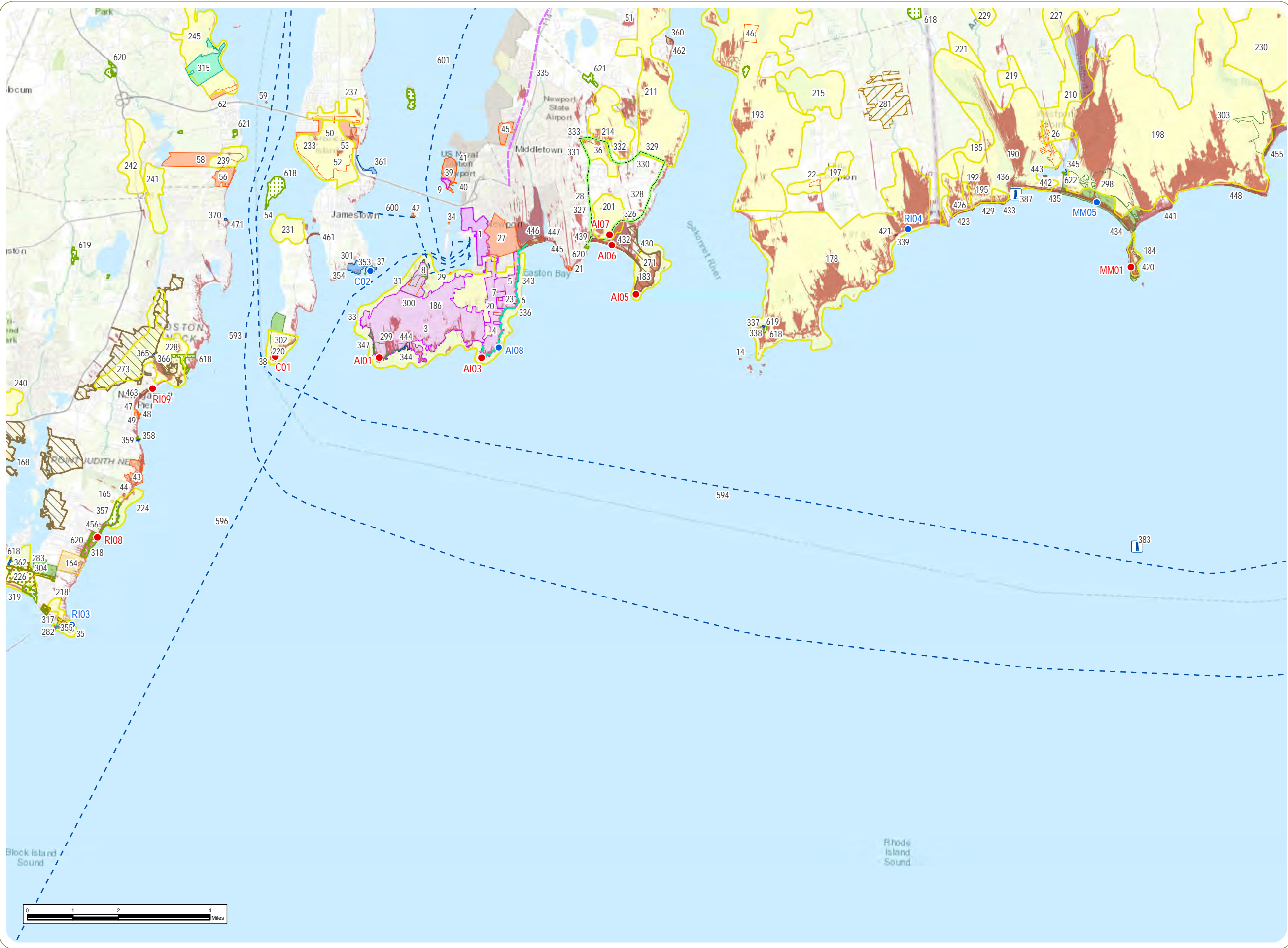


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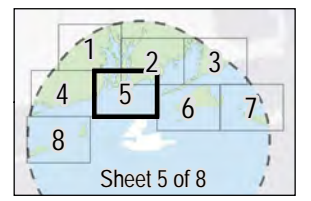


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Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A0486)

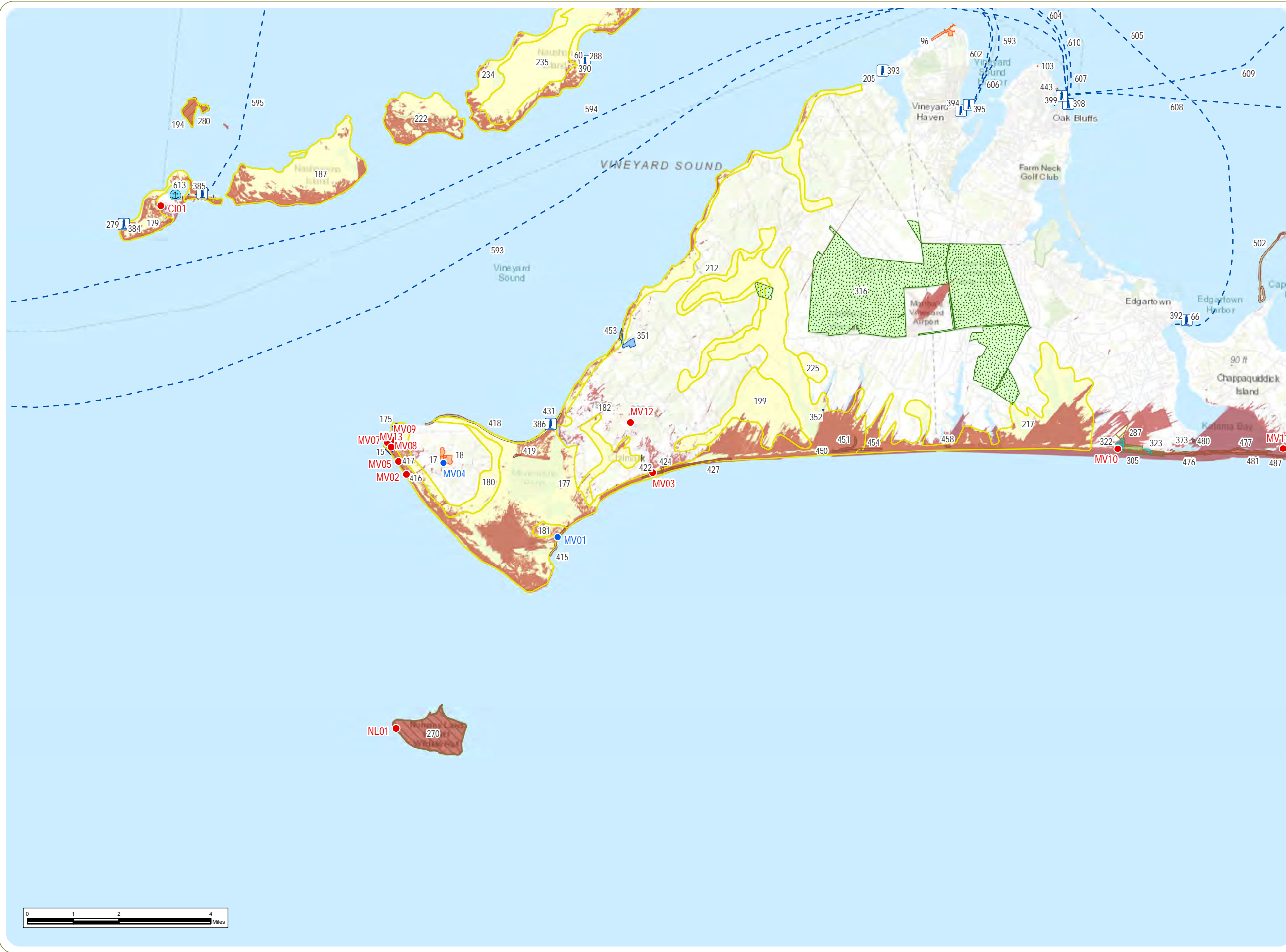
Figure 1.2-3: Visually Sensitive Resources within the PAPE

- Simulated Key Observation Point
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- Lighthouse (not NRHP-Listed)
- State Scenic Byway
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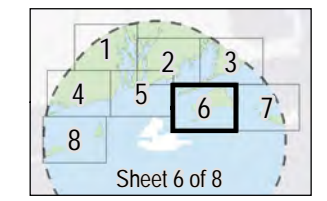


## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A0486)

Figure 1.2-3: Visually Sensitive Resources within the PAPE

- Simulated Key Observation Point
- Representative Photograph
- Lighthouse (not NRHP-Listed)
- Seaport
- NRHP-Listed Resource
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- Preliminary Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)
- 40-Mile Visual Study Area



Notes: 1. Further information on each Visually Sensitive Resource within the PAPE is provided in Appendix A. 2. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service. 3. This map was generated in ArcMap on October 20, 2020. 4. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

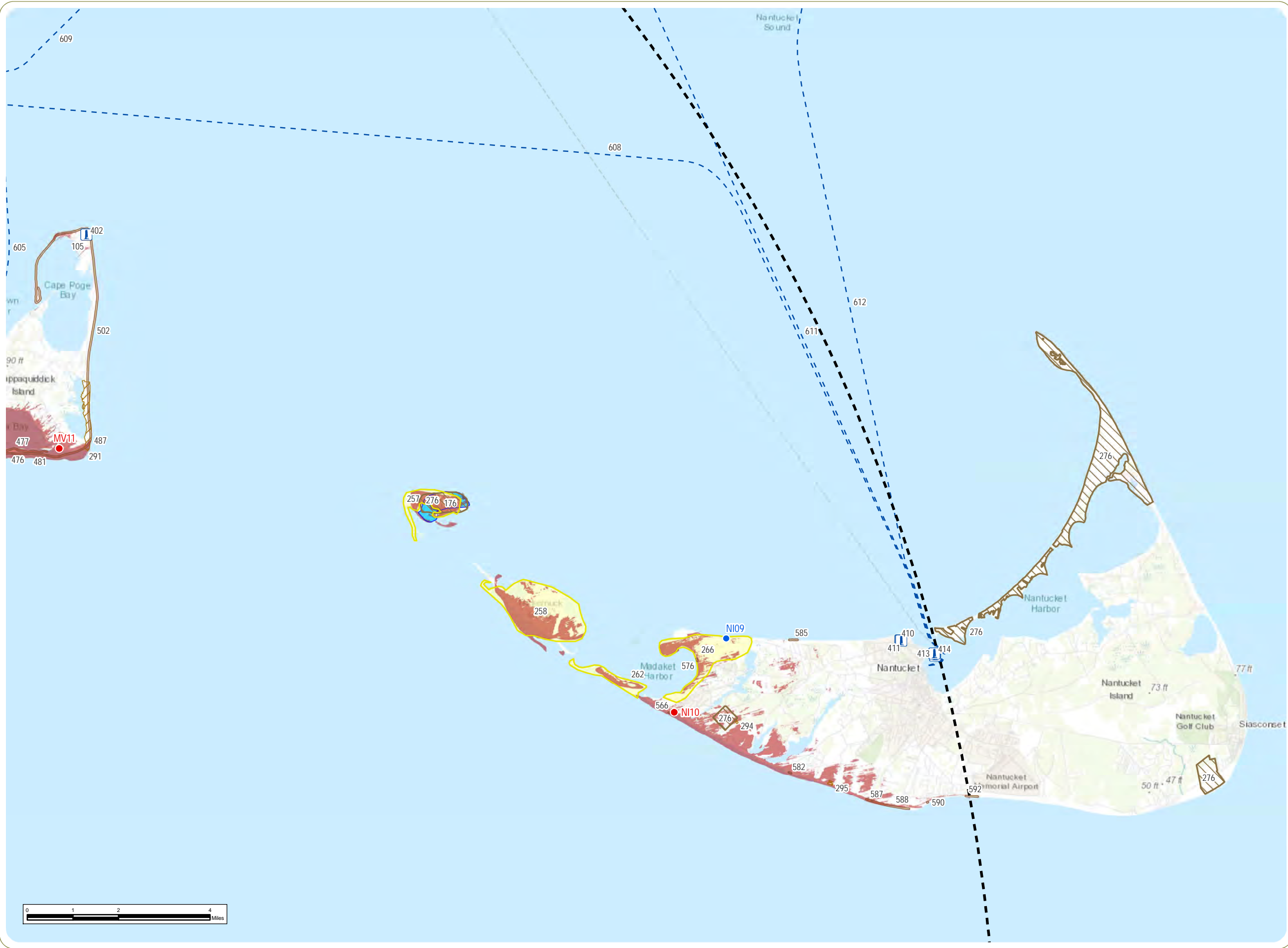
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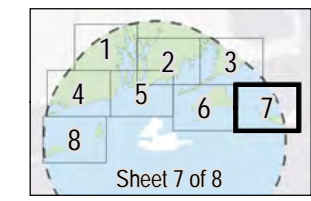
# Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A0486)

Figure 1.2-3: Visually Sensitive Resources within the PAPE



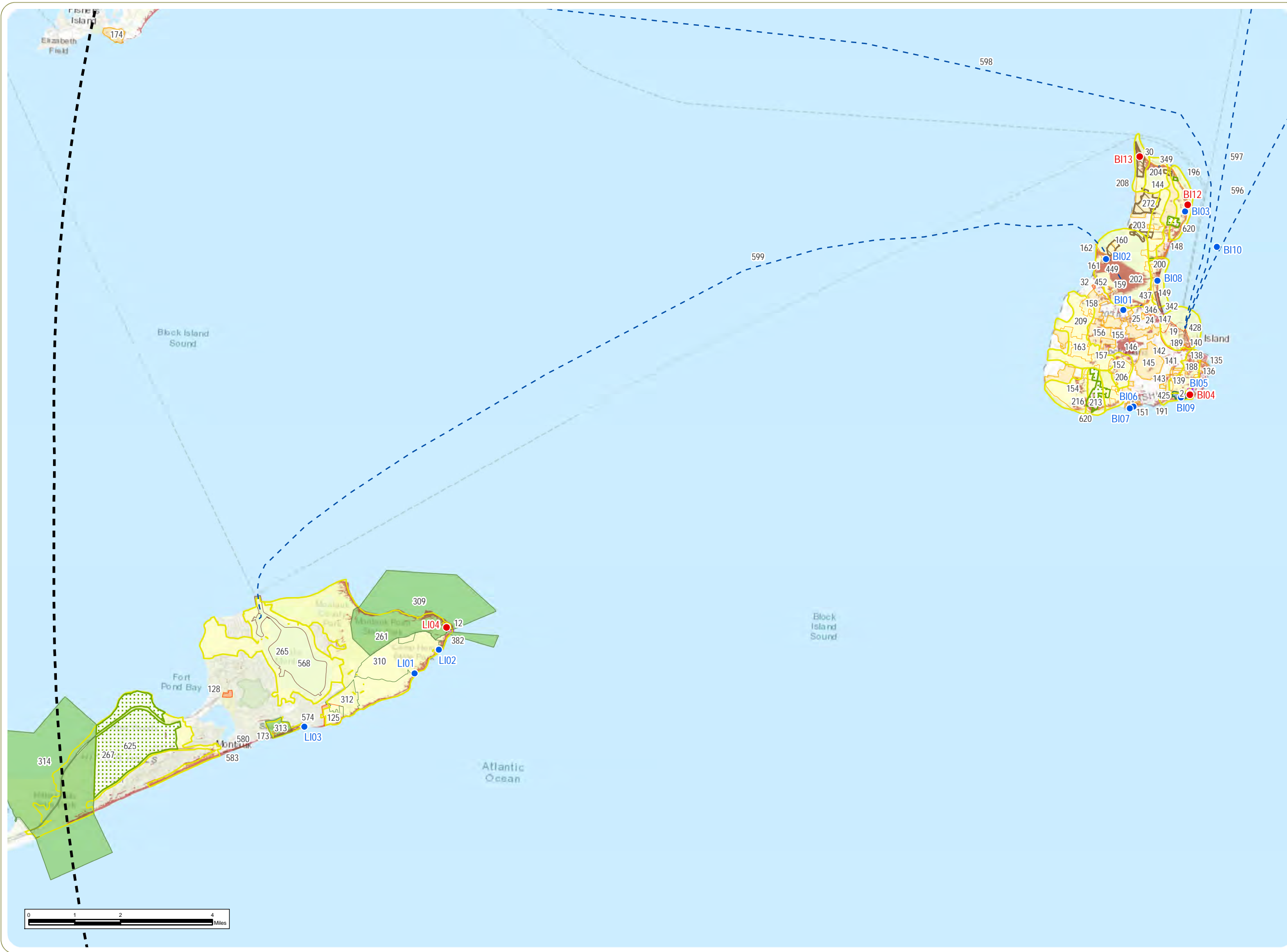
- Simulated Key Observation Point
- Representative Photograph
- Lighthouse (not NRHP-Listed)
- NRHP-Listed Resource
- National Natural Landmark
- State Scenic Area
- National Wildlife Refuge
- State Wildlife Management Area
- State Beach
- Preliminary Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)
- 40-Mile Visual Study Area



Notes: 1. Further information on each Visually Sensitive Resource within the PAPE is provided in Appendix A. 2. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service. 3. This map was generated in ArcMap on October 20, 2020. 4. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.



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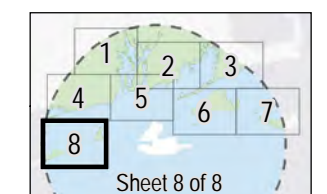


## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A0486)

Figure 1.2-3: Visually Sensitive Resources within the PAPE

- Simulated Key Observation Point
- Representative Photograph
- National Historic Landmark
- NRHP-Listed Resource
- NRHP-Eligible Resource
- State Scenic Area
- National Wildlife Refuge
- State Park
- State Fishing and Boating Access
- State Conservation Area
- State Beach
- Other State-Owned Environmental Land with Public Access
- Preliminary Area of Potential Effect (PAPE)
- 40-Mile Visual Study Area



Notes: 1. Further information on each Visually Sensitive Resource within the PAPE is provided in Appendix A. 2. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service. 3. This map was generated in ArcMap on October 20, 2020. 4. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

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## **2.0 VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY**

BOEM does not have a prescribed VIA methodology for projects under its jurisdiction. However, the VIA procedures used for this study are consistent with methodologies developed by various state and federal agencies, including the BLM (1986), USDA National Forest Service (1995), USDOT Federal Highway Administration (2015), the USACE (Smardon et al., 1988) and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (2019). Methodologies employed to inventory visual resources, analyze the Project's potential viewshed (i.e., the PAPE), 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; Enviro Consulting, 2005; Horner & MacLennan and Envision, 2006, Ministry of Forests, Lands, and Natural Resource Operations, 2016). The specific techniques used to assess potential Project visibility and visual impacts are described in the following section.

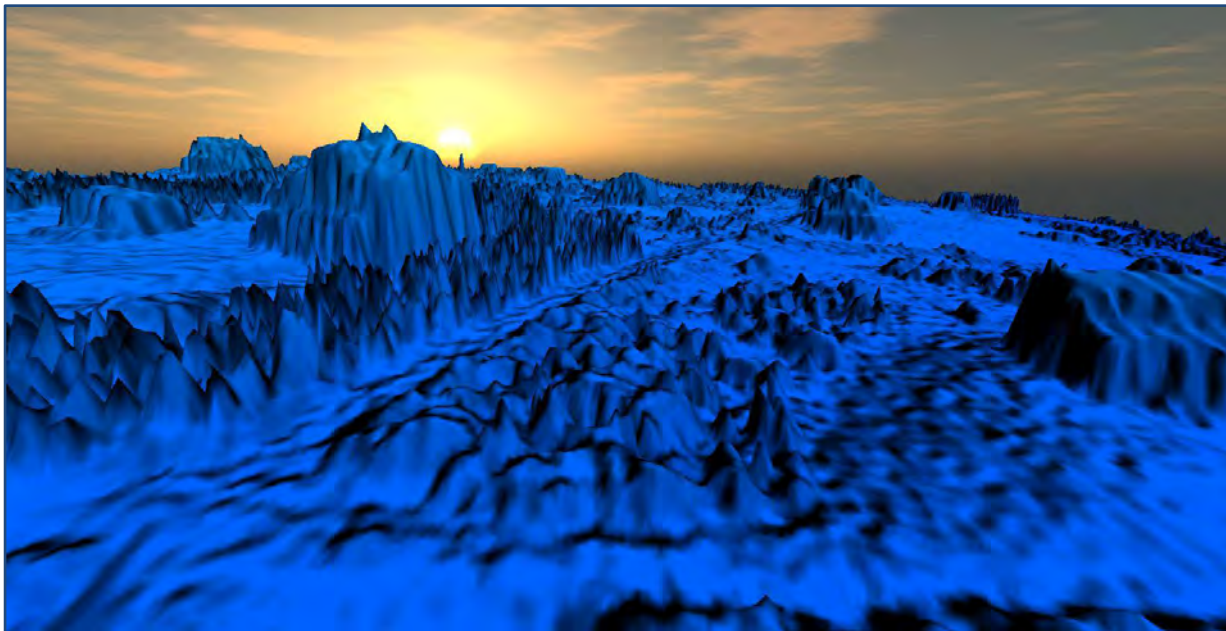
### **2.1 Potential Project Visibility**

An analysis of potential Project visibility was undertaken to identify those locations within the VSA where it may be possible to view the proposed WTGs and OSS from ground-level vantage points. This analysis included identifying potentially visible areas on viewshed maps, preparing technical cross sections, and verifying line of sight conditions in the field. The methodology employed for each of these assessment techniques is described below.

#### **2.1.1 Viewshed Analysis**

As mentioned previously, a viewshed analysis was conducted to determine the potential extent of Project visibility (the PAPE) within the VSA utilizing USGS lidar data collected between 2010 and 2014 for Long Island, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. Using the lidar data, a highly detailed digital surface model (DSM) of the VSA was created at a horizontal resolution of four meters (Image 4.4-1). The DSM includes the elevations of buildings, trees, and other objects large enough to be resolved by lidar technology. Additionally, a digital terrain model (DTM) was created, representing bare earth conditions. The DTM was created at the same resolution as the DSM to allow direct comparison of ground elevation with the elevation of surface features (including the ground, buildings, and vegetation) in the DSM. To account for some small lidar data gaps, USGS 10-meter resolution digital elevation model (DEM) and National Land Cover Dataset (NLCD) data were used to complete the DSM lidar model. The DSM was then used as a base layer for the viewshed analysis. The analysis of potential Project visibility was based on 98 points representing the proposed WTG locations (using latitude and longitude coordinates provided by Revolution Wind, LLC), an assumed maximum blade tip height of 873 feet (266 m), and an assumed viewer height of 5.5 feet (1.7 m). Additional viewshed analyses were completed to assess 1) the visibility of the aviation obstruction lights at a height of 534.8 feet (163.0 m) (see Image 1.1-2), 2) the visibility of the mid-tower aviation obstruction lights at an elevation of 246.4 feet (75.1 m) and 3) the visibility of USGS navigation warning lights on the WTG deck at an elevation of 69.6 feet (21.2 m). These viewshed analyses were conducted using ESRI ArcGIS® software with the Spatial Analyst extension that considers curvature of the earth.





**Image 2.1-1 - Processed lidar data representation of trees and buildings shown as a grid.**

Once the viewshed analyses were completed, a conditional statement was used to set Project visibility to zero in locations where the DSM elevation exceeded the bare earth (DTM) elevation by 6 feet (1.8 m) or more. 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 tree tops 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 (1.8 m) in height will generally be screened from views of the Project.

Because it accounts for the screening provided by buildings/structures and trees, this lidar-based viewshed analysis results in a more accurate and precise representation of probable Project visibility than the standard industry practice. However, because it is possible that very small landscape features may go undetected in the DSM, and/or may have changed since the lidar data were collected, the viewshed is an approximated assessment of potential Project visibility. In addition, because certain characteristics of the WTGs that may influence visibility (color, low profile, distance from viewer, etc.) are not taken into consideration in the analyses.

## 2.1.2 Field Verification

Potential visibility of the proposed Project was evaluated in the field between June 2017 and September 2019. The purpose of this exercise was to verify the existence of direct lines of sight to the water in the direction of the proposed Project from candidate KOPs and other sites with potential Project visibility, 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 (16.1 km) 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 Project site, 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 of the entire visible seascape was 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 also 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, placed flags) visible in the photos. 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.

In some cases where foreground reference features were lacking, EDR consulted the Automatic Identification System (AIS) when offshore anchored ships were present in the view. This system automatically documents a vessel's position in a central database that is accessible to the public. If a vessel was determined to be anchored and visible to the photographer, the precise coordinates of the vessel were logged and recorded every five minutes during the photography session (to account for potential anchor drag). If there were no vessels anchored or visible, EDR utilized an unmanned aircraft system (UAS) to provide a visual reference feature in the photographs. The UAS was flown to a specific position, photographed from shore, and its position and altitude were automatically logged on a time-matched flight recorder. The UAS also documented views toward the camera and provided time-tagged and geo-tagged photographs as redundant positional documentation.

For one KOP, photographs were not obtained during field review. Nomans Land Island NWR contains dangerous UXO that caused the federal government to ban public access to the island. While this site was requested to be included as a KOP by the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), the coordination of such a trip would have caused substantial complications and delays. In place of an actual photograph from this location, EDR created a virtual three-dimensional (3D) model of the island that was used for preparation of the simulation from that site.

Appendix B includes a list and photolog depicting each of the KOP's visited during field review.

## **2.2 Project Visual Impact**

Beyond evaluating potential Project visibility, the VIA also examined the visual impact of the proposed RWF on the landscapes and viewers within the PAPE. This assessment involved creating computer models of the proposed WTGs and OSS, selecting representative KOPs within the PAPE, and preparing computer-assisted visual simulations of the proposed Project. These simulations were then used to characterize the type and extent of visual impact resulting from Project construction. Details of the visual impact assessment procedures are described below.

## 2.2.1 Visual Resource Management Classification

In this study, the visual impact of the RWF was evaluated using the USACE Visual Resources Assessment Procedure (VRAP) (Smardon et al., 1988). The VRAP is a two-step process, the first of which is referred to as the Management Classification System (MCS) procedure, and the second of which is referred to as the VIA procedure. The MCS portion of this methodology establishes an assessment framework by defining areas of similar landscape character (LSZs) within the PAPE and evaluating their visual quality/sensitivity to visual impact. Using a scoring system and forms based on those provided in the VRAP Manual (Smardon et al., 1988), this evaluation assigns each LSZ a specific MCS designation (Preservation, Retention, Partial Retention, Modification, or Rehabilitation), each of which has a numerical threshold of acceptable visual change. A project's visual impact at representative locations within each LSZ is compared to these thresholds in the VIA portion of the VRAP (see discussion in Section 4.2.4). The MCS ratings for the RWF were obtained from the visual impact assessment of the South Fork Wind Farm (SFWF) due to the significant overlap of the visual study areas for these two projects (EDR, 2017). In addition, the same rating panel members associated with the SFWF were also contracted to complete the ratings for the RWF.

In accordance with the MCS procedure, the aesthetic quality of each of the LSZs defined within the PAPE was evaluated by a panel of four visual professionals (see resumes in Appendix G). Each panel member was given access to digital files including the following information:

- Representative photos of each of the defined LSZs.
- Narrative descriptions of each of the defined LSZs (see Section 1.2.4).
- A map showing the locations of visually sensitive public resources within the PAPE (see Figure 1.2-3).
- An aerial photo of the PAPE.
- Rating forms (modified Form 4) from the USACE VRAP Manual.
- Google Earth Placemarks identifying the KOPs and examples of LSZs within the PAPE.

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

Within each LSZ, the visual quality of six landscape components (landform, water resources, vegetation, land use, user activity, and special considerations) was evaluated by the rating panel as “distinct” , “average” , or “minimal” , and given a numerical score. Definitions of these rating categories are described below:

- **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.
- **Minimal:** Something that may be looked upon as a liability in the area. It is basically lacking any positive aesthetic attributes and may actually diminish the visual quality of surrounding areas.

As described in the VRAP Manual (Smardon et al., 1988), this protocol typically utilizes a total of four forms to complete the MCS portion of the evaluation process. In EDR’s experience, completing a large number of forms is taxing on the rating panel and results in a certain degree of fatigue or “burn-out,” especially when considering a large number of LSZs. Consequently, EDR reviewed the landscape inventory and assessment framework information addressed in VRAP Forms 1-3 during the meeting described above. In addition, EDR simplified Form 4, expanded the scoring system from a scale of 1-3 to a scale of 1-9, and allowed raters to score in half point (0.5) increments. This “fine-tuning” of the rating system provides a greater degree of differentiation in the visual quality ratings and is allowed under the VRAP to increase the sensitivity of the analysis (Smardon et. al., 1988; page 58). The MCS scores were then converted back to a 1-3 scale to remain consistent with the scoring and impact threshold values established in the VRAP Manual. The complete set of rating panel forms used for the MCS rating is provided in Appendix E.

The numerical scores from each evaluator were totaled and averaged to generate a composite rating for each LSZ. The composite rating placed each LSZ into one of the five Resource Management Classifications defined by the VRAP. These classifications are described in Table 2.2-1, below.

**Table 2.2-1 Resource Management Classifications**

Type of Resource	Occurrences of Resource Within PAPE
<b>Preservation Class</b>	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 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 (MCS Score of 17 or more).
<b>Retention Class</b>	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 (MCS Score of 14 to 16).
<b>Partial Retention Class</b>	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 associated with the project should remain subordinate to the existing visual resources (MCS Score of 11 to 13).
<b>Modification Class</b>	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 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 (MCS Score of 9 to 10).
<b>Rehabilitation Class</b>	These areas 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 (MCS Score of less than 8).

### 2.2.2 Selection of Key Observation Points

In developing the Wind Energy Areas (WEAs) on the OCS, BOEM commissioned a *Visualization Study for The Massachusetts and Rhode Island Wind Energy Areas* to evaluate the potential impacts associated with offshore wind development (BOEM, 2014). This study identified KOPs with views toward the Massachusetts and Rhode Island lease areas that also had some level of cultural, historical, or tribal significance/sensitivity. Using the BOEM study results for guidance, EDR identified specific locations prior to, and during, the field verification process as candidate KOPs for the development of visual simulations. In addition, Revolution Wind, LLC, EDR, and the Public Archaeology Laboratory, Inc. (PAL) had multiple discussions with various agencies and stakeholders regarding the selection of KOP's of visual and cultural importance during the consultation associated with other projects proposed in the Massachusetts/Rhode Island Wind Energy Areas. These included the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah), the Shinnecock Indian Nation, the Mohegan Tribe of Indians in Connecticut, the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation, the Mashpee Wampanoag Tribe, the MHC, the NYOPRHP, and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental

Protection (MASSDEP). The candidate KOPs identified through this process are illustrated in Figure 2.2-1 and the candidate KOP photographs are provided in Appendix B.

Based on the research and 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 28 unique KOP locations for the development of the visual simulations. All 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 RWF site (as determined through field verification).
- They illustrate the most open views available from historic sites, designated scenic areas, and other visually sensitive resources within the PAPE.
- 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 LSZs where views of the Project are most likely to be available.
- They illustrate typical views of the proposed Project that will be available to representative viewer/user groups within the PAPE.
- They illustrate typical views from a variety of geographic locations and under different lighting conditions to illustrate the range of visual change that could occur with the Project in place.

Locations of the selected KOPs are shown in Figure 2.2-1. Information regarding each selected viewpoint is summarized in Table 2.2-2, below:

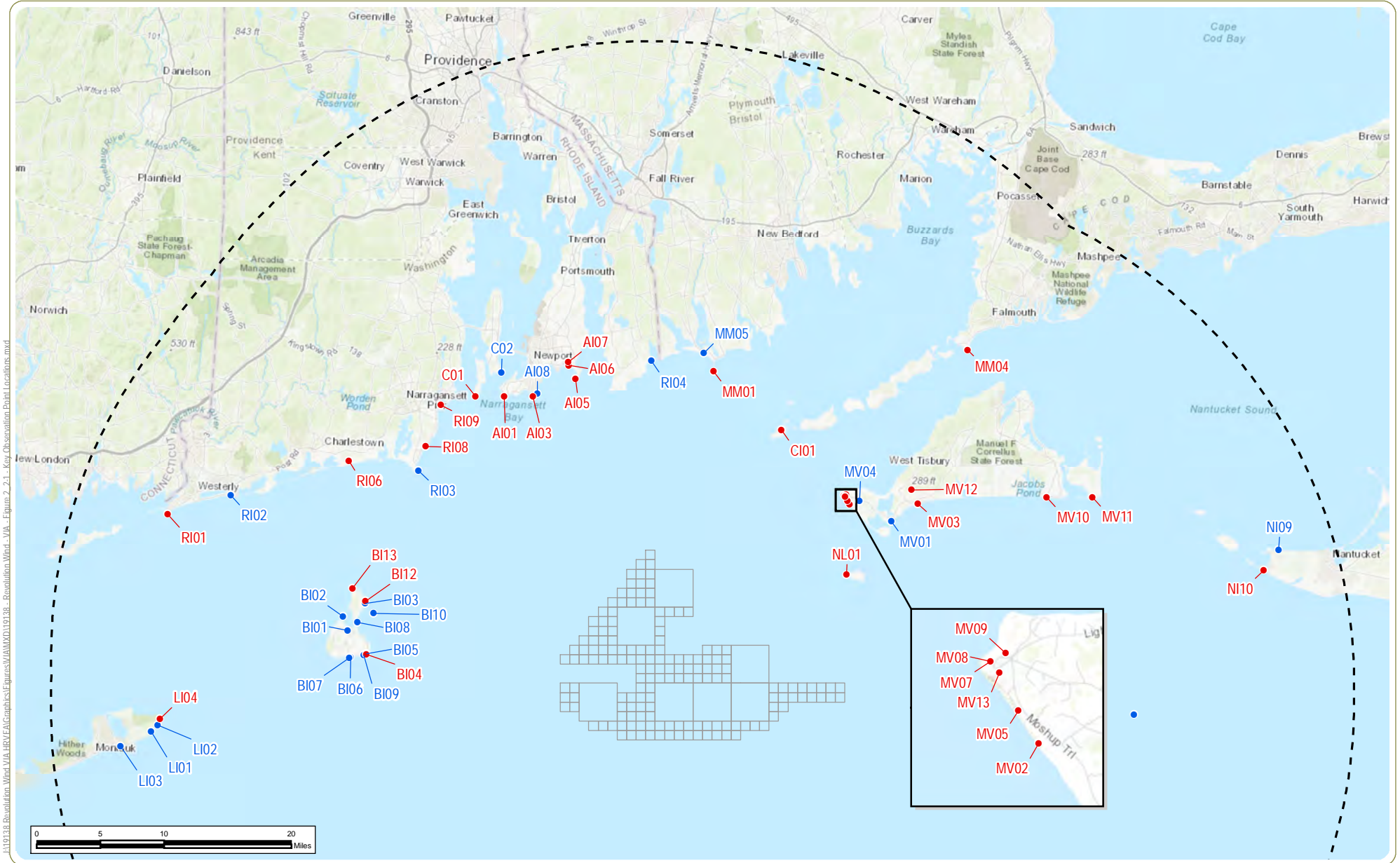
**Table 2.2-2 KOPs Selected for Visual Simulations**

KOP	KOP Name	Distance to Project	Lighting	Weather	Direction of View	LSZ	User Group	Elev. (Ft)	Elev. (M)
AI01	Brenton Point State Park	16.9	Side-Lit	Clear	South-Southeast	Maintained Recreation Area	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers, Fishing Community	34.9	10.6
AI01	Brenton Point State Park - Night	16.9	NA	Clear	South-Southeast	Maintained Recreation Area	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers, Fishing Community	34.9	10.6
AI03	Newport Cliff Walk	15.4	Side-Lit	Clear	Southeast to South-Southeast	Maintained Recreation Area, Shoreline Residential	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	22.8	6.9
AI05	Sachuest Point National Wildlife Refuge	14.9	Variable	Clear	South-Southeast	Coastal Scrub/Shrub Forest	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	21.7	6.6
AI06	Sachuest Beach (Second)	16.1	Side-Lit	Partly Cloudy	South-Southeast to South	Shoreline Beach	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	10.2	3.1
AI07	Hanging Rock (Norman Bird Sanctuary)	16.3	Back-Lit	Clear	Southeast to South-Southeast	Coastal Scrub/Shrub Forest	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	67.3	20.5



KOP	KOP Name	Distance to Project	Lighting	Weather	Direction of View	LSZ	User Group	Elev. (Ft)	Elev. (M)
BI04	Southeast Lighthouse	15.5	Side-Lit	Clear	East	Maintained Recreation Area	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	161.1	49.1
BI04	Southeast Lighthouse - Night	15.5	NA	Clear	East	Maintained Recreation Area, Coastal Bluff	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	161.1	49.1
BI12	Clayhead Trail	16.11	Side-Lit	Clear	East	Coastal Bluff	Tourists/Vacationers, Local Residents	78.8	24.0
BI13	North Light	17.4	Back-Lit	Partly Cloudy	East	Coastal Dunes	Tourists/Vacationers, Local Residents	27.5	8.4
C01	Beavertail Lighthouse	18.5	Side-Lit	Clear	Southeast to South-Southeast	Maintained Recreation Area, Coastal Bluff	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	27.5	8.4
CI01	Cuttyhunk Island	14.1	Back-Lit	Clear	South to Southwest	Coastal Scrub/Shrub Forest	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	151.3	46.1
LI04	Montauk Point State Park	31.7	Side-Lit	Clear	East	Maintained Recreation Area	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers, Fishing Community	48.0	14.6
LI04	Montauk Point State Park - Night	31.7	NA	Clear	East	Maintained Recreation Area	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers, Fishing Community	48.0	14.6
MM01	Gooseberry Island	15.1	Back-Lit	Clear	South to South-Southwest	Coastal Scrub/Shrub Forest	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	16.0	4.9
MM04	Nobska Lighthouse	28.6	Side-Lit	Partly Cloudy	South-Southwest to Southwest	Maintained Recreation Areas	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	53.7	16.4
MV02	Philbin Beach	13.5	Variable	Clear	South-Southwest to West-Southwest	Shoreline Beach	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	10.5	3.2
MV03	Lucy Vincent Beach	15.4	Back-Lit	Partly Cloudy	South-Southwest to Southwest	Coastal Dunes	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	27.7	8.4
MV03	Lucy Vincent Beach - Sunset	15.4	Back-Lit	Partly Cloudy	South-Southwest to Southwest	Coastal Dunes	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	27.7	8.4
MV05	Moshup Beach	13.6	Variable	Partly Cloudy	South-Southwest to West-Southwest	Coastal Dunes	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	23.1	7.0
MV05	Moshup Beach - Sunset	13.6	Back-Lit	Partly Cloudy	South-Southwest to West-Southwest	Coastal Dunes	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	23.1	7.0
MV07	Aquinnah Overlook	13.9	Side-Lit	Partly Cloudy	South to Southwest	Coastal Bluff	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	145.5	44.3
MV07	Aquinnah Overlook - Sunset	13.9	Back-Lit	Scattered Clouds	South to Southwest	Coastal Bluff	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	145.5	44.3

KOP	KOP Name	Distance to Project	Lighting	Weather	Direction of View	LSZ	User Group	Elev. (Ft)	Elev. (M)
MV07	Aquinnah Overlook - Night	13.9	NA	Scattered Clouds	South to Southwest	Coastal Bluff	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	145.5	44.3
MV09	Gay Head Lighthouse	14	Side-Lit	Partly Cloudy	South to West-Southwest	Maintained Recreation Area	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	162.1	49.4
MV10	South Beach State Park	21.8	Side-Lit	Partly Cloudy	Southwest to West-Southwest	Shoreline Beach	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	17.0	5.2
MV11	Wasque Point	24.6	Back-Lit	Clear	West-Southwest	Shoreline Beach	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	13.6	4.1
MV12	Peaked Hill Reservation	16.3	Back-Lit	Clear	South-Southwest to Southwest	Forest	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	305.1	93.0
MV12	Peaked Hill Reservation - Sunset	16.3	Back-Lit	Clear	South-Southwest to Southwest	Forest	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	305.1	93.0
MV13	Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead	13.9	Back-Lit	Partly Cloudy	South-Southwest	Coastal Bluff	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	17.0	5.2
NI10	Madaket Beach	34.4	Back-Lit	Overcast	West	Shoreline Beach	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	20.6	6.3
NL01	Nomans Land Island NWR	8.8	Side-Lit	Clear	West-Southwest	Coastal Bluff	No Access	42.1	12.8
NL01	Nomans Land Island NWR - Sunset	8.8	Back-Lit	Partly Cloudy	West-Southwest	Coastal Bluff	No Access	42.1	12.8
RI01	Watch Hill Lighthouse	33	Side-Lit	Mostly Cloudy	East-Southeast	Maintained Recreation Area, Shoreline Residential	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	24.1	7.3
RI06	Trustom Pond NWR	22.8	Back-Lit	Partly Cloudy	Southeast	Salt Pond/Tidal Marsh	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	13.8	4.2
RI08	Scarborough Beach State Park	19.1	Back-Lit	Scattered Clouds	Southeast	Shoreline Beach	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	14.8	4.5
RI09	Narragansett Beach	20	Back-Lit	Overcast	Southeast	Shoreline Beach	Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers	10.5	3.2



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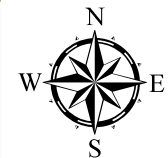
## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A0486)

Figure 2.2-1: Key Observation Point Locations

Notes: 1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service.. 2. This map was generated in ArcMap on December 18, 2019. 3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

- Simulated Key Observation Point
- Representative Photograph
- Maximum Work Area
- 40-Mile Visual Study Area



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### 2.2.3 Visual Simulations

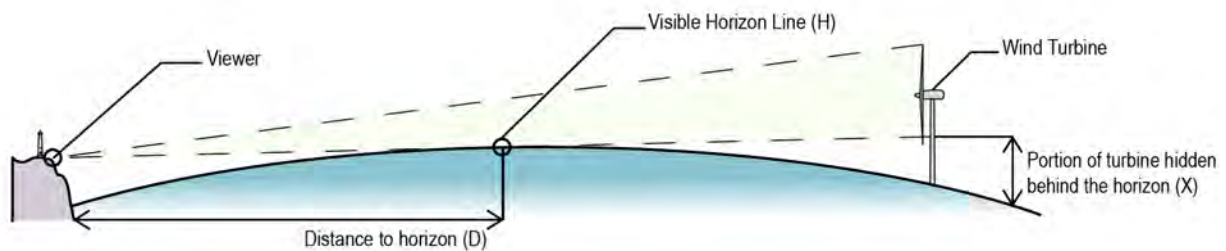
To show anticipated visual changes associated with the proposed Project, high-resolution, georeferenced, three dimensional models were used to create realistic photographic simulations of the Project for each of the 28 KOPs. A total of 37 visual simulations were produced. Daytime simulations were prepared for all 28 of the KOP locations. In addition, to demonstrate the appearance of the aviation and navigation warning lights, nighttime simulations were prepared for four of the 28 KOPs. Five KOP locations were also used for the development of sunset simulations. The photographic simulations were developed by constructing a 3D computer model of the proposed Project (WTGs and OSS) based on design specifications and coordinates provided by Revolution Wind, LLC. As mentioned previously, because the exact WTG model had not yet been determined at the time the VIA was being conducted, a hypothetical model using the largest dimensions under consideration was prepared. A diagram of the computer models of the proposed WTG and OSS used in this VIA is shown in Image 1.1-2.

Simulations were created by aligning each photographic viewpoint through a virtual 3D camera, using digitized location data for elements visible in the photograph. This step involves utilizing aerial photographs and GPS data collected in the field to create an AutoCAD® drawing. The 3D AutoCAD data were then imported into 3DS Max®, and additional components (cameras, modeled scene, etc.) were added. 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. This process ensures that Project elements 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 Project components are accurate and true in their relationship to other landscape elements in each photo.

The next step involves positioning the Project layout in each of the aligned views at the appropriate distance in front of, at, or below the horizon (depending on the distance from the viewer). This was done by first determining the distance to the horizon (ocean/sky interface) visible in the photograph. This is accomplished by entering the viewer position and elevation into the Haversine Formula, which uses the radius of the earth (corrected for refraction<sup>6</sup>) to calculate the mathematical distance to the horizon (D), or the point at which the sky meets the water (see Image 2.2-1, 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 were all placed relative to this horizon line. The Haversine Formula was then used to determine each turbine's position, relative to the horizon (X). For example, if the WTG appears in front of the horizon, the returned value is zero and the WTG will be placed at the horizon. If the WTG appears behind the visible horizon, the returned value will be a negative number (-X). This value was then applied to the turbine's vertical position in the model so that it appears on or below the visible horizon.

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<sup>6</sup> Refraction values assume "typical" viewing conditions and do not account for atmospheric anomalies such as the mirage effect which is typically rare and of short duration but may temporarily increase turbine visibility.



**Image 2.2-1 - Curvature of the Earth and Refraction Diagram**

At this point, a “wire frame” model of the facility and known reference points are shown on each of the photographs. The proposed exterior color/finish of the RWF was then added to the model, 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 of the RWF shown in the view. All simulations show the WTGs with rotors oriented toward the southwest, which is generally the prevailing wind direction in the area. Simulation methodology is outlined in Figure 2.2-2. All of the simulations show a field of view of 38.7 degrees, which is equivalent to the field of view of a standard 50 mm camera lens. 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.

To prepare nighttime simulations, data on the proposed aviation obstruction warning lights were collected from the *Draft Proposed Guidelines for Providing Information on Lighting and Marking of Structures Supporting Renewable Energy Development* (BOEM, 2019), which provides guidelines for the lighting of WTGs. In addition, EDR documented views of the operational BIWF to determine the nighttime appearance of the warning lights at distances beyond 20 miles (32.2 km). 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 photographs (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 camera’s 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 evenly exposed night scene.

It was assumed that all lights will flash in a synchronized manner, as currently set forth by FAA and BOEM guidelines. Nighttime simulations therefore show all WTGs with their lights on. Due to the effects of the curvature of the earth and refraction, USCG navigation warning 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.

In order to demonstrate the highest contrast lighting conditions, sunset simulations were prepared for each KOP where the setting sun would fall behind the Project and backlight the proposed WTGs at some time during the year. To prepare sunset simulations, EDR used the original daytime photograph as a base to maintain the documented location and existing conditions at a given viewpoint. Camera alignments were



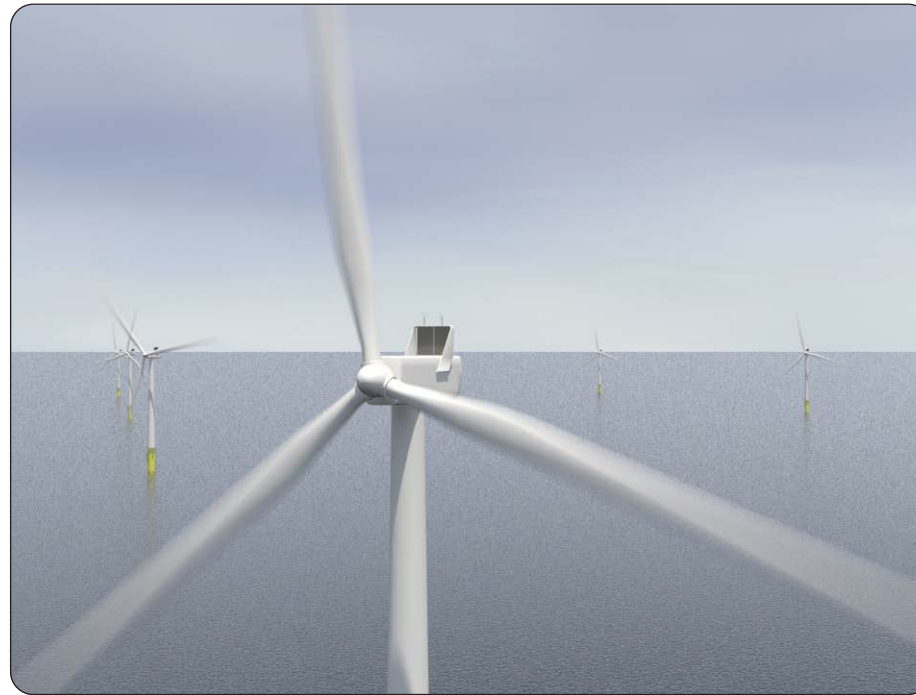
prepared in the same manner described for the daytime simulations. However, to simulate sunset conditions, the Mental Ray Daylight System® was adjusted in 3DS Max to represent worst case sunset conditions on a single day in 2017-2019 (i.e. sunset occurring as close to the proposed WTGs as possible). Once the Daylight System was adjusted, the proposed WTGs were rendered to reflect the sunset lighting conditions. Similarly, the exact sun position and atmospheric conditions were generated, and an infinite plane representing the ocean was modeled and materialized to simulate sunset lighting conditions and reflections. To alter the original daytime photo to sunset conditions, the 3D generated sunset atmosphere was used as a reference to replace the existing daytime sky. Using this reference, an existing photo of a sunset sky was positioned and overlaid onto the 3D generated sunset atmosphere in order to maintain the exact location of the sun. The 3D generated ocean representing sunset conditions was overlaid on the daytime ocean in the existing photo. In a few instances, the existing daytime ocean was replaced by a photo of an ocean in sunset conditions. To reflect sunset conditions, existing foreground elements were darkened and color-corrected. Because a majority of the worst-case sunset conditions occur during the winter months and/or late in the day, existing people were removed from daytime photos to represent normal activity levels under the sunset conditions illustrated. The complete set of photographic simulations developed for this VIA is provided in Appendix C.

In response to BOEM recommendations provided in early Project consultation, EDR also produced three time-lapse videos that depict a time frame spanning 18 hours of daytime and nighttime conditions (i.e., from two hours before and after civil twilight), and include a variety of lighting conditions (including nighttime), cloud cover, and weather scenarios. As mentioned in Section 2.1.2, during 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 three KOPs using the same viewpoint alignment process described above for the daytime 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 3D model contained a daylight system which was also animated to show the variable lighting that the WTGs would receive throughout 18 hours of the day. In order to represent nighttime conditions, the aviation obstruction lights were animated to flash at a rate of 30 flashes per minute for the nighttime portion of the sequence. The 3D renderings of the Project were then superimposed over the baseline video and the scene was digitally adjusted to demonstrate the lighting conditions from sunrise to nighttime. This was 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. The resulting video illustrates the WTG blades spinning throughout the day until nighttime when the aviation obstruction lights are activated. Links to the video simulations are provided below in Table 2.2-3.

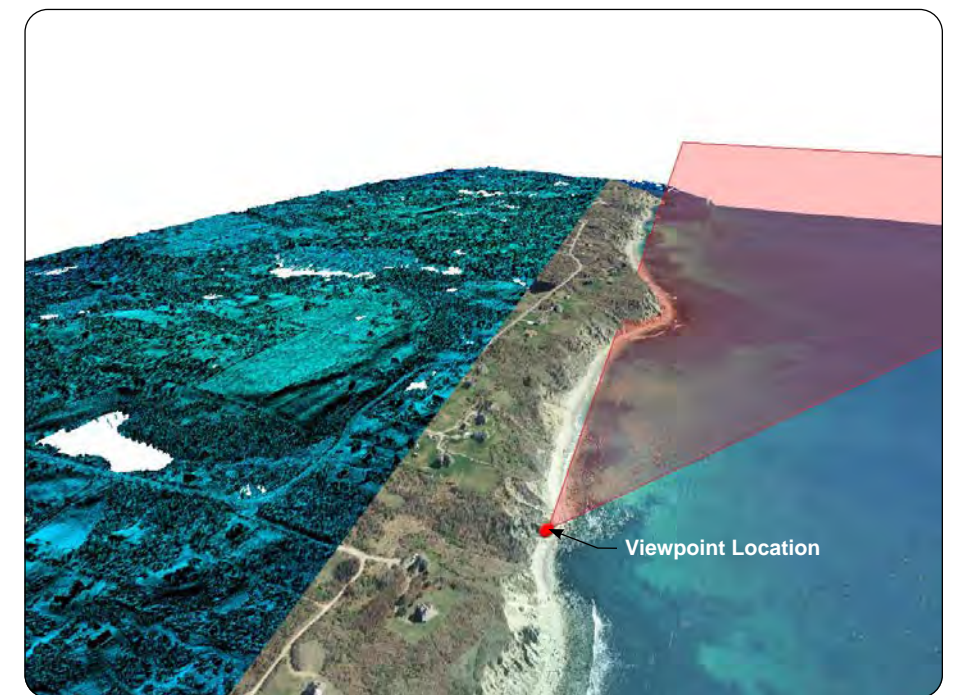




1. Photos are selected to illustrate typical views of the proposed project that will be available to representative viewer/user groups from the major landscape similarity zones and sensitive sites within the visual study area.



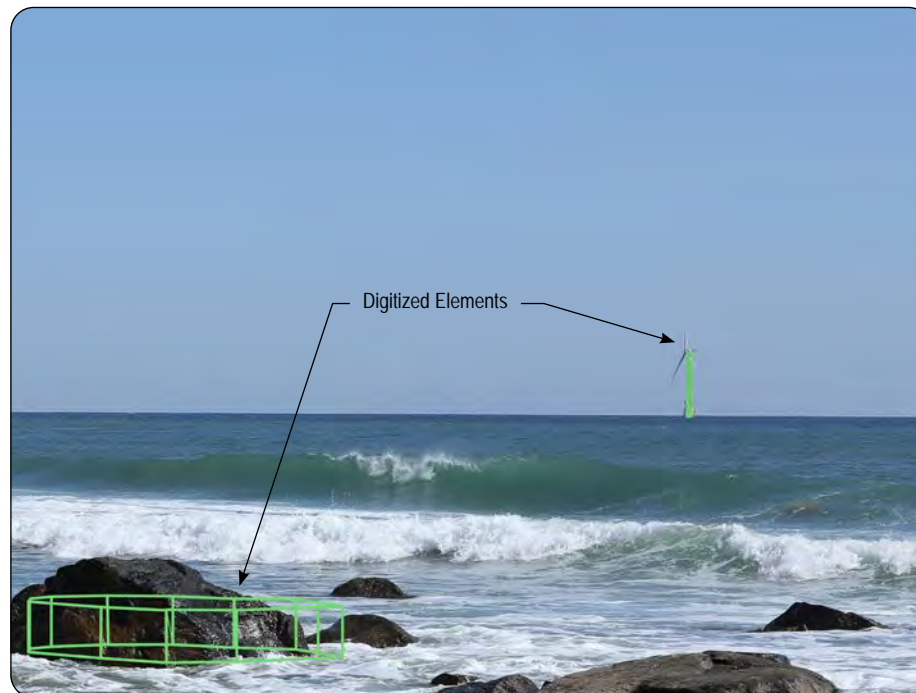
2. A three-dimensional computer model of the project is built based on proposed turbine specifications and coordinates.



3. Aerial photographs, LIDAR data, and GPS data collected in the vicinity of the viewpoints are used to align the photo with the 3D model illustrated in Image 2.



4. These data are superimposed over photographs from each of the viewpoints, and minor camera changes are made to align all known reference points within the view.



5. Digitized landscape features (buildings, structures, etc) from photographs and aerials of the location help increase the accuracy of the camera target position.



6. The proposed exterior color/finish of the turbines and other project components were then added to the model and the appropriate sun angle is simulated based on the specific date, time and location (latitude and longitude) from which each photo was taken.

J:\17036\_South Fork Wind Farm\Graphics\Figures\VA\IND01\1036\_Figure 2.2-2\_Visual Simulation Methodology.indd

**Revolution Wind Farm**  
Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

**Figure 2.2-2 Visual Simulation Methodology**

Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on January 2, 2018.  
2. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.



**Table 2.2-3 KOPs Selected for Time Lapse Simulations**

KOP	KOP Name	Distance to Project	Direction of View	Video Link
<b>AI05</b>	Sachuest Point National Wildlife Refuge	14.9	South-Southeast	<a href="https://vimeo.com/380288634/a07398268e">https://vimeo.com/380288634/a07398268e</a>
<b>BI13</b>	North Light	17.4	East	<a href="https://vimeo.com/380256305/3c98b1d920">https://vimeo.com/380256305/3c98b1d920</a>
<b>MV05</b>	Moshup Beach	13.6	Southwest	<a href="https://vimeo.com/380255764/d6cf97bf77">https://vimeo.com/380255764/d6cf97bf77</a>
<b>MV07</b>	Aquinnah Overlook	13.9	Southwest	<a href="https://vimeo.com/380254675/539d0ae054">https://vimeo.com/380254675/539d0ae054</a>

## 2.2.4 Visual Impact Evaluation

The visual impact of the RWF was evaluated using the VIA procedure outlined in the USACE VRAP (Smardon et al., 1988). The VIA uses representative KOPs within each of the LSZs in the PAPE to determine the Project’s potential 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 viewpoints be evaluated. 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 provided in the VRAP Manual (Smardon et al., 1988). The scores determined through the VIA procedure are compared to the thresholds established for each LSZ by the MCS procedure (see discussion in Section 2.2.1), to determine the acceptability of visual impacts from each KOP. The same panel of four visual professionals that completed the MCS procedure for this VIA also conducted the VIA procedure. Panel members were provided with digital files of the existing conditions photos and simulations of the proposed Project for each of the selected KOPs, along with supporting information, including a viewpoint location map, contextual photographs illustrating a full field of view, and summary information regarding each viewpoint (including viewing instructions). The distance and direction of the RWF from each of the selected KOPs, and the LSZ, viewer groups, and sensitive resources represented by each viewpoint were provided to the panel (Appendix C), along with the rating forms to be used for the visual impact assessment (VRAP Form 6, Appendix F).

The rating panel members viewed the visual simulations on screen<sup>7</sup>. Each of the visual simulations presented to the panel 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 to insure the proper scale of the simulation. In addition, due to the distance and scale of the Project 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 Project. The viewer was instructed to view the simulations from a distance of approximately 20 to 22 inches in full screen mode. The rating panel members then evaluated the before and after views from each viewpoint and assigned each view quantitative aesthetic quality ratings. The ratings were based on the visual quality of each of six landscape components (landform, water resources, vegetation, land use, user activity, and special considerations) with and without the Project in place.

<sup>7</sup> The simulations require a high-definition monitor measuring no less than 24 inches of useable area measured on a diagonal.

Because in EDR' s experience VRAP Form 6 (Viewpoint Assessment) can be confusing, this form was 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 did not contribute to the assignment of a numerical VIA score. As with the MCS portion of the evaluation, the 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 were allowed to rate the images on an expanded scale of 1 to 9. These scores were then converted back to the scale used on the original Form 6 to remain consistent with the VRAP scoring and threshold values. Landscape, viewer, and Project-related factors considered by the rating panel in their evaluation of the Project' s visual impact included the following:

- **Landscape 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 landscape 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, 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 seascape is a primary determinant of visual impact.
- **Focal Point:** Certain natural or man-made landscape 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, and water features. Cultural features, such as a distinctive lighthouse or steeple, can also be focal points. If possible, a proposed project should not be sited so as to obscure or compete with important existing focal points in the landscape.
- **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.
- **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.



- **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.
- **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 (see Section 3.2.5).
- **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 (see Section 3.2.5). 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.
- **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.
- **Spatial Dominance:** The degree to which an object or landscape element occupies space in a landscape/seascape and thus dominates landscape/seascape composition from a specific viewpoint.
- **Visual Clutter:** Numerous unrelated built elements occurring within a view can create visual clutter, which generally has an adverse effect on scenic quality.
- **Movement:** Moving project components can make them more noticeable.

Following the panel's evaluation, each panel member's ratings were compiled to determine individual scores for each KOP. The four individual ratings were then averaged to generate a composite rating for each KOP. Because Project visibility is largely limited to areas that include open water in the view, only nine LSZs (Open Water/Ocean, Shoreline Beach, Coastal Bluff, Coastal Dunes, Salt Pond/Tidal Marsh, Shoreline Residential, Coastal Scrub/Shrub Forest, Forest, and Maintained Recreation Area) and two distance zones (Background and Extended Background) were represented by the simulations. These simulations show the full range of Project visibility and visual effect that will be available from publicly accessible vantage points within the PAPE for the proposed Project. Typically, the next step in the analysis would involve averaging the individual KOP ratings across the applicable LSZ's for comparison to the MCS scores. According to the VRAP manual, the average difference between the ratings of the existing and proposed views within each LSZ would be the basis for the assessment of Project-related changes. Impact ratings would then be compared to the thresholds established for each LSZ during the MCS procedure to determine whether impacts had exceeded the allowable thresholds of visual change for any of the affected LSZs. However, based on consultation with BOEM, the methodology was modified to address potential visual impacts to each of the specific KOPs. To accomplish this, the MCS ratings for the applicable LSZ were compared to the assessment of the existing scenic quality at each KOP. If the existing conditions score for a given KOP exceeds the MCS classification of the applicable LSZ as a whole, the

MCS classification for that view has increased based on the existing view score. If the existing view score for an individual KOP was lower than the MCS score, the factors leading to this variability were discussed, and the visual impact of the RWF was rated in the context of both existing view score of the KOP and the MCS classification of the applicable LSZ.

According to the VRAP Manual (Smardon et al., 1988), the following thresholds should be applied to each MCS classification:

- Preservation Class - 0 (i.e., no change in scenic quality)
- 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)

Rating panel VRAP scores for the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance of the RWF at each KOP were also used to inform conclusions regarding visual prominence, noticeability, and contrast. In addition, to supplement and validate VRAP 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 2.2-4.

The complete set of rating panel forms is provided in Appendix F.

**Table 2.2-4 Visibility Threshold Level Rating Scale**

Visibility Rating	Description
<p><b>Visibility level 1.</b> Visible only after extended, close viewing; otherwise invisible.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Visibility level 2.</b> Visible when scanning in the general direction of the study subject; otherwise likely to be missed by casual observers.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Visibility level 3.</b> Visible after a brief glance in the general direction of the study subject and unlikely to be missed by casual observers.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Visibility level 4.</b> Plainly visible, so could not be missed by casual observers, but does not strongly attract visual attention or dominate the view because of its apparent size, for views in the general direction of the study subject.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Visibility level 5.</b> Strongly attracts the visual attention of views in the general direction of the study subject. Attention may be drawn by the strong contrast in form, line, color, or texture, luminance, or motion.</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p><b>Visibility level 6.</b> Dominates the view because the study subject fills most of the visual field for views in its general direction. Strong contrasts in form, line, color, texture, luminance, or motion may contribute to view dominance.</p>	<p>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.</p>

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 rating forms 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 and provide a more fine-grained analysis of the potential visual impacts to the KOP’s evaluated. Modifications to the means of evaluating visual impact at each KOP reduce the possibility of “watering down” visual impact scoring by averaging these scores for an entire LSZ. The inclusion of a VTL rating at each KOP provides an additional means of confirming and strengthening the conclusions of the VRAP process. Evaluation results for the selected KOPs, which represent the variable geographic positions, elevations, landscape characteristics, and atmospheric conditions found within the PAPE allow regulators to make reasonable conclusions regarding the Project’s potential visual impacts to the broader regional area within the PAPE.

## **3.0 VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT RESULTS**

The results of the visual impact assessment are presented in two categories. Section 3.1 presents a summary of the viewshed analysis and field review. Section 3.2 summarizes the existing and proposed views illustrated in the visual simulations and the results of the rating panel impact evaluation.

### **3.1 Potential Project Visibility**

#### **3.1.1 Viewshed Analyses**

Potential RWF visibility, as indicated by the viewshed analyses, is illustrated in Figure 3.1-1, and summarized in Tables 3.1-1 through 3.1-3. Within the VSA, the lidar-based blade tip viewshed analysis indicates that approximately 3% of the land area could have potential views of some portion of the Project, based on the availability of an unobstructed line of sight (Table 3.1-1). Visibility will be eliminated in large portions of the VSA where buildings/structures and vegetation screen views toward the Project. Forest land is the dominant land use within the mainland portions of VSA (covering approximately 55% of the land within a 40-mile (64.4 km) radius of the Project) and will significantly reduce potential Project visibility throughout the area. In areas of concentrated human settlement, buildings/structures will also significantly screen outward views. Considering the screening provided by buildings/structures, vegetation, and topography, potential on-shore Project visibility is largely restricted to the ocean shoreline, water bodies immediately inland of the shoreline (e.g., salt ponds and bays), and areas of clearing for agricultural purposes or large residential lots. Generally, areas of visibility extend up to approximately 500-2000 feet (152.4-609.6 m) inland from the shoreline before breaking up into smaller pockets of visibility and then dissipating completely.



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

Distance From the Project	40-Mile Radius Study Area (Units in Square Miles)		
	Total Land Area	Land Area with Potential Visibility (PAPE)	Percent of Landward VSA with Visibility at this Distance
0 to 10 Miles (0 to 16.1 km)	1.0 (2.6 sq. km)	1.0 (2.6 sq. km)	100
10 to 20 Miles (16.1 to 32.2 km)	149.3 (386.7 sq. km)	24.3 (62.9 sq. km)	16.3
20 to 30 Miles (32.2 to 48.6 km)	475.4 (1231.3 sq. km)	11.8 (30.6 sq. km)	2.5
30 to 40 Miles (48.6 to 64.4 km)	862.3 (2233.3 sq. km)	7.8 (20.2 sq. km)	0.9
Total 40 Mile (64.4 km) Landward Study Area	1,488.0 (3853.9 sq. km)	44.9 (116.3 sq. km)	3.0

**Blade Tip Viewshed Analysis Results**

The blade tip viewshed analysis suggests that visibility of the Project from Long Island will largely be restricted to the immediate shoreline on the eastern and southern shores of the island. With regard to views from sensitive sites on Long Island, areas of potential Project visibility are indicated within Montauk Point State Park and Camp Hero State Park on the easternmost point of the island. Additionally, the viewshed analysis suggests areas of potential visibility at Amsterdam, Ditch Plains and Napeague Beaches on the southern portion of Long Island. Viewshed analysis suggests that views of the Project from sensitive sites further inland on Long Island will be restricted to very small portions of Montauk Downs State Park and Montauk County Park. However, at a distance of 40 miles (64.4 km) from the proposed WTGs, this visibility is likely to be limited to the upper portions of the WTG blade tips, which would be difficult to perceive by the unaided eye.

The blade tip viewshed analysis results show consistent areas of potential Project visibility from the eastern and southern shores of Block Island, including Fred Benson Town Beach, Ballard's Beach, Southeast Light, North Light, portions of Block Island NWR, the Clayhead Trail and Mohegan Bluffs. Some small areas of potential visibility also occur throughout the island's interior, including the Block Island Airport and Plover Hill. Viewshed results also suggest potential visibility from the shores of Great Salt Pond, including Harbor Neck, the Block Island Coast Guard Station, and Indian Head Neck.

Blade tip viewshed results indicate that potential visibility of the Project from Conanicut and Aquidneck Islands is primarily restricted to the immediate south-facing shorelines, with some areas of visibility extending inland around Beavertail State Park, Brenton Point State Park, Newport Country Club, Easton's Beach, South and North Ponds, Gardiner Pond, Nelson Pond and the Sachuset NWR. These areas consist of open, unvegetated land or open water, thus allowing open views that are unscreened by foreground vegetation or buildings/structures. The viewshed also suggests the potential for views to the Project along several north-south oriented roadways, such as Walcott Road, Third Beach Avenue, Paradise Avenue, and Wolcott Avenue. However, these views will also have visual interruption from traffic lights, overhead utilities, signage, etc. along the roads.

Visibility from Cuttyhunk Island and the other Elizabeth Islands including the Penikese, Nashawena, Pasque, Naushon, Weepecket, Nonamesset and Uncatena Islands, as predicted by the blade tip viewshed analysis, is largely limited to the southern and western shores of Cuttyhunk, Barges, Nashawena, Pasque, Naushon and Nonamesset Islands. Both Penikese and Weepecket Islands are indicated as having substantial Project visibility due to the lack of screening vegetation and terrain. Uncatena Island has no Project visibility due to its position on the north side of Naushon Island. However, several areas of inland visibility were indicated at the high point of Cuttyhunk Island, Cuttyhunk Light Oil House, West End Road, and in small areas between the highpoint and shoreline where the hills slope downward in the direction of the Project, including Barges Beach.

The blade tip viewshed results suggest potential Project visibility from Martha's Vineyard along the western and southern shores and bluffs, and to a lesser extent along the northwest portions of the island's shoreline. The most notable northwestern areas of visibility include the Wampanoag-Aquinnah Trust Land, West Basin Road, Peases Point, and the open beach and dunes adjacent to Grey Pond. More concentrated areas of visibility are shown along the western shore around Aquinnah Cliffs, Gay Head Lighthouse, Zacks Cliffs, Long Beach, south to Squibnocket Point, and across the open water on Squibnocket Pond. On the southern side of Martha's Vineyard, areas of potential visibility extend eastward at Squibnocket Beach, Nashaquitsa Cliffs, Wequobsque Cliffs, Lucy Vincent Beach, Tisbury Great Pond Beach, Long Point Beach, South Beach onward to Wasque Point on Chappaquiddick Island. The Project is also potentially visible along the connecting landmass between Martha's Vineyard and Chappaquiddick Island, in areas of open residential or agricultural land, and across the open water of Chilmark Pond, Black Point Pond, Tisbury Great Pond, Long Cove, Ripley Cove, Oyster Pond, Jobs Neck Pond, Edgartown Great Pond, and Katama Bay. The viewshed analysis suggests little visibility from the interior portions of the island, however, there are some very small areas that occur in the vicinity of Peaked Hill in Chilmark, Old County Road in North Tisbury, and around the Martha's Vineyard Airport. There is also some shoreline visibility that extends a short distance inland on the southwest to northeast oriented roads on the island, including but are not limited to, North Road near Peaked Hill, State Road and Middle Road near Chilmark, and Pohogonot Road at Oyster Pond. However, based on viewshed analysis results, Oak Bluffs, Vineyard Haven, and Edgartown will not have any open views of the proposed Project. The nearby island of Nomans Land Island off Martha's Vineyard's southwest coast is shown in the viewshed analysis to potentially have visibility of the Project from all portions of the island. However, due to the lack of available lidar data in this area, it is possible that vegetation may contribute to screening views of the Project from portions of the island.

Potential Project visibility from Nantucket, as indicated by the blade tip viewshed analysis, is largely concentrated along the western and southern shores of the island, including the shores of Muskeget and Tuckernuck Islands immediately west of Nantucket Island. The viewshed analysis indicates that there is Project visibility from Eel Point, Esther's Island, Smith's Point, and Madaket Beach, moving eastward to Cisco Beach and Miacomet Beach. There is also some potential visibility that extends north from the southern shoreline and includes open residential lands, Red Barn Road, Ram Pasture, Miacomet Heath, and where the land slopes south toward the ocean in long, open agricultural, dune and marsh habitats adjacent to the beach. Inland locations on Nantucket indicated as having potential visibility to the Project include Trots Hill in Dionis, residential lots on Massasoit Bridge Road, the Nantucket Public Works and Landfill, and the South Shore Road Wastewater Treatment Plant. Topography, vegetation and development on the island reduces the opportunity for potential visibility to the Project from the Town Center of Nantucket and areas further west.

Blade tip viewshed results suggest some areas of potential Project visibility in inland portions of the mainland VSA. In Rhode Island. These areas are typically contained along the barrier beaches of Napatree

Beach, Watch Hill Point Light House, Westerly Beach, Quonnie Beach, East Beach, Green Hill Beach, and Trustom Beach. In addition to the beach areas, views are also possible over the open water of inland ponds, including restricted views over Quonochontaug Pond from Quanhaug Point and Wheat Point. More expansive views over open water may be available at Ningret Pond (from the Ningret NWR), and Trustom Pond (from the Trustom NWR) as these areas typically extend inland from undeveloped and unvegetated shorelines. Moving eastward, there is also potential visibility along the southern border of Rhode Island at Potter Pond, East Matunuck State Beach, around the tip of the Point Judith Light House and up to Scarborough State Beach, Narragansett Town Beach, and over the Narrows. Continuing east toward Massachusetts, the viewshed indicates views from agricultural areas surrounding Little Compton, and open water views at Round Pond, Long Pond, Briggs Marsh, and Quicksand Pond. Upon reaching the Massachusetts border, the potential for water views continues on Richmond Pond, Cockeast Pond, and the Westport River. The shoreline beaches at Elephant Rock, Horseneck Beach, East Beach, and Little Beach show potential Project visibility, as does Demarest Lloyd State Park, Slocums River, Mishaum Point, Salter’s Point, Round Hill Town Beach, and Round Hill Point. The viewshed analysis indicates a discreet area of potential visibility in upland portions of mainland Massachusetts along Sodom Road and Adamsville Road. This area is characterized by open agricultural land.

**Aviation Warning Light Viewshed Analysis Results**

The aviation warning light viewshed analysis (Figure 3.1-1) suggests visibility of the warning lights will be available from approximately 2.1% 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, as demonstrated by the lack of visibility from some beaches that were indicated as visible in the blade tip viewshed analysis. Areas in which the aviation warning lights would be screened by curvature of the earth include Montauk Point and Ditch Plains Beach on Long Island, all of the southcentral and southeastern beaches on Martha’s Vineyard and Nantucket and all of the shoreline on the Rhode Island and Massachusetts mainland. In each of these areas, the blade tip analysis indicated potential visibility, but the aviation warning light viewshed indicated lack of visibility.

**Table 3.1-2 Aviation Obstruction Light - Land Area Viewshed Results Summary**

Distance From the Project	40-Mile Radius Study Area (Units in Square Miles)		
	Total Land Area	Land Area with Potential Visibility (PAPE)	Percent of Landward VSA with Visibility at this Distance
0 to 10 Miles (0 to 16.1 km)	1.0 (2.6 sq. km)	1.0 (2.6 sq. km)	100
10 to 20 Miles (16.1 to 32.2 km)	149.3 (386.7 sq. km)	19.5 (50.5 sq. km)	13.1
20 to 30 Miles (32.2 to 48.6 km)	475.4 (1231.3 sq. km)	8.0 (20.7 sq. km)	1.7
30 to 40 Miles (48.6 to 64.4 km)	862.3 (2233.3 sq. km)	3.4 (8.8 sq. km)	0.4
Total 40 Mile (64.4 km) Landward Study Area	1,488.0 (3853.9 sq. km)	31.9 (82.6 sq. km)	2.1

In addition to land area visibility, Project visibility from the open ocean was also considered in the viewshed analyses. The blade tip water analysis revealed that up to 96.5% of the water surface in the VSA could have some level of Project visibility (Table 3.1-3). Screened areas were noted on Block Island Sound, Buzzards Bay, Narragansett Bay, Vineyard Sound and Nantucket Sound. All of these screened areas resulted from the intervening land masses associated with islands and mainland peninsulas. The aviation warning light analysis reduced visible areas to approximately 73.7% of the water surface (Table 3.1-3). This reduction in visibility can be largely attributed to the curvature of the earth, which will screen views of the lights at distances beyond 33 miles when viewed from sea level.

**Table 3.1-3 Blade Tip - Water Area Viewshed Results Summary**

Distance From the Project	40-Mile Radius Study Area (Units in Square Miles)		
	Total Water Area	Water Area with Potential Visibility (PAPE)	Percent of Water VSA with Visibility at this Distance
0 to 10 Miles (0 to 16.1 km)	1,108.4 (2870.7 sq. km)	1,108.4 (2870.7 sq. km)	100
10 to 20 Miles (16.1 to 32.2 km)	1,388.3 (3595.7 sq. km)	1,368.0 (3543.1 sq. km)	98.5
20 to 30 Miles (32.2 to 48.6 km)	1,688.3 (4372.7 sq. km)	1,579.5 (4090.9 sq. km)	93.6
30 to 40 Miles (48.6 to 64.4 km)	1,928.4 (4994.5 sq. km)	1,845.0 (4778.5 sq. km)	95.7
Total 40 Mile (64.4 km) Water Study Area	6,113.4 (15833.6 sq. km)	5,900.9 (15283.2 sq. km)	96.5

**Table 3.1-4 Aviation Obstruction Light - Water Area Viewshed Results Summary**

Distance From the Project	40-Mile Radius Study Area (Units in Square Miles)		
	Total Water Area	Water Area with Potential Visibility (PAPE)	Percent of Water VSA with Visibility at this Distance
0 to 10 Miles (0 to 16.1 km)	1,108.4 (2870.7 sq. km)	1,108.4 (2870.7 sq. km)	100
10 to 20 Miles (16.1 to 32.2 km)	1,388.3 (3595.7 sq. km)	1,359.8 (3521.9 sq. km)	97.9
20 to 30 Miles (32.2 to 48.6 km)	1,688.3 (4372.7 sq. km)	1,526.3 (3953.1 sq. km)	90.4
30 to 40 Miles (48.6 to 64.4 km)	1,928.4 (4994.5 sq. km)	509.4 (1319.3 sq. km)	26.4
Total 40 Mile (64.4 km) Water Study Area	6,113.4 (15833.6 sq. km)	4,503.9 (11665.1 sq. km)	73.7

It should be noted that 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



Project. 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 (32.2 km), even partial screening will be effective in minimizing or eliminating Project visibility. It is also important to note that the lidar data used in this analysis is from multiple years, with the latest being captured in 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 361 feet (110 m) of each WTG) are not considered in this analysis. Thus, being within the viewshed not necessarily equate to Project visibility. Because the rotor blades are likely to be seen as a result of the factors listed above, an analysis was completed to determine geographic areas of visibility of the WTG blades excluding the nacelle and tower portion of the WTG. The results of the analysis suggest that 0.9 percent of the landward VSA (30 percent of the PAPE) would only have potential visibility of the WTG blades (see Image 3.1-1). At distances beyond 35 miles (56.3 km), even if not fully screened by curvature of the earth, the blades will often be very difficult to see and can easily be obscured by small surface waves and large ocean swells. Therefore, it is unlikely that views will be available beyond 35 miles (56.3 km), even under the clearest possible weather conditions. With these factors considered, areas and duration of actual visibility will likely be more limited than indicated by the viewshed analyses.

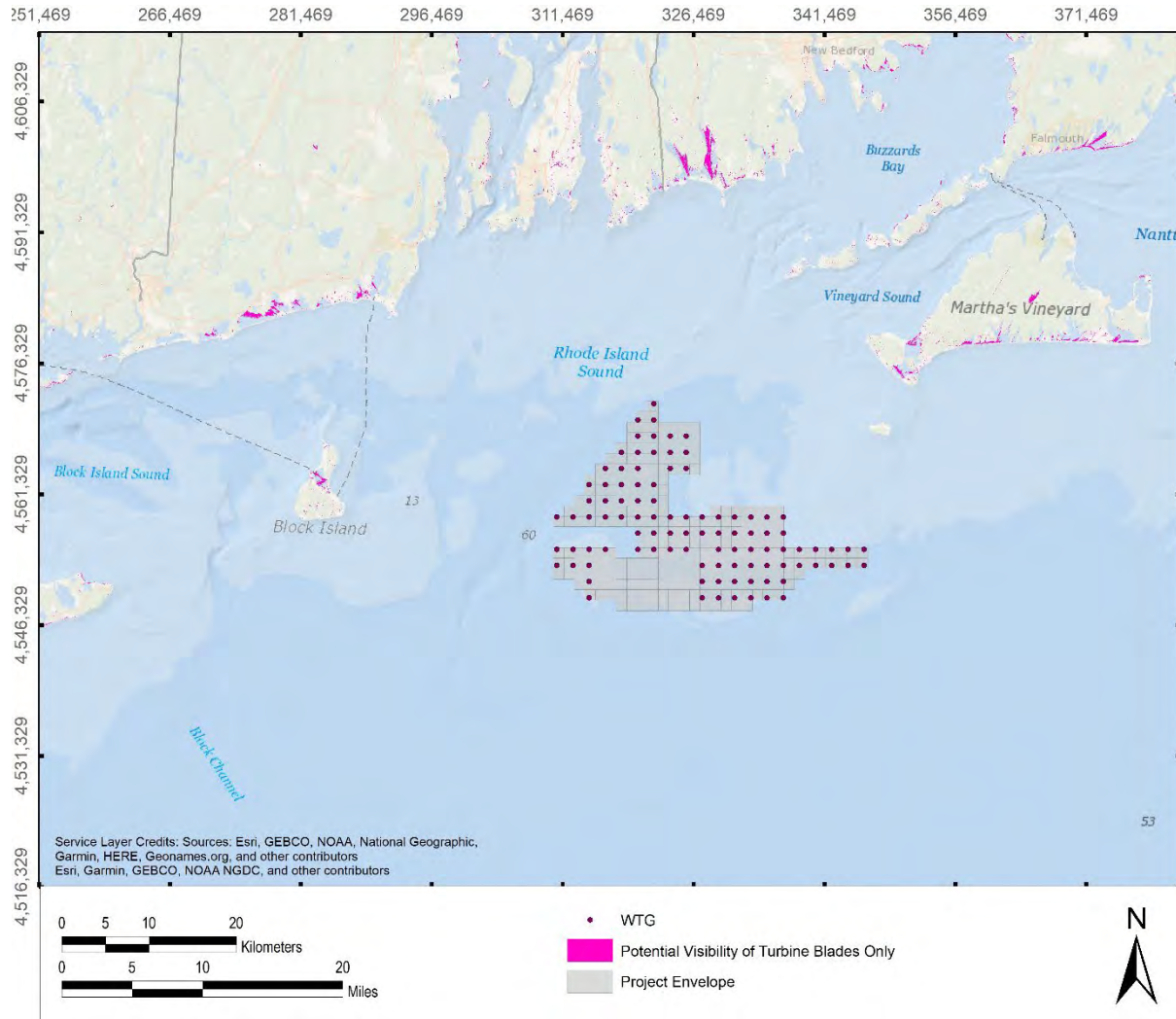
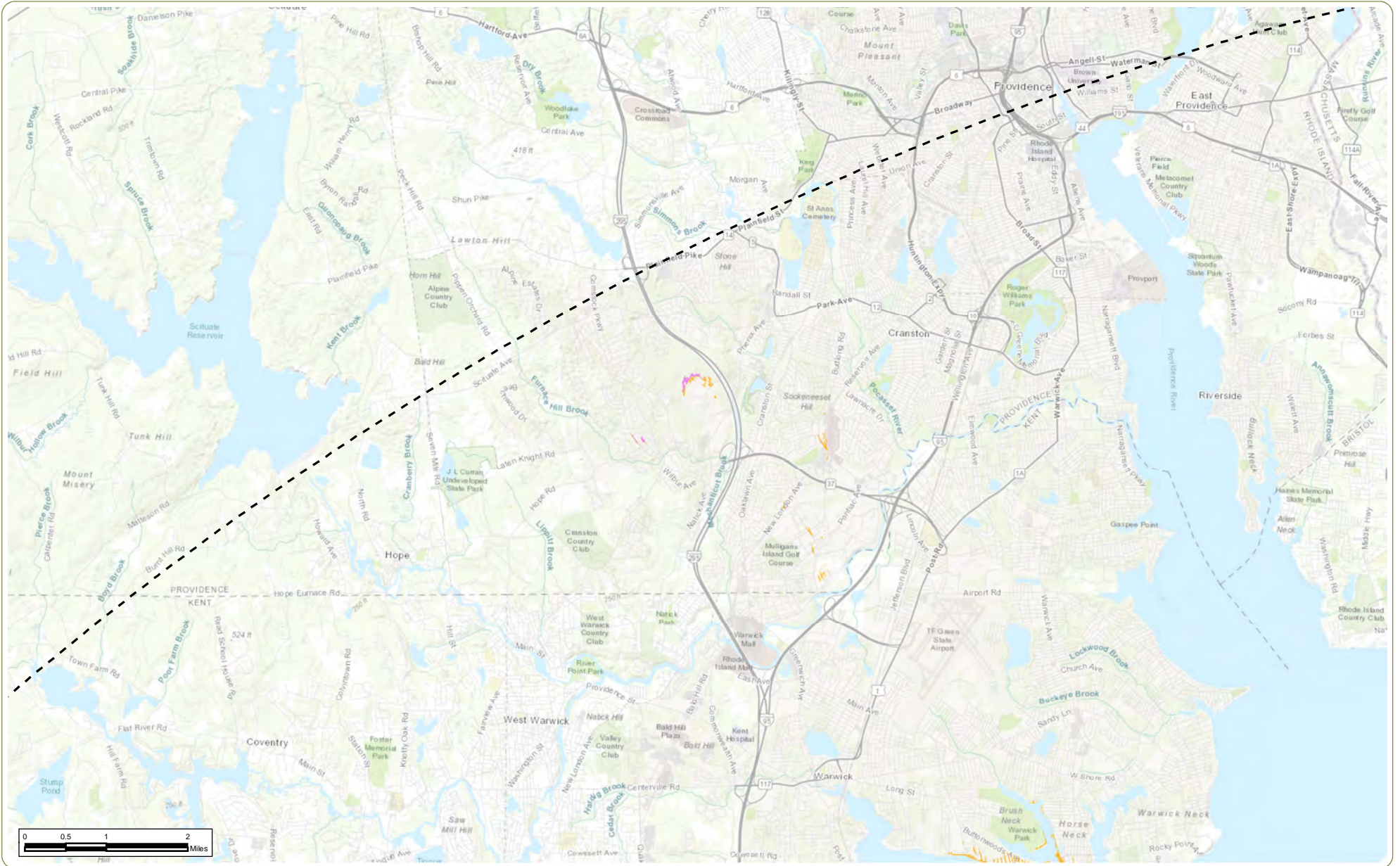


Image 3.1-1 - Portions of the PAPE that only include WTG blades



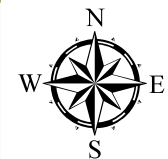
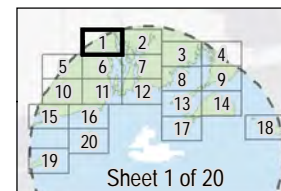


**Revolution Wind Farm**  
Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A0486)

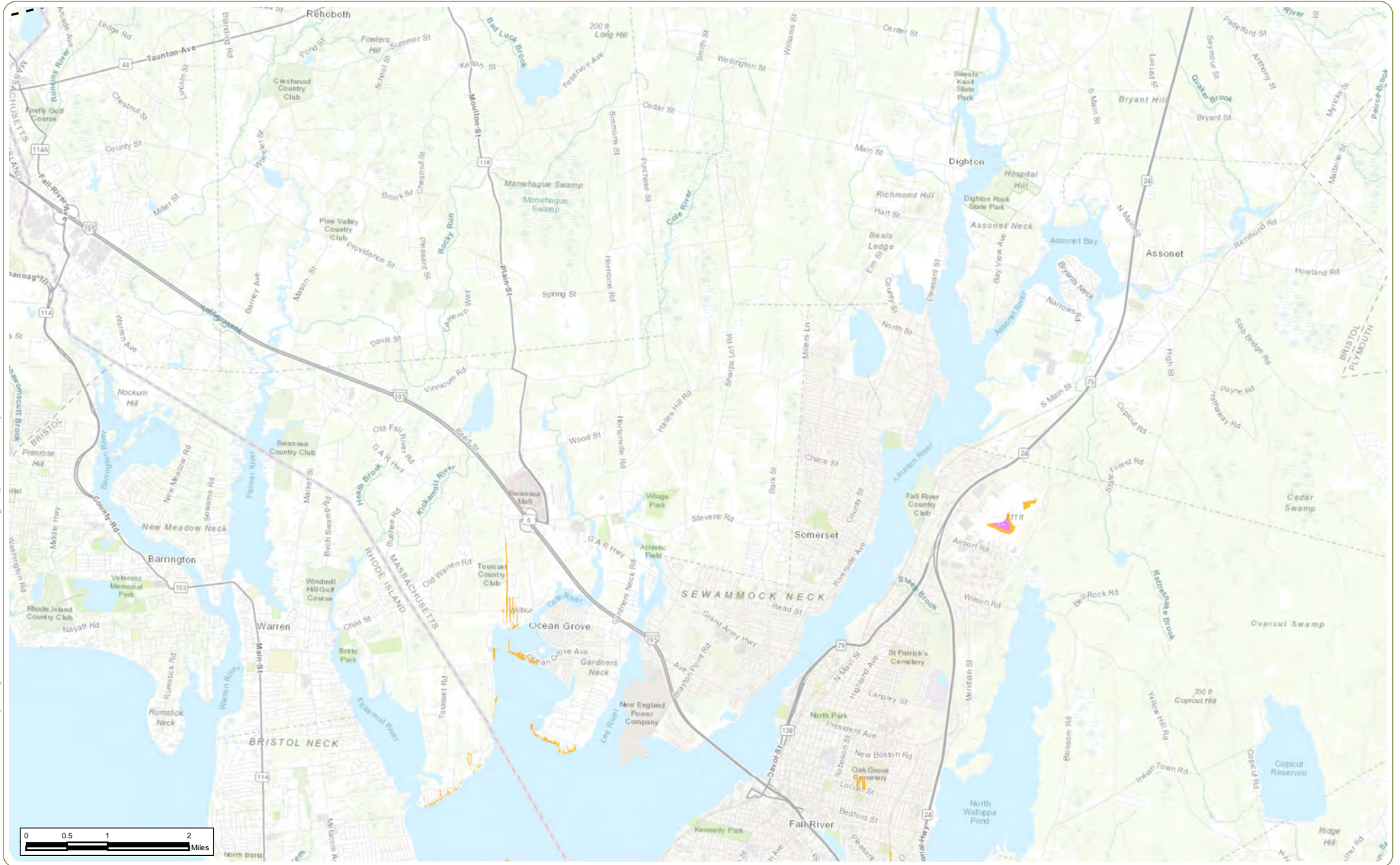
Figure 3.1-1: Viewshed Analysis Results

Notes: 1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service.. 2. This map was generated in ArcMap on December 18, 2019. 3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

- Blade Tip Potentially Visible
- Blade Tip and FAA Light Potentially Visible
- Blade Tip, FAA Light, Midtower, and Platform Potentially Visible
- 40-Mile Visual Study Area





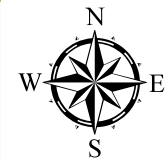
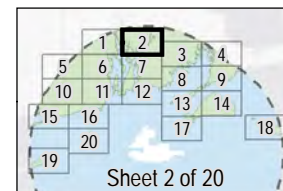


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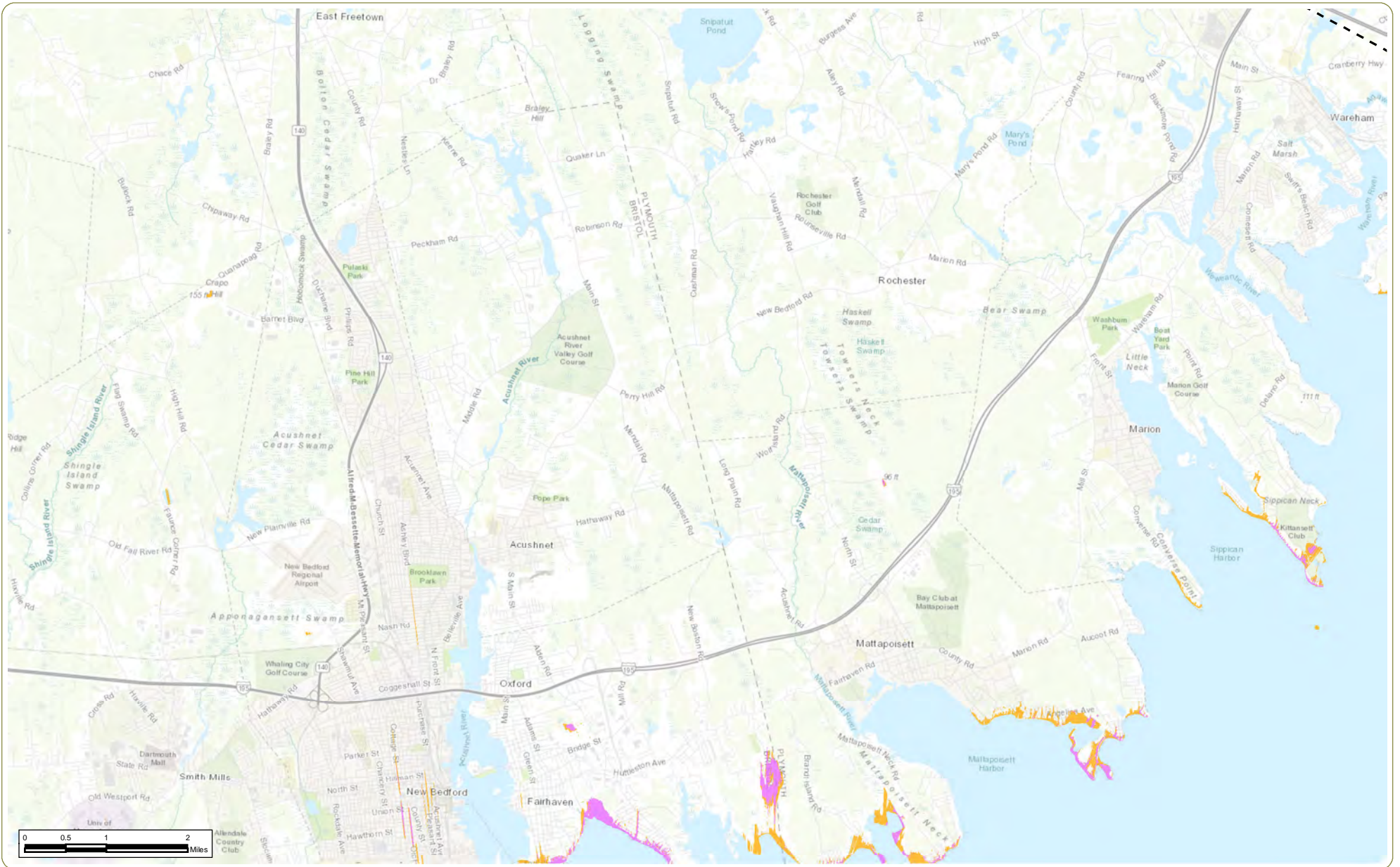
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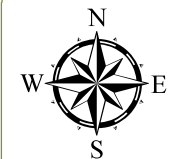
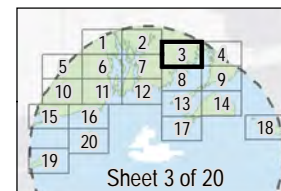


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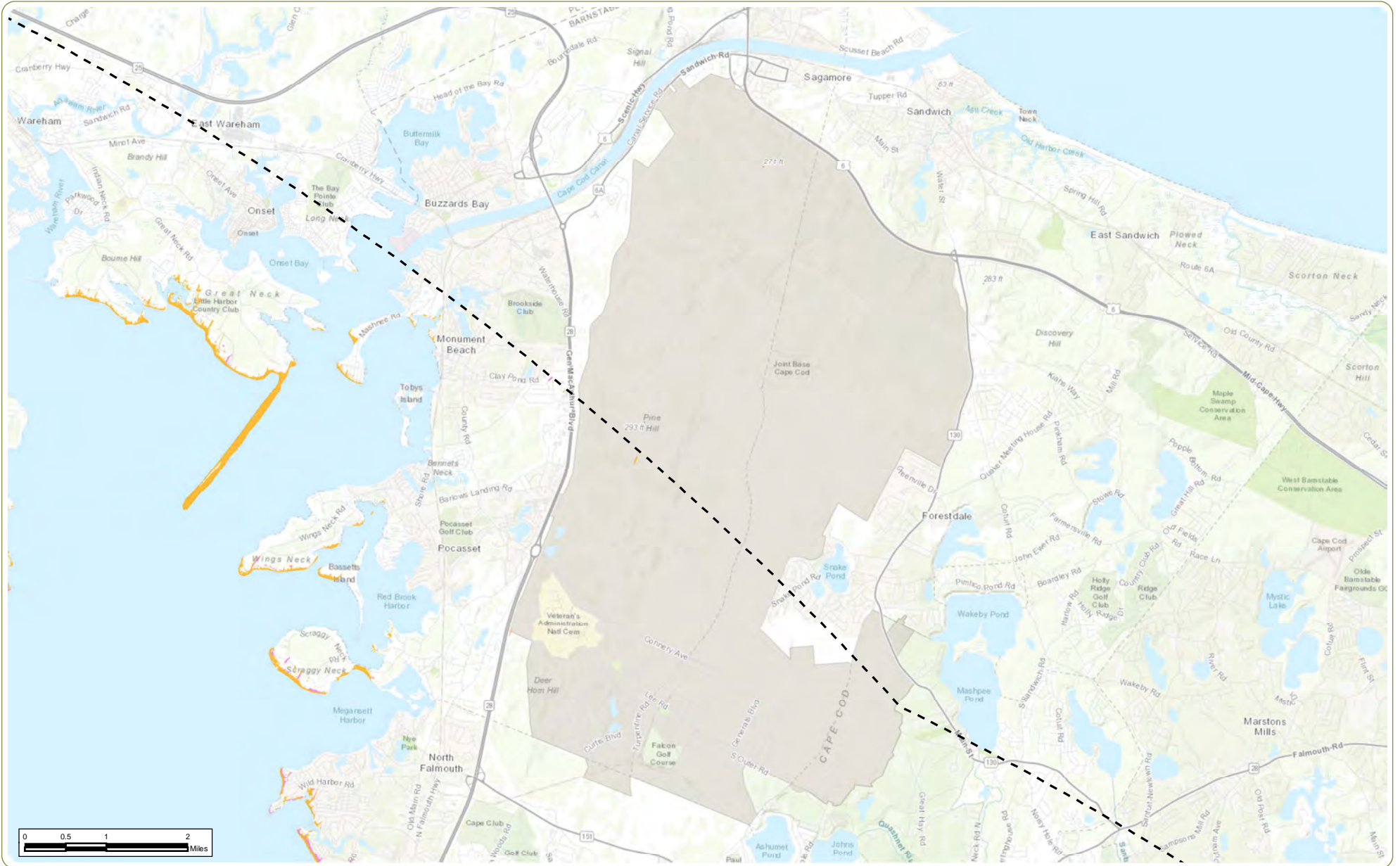
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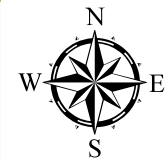
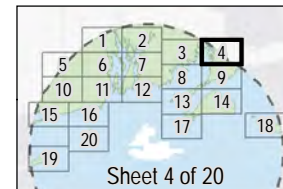


**Revolution Wind Farm**  
Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A0486)

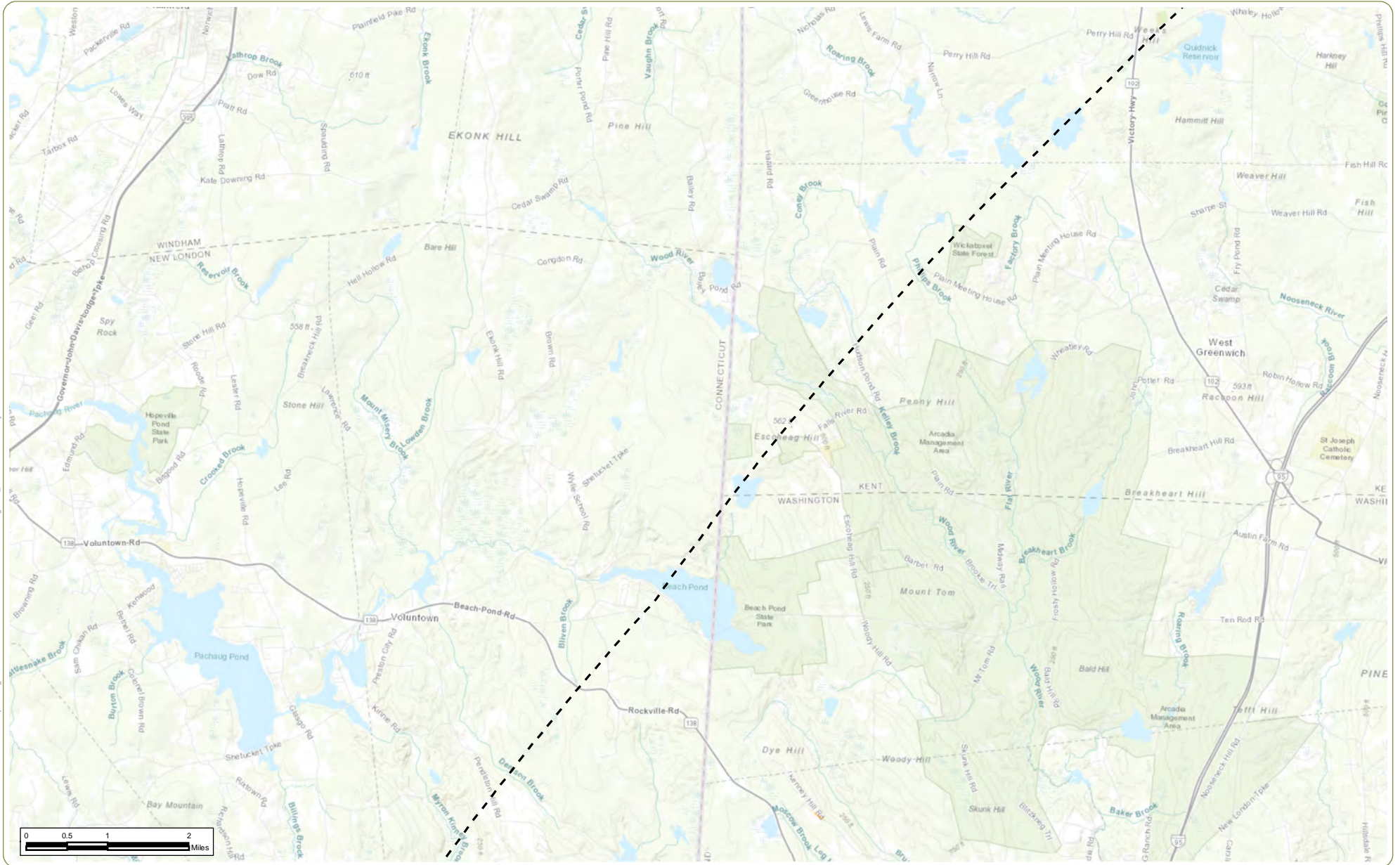
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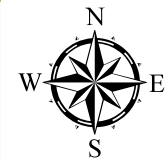
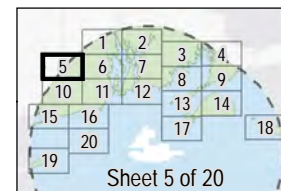


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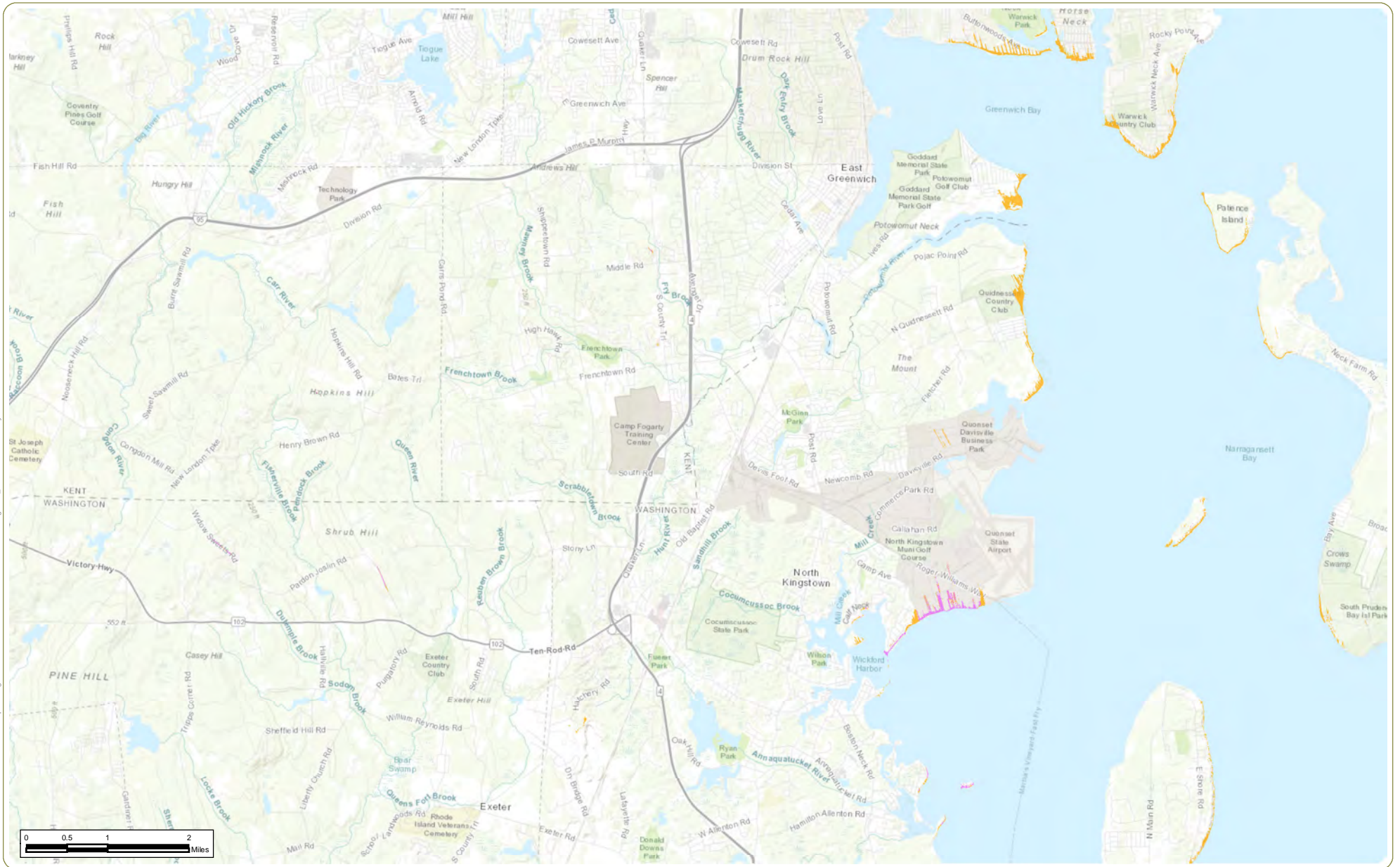
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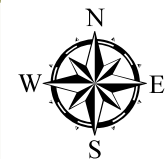
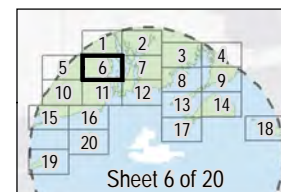
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Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A0486)

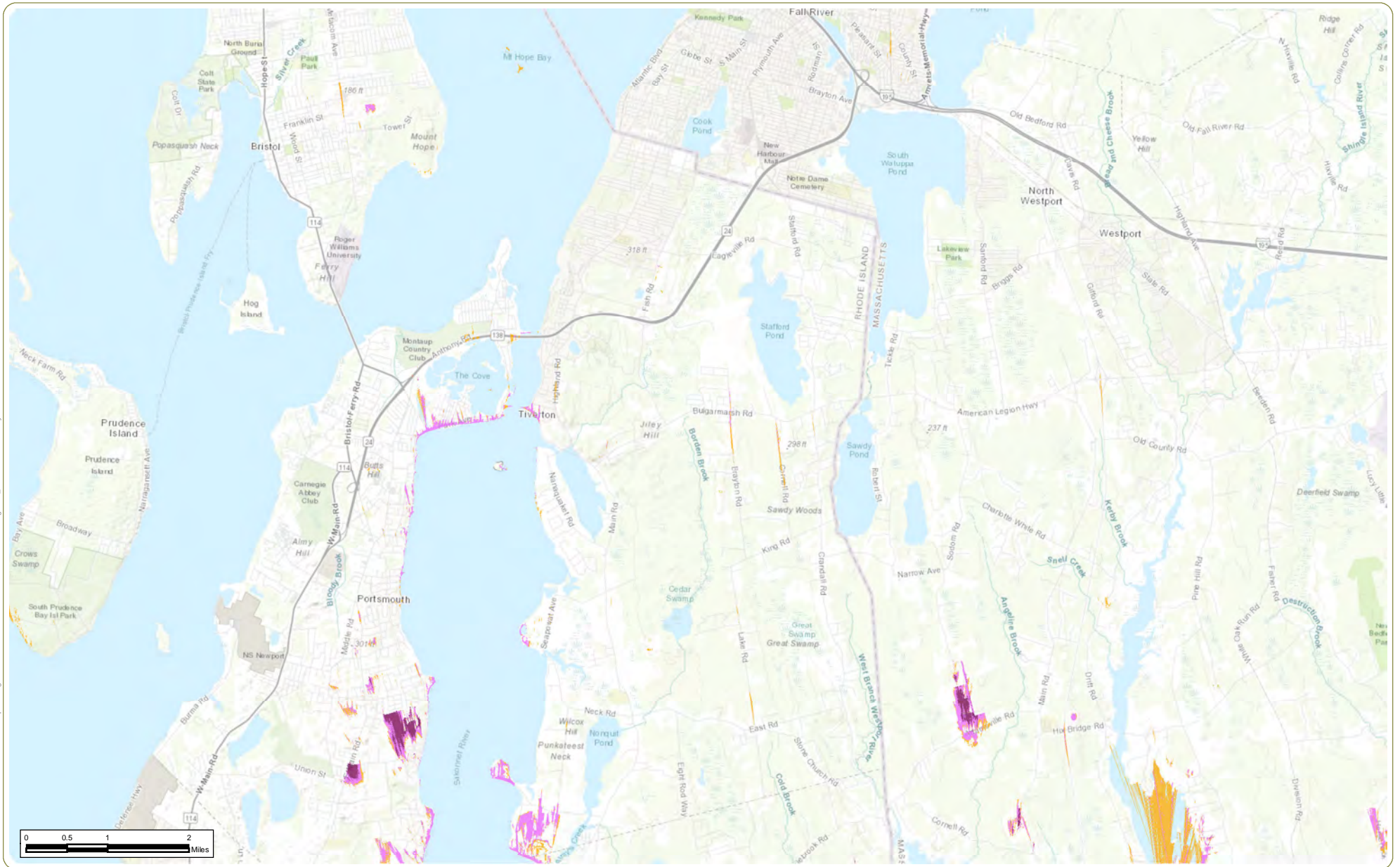
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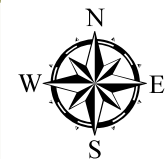
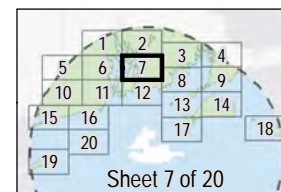
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Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A0486)

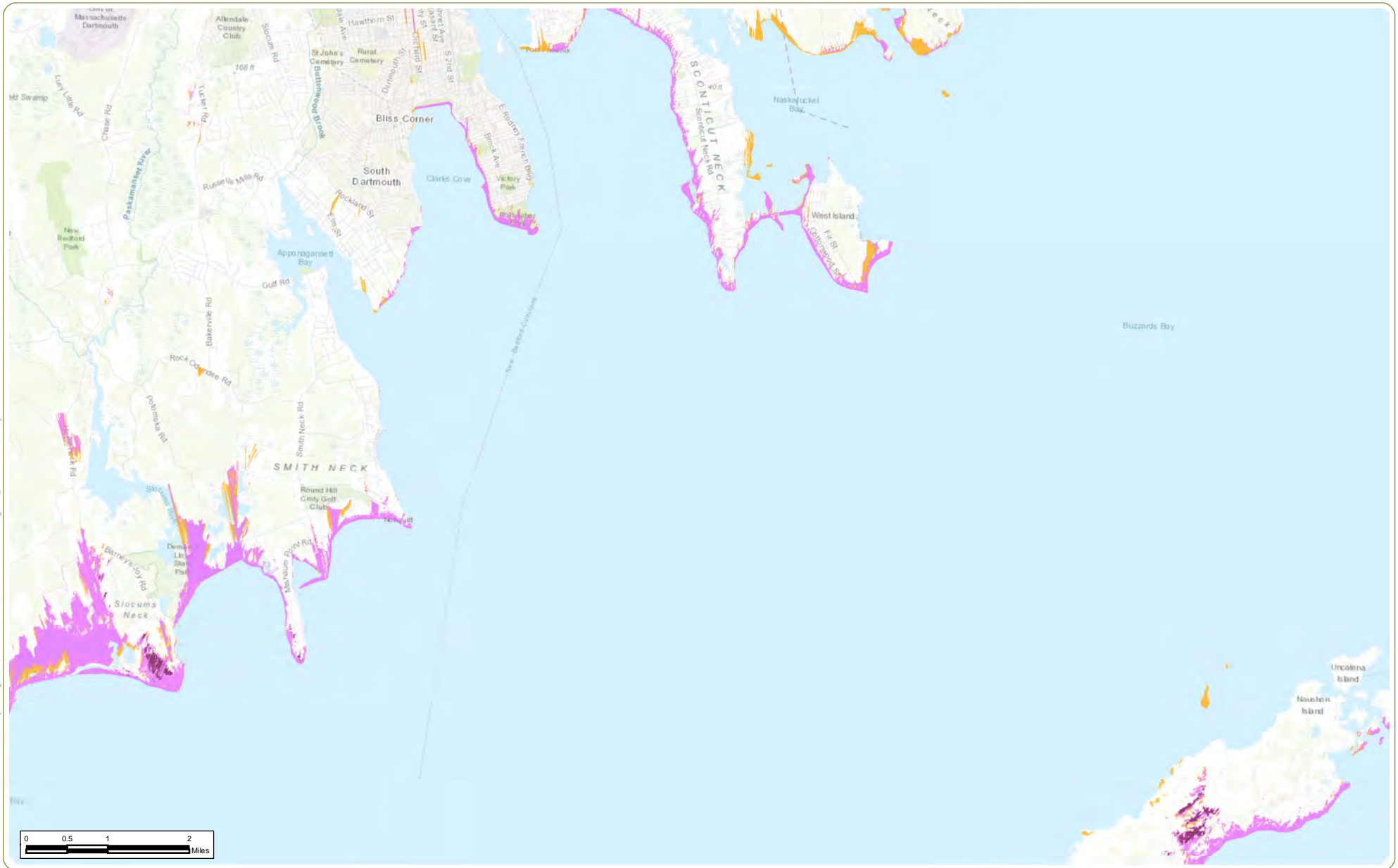
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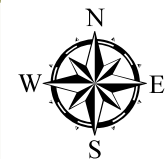
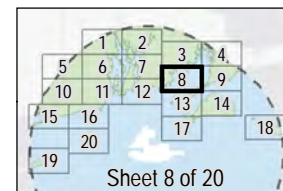
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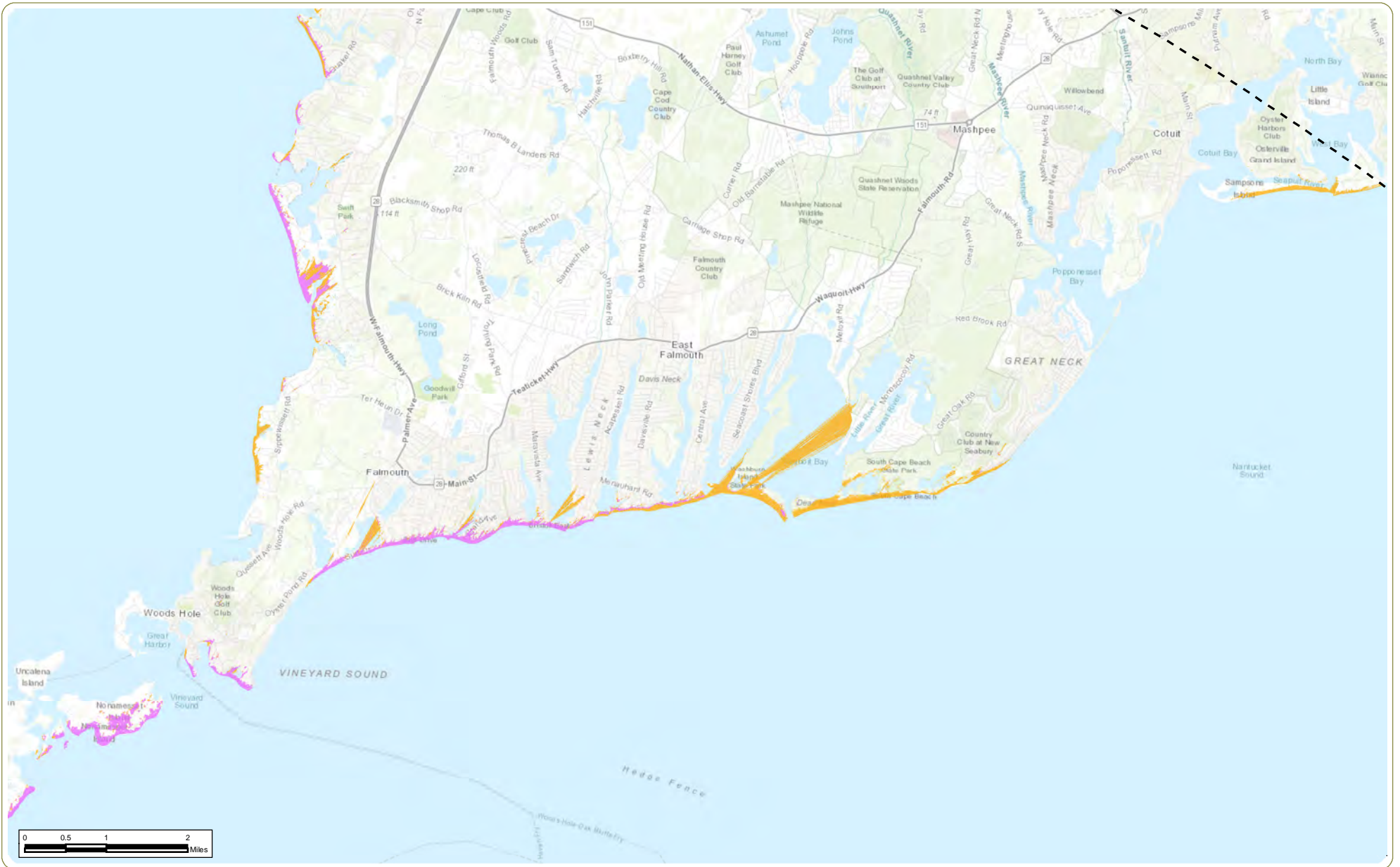
Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A0486)

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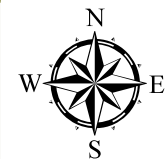
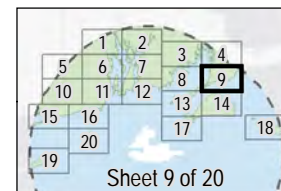
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Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A0486)

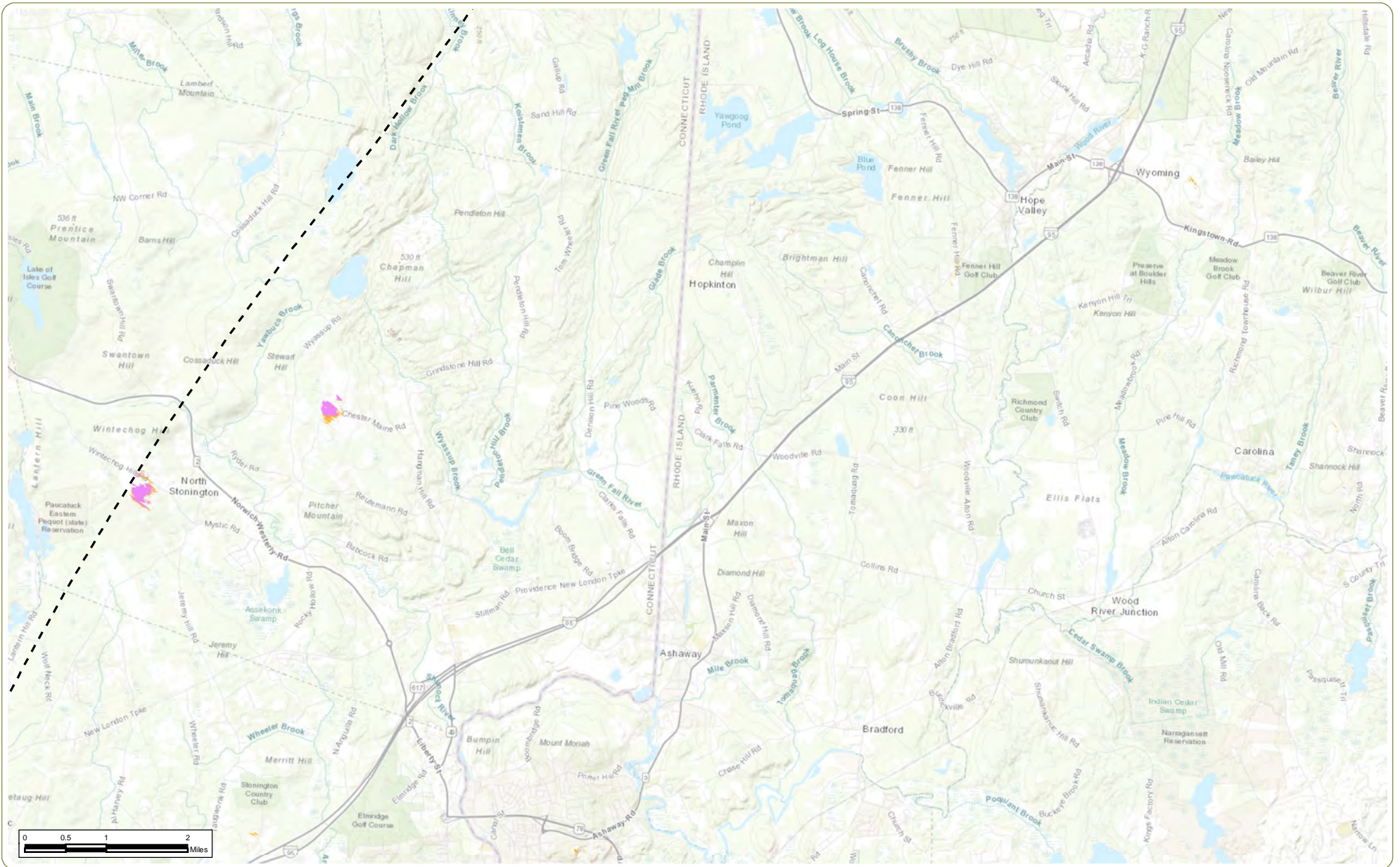
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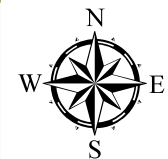
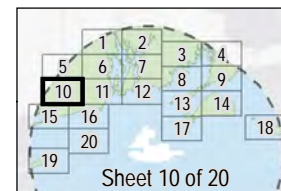


**Revolution Wind Farm**  
Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A0486)

Figure 3.1-1: Viewshed Analysis Results

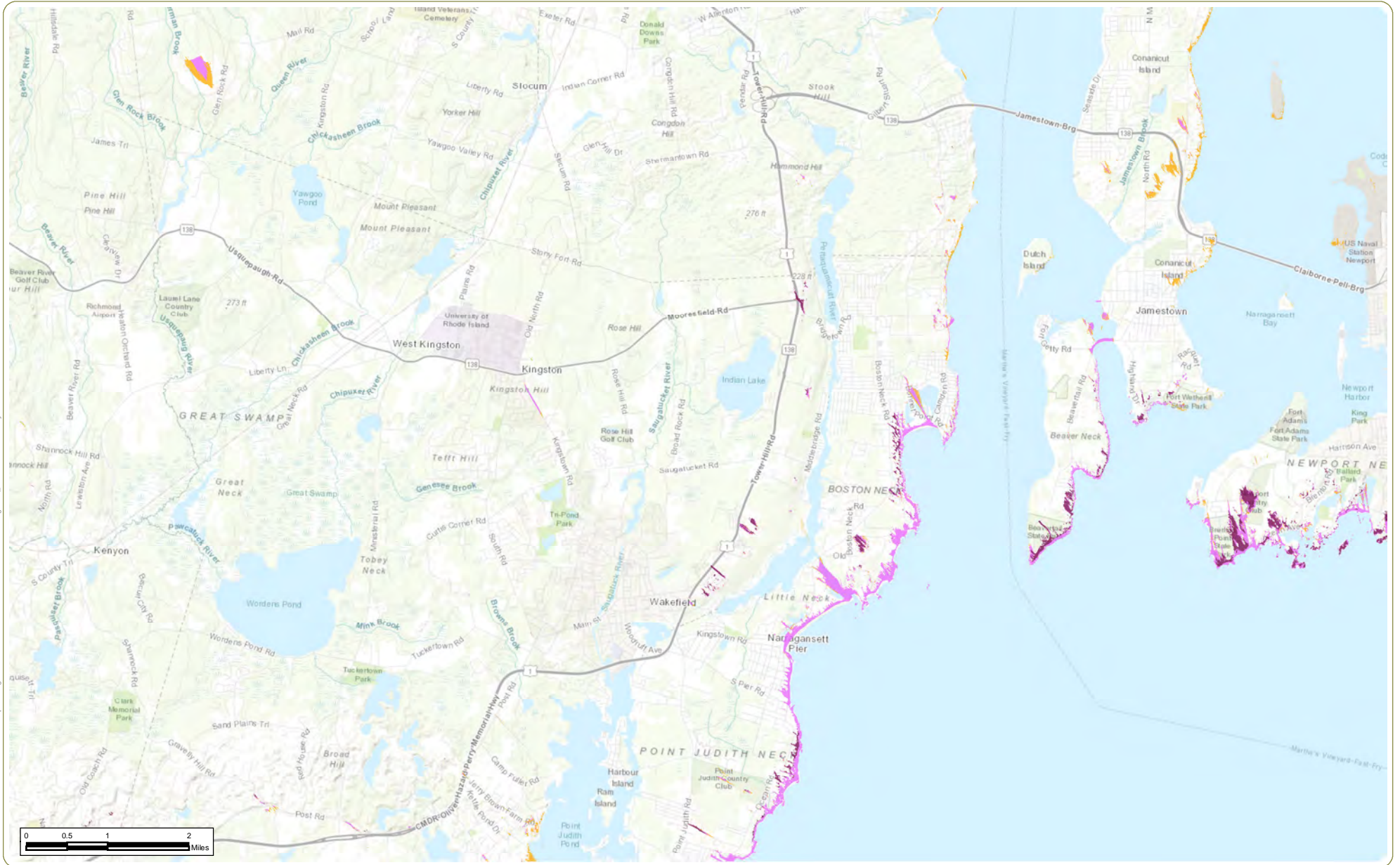
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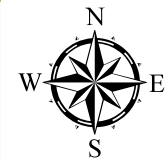
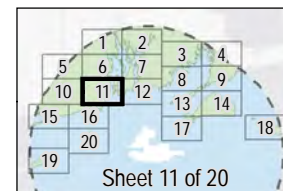


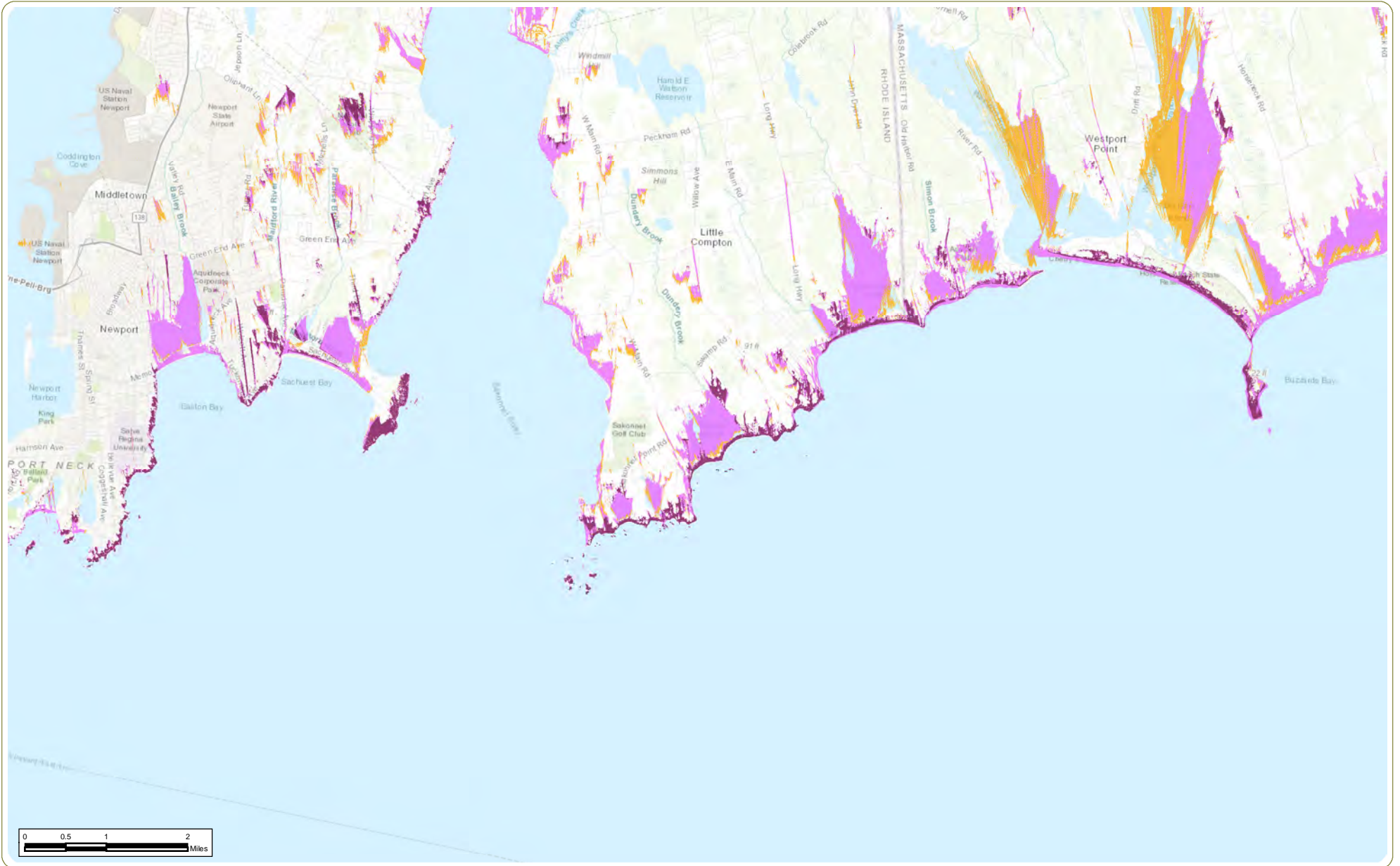
### Revolution Wind Farm Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A0486)

Figure 3.1-1: Viewshed Analysis Results

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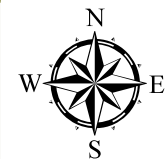
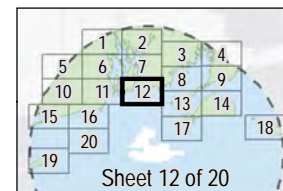
### Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A0486)

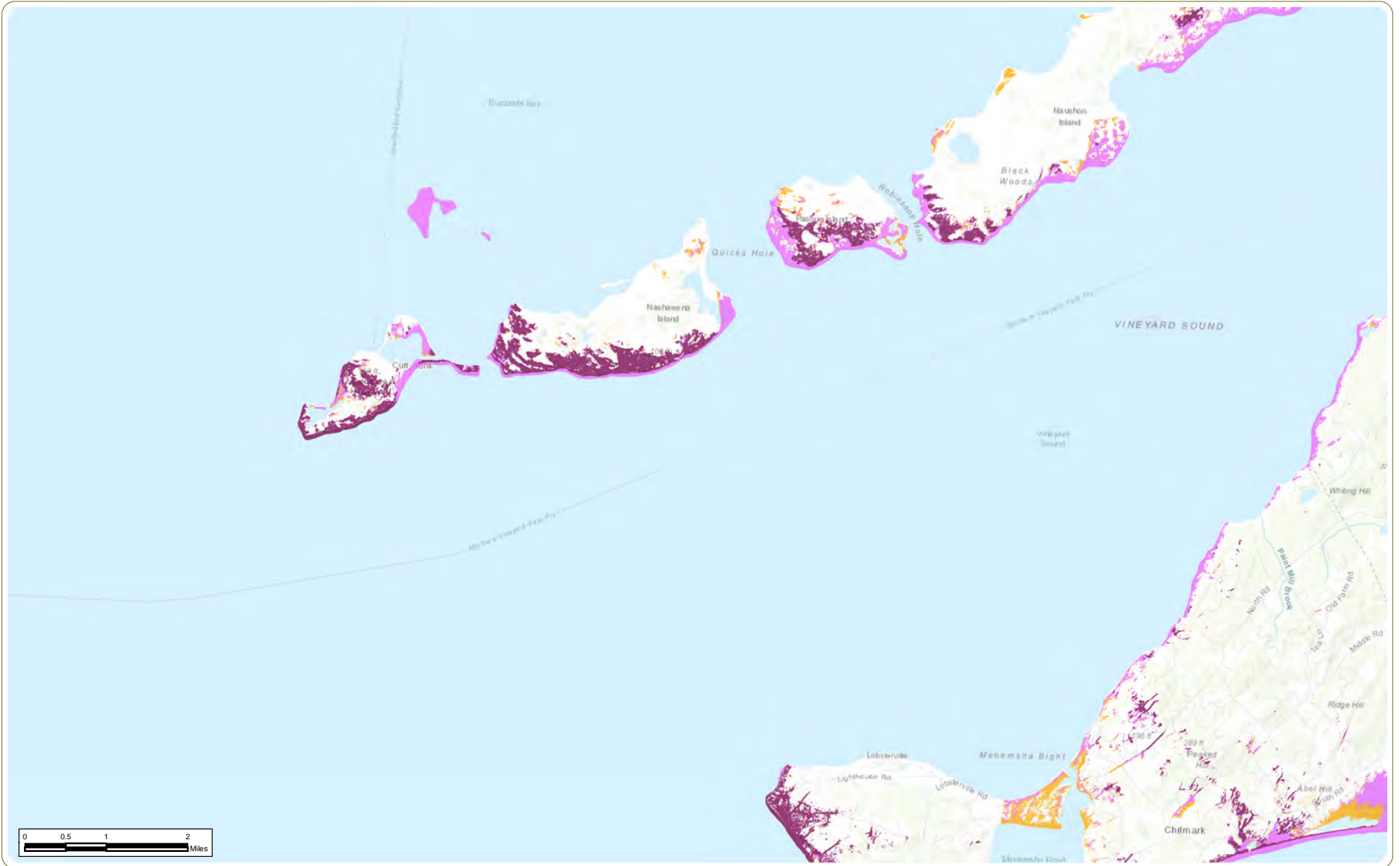
Figure 3.1-1: Viewshed Analysis Results

Notes: 1. Basemap: ESRI ArcGIS Online "World Topographic Map" map service.. 2. This map was generated in ArcMap on December 18, 2019. 3. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.

- Blade Tip Potentially Visible
- Blade Tip and FAA Light Potentially Visible
- Blade Tip, FAA Light, Midtower, and Platform Potentially Visible
- 40-Mile Visual Study Area







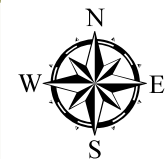
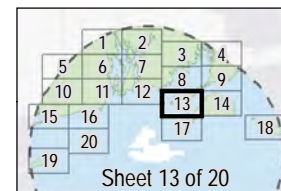
## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A0486)

Figure 3.1-1: Viewshed Analysis Results

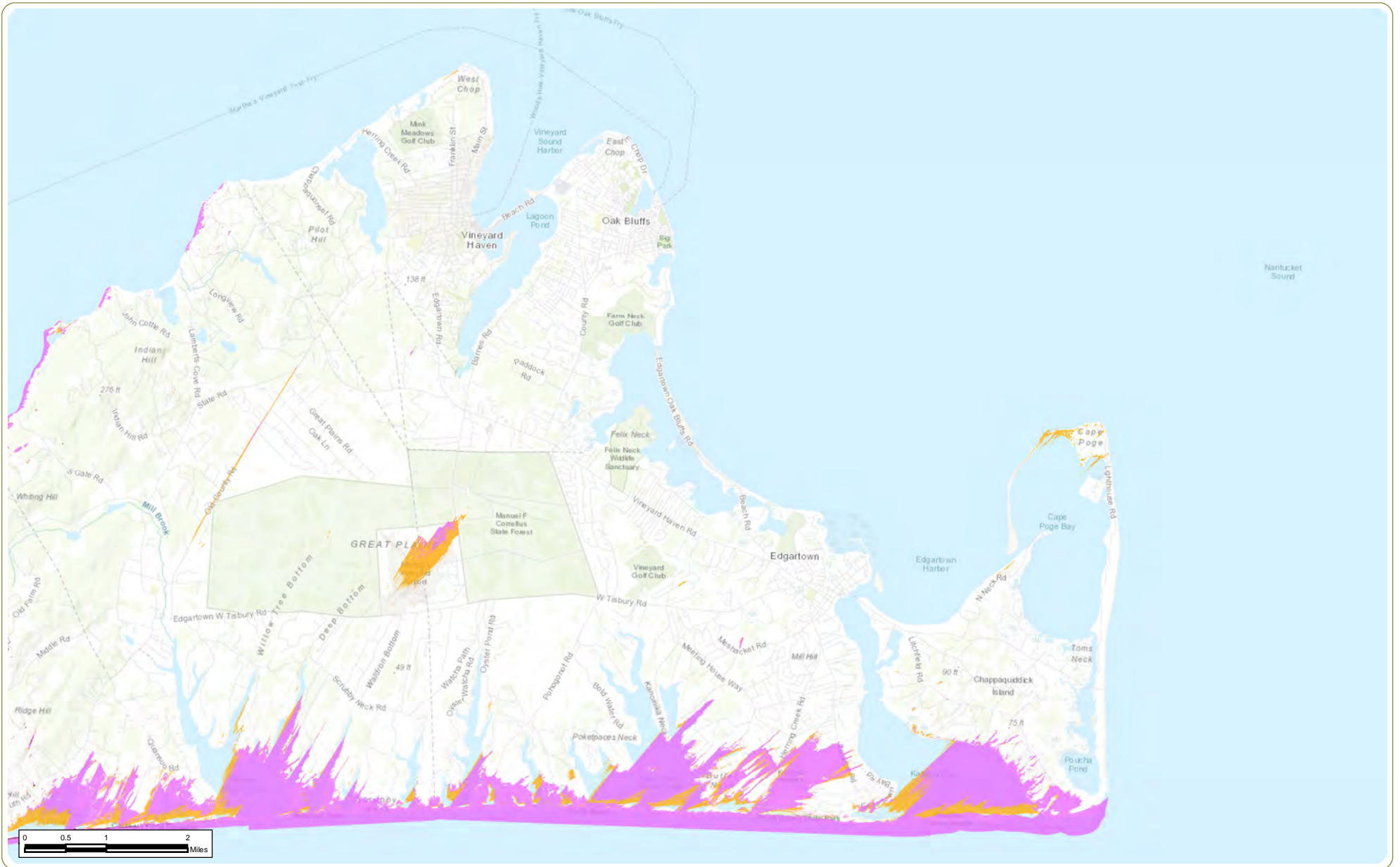
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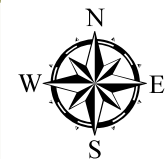
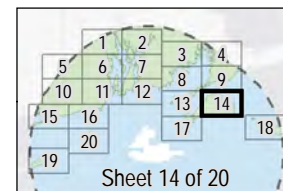
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Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A0486)

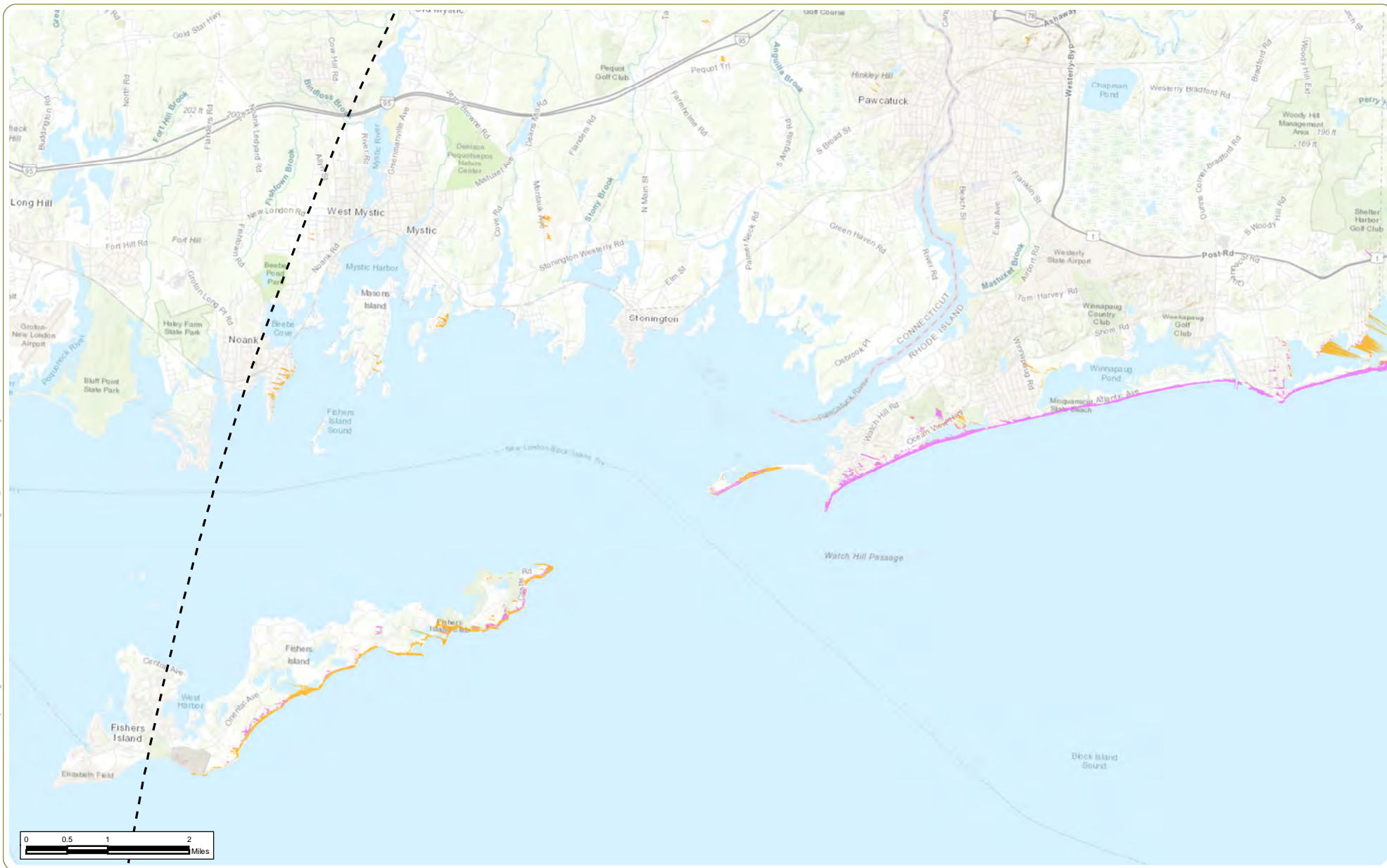
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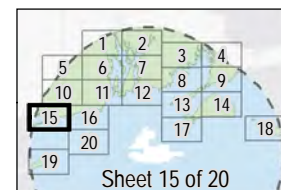
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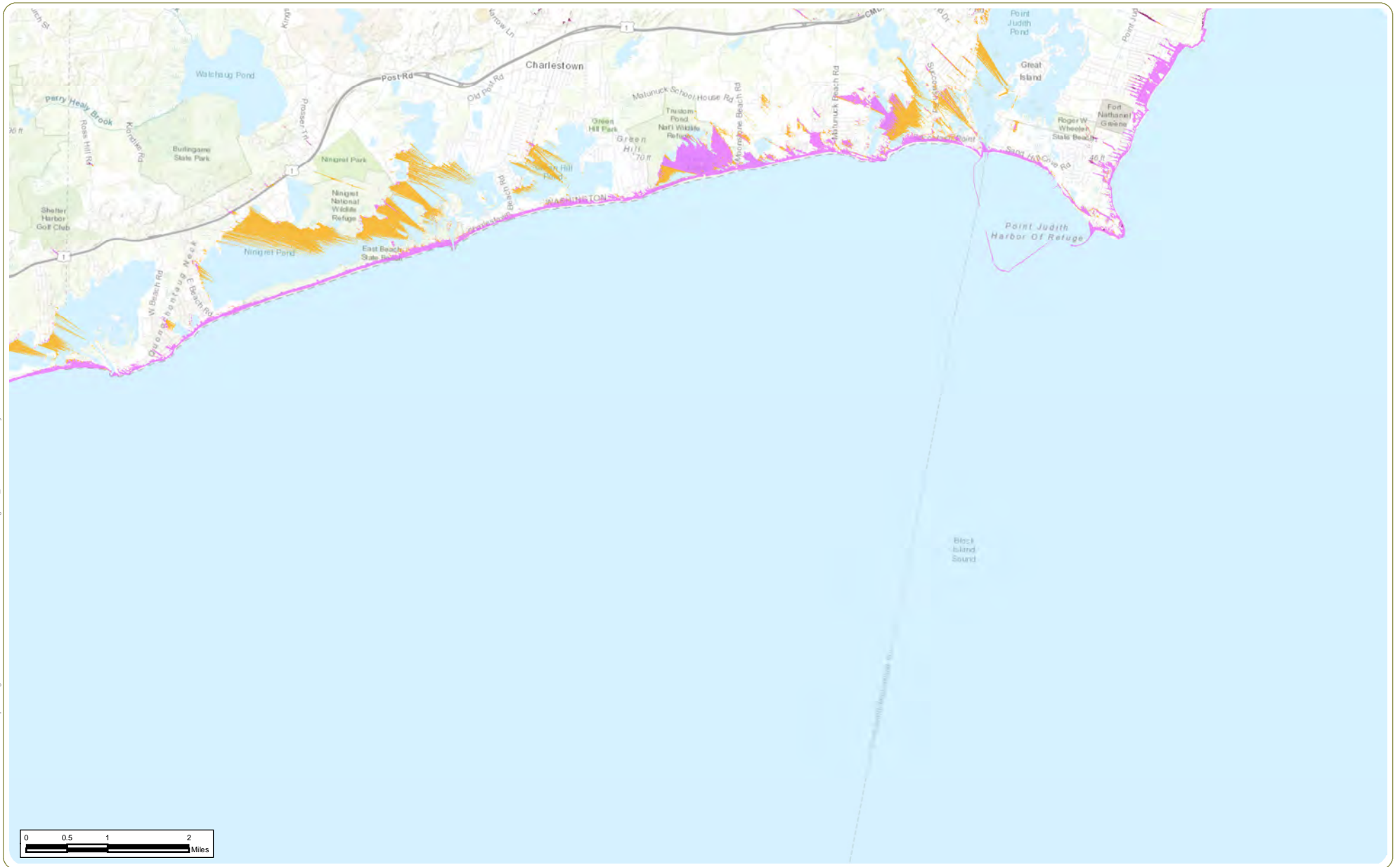
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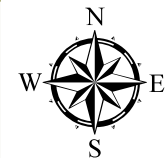
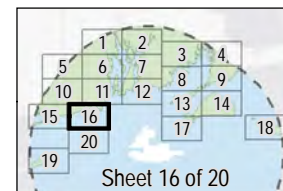
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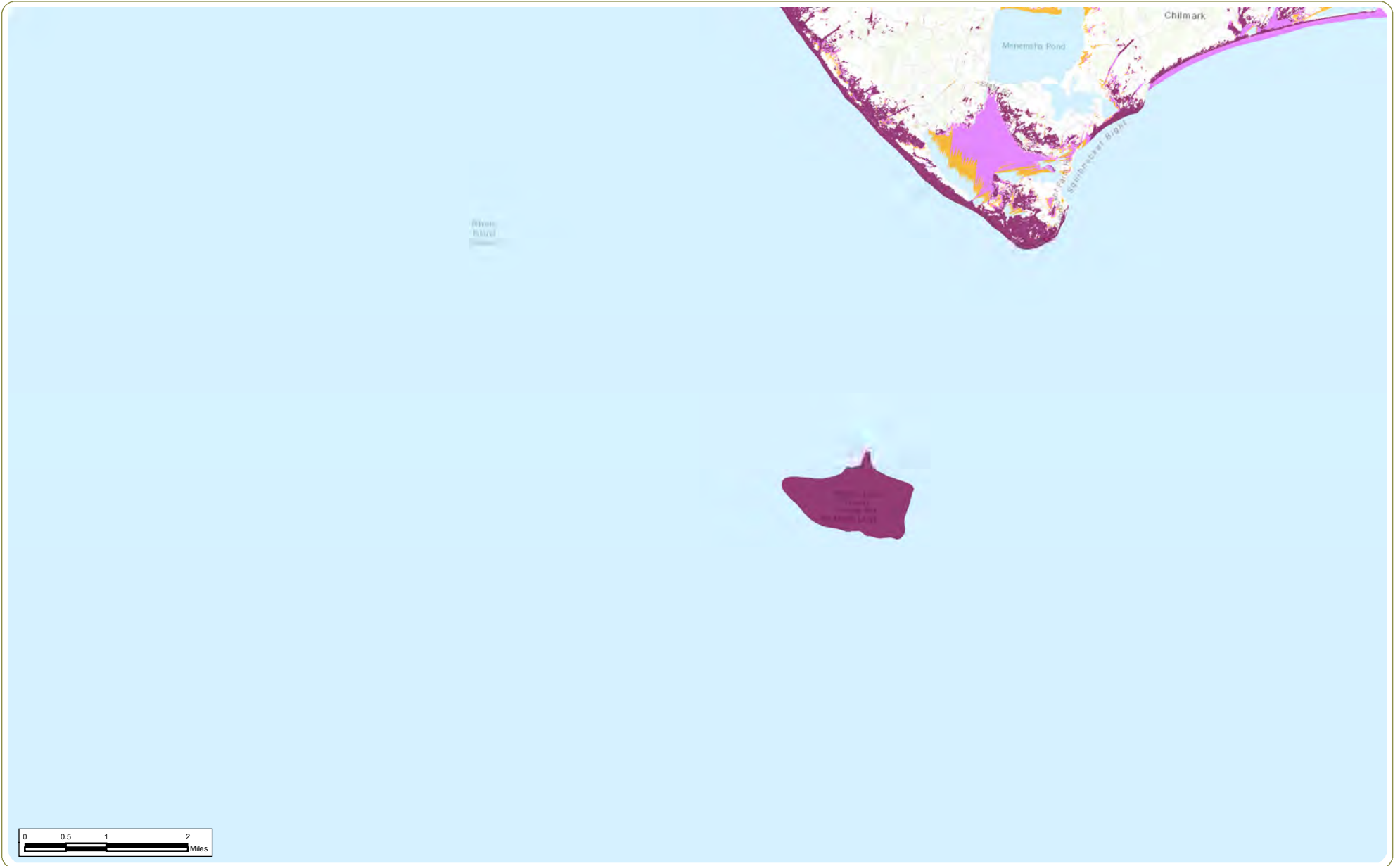
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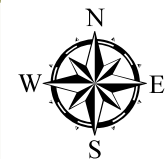
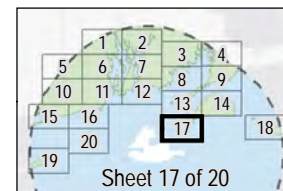
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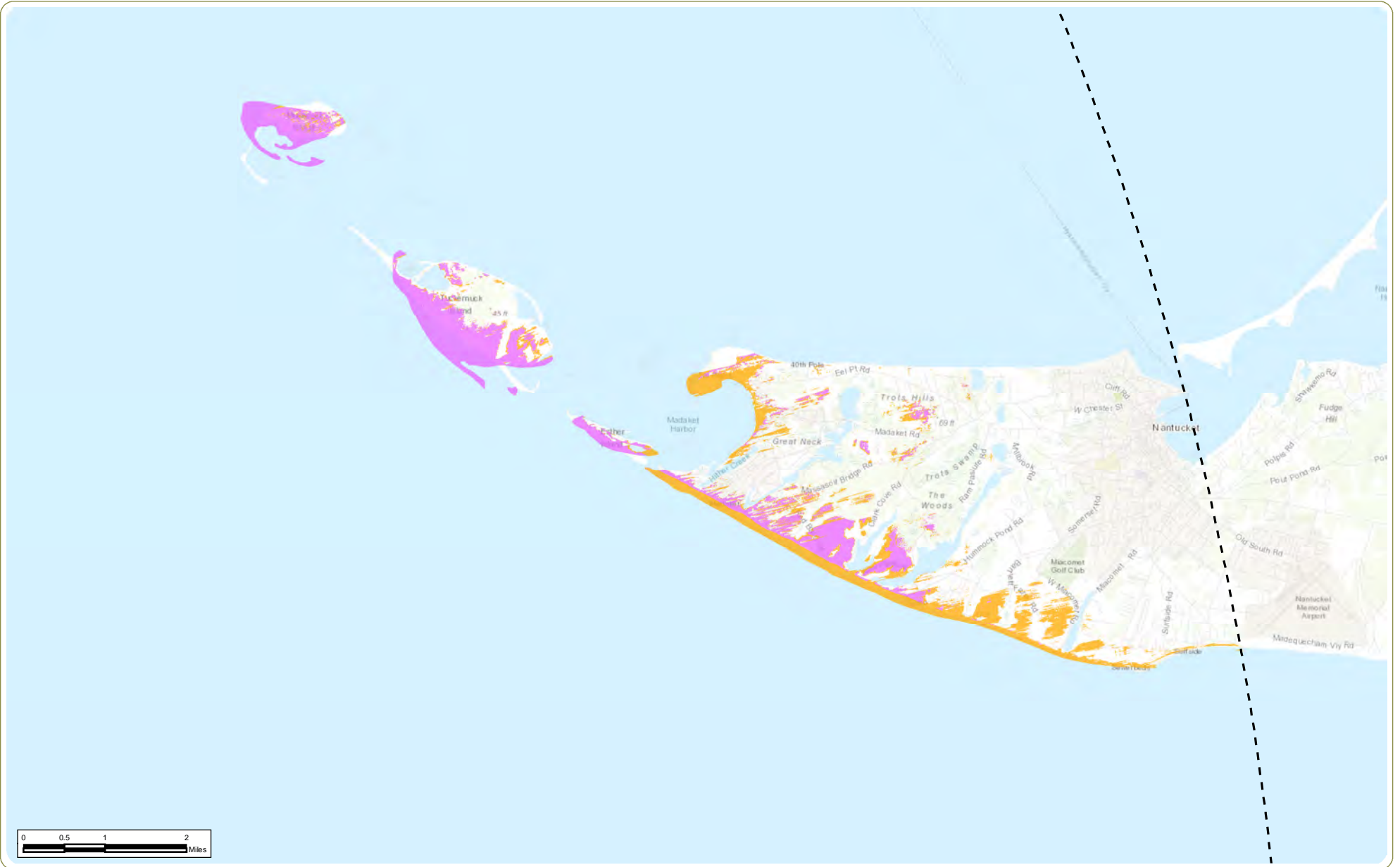
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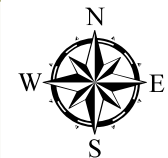
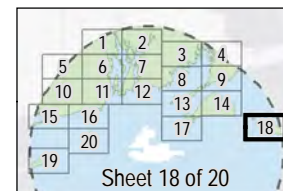
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Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A0486)

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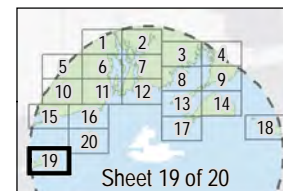
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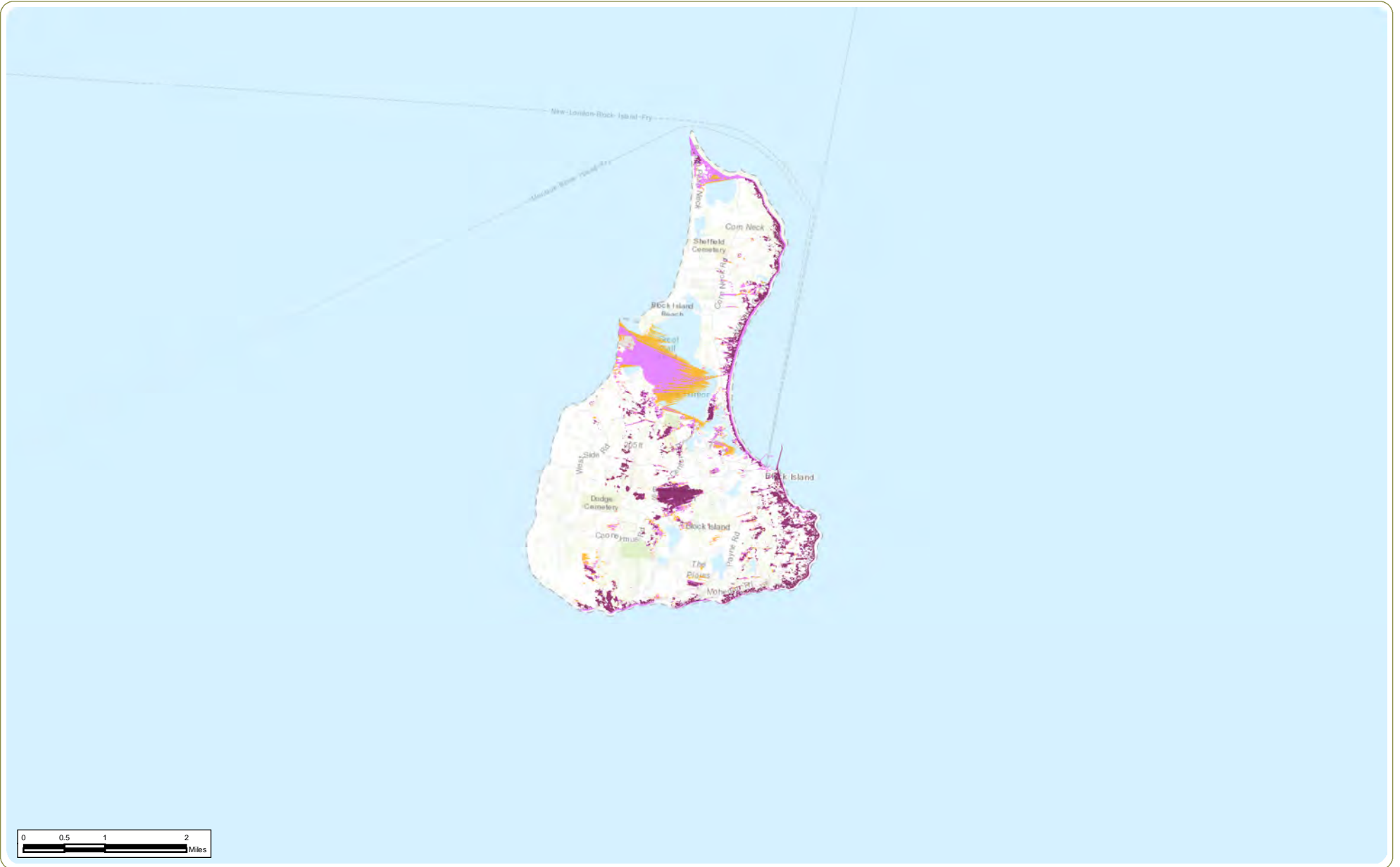
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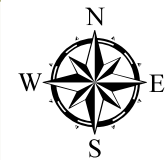
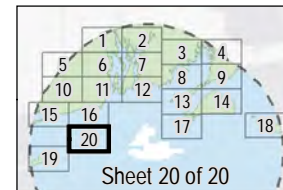
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Outer Continental Shelf (OCS-A0486)

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### 3.1.2 Field Verification

Field review largely confirmed the results of the lidar viewshed analysis. Consistent with the results of this analysis, the majority of the inland portion of the VSA was found to be screened from view of the ocean (and thus the Project) by vegetation and buildings/structures. Open views toward the Project, as indicated by visibility of the ocean, were concentrated within a mile (1.6 km) of the ocean shoreline and were largely restricted to beaches, bluffs, open fields, salt ponds, road corridors, and cleared residential yards, where lack of foreground trees allowed for unscreened ocean views.

Open views from Long Island were only available from within Montauk State Park and Camp Hero State Park on the eastern edge of the South Shore. From within these parks, the most likely views of the Project will be available from the bluff overlooks along portions of the hiking trails or at designated bluff overlook parking areas. Views toward the Project further inland were completely obscured by topography and/or vegetation, confirming the results of the viewshed analysis.

On Block Island, open views toward the Project were largely restricted to beaches and bluffs along the south shore of the island. Visually sensitive resources with open views toward the Project included multiple locations along the Clayhead Trail, Fred Benson Town Beach, North Light, and South East Light. No views were documented from the beaches and bluffs along the western and northern shorelines, or the village center. Similarly, open views toward the Project were not available from most interior roads. Even views from higher elevation sites, such as Beacon Hill Road, were generally screened by woody roadside vegetation. However, potential views were documented from beach areas along the eastern shoreline, the northwest side of Great Salt Pond, and the Block Island Ferry in transit. Although private roads, yards, and homes could generally not be accessed, some of these private homes on the eastern, southern, and central high point of the island are also likely to have least partial views of the proposed Project.

Open views from Conanicut Island and Aquidneck Island were restricted to the south-facing shorelines of the island, including locations such as Beavertail State Park, Brenton Point State Park, the Newport Cliff Walk, Sachuest Beach, and the Sachuest Point NWR. As suggested by the viewshed analysis, views toward the Project from inland locations were generally blocked by buildings/structures and vegetation. Exceptions occur at topographic highpoints, such as Hanging Rock at Normans Bird Sanctuary and the inland portions of Brenton Point State Park.

Cuttyhunk Island in the Elizabeth Islands could have views of the Project along the southern and western shores, as well as from the topographic highpoint in the central portion of the island. The island reaches a maximum elevation of approximately 150 feet (45.7 m) AMSL, which potentially would allow views of the full height of the WTGs. However, shoreline views from the island toward the Project would be partially screened by curvature of the earth.

Views from Martha's Vineyard were also generally restricted to the shoreline and bluffs on the western and southern sides of the island. Visibility was noted as far east as South Beach State Park but would be fully obscured by curvature of the earth at Wasque Point in Edgartown. Views toward the Project from the southern beaches of Martha's Vineyard, such as Lucy Vincent Beach and Squibnocket Beach, were either partially or fully screened. Screening at these locations was provided by the western headlands of Martha's Vineyard and intervening vegetation. Open inland views on Martha's Vineyard were identified at the Peaked Hill Reservation, which sits atop a substantial topographic highpoint at over 300 feet (91.4 m) AMSL. This location offers narrow open views framed by dense woodland vegetation in the direction of the Project. Field review indicated that other open views from inland locations will generally be of short duration, tightly framed, or partially screened due to the screening provided by nearby topography, vegetation, and buildings/structures.

Just as with Martha's Vineyard, views from Nantucket were generally restricted to the western and southern shoreline and bluffs. Visibility toward the Project was noted at Madaket Beach. Eel Point was not completely

accessible due to sections of the beach being roped off from public access. In the areas that were visited, tall vegetated dunes served to obstruct views toward the Project site. Many of the inland locations on Nantucket that could have potential views to the Project were not accessible due to their being on private properties or having restricted public access.

From the mainland, field review confirmed that views toward the Project were screened throughout the vast majority of the VSA. Views from rural portions of this area (even large, open agricultural fields) were generally screened by surrounding low wooded hills and/or forest vegetation. However, open views on the mainland were consistently documented along the shoreline from Westerly, Rhode Island to Falmouth, Massachusetts. These views were generally restricted to the immediate shoreline. Due to the distance of the Project from the viewer, open views from the shoreline generally will include only the upper one-half to two-thirds of the WTGs (see Section 3.2.2). Consequently, as the viewer moves inland, low vegetation, dunes, and buildings/structures will be effective at eliminating visibility completely.

The historic resources with the highest potential for Project visibility were those that were situated to take advantage of panoramic ocean views. Such resources include Southeast Lighthouse on Block Island, Gay Head Lighthouse on Martha’s Vineyard, Beavertail Lighthouse in Jamestown, Newport Cliff Walk on Aquidneck Island, and Watch Hill Lighthouse in Westerly, Rhode Island. These are examples of NRHP sites and districts with substantial notoriety in the region and confirmed Project visibility.

Appendix B lists each of the locations visited during field review along with their distance to the Project.

## 3.2 Project Visual Impact

### 3.2.1 Visual Resource Management Classification

The management classification of each LSZ within the PAPE, as determined by the rating panel using the VRAP MCS procedure, is presented in Table 3.2-1, below.

**Table 3.2-1 Visual Resource Management Classification Rating Results**

MCS Zone	Rating Panel Members				Average Score and Classification	
	Kellie Connelly	Richard Smardon	Jocelyn Gavitt	Walter Kalina	Average	Classification
Coastal Bluff	15.7	10.7	16.0	16.3	15	Retention Class
Salt Pond Tidal Marsh	15.0	12.0	15.7	14.0	14	Retention Class
Maintained Recreation Area	11.0	14.0	17.0	14.7	14	Retention Class
Shoreline Beach	14.0	12.7	17.0	12.3	14	Retention Class
Inland Lakes and Ponds	13.0	9.3	15.3	12.3	13	Partial Retention Class
Coastal Dunes	12.3	10.0	14.7	12.0	12	Partial Retention Class
Open Water	11.7	7.3	16.0	12.7	12	Partial Retention Class
Rural Residential	11.3	9.0	13.7	13.3	12	Partial Retention Class
Shoreline Residential	9.3	12.7	14.0	11.0	12	Partial Retention Class
Developed Waterfront	8.3	9.7	15.0	11.3	11	Partial Retention Class
Coastal Scrub	11.3	5.7	12.7	14.0	11	Modification Class



MCS Zone	Rating Panel Members				Average Score and Classification	
	Kellie Connelly	Richard Smardon	Jocelyn Gavitt	Walter Kalina	Average	Classification
Agricultural Open Field	10.0	9.3	14.7	7.7	10	Modification Class
Village or Town Center	9.0	11.0	12.3	8.7	10	Modification Class
Forest	8.7	6.7	11.7	12.0	10	Modification Class
Transportation	9.0	8.7	10.3	8.0	9	Modification Class
Suburban Residential	7.0	8.0	8.7	7.0	8	Rehabilitation Class
Commercial	5.3	5.7	5.7	4.3	5	Rehabilitation Class

A review of the MCS evaluations reveals that one of the four rating panel members placed two LSZs (Shoreline Beach and Maintained Recreation Area) in the highest MCS Classification; Preservation Class. This panel member’s comments suggest that these zones are considered particularly sensitive due to the high level of human interest and use they receive. Additionally, this panel member suggested that there is typically a strong level of cultural importance at the land/sea interface at both the Maintained Recreational Areas and the Shoreline Beach LSZs. At many of the Maintained Recreation Areas, tributes to historical events are often present and receive particular visitor interest. While other panel members also generally rated these zones highly, several considered features such as land use and vegetation within these zones to have average, rather than distinct, visual quality/sensitivity. Consequently, the average rating for the Maintained Recreation Area and Shoreline Beach LSZs placed these zones in the Retention Class. Other LSZs determined by the panel to be Retention Class included Coastal Bluff and Salt Pond/Tidal Marsh. All of these LSZs received relatively high MCS scores, often indicating distinct visual quality when considering vegetation, water, and landform. However, evaluations of land use (and in some cases water and vegetation) within these zones were a mix of scores in the average to distinct range.

None of the LSZs in the VSA were considered by the full panel to have the unique high-quality visual character and viewer sensitivity required for designation as Preservation Class landscapes. Overall, the Coastal Bluff LSZ received the highest cumulative rating due to its distinct combination of dramatic landform, unique environmental and/or cultural resources, and expansive views across the open ocean. The Suburban Residential and Commercial LSZs received the lowest ratings from the panel, particularly in the areas of land use and user activity, reflecting the relatively low aesthetic quality and/or viewer sensitivity typical of these zones. Of the 17 zones, 10 received scores resulting in classification as either Partial Retention or Modification.

As mentioned previously, the MCS classification ascribed to each LSZ provides guidance as to the degree and nature of visual change (as determined by the VIA procedure) that is acceptable in that landscape/seascape.

It is important to note that the VRAP MCS procedure was designed to assess projects that occur within one or more of the LSZ’ s being considered within the Project PAPE. While the RWF is being proposed in the ocean, well beyond the limits of these onshore LSZ’s, the importance of the ocean as a contributing visual asset to these landscape features is evident and essential. However, as mentioned in Section 2.2.4, the VRAP process of measuring the potential visual impact as a composite of each view within the subject LSZ was not utilized in this VIA. Rather, the MCS is used as a baseline to measure rating panel score consistency for of the individual viewpoints as well as provide a threshold for acceptable levels of visual impact. In order to accurately determine the visual impacts associated with the RWF, the scenic quality of the existing view at each selected KOP is compared directly to the scenic quality of the view with the RWF in place. This provides a better metric of Project impacts to a specific view and the broader regional landscape it represents. This process also allows identification of specific settings, atmospheric/lighting conditions, and view distances that are most likely to result in elevated visual impacts.

### **3.2.2 Analysis of Existing and Proposed Views**

To illustrate anticipated visual changes associated with the proposed Project, 37 photographic simulations of the Project from 28 unique KOPs (shown in Appendix C) were used to evaluate Project visibility and appearance. As indicated in Section 2.2.2, these KOPs were selected based on guidance from various data sources and stakeholders. In general, they were selected because they provide a clear, unobstructed view toward the Project from a visually sensitive site and represent the various LSZs and user groups that occur within the ZVI.

In addition, the photos from the 28 different KOPs are meant to represent a range of viewing conditions that could be experienced within the ZVI (although almost all were taken under clear sky conditions to facilitate a high level of project visibility). The full range of viewing conditions/viewer circumstances are not presented for each KOP. Instead, each KOP was evaluated by the rating panel based on the conditions represented in the selected photo. Thus, for any given KOP the comments included in the following section apply to the specific conditions (time of day, sun angle, lighting conditions, sky color, distance from the Project, etc.) illustrated in the photo. However, as a set, the total of 37 KOP photos present a representative range of viewing conditions that would be experienced by viewers within the ZVI (see Section 3.2.3 for further assessment of the KOPs as a comprehensive set).

As described in Section 2.2.4, review of these images, along with visual simulations of the proposed Project, allowed for comparison of the aesthetic character of each view with and without the proposed Project in place. For each KOP, the visually sensitive resource(s) present at each location are described, along with the content and characteristics of the existing view, and the baseline scenic quality scores assigned by the rating panel. Consistent observations by the panel regarding existing visual character are summarized or quoted directly (it should be noted that all comments are included in the panel member's completed rating forms found in Appendix F). With the Project in place, the extent of its potential visibility within the affected resource(s) is summarized, followed by a description of the panel's evaluation of its effect under the circumstances illustrated in the selected photo. Again, representative panel comments regarding the visual impact of the Project are included, and all panel comments regarding the Project's visual effect at each KOP can be found in the rating forms included in Appendix F. Finally, a summary of the rating panel's assessment of the Project's degree of compatibility with the existing landscape and its spatial dominance and scale contrast is presented, along with an assessment of its VTL under the conditions illustrated for that KOP. In this section of the report, no attempt is made to expand upon or interpret the rating panel results or speculate on how they might differ under circumstances different than those illustrated in the selected photo for each KOP.

Numerical impact scores resulting from the VRAP VIA procedure are summarized in Section 3.2.3, and interpretation/explanation of the assessment results for the set of KOPs as a whole (representing the full range of viewing circumstances) is presented in the Conclusions included in Section 3.2.3. Potential mitigation options are reviewed in Section 4.0.

#### **3.2.2.1 AI01: Brenton Point State Park (Appendix C Sheets 1-5)**

##### **Existing View**

This view is from Brenton Point State Park, located at the southwestern tip of Aquidneck Island within the Newport/Ocean Drive State Scenic Area in the Town of Newport, Newport County, Rhode Island. This site is also within the Ocean Drive Historic District/National Historic Landmark and is representative of the Mainland Recreation Area LSZ. Brenton Point State Park includes approximately 89 acres and is a popular destination for residents and tourists who enjoy sightseeing, recreating, and sunbathing. The KOP was photographed from a designated overlook that provides a slightly elevated view of Narragansett Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. The overlook also provides a viewing platform for the Portuguese Discovery Monument, which celebrates the rich local history of

Portuguese maritime navigators. The KOP is also coincident with large open lawns that host the popular Newport Kite Festival. The existing view to the south-southeast from this location features an open view of the ocean framed by a field of mowed lawn in the foreground with an access road and sidewalk cutting across the view. Parked cars in the middle ground on the left, and a two-lane road close to the shore other minor, man-made features (signs, utility structures, landscaping) are also visible in this highly managed park area. The water is a rough textured dark blue, with small waves breaking at the shore. There is a sailboat close to the horizon that adds visual interest by providing a focal point and breaking up the strong horizon where the ocean meets the sky. The cloudless blue-sky fades to nearly white at the horizon, providing a strong horizontal line and color contrast between the water and sky across the entire field of view. The BIWF is 23.8-miles (38.3 km) from this location and is visible just above the horizon in the context photographs to the south and southwest.

Rating panel members indicated that the scene is a *highly utilitarian view that includes paths, parking lots, roads, and street signs which tend to draw the viewers' attention away from the greater water and horizon view*. They commented that the view to the water is pleasant, though common to state parks in this region. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photograph(s) ranged from 10.5 to 17.0 (average = 13.0), which is consistent with a Partial Retention classification.

### **Proposed Project**

Visibility of the RWF in the broader area that includes this KOP is largely restricted to the open fields associated with the south shore of Aquidneck Island. However, due to the presence of the south-facing sloping hills, the viewshed analysis suggests that visibility of the entire RWF extends inland across public open space and into the adjacent Newport Country Club before breaking up into discrete areas of visibility of less than half of the WTGs due to screening provided by vegetation, structures, and topography.

With the proposed RWF in place, the nacelles and rotors from numerous WTGs are visible in the far background along the horizon. The nearest WTG would be 16.9-miles (27.2 km) south-southeast of this KOP. Rating panel members noted that the RWF turbines, *"while extensive, sit lightly on the horizon and are difficult to see against the sky"*. One reviewer found the turbines to be noticeable, while another remarked that they were barely visible. Another commented that the *"turbines may be visible along the horizon, but [they are] not a distraction to other visual features"*.

Rating panel members had varying reactions to the RWF's impact, with VIA scores ranging from 10.2 to 17.0 (average score = 12.8). These scores indicate an average reduction of 0.2 point in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 0.0 to 0.3. With the RWF in place, the KOP score remained Partially Retained (see Table 3.2-2) suggesting that Project activity is evident and begins to attract viewer attention. Structures, operations, and use activities associated with the project remain subordinate to the existing setting's viewshed. Considering the compatibility, scale, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, averaged panel ratings demonstrated that the WTGs were generally compatible with all factored resources, this includes water resources, landform, vegetation, land use, and user activity (see Table 3.2-3). The scale contrast similarly is minimal for all factored resources, and spatial dominance is subordinate.

Based on the anticipated compatibility, scale and spatial dominance effects resulting from the RWF it is anticipated that the Project is consistent with VTL 2 at this KOP, which equates to *"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"* (Sullivan et al., 2013).



**Table 3.2-2 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – AI01**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	10.5	12.7	17.0	12.0	13.0
<b>Proposed</b>	10.2	12.0	17.0	12.0	12.8
<b>Change</b>	0.3	0.7	0	0	0.3

**Table 3.2-3 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – AI01**

Brenton Point State Park			
Resource	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	1.3	1.3	1.4
<b>Landform</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Land Use</b>	1.1	1.1	1.0
<b>User Activity</b>	1.3	1.3	1.1
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**Proposed Project (Nighttime)**

In addition to the daytime simulation of the Project at Brenton Point State Park, the rating panel also evaluated a simulation of the proposed Project at this KOP during nighttime conditions (see Tables 3.2-4 and 3.2-5). The average rating panel score for the existing view remained consistent at a 10.8 indicating a Partial Retention classification. With the proposed Project in place, the aviation warning lights and amber USCG warning lights from the proposed WTGs are visible on the horizon through the entirety of the view. The addition of the flashing warning lights on the WTGs and decks will add evidence of human development and increase visual clutter at the horizon. The proposed nighttime view received an average rating score of 9.0 (a decrease of minus 1.8), and the resulting view would be in the Modification classification. Based on the compatibility, scale and spatial dominance factors resulting from the RWF it is anticipated visibility from this KOP under nighttime conditions is consistent with VTL 4 which indicates that “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.” (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-4 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – AI01 Nighttime**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	11.2	10.0	11.7	10.3	10.8
<b>Proposed</b>	8.5	9.7	9.3	8.7	9.0
<b>Change</b>	2.7	0.3	2.3	1.7	1.8

**Table 3.2-5 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – AI01 Nighttime**

Brenton Point State Park			
Resource	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	1.6	1.8	1.6
<b>Landform</b>	1.1	1.1	1.4
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.1	1.1	1.4
<b>Land Use</b>	1.5	1.6	1.8
<b>User Activity</b>	1.9	1.5	1.6
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.2 AI03: Newport Cliff Walk (Appendix C Sheets 9-13)**

**Existing View**

This view, from the southernmost portion of the historic Newport Cliff Walk. The Cliff Walk is a National Recreational Trail on Aquidneck Island in Newport, Rhode Island, and is representative of the Maintained Recreation Area and Shoreline Residential LSZs. This viewpoint is also located within the Newport/Ocean Drive State Scenic Area and the North Light State Historic District. The Newport Cliff Walk is a 3.5-mile long public access trail that borders the rocky eastern shoreline of Newport and is very popular among residents and tourists, particularly during the summer season. The trail offers inland views of Newport’s historic mansions and panoramic views of Narragansett Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. The trail is accessible year-round and primarily used for walking, running, nature trips and bird watching. The KOP was photographed from an elevated location in the vicinity of the Ledge Road Waterfront Public Access point, looking southeast to south-southeast with unobstructed views of the ocean and bay.

The existing view from this location features a large exposed rock formation in the foreground along the shoreline that is comprised of varying colors and textures. Beyond the rocky shoreline the view recedes into the featureless background of relatively calm open ocean extending to the horizon. The horizon is well-defined by the dark blue color of the ocean where it meets the sky, which is light blue and free of cloud cover. One small recreational fishing boat is visible to the right slightly beyond the exposed rock formation. Although a transient object, the small boat provides some sense of distance and scale to the view. No other natural features or man-made structures are visible when looking to the south over the expanse of open ocean extending to the horizon. The BIWF is approximately 20 miles (32.2 km) to the southwest in this location and not readily visible from the direction of this view.

Rating panel members indicated that views from the Cliff Walk have a “high level of visual interest” and include “dynamic” open water views with unique rocky landforms along the shoreline. and one panel member noted that many “*observers will be drawn to this viewpoint because of its unique setting.*” Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photographs ranged from 11.8 to 17.0 (average = 14.8), which is within the range of a Retention classification.

**Proposed Project**

Regional visibility of the RWF in this area is largely restricted to the south facing open terrain that slopes down to the shoreline. The viewshed analysis indicates that views of the entire RWF extend inland for approximately 500 feet in some spots before breaking up into discrete areas with views of less than half of the WTGs due to screening

provided by vegetation, structures. Views of the Project occur along the full length of the Cliff Walk on the eastern and southern shoreline of Aquidneck Island.

With the proposed Project in place, the WTGs can be seen rising above the horizon with the OSS visible in the center of the overall WTG mass. At this distance [approximately 15.4-miles (24.8 km) north of the nearest proposed WTG], the turbines appear as vertical lines on the horizon. The rotor blades are difficult to clearly perceive because of their minimal color contrast against the light blue and somewhat hazy sky, although, the nacelles of visible WTGs are discernable. Some members of the rating panel noted that under the conditions illustrated in the selected photo the Project will not be conspicuous to casual observers from this KOP, and the unique rock features in the foreground will remain the focal point in this view.

The rating panel members generally agreed that the turbines would be highly visible and noticeable from this KOP. One reviewer noted that *“the visual density of the turbines and OSS platform on the horizon dominate the view from the Cliff Walk, even under favorable sky conditions”*. Another noted that the wind turbines *“will be noticed”* by observers along the Cliff Walk. Another commented that *“under these lighting conditions are likely to be visible and because of their number many my find them visually intrusive”*. However, one reviewer suggested that the *“proposed turbines can barely be seen on a clear day causing minimal impact on view”*.

Rating panel members had varying reactions to the RWF’s impact, with VIA scores ranging from 9.8 to 17.0 (average score = 13.6). These scores indicate an average reduction of 1.2 point in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 0.0 to 2.0. With the RWF in place, the KOP score remains in the Retention class (see Table 3.2-6), suggesting that Project has not exceeded the threshold of acceptable visual change from this KOP.

Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, averaged panel ratings suggest that the WTGs were generally compatible with landform, vegetation, and land use, and somewhat compatible with water resources and user activity (see Table 3.2-7). Scale contrast is minimal for landform, vegetation, and land use, but moderate for water resources and user activity. Considering spatial dominance, panel members suggest that the WTGs are subordinate to landform, vegetation, land use, and co-dominant with user activity and water resources.

Based on the compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance factors Project visibility from this KOP is consistent with VTL 3, because it *“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.”* (Sullivan et. al. 2013)

**Table 3.2-6 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – AI03**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	11.8	15.0	17.0	15.2	14.8
<b>Proposed</b>	9.8	13.0	17.0	14.5	13.6
<b>Change</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>



**Table 3.2-7 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – AI03**

Newport Cliff Walk			
Resource	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	1.8	1.6	1.5
<b>Landform</b>	1.3	1.3	1.0
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Land Use</b>	1.3	1.3	1.3
<b>User Activity</b>	2.1	2.0	1.6
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.3 AI05: Sachuest Point National Wildlife Refuge (Appendix C Sheets 14-18)**

**Existing View**

This view is from Sachuest Point National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), representative of the Coastal Scrub/Shrub Forest LSZ, which is located on the southeastern tip of Aquidneck Island within the Sachuest Point State Scenic Area in the Town of Middleton, Rhode Island. Sachuest Point NWR includes approximately 242 acres and is a popular destination for hikers, fishermen, and nature enthusiasts, particularly birders seeking access to over 200 bird species which inhabit the refuge. The site’s visitor center offers environmental education programming to the general public and school groups.

The KOP was photographed from the midpoint of a 1.5-mile stone dust loop trail which originates at a visitor center and follows the dune edges, offering panoramic views of the Atlantic Ocean. The existing view to the south-southeast from this location features an open view of the ocean framed by boulders in the foreground. A small rocky island lays low in the ocean in the middle ground, and large vessels are faintly visible along the horizon. Whisps of clouds appear at the top of an otherwise clear, light blue sky which fades to whitish pink as it approaches the horizon. The water is calm and dark blue with rough white surf just beyond the foreground boulders.

Rating panel members indicated that the scene includes dramatic 270° open views and appears wild and undisturbed by humans, except for the paths. They commented that the view to the water is “pristine” and that “[the] rocky landform in [the] foreground dominates this view along the coast providing a very attractive setting that will be sought out by observers”. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photograph(s) ranged from 11.7 to 16.5 (average = 13.6), which is consistent with a Retention classification.

**Proposed Project**

Regional visibility of the RWF in this area includes the southeast portion of the Sachuest Point Peninsula where low vegetation and relatively flat topography allow for open views toward the ocean. Visibility of the RWF is eliminated near the Visitor Center to the north due to topography and the presence of taller vegetation inland from the immediate shoreline. However, it appears that the majority of the trail loop occurs within the area of potential Project visibility.

With the proposed RWF in place, from this KOP the towers, nacelles, and rotors of numerous WTGs will be visible in the background along the horizon. The nearest WTG would be 14.9 miles (24.0 km) south-southeast of this KOP. Rating panel members noted that “the addition of the extensive turbine installation on the horizon dominates the view and contrast[s] the visual simplicity of the NWR lands and path”. Reviewers generally agreed that the volume

and close spacing of the turbines are noticeable across the horizon and distract from an otherwise simple, natural view. It was noted that varying lighting conditions and position within this view will affect the severity of the impact.

Rating panel members had varying reactions to the RWF’s impact, with VIA scores ranging from 10.5 to 15.8 (average score = 12.7). These scores indicate an average reduction of 0.9 point in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 0.7 to 1.3. With the RWF in place, the KOP score is reduced to Partial Retention class (see Table 3.2-8). Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings suggest that the WTGs were generally compatible with vegetation, and somewhat compatible with water resources, landform, land use, and user activity (see Table 3.2-9). Scale contrast similarly is minimal for vegetation, and moderate for water resources, landform, land use, and user activity. Considering spatial dominance, panel members suggest that the WTGs are subordinate to landform and vegetation, co-dominant to water resources, land use, and user activity.

Based on the anticipated compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF, it is anticipated that Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 4 because it *“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.”* (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-8 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – AI05**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	11.7	12.0	16.5	14.3	13.6
<b>Proposed</b>	10.5	11.3	15.8	13.0	12.7
<b>Change</b>	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.3	0.9

**Table 3.2-9 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – AI05**

Sachuest Point National Wildlife Refuge			
Resource	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	2.0	2.0	2.1
<b>Landform</b>	1.5	1.5	1.3
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Land Use</b>	1.5	1.5	1.5
<b>User Activity</b>	1.9	1.9	1.6
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.4 AI06: Sachuest Beach (Second) (Appendix C Sheets 19-23)**

**Existing View**

This view is from Sachuest Beach, which is located at the southeastern tip of Aquidneck Island within the Town of Middletown, Rhode Island, and representative of the Shoreline Beach LSZ. Sachuest Beach, locally known as Second Beach, is a south-facing, mile long, family friendly beach on Narragansett Bay. The selected view is from one of the dune access trails that lead from a large parking area north of the beach. This KOP is approximately 1-mile northwest of the Sachuest Point NWR (which is visible in this view as a narrow strip of land to the southeast –

(see KOP AI05) and approximately 0.25 mile southeast of Hanging Rock (see KOP AI07). Residents and vacationers regularly use Second Beach, particularly during the summer when the associated parking areas often reach capacity. In the existing view, a gently sloping sandy beach in the foreground is edged by the lifeguard chair and green peninsula of land to the left of the view before transitioning to a broad expanse of ocean that extends to the horizon, providing long-distance, unobstructed vistas. The distinct horizon line, water’s edge, and lines of breaking waves on the shoreline create strong horizontal lines in the view. The dark blue water color contrasts with the lighter blue sky, creating a well-defined horizon. In the foreground on the beach, several visitors can be seen sunbathing and playing near the water’s edge. The BIWF is approximately 28 miles (45.1 km) southwest of this KOP. The BIWF is potentially visible from this location, but no observations were documented in the field and subsequent review of the photographs suggest that only portions of the WTG blades could be visible but are unlikely to be detected even under optimal viewing conditions.

Rating panel members indicated “*the existing beach view highlights the passive and active recreation activities that users focus on*”. Panel members also noted the “*clean, open beach area with sandy dunes and a wide panoramic view of the water*”, although one member noted the scene is typical of a coastal beach and lacked distinct features. The high contrast between the sky and the ocean was also noted. Focal points include surf in middle ground and open water in the background with a strip of land jutting into the water to the left (southeast) of the viewpoint. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photograph(s) ranged from 9.7 to 17 (average = 12.4), which is consistent with a Partial Retention classification.

**Proposed Project**

Regional visibility of the RWF in this area is largely restricted to the relatively flat beach area that has unobstructed views to Narragansett Bay, the Atlantic Ocean, and the horizon. Visibility is also indicated from the beach parking lot the water surface and shoreline of nearby Gardiner Pond and Nelson Pond located to the north of Sachuest Beach Road.

With the proposed RWF in place, from this KOP the nacelles and rotors of numerous WTGs will be visible along the horizon in the background. The nearest WTG would be 16.1 miles (25.9 km) south-southeast of this KOP. The peninsula on the left side of the view begins to screen the lower portions of the WTGs as they become more distant from the viewer, reducing their perceived scale. Rating panel members noted that the RWF turbines, are noticeable but are not spatially dominant. One reviewer noted that the turbines appear as a visual extension of the landmass to the left of the view versus “floating in the ocean”. Another noted that the turbines are minimally visible along the horizon line and therefore have a minimal impact on view. One rating panel member noted that “*under these lighting and sky conditions the turbines may be visible to more observers, but distance reduces adverse effects*”.

Rating panel members had varying reactions to the RWF’s impact, with VIA scores ranging from 9.2 to 17.0 (average score = 12.0). These scores indicate an average reduction of 0.4 point in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 0.0 to 1.0. With the RWF in place, the KOP score remains in the Partial Retention class (see Table 3.2-10)

Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings demonstrated that the WTGs were generally compatible with landform, vegetation, and land use, and somewhat compatible with water resources and user activity (see Table 3.2-11). The scale contrast is minimal for landform, vegetation, land use, and user activity, and moderate for water resources. Considering spatial dominance, panel members suggest that the WTGs are subordinate to all of these landscape components. Based on the compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF it is anticipated that Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 3 because it “*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*” (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-10 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – AI06**



	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	9.8	13.0	17.0	9.7	12.4
<b>Proposed</b>	9.2	12.0	17.0	9.7	12.0
<b>Change</b>	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4

**Table 3.2-11 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – AI06**

Sachuest Beach (Second Beach)			
Resource	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	1.6	1.5	1.3
<b>Landform</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Land Use</b>	1.1	1.0	1.0
<b>User Activity</b>	1.6	1.4	1.4
	1 – Compatible, 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.5 AI07: Hanging Rock (Appendix C Sheets 24-28)**

**Existing View**

This view is from an overlook along the Hanging Rock Trail within the Norman Bird Sanctuary, which is located near the southeastern tip of Aquidneck Island near the Paradise Avenue State Scenic Byway in the Town of Middletown, Rhode Island. This KOP is representative of the Coastal Scrub/Scrub Forest LSZ. The overlook represents a singular available elevated location along this part of Aquidneck Island. This site is also near Second Beach, Sachuest Point NWR, and the Paradise Rocks Rhode Island Historic District. The Norman Bird Sanctuary includes approximately 325 acres and is a popular destination for residents and tourists who enjoy birdwatching, sightseeing, recreating, and sunbathing. The KOP was photographed from atop a rock outcropping along the Hanging Rock Trail that provides an elevated view of Gardiner Pond, Second Beach, Sachuest Bay, Sachuest Point, and the Atlantic Ocean.

The existing view to the south-southeast from this location features the manmade dikes, and a steel platform, along the edge of Gardiner Pond in the foreground, flanked by Sachuest Point Road and an asphalt parking area associated with Second Beach. A bathhouse is located in the middle of the parking area, and to the right of the bathhouse is a collection of lifeguard chairs. Sand dunes separate the Second Beach parking area from Sachuest Bay. Sachuest Point NWR is visible within the middle ground arching around Sachuest Bay from the left side of the view. The cloudless blue-sky fades to near white at the horizon, providing a strong contrast between the water and sky across the entire view. The water is a rough textured dark blue, with small waves breaking at the shore. The BIWF is 28.3 miles (45.5 km) from this location and is visible just above the horizon to the south-southwest.

Rating panel members indicated that the scene is dominated by the man-made pond dike and platform in the foreground, as along with the parking area and adjacent dunes. As noted by one panel member, these elements in the foreground tend to draw attention away from the open view of the water. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photograph(s) ranged from 11.3 to 13.3 (average = 12.3), which is consistent with the Partial Retention classification LSZ.

**Proposed Project**

Regional visibility of the RWF in this area is largely restricted to the shoreline along Second Beach, and unobstructed views across the open water of Nelson and Gardiner Ponds along the southeastern shore of Aquidneck Island (two additional KOPs are located nearby including Second Beach and Sachuest Point which provide additional information on regional visibility). Additional areas of potential Project visibility is present northeast of Gardiner Pond along Hanging Rock Road, as well as east of the pond along Third Beach Road, where views would be available across low-lying coastal wetland areas.

With the proposed RWF in place, from this KOP the nacelles and rotors of numerous WTGs will be visible in the background along the horizon. The nearest WTG would be 16.3 miles (26.2 km) south-southeast of this KOP. Rating panel members noted that the density of the RWF turbines across the horizon become a dominant focal point of the view. One reviewer indicated that the turbines were particularly noticeable under the backlit lighting conditions illustrated in this view.

Rating panel members had varying reactions to the RWF’s impact, with VIA scores ranging from 9.3 to 12.7 (average score = 10.9). These scores indicate an average reduction of 1.4 points in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 0.6 to 2.4. With the RWF in place, the KOP score remains within the Partial Retention class (see Table 3.2-12). Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel member ratings demonstrated that the WTGs were generally compatible with, landform, and vegetation, and somewhat compatible with water resources, land use, and user activity (see Table 3.2-13). Scale contrast was rated as minimal for vegetation and land use, but moderate for water resources, landform, and user activity. Considering spatial dominance, panel ratings suggest that the WTGs are subordinate to vegetation and land use, and co-dominant to water resources, landform, and user activity.

Based on the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF it is anticipated that Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 5 because it *“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.”* (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-12 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – AI07**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	12.7	12.0	13.3	11.3	12.3
<b>Proposed</b>	10.3	11.3	12.7	9.3	10.9
<b>Change</b>	2.4	0.7	0.6	2	1.4

**Table 3.2-13 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – AI07**

Hanging Rock (Norman Bird Sanctuary)			
Resource	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
Water Resources	2.1	2.0	2.3
Landform	1.3	1.8	1.6
Vegetation	1.3	1.3	1.3
Land Use	1.5	1.4	1.4
User Activity	1.8	1.8	1.8
	1 – Compatible, 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.6 BI04: Southeast Light (Appendix C Sheets 29-33)**

**Existing View**

This view is from the Southeast Light National Historic Landmark, which is located at the southeastern edge of Block Island in the Town of New Shoreham, Rhode Island, and is representative of the Maintained Recreation Area LSZ. Located within the Mohegan Bluffs Scenic Area, Southeast Lighthouse includes a historic 1875 brick light tower and lightkeeper residence on a 10-acre plot of land overlooking Block Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. In addition to the historic features, the site includes mowed lawn and shrub-forested areas, a driveway, small parking area, and some smaller accessory buildings. It is a popular destination for residents and tourists interested in visiting historic buildings and lighthouses and enjoying commanding views of the ocean. Tours of the lighthouse are available during the summer season, and some additional visitation may be generated by food trucks serving meals at the site.

At this elevated KOP the foreground of the view is dominated by a mowed lawn and a wooden split-rail fence separating the viewer from the scrub-shrub vegetation at the crest of the bluffs. There is a utility box and an antenna just beyond the split-rail fence amongst the low growing vegetation which present a focal point that draws the viewers’ eye from the horizon. The horizon is well-defined by a clear light blue sky contrasting with the calm, dark blue ocean. The BIWF is 3 miles (4.8 km) from this location and is visible just below the horizon in the context photographs to the southeast.

Rating panel members indicated that the scene is a “*very attractive visual setting with a nice composition of natural and cultural resources.*” They noted the presence of existing off-shore turbines which “*create a focal area on the water in adjacent views*” . They also observed the distracting presence of an antennae emerging from the middle ground vegetation. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photograph(s) ranged from 13.0 to 16.0 (average = 14.5), which is consistent with a Retention classification.

**Proposed Project**

Regional visibility of the RWF in this area is intermittent throughout the southeast portion of Block Island, largely due to rolling grassy and vegetated hills which allow open views in some areas and obstruct them in others. Areas of high visibility are relatively consistent along the island’ s east and south edges, where this KOP is located.

With the proposed RWF in place, the full height of the majority of WTGs is visible on the horizon from this KOP. The nearest WTG would be 15.5 miles (24.9 km) east of this KOP. Rating panel members indicated that the massing of turbines is highly visible and likely to attract the attention of lighthouse visitors, although their visual impact is



limited due to the distance of the WTFs from the viewer. They noted that the specific lighting and sky conditions in conjunction with the white color of the turbines in these simulations render them less distracting than they would be under higher contrast conditions (such as front lit with a dark backdrop or backlit against a light sky). They also stated that visibility of the RWF turbines would be “*certainly less than the [existing BIWF] turbines,*” due to the greater proximity of the BIWF in relation to the proposed RWF.

Rating panel members had varying reactions to the RWF’s impact, with VIA scores ranging from 12.0 to 16.0 (average score = 13.7). These scores indicate an average reduction of 0.8 point in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 0.0 to 1.3. With the RWF in place, the KOP score remains within the Retention classification (see Table 3.2-14). Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel member ratings demonstrate that the WTGs were generally considered compatible with landform, vegetation, and land use, and somewhat compatible with water resources and user activity (see Table 3.2-15). Similarly, scale contrast is minimal for landform, vegetation, and land use, but moderate for water resources, and user activity. Considering spatial dominance, panel members suggest that the WTGs are subordinate to landform, vegetation, and land use, and co-dominant with water resources and user activity.

Based on the compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF it is anticipated that Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 2, because it “*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*” (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-14 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – BI04**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	13.0	13.3	16.0	15.7	14.5
<b>Proposed</b>	12.0	12.0	16.0	14.7	13.7
<b>Change</b>	1	1.3	0.0	1	0.8

**Table 3.2-15 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – BI04**

Resource	Southeast Lighthouse		
	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	2.0	1.6	1.5
<b>Landform</b>	1.4	1.1	1.1
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Land Use</b>	1.4	1.4	1.4
<b>User Activity</b>	1.8	1.8	1.8
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**Proposed Project (Nighttime)**

In addition to the daytime simulations of the Project, the rating panel also evaluated a simulation of the proposed Project from the Southeast Light during nighttime conditions (see Table 3.2-16 and Table 3.2-17). The rating panel score for the existing view dropped from a 14.5 to 10.8 indicating a Partial Retention classification. With the proposed Project in place, the red aviation warning lights and amber USCG warning lights from the WTGs can be seen on the horizon across the full field of view. The lights on the WTGs add visual clutter at the horizon and compromise views of the dark ocean and night sky. The mass and number of red lights would not significantly interfere with views of the dark skies and stars overhead, but would draw viewer attention toward the horizon. During the summer tourist season, the increased number of lights at adjacent shoreline residences and on passing boats will contribute to the potential lighting impacts in this view. The proposed nighttime view received a rating score of 8.7 (a decrease of minus 2.0), which reduces it to a Modification classification. Based on the compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF, it is anticipated that visibility from this KOP under nighttime conditions will be consistent with VTL 4 because the proposed lights are “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” (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-16 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – BI04 Nighttime**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	11.3	10.0	11.7	10.0	10.8
<b>Proposed</b>	8.8	9.0	8.0	9.0	8.7
<b>Change</b>	2.5	1.0	3.7	1.0	2.0

**Table 3.2-17 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – BI04 Nighttime**

Resource	Southeast Lighthouse		
	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	1.9	1.8	2.1
<b>Landform</b>	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>Land Use</b>	1.6	1.6	1.8
<b>User Activity</b>	2.3	2.0	2.1
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.7 BI12: Clayhead Trail (Appendix C Sheets 37-40)**

**Existing View**

This KOP is located on the Clayhead Trail in an area locally known as Balls North Point, which is located on the east shore of the northeastern tip of Block Island (the Town of New Shoreham), Rhode Island. This KOP is representative of the Coastal Bluff LSZ and occurs within the Clayhead Trail State Scenic District, which covers

approximately 190 acres, and is a popular destination for residents and tourists who enjoy sightseeing and recreating. The KOP was photographed from a point along the Clayhead Trail which provides elevated views of Block Island Sound and the Atlantic Ocean. This KOP and the surrounding Clay Head Preserve are also popular observation points for migratory songbirds in the fall.

The existing view to the east-southeast from this location features an open view of the ocean over the top of wild grasses. Looking to the left the view is framed by scrub pine vegetation and looking to the right the view is ultimately framed by a limestone bluff. The sky contains wispy white clouds and fades from light blue to near white at the horizon, providing a strong contrast between the water and sky across the entire view. The water is a rough textured dark blue, with small waves breaking across its expanse. The BIWF is 6.5 miles (10.5 km) from this location and is visible just above the horizon in the context photographs to the south-southeast.

Rating panel members indicated that the scene is an open ocean view with native vegetation in the foreground. They commented that the view is attractive and representative of an open, pristine natural setting. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photograph(s) ranged from 12.7 to 17 (average = 14.6), which is consistent with the Retention classification of the Coastal Bluff LSZ.

### **Proposed Project**

Regional visibility of the RWF in this area is largely restricted to the shoreline at the base, and along the top edges, of the bluffs in this portion of Block Island. However, the viewshed analysis suggests that visibility of the RWF extends inland where there are open fields occur along the tops of the elevated bluffs. As one proceeds in land, these areas of full Project visibility break up into discrete areas with potential views of less than half of the WTGs due to screening provided by vegetation, structures, and topography.

With the proposed RWF in place, and under the demonstrated hazy conditions, the proposed WTGs are barely discernable on the horizon in the center of the view from this KOP. The OSS is similarly masked, but its darker color allows it to be more readily distinguished. The nearest WTG would be 16.1 miles (25.9 km) east-southeast of this KOP. Rating panel members noted that the RWF turbines, while extensive, sit lightly on the horizon and their light color makes them difficult to see against the sky. Reviewers found the turbines to be either, not readily visible, or noticeable but not dominant, or One commented that the turbines are almost imperceptible and do not alter the visual quality of the trail experience.

Rating panel members had varying reactions to the RWF's impact, with VIA scores ranging from 12.3 to 15.7 (average score = 13.9). These scores indicate an average reduction of 0.7 point in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 0.0 to 1.7. With the RWF in place, the KOP score remains in the Retention class (see Table 3.2-18). Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings suggest that the WTGs were generally compatible with landform, vegetation, land use, and user activity; and somewhat compatible with water resources (see Table 3.2-19). Scale contrast with all landscape features was considered minimal, considering spatial dominance, panel ratings suggest that the WTGs are subordinate to landform, vegetation, land use, and user activity, and co-dominant to water resources.

Based on the anticipated compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF it is anticipated that the Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 1, because it *"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."* (Sullivan et al., 2013).



**Table 3.2-18 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – BI12**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
Existing	12.7	13.0	17.0	15.7	14.6
Proposed	12.3	12.3	15.3	15.7	13.9
Change	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.7</b>

**Table 3.2-19 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – BI12**

Resource	Clayhead Trail		
	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
Water Resources	1.6	1.3	1.6
Landform	1.0	1.0	1.0
Vegetation	1.0	1.0	1.0
Land Use	1.3	1.3	1.3
User Activity	1.3	1.3	1.3

1 – Compatible  
 2 – Somewhat Compatible  
 3 – Not Compatible

1 – Minimal  
 2 – Moderate  
 3 – Severe

1 – Subordinate  
 2 – Co-Dominant  
 3 – Dominant

**Proposed Project (Clear Conditions)**

In addition to the daytime simulations of the Project, the rating panel also evaluated a simulation of the proposed Project from the Clayhead Trail during clear conditions (see Table 3.2-20 and 3.2-21). With the proposed Project in place, and under clear viewing conditions, the turbines can be seen rising above the horizon as a cluster of fine vertical lines in the center of the view, with spacing between the WTFs increasing as the viewer’s gaze pans right. While quite distant in the view the back-lit turbines present fairly high contrast with the background sky. The proposed clear condition view received a rating score of 13.7 (a decrease of minus 0.9) and maintained its Retention classification. Based on the compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF it is anticipated visibility from this KOP under clear conditions will be consistent with VTL 3 because it “*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*” (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-20 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – BI12 Clear Conditions**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
Existing	12.7	13.0	17.0	15.7	14.6
Proposed	12.3	12.3	15.3	14.7	13.7
Change	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0.9</b>

**Table 3.2-21 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – BI12 Clear Conditions**

Clayhead Trail			
Resource	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	1.9	1.5	1.6
<b>Landform</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Land Use</b>	1.3	1.3	1.3
<b>User Activity</b>	1.5	1.3	1.5
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.8 BI13: View from North Light (Appendix C Sheets 41-43)**

**Existing View**

This view is from the North Light on Block Island, a NRHP-listed site located on the north shore of Block Island (Town of New Shoreham), Rhode Island. This KOP is representative of the Coastal Dunes LSZ and is adjacent to Settler’s Rock, Sachem Pond, and Block Island NWR. This location is also within the Beach Plum Neck/North Light State Scenic Area, and Corn Neck Road Historic District (NRE). North Light is a popular destination for residents and tourists/vacationers during the summer season. This site is accessible to pedestrians only, via an approximately 0.5 mile beach and dune trail from a parking lot on Corn Neck Road. The existing view was photographed from a landing directly adjacent to North Light and overlooks curving sandy trail that passes through heavily vegetated dunes, backed by the calm waters of the Block Island Sound. On the right side of the photograph (south) a portion of the eastern shore of Block Island is visible along with a residence perched high on the vegetated bluffs. The texture of the water is smooth and turquoise in color in the left portion of the view and fades to white due to the morning sun’s reflection on the right side of the photograph.

Rating panel members indicated that this viewpoint offers a remote and private scenic/historic experience set among dune landforms and dense dune vegetation. Panel members noted the dynamic composition of the view, with the undulating landforms covered by vegetation in the foreground and open water views in the background. This composition provides a good balance of foreground and background features. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photograph(s) ranged from 14.3 to 18.0 (average = 15.4), which is consistent with a Retention classification. This exceeds the Partial Retention MCS rating for the broader Coastal Dune LSZ due to the unique landscape and seascape features present in this particular view.

**Proposed Project**

Regional visibility of the RWF in this area is largely restricted to the shoreline and portions of the dunes where views are not obstructed by either terrain or taller dune vegetation. This includes the northeastern shoreline of the island and its most northerly point where potentially the entirety of the Project may be visible.

With the Project in place, the proposed WTGs are visible from this KOP along the horizon extending east into the ocean from the island’s landmass to the southeast. It is approximately 17.4-miles (28 km) from this KOP to the nearest proposed WTG. OSS is not visible on the horizon in this view. Despite the hazy sky conditions, the vertical profile of the WTGs appears slightly darker in color than the sky immediately above the horizon. One rating panel member noted that the remote nature of the North Light site is altered by the mass of turbines now present in the

view, which add industrial character to the ocean. Other members noted that the large cluster of turbines becomes the focus of views out to the water and that the tight spacing and numerous turbines along the horizon draw the viewers’ eye away from natural features.

Rating panel members had varying reactions to the RWF’ s impact, with VIA scores ranging from 11.7 to 14.7 (average score = 13.1). These scores indicate an average reduction of 2.3 point in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 1.0 to 3.3. With the RWF in place, the KOP score is reduced from Retention to the Partial Retention class (see Table 3.2-22). Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel rating scores indicate that the WTGs were somewhat compatible with water resources, landform, vegetation, land use, and user activity (see Table 3.2-23). Similarly, scale contrast and spatial dominance are moderate and co-dominant, respectively, for all landscape features.

Based on the compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF it is anticipated that the Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 4 because it *“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”* (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-22 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – BI13**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	14.7	14.3	18.0	14.7	15.4
<b>Proposed</b>	11.7	13.3	14.7	12.7	13.1
<b>Change</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2.3</b>

**Table 3.2-23 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – BI13**

Resource	North Light		
	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	2.1	2.0	2.0
<b>Landform</b>	1.6	1.5	1.5
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.5	1.5	1.5
<b>Land Use</b>	1.6	1.8	1.5
<b>User Activity</b>	2.0	2.1	2.0
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.9 C01: Beavertail Lighthouse (Appendix C Sheets 44-48)**

**Existing View**

This view is from Beavertail Lighthouse, located at the southeastern tip of Conanicut Island within the Beavertail Point Scenic Area in the Town of Jamestown, Rhode Island. This site representative of the Maintained Recreation Area and Coastal Bluff LSZs, and is a historic site. It is also located within Beavertail State Park. Beavertail State



Park includes approximately 153 acres and is a popular destination for residents and tourists who enjoy sightseeing, recreating, fishing, and sunbathing.

The selected KOP is a rocky outcropping (accessible by stairs) that provides an elevated view of Narragansett Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. The existing view to the south-southeast from this location features an open view of the ocean with a rocky outcropping and a group of people fishing in the foreground. There is an ocean-faring vessel that adds visual interest and serves as a focal point along the horizon. The cloudless blue-sky fades to a pinkish white at the horizon, providing a strong contrast between the water and sky across the entire field of view. The water is a rough textured dark blue. The BIWF is 23.1 miles (37.2 km) from this location and is visible just above the horizon in the context photographs to the south and southwest.

Rating panel members indicated that the rocky shoreline and vast open view of the ocean provides a unique viewing experience. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photograph(s) ranged from 10.8 to 17.7 (average = 13.8), which is consistent with a Retention classification.

**Proposed Project**

Regional visibility of the RWF in this area is largely restricted to the bluffs along the southeastern shore and across the southernmost tip of Conanicut Island. However, due to the presence of sloping, south-facing hills, the viewshed analysis indicates that potential views of the RWF extends inland across open areas associated with Beavertail State Park and follow Beavertail Road before breaking up into discrete areas with potential views of less than half of the WTGs due to intervening screening provided by vegetation, structures, and topography.

With the proposed RWF in place, from this KOP the nacelles and rotors of numerous WTGs will be faintly visible in the background along the horizon. The nearest WTG would be 18.5 miles (29.8 km) south-southeast of this KOP. Rating panel members noted that the RWF turbines, are difficult to see on the horizon due to distance and lack of contrast with the light sky at the horizon line. One reviewer noted that the shipping vessel was the dominant feature on the horizon. Another commented that the towers would be more noticeable on the horizon line under different lighting conditions.

Rating panel members had fairly consistent reactions to the RWF’s impact, with VIA scores ranging from 10.5 to 17.7 (average score = 13.5). These scores indicate an average reduction of 0.3 point in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 0.0 to 1. With the RWF in place, the KOP score remains in the Retention class (see Table 3.2-24). Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings indicate that the WTGs were compatible with water resources, landform, vegetation, land use, and user activity (see Table 3.2-25). The scale contrast similarly is minimal for all landscape features. Considering spatial dominance, average panel ratings also suggest that the WTGs are subordinate to all these resources.

Based on the anticipated compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF it is anticipated that the Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 1 because it “*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.*” (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-24 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – C01**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
Existing	10.8	11.7	17.7	15.2	13.8
Proposed	10.5	10.7	17.7	15.2	13.5
Change	0.3	1	0.0	0.0	0.3

**Table 3.2-25 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – C01**

Resource	Beavertail Lighthouse		
	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	1.4	1.4	1.1
<b>Landform</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Land Use</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>User Activity</b>	1.0	1.0	1.3
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.10 CI01: Cuttyhunk Island (Appendix C Sheets 49-55)**

**Existing View**

This KOP is located on Cuttyhunk Island, the outermost of the Elizabeth Islands located between Buzzards Bay and Vineyard Sound in the Town of Gosnold, Massachusetts. It is within the Elizabeth Islands State Scenic Area and is representative of the Coastal Scrub/Scrub Forest LSZ. Cuttyhunk is a remote island which hosts a small number of year-round residents and a large influx of tourists during the summer months. The selected viewpoint is located at the top of Tower Hill Road near a World War II artillery battery or fire control tower and is adjacent to a network of trails and sand roads that lead to nearby residences. The trails are typically used by residents and vacationers for hiking, sightseeing, and wildlife viewing.

The existing view to the south-southwest from this the selected KOP looks out from a height of land across a landscape of low rolling hills, dominated by scrub-shrub vegetation, toward the open water of the Atlantic Ocean. The landscape is devoid of evidence of human development except for a power line running toward shore and a faint structure in the middle ground. The ocean appears relatively calm, with a dark blue surface that is broken only by a bright white corridor of reflected sunlight. The clear blue-sky transitions to a band of white clouds at the horizon line.

Rating panel members commented on the high scenic quality of this “unique” view. One reviewer remarked on “beautiful views due to the balanced composition of diverse vegetation, blue water and hazy sky conditions,” while another described a “view [from] elevated bluff across vegetation landscape and out to pristine open water.” Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photograph(s) ranged from 13.0 to 16.7 (average = 15.0), which is consistent with a Retention classification.

**Proposed Project**

Regional visibility of the RWF in this area is largely restricted to the open fields on hilltops, south and southwest facing slopes, and the south and west coasts of the island. Large patches of taller vegetation obstruct views in some areas. The more developed north-east portion of the island has little to no visibility of the proposed Project.

With the proposed RWF in place, the nacelles, rotors, and towers of numerous WTGs, as well as two OSS will be visible from this KOP in the background along the horizon. The nearest WTG would be 14.1 miles (22.7 km) south-southwest of this KOP. One member of the rating panel suggested that the WTGs become a dominant feature of the landscape due to their sheer mass and contrast against the light blue sky and the bright water surface. Members of the rating panel generally agreed that introduction of the mass and number of proposed WTGs reduces the

aesthetic quality of the view due to interruption of the seascape. It is worth noting that in the simulation, the turbines' contrast is increased due to the reflective sunlight on the surface of the water, and that this contrast will be reduced under different lighting conditions.

Rating panel members had varying reactions to the RWF's impact, with VIA scores ranging from 11.3 to 15.0 (average score = 13.2). These scores indicate an average reduction of 1.8 point in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 1.3 to 2.7. With the RWF in place, the KOP score is reduced to Partial Retention class (see Table 3.2-26). Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings demonstrate that the WTGs were generally somewhat compatible with water resources, landform, vegetation, land use, and user activity (see Table 3.2-27). Similarly, the scale contrast and spatial dominance was found to be moderate and co-dominant, respectively, for all landscape features.

Based on the compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF it is anticipated that the Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 5 because it *"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."* (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-26 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – CI01**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	14.0	13.0	16.7	16.3	15.0
<b>Proposed</b>	11.3	11.7	15.0	14.7	13.2
<b>Change</b>	2.7	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.8

**Table 3.2-27 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – CI01**

Resource	Cuttyhunk Island		
	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	2.4	2.4	2.4
<b>Landform</b>	2.0	1.8	1.5
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.6	1.6	1.6
<b>Land Use</b>	1.8	1.8	1.8
<b>User Activity</b>	1.9	1.6	1.6
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant



### 3.2.2.11 LI04: Montauk Point State Park (Appendix C Sheets 56-58)

#### Existing View

This KOP is located at Montauk Point State Park on the eastern tip of Long Island in the Town of East Hampton, New York. This site is also located within the Montauk Point Scenic Area of Statewide Significance and is representative of the Maintained Recreation Area LSZ. Montauk State Park includes 862 acres and is a popular destination for local residents and tourists/vacationers. The park is managed by and the NYSOPRHP and provides year-round outdoor recreational opportunities for the public including saltwater fishing, wildlife viewing and photography. The park includes the Montauk Point Lighthouse, an iconic lighthouse listed on the NRHP and representing New York’s easternmost point. The park features parking areas, comfort stations, beach access points, hiking trails, a restaurant, and a freshwater pond.

The selected KOP is at the parking lot adjacent to the lighthouse, which is typically used by tourists and residents for park access. The existing view to the east from this location overlooks a small section of Montauk Highway, lined with a wooden guardrail and scrub vegetation in the foreground, with an open water view of Block Island Sound dominating the middle ground. Block Island is visible in the distance on the left-hand side of the view. The relatively calm blue waters, which contain two small boats, transitions to a white/light blue sky at the horizon. The BIWF is 16.9 miles (27.2 km) from this location and is visible just above the horizon in the context photographs to the east.

Rating panel members indicated that the Montauk Point Lighthouse is the prime focus of viewer attention at this location, however the BIWF turbines are also visible from this area. They commented that it is an attractive view “*due to balanced composition of vegetation, land use, water and sky - diverse color and texture*”. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photograph ranged from 12.0 to 15.0 (average = 13.2) which is consistent with a Partial Retention classification.

#### Proposed View

Regional visibility of the RWF in this area is largely restricted to the parking area, shoreline, and beach areas along the eastern facing portions of Montauk Point. However, several points along the Montauk Highway (which runs perpendicular to the east facing shoreline and aligns with the RWF) have discrete areas of potential Project visibility framed by screening features such as vegetation, structures, and topography. Inland from these limited locations, the areas of potential visibility are eliminated by vegetation and topography.

With the RWF in place, portions of the nacelles and rotors from a number of WTGs are the major visible components and detectable on the horizon in the center of the view. The nearest RWF WTG would be 31.7 miles (51 km) of this KOP. Rating panel members noted that due to the distance from the viewer the turbines were difficult, if at all possible, to see. One reviewer found that the “*turbines are very difficult to see on the horizon at this distance, and are woven into the existing Block Island installations*”, while others felt that the turbines were “*barely discernable along horizon in these clear conditions*”, “*not distracting*”, and “*not visible at this location and distance*”.

Rating panel members were consistent in their reactions to the RWF’s impact with individual VIA indicated no change between the existing and proposed ratings. With the RWF in place, the KOP score remains in the Partial Retention class (see Table 3.2-28).

Considering the compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings demonstrate that the WTGS were generally compatible with water resources, landform, vegetation, land use, and user activity (see Table 3.2-29). The scale contrast similarly was minimal, and spatial dominance subordinate to all landscape features. Based on the anticipated compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF it is anticipated that the Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL

1 because it “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” (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-28 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – LI04**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
Existing	13.7	12.0	12.2	15.0	13.2
Proposed	13.7	12.0	12.2	15.0	13.2
Change	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Table 3.2-29 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – LI04**

Montauk Point State Park			
Resource	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
Water Resources	1.0	1.0	1.0
Landform	1.0	1.0	1.0
Vegetation	1.0	1.0	1.0
Land Use	1.0	1.0	1.0
User Activity	1.0	1.0	1.0
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**Proposed View (Nighttime)**

In addition to the daytime simulations of the Project from Montauk Point, the rating panel also evaluated a simulation of the proposed Project during nighttime conditions (see Table 3.2-30 and 3.2-31). The rating panel score for the existing view dropped from a 13.2 to 9.9 indicating a Modification classification. With the proposed Project in place, the aviation warning lights are visible as distinct red lights in the center of the view. The addition of the flashing warning lights on the WTGs will increase visual clutter at the horizon adding to the light sources in this view, including the lights from the shoreline residences, the existing BIWF, and the distant ships. The proposed nighttime view received a rating score of 9.9 (a decrease of 0.0), and the resulting view would remain in the Modification classification. Based on the compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance factors resulting from the RWF it is anticipated visibility from this KOP under nighttime conditions will be consistent with VTL 2 because it “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.” (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-30 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – LI04 Nighttime**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
Existing	9.7	10.0	8.8	11.0	9.9
Proposed	9.7	10.0	8.8	11.0	9.9
Change	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Table 3.2-31 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – LI04 Nighttime**

Montauk Point State Park - Nighttime			
Resource	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
Water Resources	1.1	1.1	1.1
Landform	1.1	1.1	1.1
Vegetation	1.1	1.1	1.1
Land Use	1.1	1.1	1.1
User Activity	1.1	1.1	1.1

1 – Compatible  
 2 – Somewhat Compatible  
 3 – Not Compatible

1 – Minimal  
 2 – Moderate  
 3 – Severe

1 – Subordinate  
 2 – Co-Dominant  
 3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.12 MM01: Gooseberry Island (Appendix C Sheets 62-66)**

**Existing View**

This KOP is on Gooseberry Island, which is located off the southern coast of Westport, Massachusetts, and representative of the Coastal Scrub/Shrub Forest LSZ. This site on Buzzards Bay is near Gooseberry Public Beach, south of Horseneck Beach State Reservation on the mainland, and within the Westport South Dartmouth State Scenic Area. The elected KOP is on a slightly elevated walking trail adjacent to the rocky coastline that is typically used by tourists and residents for shoreline access. The existing view to the southwest from this location is dominated by low growing scrub vegetation and a dirt walking path in the foreground overlooking a rocky shoreline backed by an unbroken expanse of open ocean that extends to the horizon. Several sailboats are barely visible in the distance. The cloudless sky in the background transitions from light blue overhead to white at the horizon. The BIWF is 34.7 miles (55.8 km) from this location but is not visible in the existing conditions photographs nor was it observed in the field due to the screening effects of curvature of the earth and atmospheric perspective.

Rating panel members indicated that the vegetation in the foreground and middle ground dominates the view in this “pleasant natural setting”. They commented that the open water view is “accentuated by the low rolling topography, dune scrub, narrow path and proximity of the ocean”. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photographs ranged from 12.3 to 16.0 (average=14.3), which is consistent with a Retention classification.

**Proposed Project**

Regional visibility of the RWF in this area will cover the majority of the island, although as one moves inland from the shoreline areas of potential visibility become more discrete and include less than half of the WTGs due to screening provided by topography and vegetation.



With the proposed RWF in place, the towers, nacelles, and rotor blades from numerous WTGs are visible from this KOP along the horizon. The nearest WTG would be 15.1 miles (24.3 km) south to south-southwest of this KOP. Rating panel members noted that the significant numbers of turbines visible along the horizon line become codominant with features of the landscape. One reviewer remarked that *“the open ocean, remote qualities of the island are altered by the installation of the turbines, they are an industrial wall to the long view.”* Others commented that the turbines *“will become the focal point from this view despite their distance out to sea”*, and the *“number of turbines and contrast against the horizon in color and form is distracting”*.

Rating panel members had varying reactions to the RWF’s impact, with VIA scores ranging from 11.7 to 13.3 (average score = 12.6). These scores indicate an average reduction of 1.7 points in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 0.6 to 3.7. With the RWF in place, the KOP score changes to Partial Retention (see Table 3.2-32).

Considering the compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings demonstrate that the WTGs were generally compatible for landform and vegetation, and somewhat compatible with water resources, land use and user activity (see Table 3.2-33). The scale contrast is minimal for landform, vegetation, and land use, but moderate for water resources and user activity. Considering spatial dominance, panel ratings suggest that the WTGs are subordinate to landform, vegetation, and land use, and co-dominant to water resources and user activity.

Based on the anticipated compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF it is anticipated that the Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 4 because it *“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.”* (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-32 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – MM01**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	15.0	12.3	16.0	14.0	14.3
<b>Proposed</b>	13.3	11.7	12.3	13.0	12.6
<b>Change</b>	1.7	0.6	3.7	1	1.7

**Table 3.2-33 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – MM01**

Resource	Gooseberry Island		
	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	2.0	2.1	2.0
<b>Landform</b>	1.1	1.4	1.4
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.0	1.3	1.3
<b>Land Use</b>	1.6	1.4	1.4
<b>User Activity</b>	1.8	1.5	1.5
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

### 3.2.2.13 MM04: Nobska Lighthouse (Appendix C Sheets 67-71)

#### Existing View

This KOP is at the Nobska Lighthouse, located in the Town of Falmouth, Massachusetts, and is representative of the Maintained Recreation Area LSZ. The Nobska Lighthouse is located near the division between Buzzards Bay, Nantucket Sound, and Vineyard Sound in the settlement of Woods Hole, Massachusetts on the southwestern tip of Cape Cod. It overlooks Martha's Vineyard and Nonamesset Island. This site is also within the NRHP-listed Nobska Lighthouse Historic District and Church Street/Nobska Point State Historic District. This slightly elevated viewpoint is near the base of the Nobska Light directly south of the tower. It is also near the Nobska Beach Association Public Beach, and is a popular destination for tourists and residents during the summer vacation season.

From this elevated position the view overlooks two wooden fences, Church Street and dense roadside vegetation which drops off to the water toward the Project site (south-southwest). The existing vegetation in the foreground screens views of the shoreline below and is backed by an expanse of ocean. Several buoys and vessels, including one that has a strong, horizontal wake behind it, can be seen in the water, reinforcing the nautical character of the view. The landform of Martha's Vineyard is clearly visible from the left to the center of the view partially enclosing the ocean, The landform fades from dark blue to light gray from left to right as the distance to the horizon increases. The sky is light blue with some low white haze, transitioning to nearly white at the horizon.

Rating panel members indicated the existing view has a utilitarian character due to the parking and roadway in the foreground. The vegetative edge and fence in the foreground interrupt the longer view across open water in the middle ground and to distant landforms in the background. One panel member noted that as a public destination this is a culturally sensitive viewpoint location overlooking open water with interesting landforms framing the view. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photograph(s) ranged from 12.0 to 17.0 (average = 13.8), which is consistent with a Retention classification.

#### Proposed Project

Regional visibility of the RWF in this area is limited to areas along the shoreline, including Nobska Road and Church Street, and extends inland for approximately 200 to 300 feet before views of the Project are obscured by topography, vegetation, and structures. There may be very limited areas slightly farther inland that may see portions of the Project.

With the proposed RWF in place, the nearest WTG would be approximately 28.6-miles (46 km) southwest of this KOP. Rating panel members noted that the RWF turbines, despite appearing small at this distance, are visible on the horizon due to their number and mass and the front lit conditions. One member noted that while the turbines are quite distant, their large quantity stretching along the horizon will render them noticeable to viewers. Another member noted that under these lighting conditions, turbines are not intrusive and may appear interesting to some observers.

Rating panel members had varying reactions to the RWF's impact, with VIA scores ranging from 11.0 to 15.3 (average score = 13.0). These scores indicate an average reduction of 0.8 point in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 0.0 to 1.7. With the RWF in place, the KOP score is reduced from Retention to Partial Retention class (see Table 3.2-34).

Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings indicate that the WTGs were generally compatible with water resources, landform, vegetation, and land use, and somewhat compatible with user activity (see Table 3.2-35). Scale contrast was similarly minimal for water resources, landform, vegetation, and land use, but moderate contrast with user activity was noted. Considering spatial dominance, panel members suggest that the WTGs are subordinate to water resources, landform, vegetation, and land use, and co-dominant with user activity.

Based on the anticipated compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF, it is anticipated that Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 1 because it *“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.”* (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-34 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – MM04**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	12.0	14.0	17.0	12.3	13.8
<b>Proposed</b>	11.0	13.3	15.3	12.3	13.0
<b>Change</b>	1	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.8

**Table 3.2-35 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – MM04**

Resource	Nobska Lighthouse		
	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	1.4	1.3	1.3
<b>Landform</b>	1.0	1.1	1.0
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Land Use</b>	1.3	1.3	1.1
<b>User Activity</b>	1.5	1.6	1.5
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.14 MV02: Philbin Beach (Appendix C Sheets 72-78)**

**Existing View**

This KOP is at Philbin Beach, which is located at the southwestern edge of Martha’s Vineyard within the Gay Head West Tisbury Unit State Scenic Area in the Town of Aquinnah, Massachusetts. Philbin Beach is representative of the Shoreline Beach LSZ, and a popular destination for residents and tourists who enjoy sightseeing, surfing, swimming, recreating, and sunbathing. However, the beach parking is for Town residents only and can only be accessed via the Moshup Trail leading from public parking areas in Aquinnah Circle, located approximately three quarters of a mile from the beach. The KOP was photographed from a point on the beach accessed directly from the trail that provides an unobstructed view of the Atlantic Ocean. The existing view to the west-southwest from this location features an open view of the ocean with a sandy beach in the immediate foreground, and scattered rocks along the shoreline. The cloudless blue sky fades to near white at the horizon, providing a strong contrast where it meets the ocean across the entire view. The water is a rough-textured dark blue, with small waves breaking at the shore.

Rating panel members indicated that the existing beach scene is pleasant, and the rocks add visual interest in the foreground. They commented that there are attractive changes in color and texture from the sand, rocks, and transition to deep water; and that the middle ground and background are open water with a strong, uninterrupted horizon line. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photograph(s) ranged from 10.5 to 15.7 (average = 12.8), which is consistent with a Partial Retention classification.



**Proposed Project**

Regional visibility of the RWF in this area is largely restricted to the shoreline along the western edge of Martha’s Vineyard. However, due to the presence of the westward-facing sloping hills, viewshed analysis suggests that visibility of the RWF extends inland across areas where there are large clearings, including roadway corridors like Moshup Trail, Old South Road, and Windy Hill Drive before breaking up into discrete areas where views of less than half of the WTGs will be available due to screening provided by vegetation, structures, and topography (this includes an area directly adjacent to the shoreline south of the KOP where sand dunes and associated vegetation reduce visibility).

With the proposed RWF in place, the nacelles and rotors from numerous WTGs will be visible from this KOP in the background along the horizon. The nearest WTG would be 13.5 miles (21.7 km) west-southwest of this KOP. Rating panel members noted that the RWF turbines are very visible on the horizon line and will dominate the view from the KOP. One reviewer commented on the breadth of the installation and noted that the OSS look like freighters. Another commented that the number and color contrast of turbines on horizon may be distracting to some observers.

Rating panel members had varying reactions to the RWF’s impact, with VIA scores ranging from 9.8 to 12.0 (average score = 11.2). These scores indicate an average reduction of 1.6 point in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 0.7 to 3.7. With the RWF in place, the KOP score remains in the Partial Retention class (see Table 3.2-36). Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings suggest that the WTGs were generally compatible with vegetation, and somewhat compatible with water resources, landform, land use, and user activity (see Table 3.2-37). Scale contrast is minimal for landform, vegetation, and land use, but moderate contrast is noted for water resources and user activity. Considering spatial dominance, averaged panel ratings suggest that the WTGs are subordinate to landform and vegetation, and co-dominant with water resources, land use, and user activity.

Based on the anticipated compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance factors resulting from the RWF it is anticipated that the Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 5 *“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.”* (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-36 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – MV02**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
Existing	10.5	12.7	15.7	12.2	12.8
Proposed	9.8	11.3	12.0	11.5	11.2
Change	0.7	1.4	3.7	0.7	1.6

**Table 3.2-37 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – MV02**

Philbin Beach			
Resource	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	2.1	2.1	1.9
<b>Landform</b>	1.5	1.0	1.1
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Land Use</b>	1.6	1.3	1.5
<b>User Activity</b>	2.0	1.8	2.1
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.15 MV03: Lucy Vincent Beach (Appendix C Sheets 79-84)**

**Existing View**

This view is from Lucy Vincent Beach, which is located on the southern edge of Martha’s Vineyard within the Gay Head West Tisbury Unit State Scenic Area in the Town of Chilmark, Massachusetts. Lucy Vincent Beach is representative of the Coastal Dunes LSZ. It is approximately 10 acres in size and includes open water and sandy beach surrounded by bluffs covered in scrubby vegetation. A 0.2-mile (0.3 km) walking trail provides public access between two points on the beach through a vegetated bluff. The site is accessible via Lucy Vincent Beach Road which terminates at a parking lot for beach visitors. Lucy Vincent Beach is maintained and operated by the Town of Chilmark. It provides recreational opportunities for town residents including swimming, sunbathing, walking, nature viewing, fishing, and photography. Non-residents have access to these activities during the off-season only.

The selected KOP is located on the western side of the walking trail. The existing view features a grassy path surrounded by scrub-shrub vegetation on both sides. The path descends to a sandy beach in the middle ground, which is crowded with beachgoers and their associated beach gear. The area behind the beach includes a mix of herbaceous and shrub vegetation on the right side of the view, while the left side of the view includes the ocean shoreline where several people can be seen wading in the water. In the background, the shoreline includes a largely uninhabited sandy beach, backed by coastal bluffs which rise to a height of land that form the visible horizon. The coastal landform obscures views of the ocean at the horizon and includes occasional built structures. The sky is light blue and clear above the darker land masses and blue ocean.

Rating panel members described the scene as a “*complex shoreline view including coastal dune vegetation in the foreground, public sandy beach in the middle ground, and open water and distant shoreline in background*” . Some reviewers found the beach activity to add interest, while others interpreted it as visual clutter. Regardless, the colors and textures associated with the bluffs, dunes and vegetation all contributed to what the panel characterized as an attractive and interesting scene. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photographs ranged from 13.3 to 17.3 (average = 14.9), which is consistent with a Retention classification.

**Proposed Project**

Regional visibility of the full RWF in this area is heavily obstructed by mature trees and topography and is therefore limited to the coast, open waters of the tidal pond backing the beach, and contiguous areas along southwest facing slopes with areas of open agricultural fields, residential yards, and road corridors are aligned with the Project. From the center of these open areas full visibility of RWF is potentially available, but, moving in the direction of the tree

lined edges surrounding these areas visibility increasingly diminishes until abruptly dissipating at the edge. Small dispersed areas of partial RWF dot southwest facing slopes in amongst vegetative screening. However, these confined areas are demonstrated by the viewshed analysis to provide potential visibility of a limited portion of the Project and may require extended viewing time in a specified direction in order to discern the WTGs above the foreground vegetation.

With the Project in place, from this KOP a portion of the proposed WTGs is moderately discernable along the horizon on the left side of the view where they are equally spaced against the light blue sky. The remaining WTGs are mostly screened by the intervening land masses, and the visible portions of the turbines that extend above the land at the horizon are limited to the tops of the nacelles and blades. The nearest WTG would be 15.4 miles (24.8 km) south-southwest of this KOP. Rating panel members noted that the RWF turbines, span a long distance on the horizon and are noticeable. They note that in this simulation the lighting and atmospheric conditions work to soften the contrast between the turbines and the sky. One reviewer noted, *“The turbine installation is well-spaced at the end of the land mass moving into the ocean. However, the turbines bisected by the coast are more awkward. Atmosphere haze softens turbine view.”*

Rating panel members' VIA scores ranged from 12.7 to 15.7 (average score = 14.2). These scores indicate an average reduction of 0.7 point in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 0.0 to 1.6. With the RWF in place, the KOP score remains in the Retention class (see Table 3.2-38). Considering the compatibility, scale, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings demonstrate that the WTGs were generally compatible with landform, vegetation, and land use, and somewhat compatible with water resources, and user activity (see Table 3.2-39). Scale contrast similarly is minimal for landform, vegetation, and land use, and moderate for water resources and user activity. Considering spatial dominance, panel ratings suggest that the WTGs are subordinate to landform, vegetation, and land use, and co-dominant with water resources and user activity.

Based on the anticipated compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF it is anticipated that the Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 3 because it *“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”* (Sullivan et al., 2013).

### **Proposed Project (Sunset)**

In addition to the daytime simulations of the Project from Lucy Vincent Beach, the rating panel also evaluated a simulation of the proposed Project during sunset conditions (see Table 3.2-40). The rating panel score for the existing view decreased from a 14.9 to 14.7 but maintained a Retention classification. With the proposed Project in place, portions of the nacelles and rotors are visible above the rocky outcrop, but they blend in with the rough texture of the landform. The sun has disappeared behind the landmass, illuminating the sky and the rolling surf along the beach. The backlit WTGs appear dark gray against the light sky and the position of the sun serves as a focal point, drawing the viewer's eye toward part of the proposed Project. One member of the rating panel noted that the WTGs contrast with the horizontal landform and become part of the sunset viewing experience.

The proposed sunset view received an average rating score of 14.1 (a decrease of 0.6), indicating that it remain the Retention class. Based on the compatibility, scale and spatial dominance factors (see Table 3.2-41) resulting from the RWF it is anticipated visibility from this KOP under sunset conditions will remain consistent with VTL 4 because it *“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.”* (Sullivan et al., 2013).



**Table 3.2-38 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – MV03**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
Existing	13.3	15.3	17.3	13.7	14.9
Proposed	12.7	14.7	15.7	13.7	14.2
Change	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.7

**Table 3.2-39 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – MV03**

Lucy Vincent Beach			
Resource	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
Water Resources	1.6	1.6	1.6
Landform	1.3	1.3	1.1
Vegetation	1.0	1.0	1.0
Land Use	1.3	1.3	1.3
User Activity	1.6	1.6	1.6

1 – Compatible  
 2 – Somewhat Compatible  
 3 – Not Compatible

1 – Minimal  
 2 – Moderate  
 3 – Severe

1 – Subordinate  
 2 – Co-Dominant  
 3 – Dominant

**Table 3.2-40 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – MV03 Sunset**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
Existing	13.3	14.3	17.3	13.7	14.7
Proposed	14.3	13.3	15.3	13.3	14.1
Change	+1.0	1.0	2.0	0.3	0.6

**Table 3.2-41 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – MV03 Sunset**

Lucy Vincent Beach Sunset			
Resource	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
Water Resources	1.4	1.4	1.3
Landform	1.9	1.6	1.5
Vegetation	1.0	1.0	1.0
Land Use	1.4	1.3	1.3
User Activity	1.4	1.4	1.4

1 – Compatible  
 2 – Somewhat Compatible  
 3 – Not Compatible

1 – Minimal  
 2 – Moderate  
 3 – Severe

1 – Subordinate  
 2 – Co-Dominant  
 3 – Dominant

### **3.2.2.16 MV05: Moshup Beach (Appendix C Sheets 85-92)**

#### **Existing View**

This view is from Moshup Beach, located in the Town of Aquinnah (Martha’s Vineyard), Massachusetts. This site is a popular public beach on the southwest shore of Martha’s Vineyard and is representative of the Coastal Dunes LSZ. Moshup Beach is open to residents and tourists and is a popular destination in the summertime. It also occurs within the Gay Head West Tisdale State Scenic Area. The viewpoint is located on a walking path which connects the Gay Head Bluffs along Aquinnah Circle and the Aquinnah Cultural Center to the shoreline beach. The existing view to the south-southwest and west-southwest from this location features a grassy dune in the immediate foreground, backed by breaking surf along the shoreline. The dunes block views of the beach itself, except for a few large rocks and some small patches of cobbles. Beyond the breaking waves, the blue green ocean, with occasional white caps, extends to the horizon. The direction of sunlight plays a major role in the appearance of the color and texture of the surface of the ocean. Reflected sunlight on the left side of the view gives this portion of the ocean a bright white color. The sky overhead is clear and blue, but transitions to white and partly cloudy at the horizon. This creates strong color contrast at the horizon line where the ocean and sky meet.

Rating panel members indicated the existing view is focused on dune grass in the foreground that conceals the beach beyond and leads the viewer’s eye directly to the rolling surf in the middle -ground and large expanse of ocean in the background. Panel members noted that beautiful views are available from walking trails on the elevated and vegetated dunes. One member noted the variation in color and texture of the vegetation and water in the foreground and middle ground contribute to the quality of the views. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photograph(s) ranged from 13.3 to 16.7 (average = 14.1), which is consistent with a Retention classification.

#### **Proposed Project**

Regional visibility of the RWF in this area, as predicted by the viewshed analysis, potentially extends inland more than 1,000 feet in some places due to higher topography than near the shore and the lack of other visual obstructions. Views of the Project are possible from nearby trails and roadways that follow the shoreline such as Moshup Trail. Within this range of views most of the Project’s WTGs may be visible, at least to some degree, before their visibility decreases farther inland. As one moves inland, areas where the majority of WTGs are potentially visible begin to break up and the number of visible turbines is diminished by half, or more. WTGs likely to be visible further inland are likely to be seen over the treetops in the foreground. Visibility beyond about 1,000 feet inland is constrained to extremely limited areas along unvegetated corridors or in open fields oriented toward the Project.

With the proposed RWF in place, the nacelles and rotors from numerous WTGs will be visible from this KOP in the background along the horizon. The nearest WTG would be 13.6 miles (21.9 km) southwest of this KOP. Rating panel members noted that the proposed turbines spread across the entire horizon and become the dominant focus of attention especially for beach users. Panel members noted that while the rolling surf and dune grass initially holds the viewer’s attention, the magnitude of the turbines on the horizon is a dominant feature in the landscape. The high number and backlighting of the turbines against the horizon by the sun increases their contrast and draws attention to their presence.

Rating panel members had varying reactions to the RWF’s impact, with VIA scores ranging from 10.3 to 13.3 (average score = 11.9). These scores indicate an average reduction of 2.2 point in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 0.4 to 6.4. With the RWF in place, the KOP score reduces the classification from Retention to Partial Retention (see Table 3.2-42). Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings indicated that the WTGs were compatible with landform and vegetation, and somewhat compatible with water resources, land use, and user activity (see Table 3.2-43). Scale contrast similarly was minimal for

landform, vegetation, and land use, and moderate for water resources and user activity. Considering spatial dominance, panel ratings suggest that the WTGs are subordinate to landform and vegetation, and co-dominant with water resources, land use, and user activity. Based on the anticipated compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF it is anticipated that the Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 5 because it *“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.”* (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-42 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – MV05**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	13.3	12.7	16.7	13.7	14.1
<b>Proposed</b>	12.7	11.3	10.3	13.3	11.9
<b>Change</b>	0.6	1.4	6.4	0.4	2.2

**Table 3.2-43 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – MV05**

Resource	Moshup Beach		
	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	2.1	2.1	2.4
<b>Landform</b>	1.3	1.3	1.4
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.3	1.3	1.3
<b>Land Use</b>	1.5	1.4	1.5
<b>User Activity</b>	1.6	1.8	2.0
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**Proposed Project (Sunset)**

In addition to the daytime simulations of the Project from Moshup Beach, the rating panel also evaluated a simulation of the proposed Project during sunset conditions (see Table 3.2-44). The rating panel score for the existing view remained consistent at 14.1 indicating a Retention classification. With the proposed Project in place, the WTGs are backlit, and the full nacelles are visible against the sky along the horizon. The proposed Project components are the only man-made structures visible from the selected KOP and become a new focal point in the view. Under these lighting conditions, the WTGs’ contrast with the natural features of the landscape are accentuated. The proposed sunset view received an average rating score of 11.8 (a decrease of 2.3), indicating reduction to a Partial Retention classification. Based on the compatibility, scale and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF (see Table 3.2-45) it is anticipated that visibility from this KOP under sunset conditions will remain consistent with VTL 5 because it *“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.”* (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-44 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – MV05 Sunset**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	13.3	12.7	16.7	13.7	14.1
<b>Proposed</b>	12.7	11.3	10.0	13.0	11.8
<b>Change</b>	0.6	1.4	6.7	0.7	2.3

**Table 3.2-45 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – MV05 Sunset**

Resource	Moshup Beach		
	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	1.9	2.1	2.1
<b>Landform</b>	1.3	1.3	1.4
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.3	1.3	1.3
<b>Land Use</b>	1.5	1.5	1.5
<b>User Activity</b>	2.0	1.9	2.3
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.17 MV07: Aquinnah Overlook (Appendix C Sheets 93-100)**

**Existing View**

This view is from Aquinnah the Overlook, representative of the Coastal Bluff LSZ, located on Martha’s Vineyard in the Town of Aquinnah, Massachusetts. This view is located within the Gay Head National Natural Landmark, the Gay Head Aquinnah Shops State Historic Area, and the Gay Head West Tisbury Unit State Scenic Area. The Aquinnah Overlook is a dedicated viewing platform, providing opportunities for sweeping views of the ocean, beach, shoreline bluffs, and natural vegetation. It is a component of a larger tourism destination site which includes a restaurant, museum, shops, walking trails, and parking. The selected viewpoint is located on the viewing platform, at the north terminus of a brick walkway that connects the shops and restaurant building. This viewpoint is a very popular location for tourists and Martha’s Vineyard residents who come to experience the elevated views of the ocean.

The existing view to the south and south-southwest from this location includes a broad expanse of open ocean view with a small landform (Nomans Land Island) located near the horizon (approximately 6.0 miles [9.7 km] to the south). The foreground of the views features the restaurant perched on the bluff surrounded by dense green vegetation and walkways framed by wooden split rail fencing.

Panel members noted the vast, open views over open water to the horizon with one panel member commenting that the cultural features in the foreground (building and fencing) tend to focus the views. One rating panel member indicated the existing view to the ocean and horizon is “powerful” due to the viewer’s elevation and ability to enjoy a long-distance view. Another member indicated the visitors center in the middle ground partially obstructs the view to the ocean and is a distracting element in the view. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photographs ranged from 12.3 to 17.7 (average = 14.6), which is consistent with the Retention classification.

**Proposed Project**



Regional visibility of the RWF in this area, as demonstrated by the viewshed analysis, potentially extends inland more than 1,000 feet in some places due to higher topography, and the lack of other visual obstructions. Views of the Project are possible from nearby trails and roadways where most of the WTGs may be visible, at least to some degree, before moving inland, where potential WTG visibility gradually decreases, in number and extent, and then dissipates entirely.

With the proposed RWF in place, numerous WTGs, and an OSS, will be visible from this KOP in the background along the horizon. The nearest WTG would be 13.9 miles (22.4 km) from this KOP. Rating panel members noted that the and OSS become focal points along the wide horizon, and that the overlook is no longer just for views of the ocean but include the turbines on the ocean. One panel member noted that the turbines are faint but visible along horizon line, and their large quantity could draw attention under clear viewing conditions. Another panel member noted that their white color and front lighting during the daytime helps reduce the prominence of the turbines.

Rating panel members' VIA scores ranging from 12.3 to 16.7 (average score = 13.8). These scores indicate an average reduction of 0.8 in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 0.0 to 1.3. With the RWF in place, the KOP score remains in the Retention class (see Table 3.2-46). Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings indicate that the WTGs were generally compatible with landform, vegetation, and land use, and somewhat compatible with water resources and user activity (see Table 3.2-47). Scale contrast similarly was minimal for landform, vegetation, and land use, but moderate for water resources and user activity. Considering spatial dominance, panel members' scores suggest that the WTGs are subordinate to landform, vegetation, and land use, and co-dominant with water resources and user activity. Based on the anticipated compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF it is anticipated that the Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 3 because it *"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."* (Sullivan et al., 2013)..

**Table 3.2-46 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – MV07**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	14.0	14.3	17.7	12.3	14.6
<b>Proposed</b>	13.0	13.0	16.7	12.3	13.8
<b>Change</b>	1	1.3	1	0.0	0.8

**Table 3.2-47 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – MV07**

Resource	Aquinnah Overlook		
	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	1.8	1.6	1.6
<b>Landform</b>	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Land Use</b>	1.3	1.3	1.3
<b>User Activity</b>	1.6	1.6	1.8
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**Proposed Project (Sunset)**

In addition to the daytime simulations of the Project, the rating panel also evaluated a simulation of the proposed Project from the Aquinnah Overlook during sunset (see Tables 3.2-48). Under sunset conditions the rating panel score for the existing view decreased slightly from a 14.6 to 14.5 but maintained a Retention classification. With the proposed Project in place, the full turbine array and two OSS are more visible due to backlighting and become a dominant features in the view. Under these lighting conditions, the Project’s contrast with natural conditions is accentuated. The proposed sunset view received an average rating score of 11.8 (a decrease of 2.8), indicating reduction to a Partial Retention classification. Based on the compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF (see Tables 3.2-49) it is anticipated visibility from this KOP under sunset conditions will increase to VTL 5 because it *“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.”* (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-48 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – MV07 Sunset**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	14.0	14.0	17.7	12.3	14.5
<b>Proposed</b>	11.0	13.0	11.7	11.3	11.8
<b>Change</b>	3.0	1.0	6.0	1.0	2.8

**Table 3.2-49 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – MV07 Sunset**

Resource	Aquinnah Overlook		
	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	2.1	2.1	2.3
<b>Landform</b>	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Land Use</b>	1.5	1.5	1.6
<b>User Activity</b>	2.1	2.1	2.0

1 – Compatible	1 – Minimal	1 – Subordinate
2 – Somewhat Compatible	2 – Moderate	2 – Co-Dominant
3 – Not Compatible	3 – Severe	3 – Dominant

**Proposed Project (Nighttime)**

Nighttime simulations of the Project from the Aquinnah Overlook were similarly evaluated by the rating panel (see Tables 3.2-50). Under nighttime conditions the rating panel score for the existing view decreased from a 14.6 to 10.5 indicating reduction to a Partial Retention classification. With the proposed Project in place, the aviation warning lights are visible, but the amber USCG warning lights having a greater visual prominence in the views due to their lighter coloring against the black sky and ocean. Addition of the flashing warning lights on the WTGs will increase visual clutter at the horizon. The number and mass of red lights diminishes the sense of openness in this

view and alter the uniformly dark conditions that characterize the existing scene. The proposed nighttime view received an average rating score of 9.8 (a decrease of 0.8), resulting in reduction to a Modification classification. Based on the compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance factors resulting from the RWF (see Tables 3.2-51) it is anticipated that visibility from this KOP under sunset conditions will be consistent with VTL 3 because it *“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.”* (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-50 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – MV07 Nighttime**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	11.8	10.0	10.5	9.7	10.5
<b>Proposed</b>	8.8	10.0	10.5	9.7	9.8
<b>Change</b>	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8

**Table 3.2-51 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – MV07 Nighttime**

Resource	Aquinnah Overlook		
	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>Landform</b>	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>Land Use</b>	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>User Activity</b>	1.3	1.3	1.5

1 – Compatible	1 – Minimal	1 – Subordinate
2 – Somewhat Compatible	2 – Moderate	2 – Co-Dominant
3 – Not Compatible	3 – Severe	3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.18 MV09: Gay Head Lighthouse (Appendix C Sheets 108-116)**

**Existing View**

This KOP is at the Gay Head Lighthouse, which is located at the western tip of Martha’s Vineyard. This site is representative of the Maintained Recreation Area LSZ and occurs within the Gay Head West Tisbury Unit State Scenic Area in the Town of Aquinnah, Massachusetts. The lighthouse is a National Historic Landmark and is also near the Gay Head Cliffs National Natural Landmark, Moshup Beach, and the NRHP-listed Edwin Vanderhoop Homestead. Gay Head Lighthouse is a popular destination for residents and tourists interested in historic lighthouses and picturesque ocean views. The popularity of the lighthouse is enhanced by its proximity to attractions such as the Aquinnah Cliff Overlook and Shops, which are in walking distance of this site. The KOP was photographed from the grounds adjacent to the lighthouse which consist of a mowed hilltop accessible by a gravel driveway. The existing views to the south-southeast from this location are dominated in the foreground by built infrastructure including the road system, parking lot, and power lines, along with expanses of maintained lawn and coastal scrub vegetation. The elevated vantage point provides sweeping views of the open ocean beyond the built elements and vegetation that dominate the foreground. The sky in the background transitions from light blue overhead to white at the horizon, with a few small areas of high clouds.

Rating panel members indicated that while the KOP offers a panoramic, sweeping view of the ocean, it also includes discordant elements in the foreground, contributing to a high level of visual clutter in the view. Some panel members found the clutter less distracting, characterizing the view as “nice” and “interesting”. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photographs ranged from 12.7 to 15.7 (average = 14.7), which is consistent with a Retention classification.

### Proposed Project

Regional visibility of the RWF in this area closely follows the coast in this part of Martha’s Vineyard. It extends up the south-facing slopes that occur south to State Road, which marks the boundary of inland visibility. Scattered development and trees break up visibility in this area as it stretches north.

With the proposed Project in place, the WTGs and OSS are visible above the horizon across the full field of view at this KOP, with the nearest WTG located 14.0 miles (22.5 km) south to west-southwest. On the left side, (looking south-southwest) the Project appear as dark grey, slender silhouettes on the horizon, in equally spaced and orderly rows against the clear blue sky. However, as one moves to the right the sky becomes more hazy and the color of the WTGs is lighter, making them more difficult to discern. The two OSS appear as dark elements on the horizon suspended above the water surface. From this superior vantage point, the entirety of the Project is visible. Panel members noted that although the turbines will be visible, distance and competition with other elements of the setting diminish their impact. As one reviewer stated, “*Turbines are visible, but given the developed nature of this view point many observers may find the views interesting.*” Another noted that, “*The proposed turbines are well spaced and less massed in this view. The atmospheric conditions reduce visibility, and the viewers foreground view is cluttered with utility access, buildings and wires etc. which compete for visual dominance.*”

Rating panel members’ VIA scores ranging from 12.0 to 14.7 (average score = 14.0). These scores indicate an average reduction of 0.7 point in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 0.0 to 1.0. With the RWF in place, the KOP score remains in the Retention class (see Table 3.2-52). Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings indicate that the WTGs were generally compatible with landform, vegetation, and land use, and somewhat compatible with water resources and user activity (see Table 3.2-53). Scale contrast similarly was minimal for landform, vegetation, and land use, but moderate for water resources and user activity. Considering spatial dominance, panel members’ scores suggest that the WTGs are subordinate to landform, vegetation, and land use, and co-dominant with user activity and water resources.

Based on the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF it is anticipated that the Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 4. because it “*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.*” (Sullivan et al., 2013).



**Table 3.2-52 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – MV09**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
Existing	12.7	15.7	15.7	14.7	14.7
Proposed	12.0	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.0
Change	0.7	1	1	0.0	0.7

**Table 3.2-53 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – MV09**

Resource	Gay Head Lighthouse		
	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
Water Resources	1.8	1.9	1.9
Landform	1.0	1.0	1.0
Vegetation	1.0	1.0	1.0
Land Use	1.1	1.1	1.1
User Activity	1.8	1.5	1.6

1 – Compatible	1 – Minimal	1 – Subordinate
2 – Somewhat Compatible	2 – Moderate	2 – Co-Dominant
3 – Not Compatible	3 – Severe	3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.19 MV10: South Beach State Park (Appendix C Sheets 117-121)**

**Existing View**

This KOP is at South Beach State Park, representative of the Shoreline Beach LSZ, which is located on the southeastern shore of the island of Martha’s Vineyard in the Town of Edgartown, Massachusetts. South Beach State Park includes 104 acres along approximately one mile of shoreline south of the Katama Air Park. The beach is a popular destination for local residents as well as tourists/vacationers, and heavily utilized during the summer months for recreating, sunbathing and surfing. The KOP is located just above the high tide line on slightly elevated sand dunes overlooking a stretch of white sand beach. The existing views to the southwest and west-southwest include a section of open white sand beach in the immediate foreground that slopes down to the breaking surf. The beach is dotted with small piles of brown seaweed. A single fisherman is visible to the left in one photo, and a small group of beachgoers is visible to the right in the second photo. Beyond the breaking waves the open ocean extends to the horizon, transitioning from blue green to dark blue in color. Several vessels and a single buoy/platform are visible on the horizon. A strong, well defined horizon line is created where the dark blue ocean meets the light blue sky. Some thin white clouds are visible on the left side of the view.

Rating panel members indicated that the white sand beach, surf, and open water in this view represent “*classic New England beach conditions*” and the view has “*no discernable focal points*”. One panel member pointed out that, due to its island location, this beach sees larger numbers of users than similar mainland beaches. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photographs ranged from 10.5 to 16.3 (average = 13.0), which is consistent with a Partial Retention classification.

**Proposed Project**

Regional visibility of the RWF in this area extends from the shoreline inland across open agricultural fields and airfields associated with Katama Air Park. Viewshed analysis suggests that visibility from the shoreline drops off as one moves north beyond the elevated dunes that protect the beachfront, but picks up again and expands across open areas with minimal vegetation. Areas northwest of Crackatuxet Cove find significant screening from vegetation on the Cove’s northern shores. Moving inland from screened areas WTGs will again become potentially visible above the treetops, but in fewer numbers.

With the proposed RWF in place, from this KOP the nacelles and rotors from numerous WTGs will be visible in the background along the horizon. The turbines appear relatively small due to their distance from the viewer and screening provided by curvature of the earth. The nearest WTG would be 21.8 miles (35 km) southwest of this KOP. Rating panel members noted that the turbines are visible on the horizon and provide a focal point, *“but haze minimized impact at this distance” and while visible, “do not distract views from this location.”* One panel member noted that the turbines *“are limited in scale to the horizon and their number and mass is the visual draw in the background view. Slight atmospheric haze would obstruct any view.”*

Rating panel member’s VIA scores ranged from 10.2 to 15.3 (average score = 12.6). These scores indicate an average reduction of 0.4 point in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 0.0 to 1.0. With the RWF in place, the KOP score remains in the Partial Retention class (see Table 3.2-54).

Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings indicated that the WTGs were generally compatible with landform, vegetation, land use, and user activity, and somewhat compatible with water resources (see Table 3.2-55). Scale contrast was minimal for landform, vegetation, land use, and user activity, and moderate for water resources. Considering spatial dominance, panel ratings suggest that the WTG’s are subordinate to landform, vegetation, land use, and user activity, and co-dominant with water resources. Based on the compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance impact of the RWF it is anticipated that the Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 3 because it *“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.”* (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-54 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – MV10**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	10.5	13.0	16.3	12.2	13.0
<b>Proposed</b>	10.2	12.7	15.3	12.2	12.6
<b>Change</b>	0.3	0.3	1	0.0	0.4

**Table 3.2-55 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – MV10**

South Beach State Park			
Resource	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	1.5	1.5	1.5
<b>Landform</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Land Use</b>	1.1	1.3	1.1
<b>User Activity</b>	1.3	1.4	1.3
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.20 MV11: View from Wasque Point (Appendix C Sheets 122-124)**

**Existing View**

This KOP is at Wasque Point, which is a nature reserve located on Chappaquiddick Island, east of Martha’s Vineyard, Massachusetts. It is representative of the Shoreline Beach LSZ, Chappaquiddick Island is a small peninsula/island within the Town of Edgartown that includes a variety of public lands used by residents and tourists/vacationers for hiking, sunbathing, beachcombing, and wildlife viewing. The KOP is located at the Wasque Swimming Beach on the southern shore of the island. The existing view to the west-southwest from this location features a narrow expanse of open water in the immediate foreground backed by an exposed sandbar that runs east to west near the south shore of the island. Beyond the sandbar, the open ocean extends to the horizon. Both the backwater in the foreground and the ocean in the background have a rough texture and dark blue color. This color transitions to bright white where sunlight is reflecting off the water to the south. The sky overhead is light blue, with some broken wispy clouds that become more abundant toward the horizon. The horizon line is clear and well-defined on the right side of the view but obscured by the bright sunlight reflecting off the water on the left side of the view.

Rating panel members indicated that the existing view is dynamic due to the complexity of the water and sand bar woven through the view, alternating the classic colors and textures of New England beaches. Panel members noted that the open water seen in the foreground and background is interrupted by the sand bar, which serves as a focal point in the view. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photograph(s) ranged from 12.3 to 17.0 (average = 14.0), which is consistent with a Retention classification.

**Proposed Project**

Regional visibility of the RWF in this area extends inland for approximately 2,000 feet north of the viewpoint to Pocha Road Extension and along the western shore of the island. This is an area that lacks substantial vegetation and topography so views of nearly the entirety of the Project are potentially available. Views inland from the shoreline become more obstructed and Project visibility rapidly diminishes into small discrete pockets that include only partial views of the Project.

With the proposed RWF in place, the upper portions of the WTGs are visible above the horizon in the left half of the view from this KOP. Due to back lighting, the turbines appear dark against the bright white sky. However, because

the nearest WTG is 24.6-miles (39.6 km) away, the towers are largely obscured due to curvature of the earth, with their degree of exposure decreasing from left to right. One panel member noted that “*the sun creates a hot spot in the view that partially obstructs the visibility of the turbines, the wind farm is low in profile and the color is similar to the deep color of the ocean helping to blend them into the water wave action*”. Another panel member noted that the turbine installation is limited in height on the horizon, that any atmospheric haze would conceal much of the bisected rotors, and that with the Project in place, this is still a stunning view. Other members noted that the towers are barely visible and that the presence of the sand bar in this view draws attention away from turbines. Although visible the turbines do not detract from the viewing experience.

Rating panel members had fairly consistent reactions to the RWF’s impact, with VIA scores ranging from 11.3 to 16.0 (average score = 12.7). These scores indicate an average reduction of 0.3 point in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 0.0 to 0.7. With the RWF in place, the KOP score remains in the Retention class (see Table 3.2-56). Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings indicated that the WTGs were generally compatible with: water resources, landform, vegetation, land use and user activity (see Table 3.2-57). The scale contrast similarly was minimal, and spatial dominance subordinate to all landscape features.

Based on the anticipated compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF, it is anticipated that the Project visibility from this KOP is consistent with VTL 2, because it “*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*” (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-56 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – MV11**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	12.5	11.7	16.7	11.3	13.0
<b>Proposed</b>	12.2	11.3	16.0	11.3	12.7
<b>Change</b>	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.3

**Table 3.2-57 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – MV11**

Wasque Point			
Resource	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	1.3	1.3	1.3
<b>Landform</b>	1.1	1.0	1.1
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Land Use</b>	1.1	1.1	1.0
<b>User Activity</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0

1 – Compatible	1 – Minimal	1 – Subordinate
2 – Somewhat Compatible	2 – Moderate	2 – Co-Dominant
3 – Not Compatible	3 – Severe	3 – Dominant



### 3.2.2.21 MV12: Peaked Hill Reservation (Appendix C Sheets 125-130)

#### Existing View

This KOP is at Peaked Hill Reservation, located approximately one mile north of Chilmark on Martha’s Vineyard. Peaked Hill is owned by the Martha’s Vineyard Land Bank Commission and is representative of the Forest LSZ. This KOP was identified as a visually sensitive resource by the Wampanoag of Gay Head. This area includes approximately 150 acres of mostly forested land on the summit of Peaked Hill, which is the island’s high point. This location has particular cultural importance and is a popular destination for members of the Aquinnah Tribe of Gay Head. Residents also frequently use this location for dog walking, picnicking, and enjoying the views of the Island. Views from this KOP were photographed from Radar Hill, a former World War II radar installation and elevated point approximately 305 feet AMSL. It should be noted that this KOP on Peaked Hill represents a discrete view to the southwest which requires the viewer to be perfectly positioned in order to experience this view.

Rating panel members indicated that the significance of the high elevation view is the mature forest vegetation, including tall evergreens that focus the viewer’s attention to Menemsha Pond, Squibnocket Pond and the ocean. Atmospheric haze partially obstructs the horizon. Other panel members noted the complexity of this viewpoint consisting of mature vegetation in the foreground, complex landforms and water views in the middle ground, and open water in the far distance to the horizon. It was recognized that this is an important view from a high point at a culturally significant location. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photograph(s) ranged from 11.7 to 14.0 (average = 13.1), which is consistent with a Partial Retention classification.

#### Proposed Project

As noted previously, the KOP on Peaked Hill provides a unique view to the southwest which requires the viewer to be perfectly positioned in order to experience this view. Regional visibility of the RWF in this area is largely restricted to elevated areas that are lacking significant woodland and other substantial or visual obstructions to the southwest. Areas where the RWF could also be partially visible are limited to some of the roadways that are oriented to the southwest toward the RWF.

With the proposed RWF in place, from this KOP under somewhat hazy atmospheric conditions, the WTGs can be seen rising above the horizon in the distance, but are not readily visible. The nearest WTG would be 16.3 miles (26.2 km) southwest of this KOP. One rating panel member noted that the RWF turbines are “*ghostly*” in the background view, that atmospheric conditions minimize their impacts, and that the dark green forest vegetation continues to dominate the foreground view. Another noted that the proposed turbines are barely visible in the distance and that atmospheric conditions suggest they would be more visible under clearer conditions.

Rating panel members had consistent reactions to the RWF’s impact, with VIA scores ranging from 11.7 to 14.0 (average score = 13.1). These scores indicate no reduction in comparison to the existing view(i.e., all individual rating panel members scores were, 0). With the RWF in place, the KOP remains in the Partial Retention class (see Table 3.2-58).

Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings indicated that the WTGs were generally compatible with water resources, landform, vegetation, land use, and user activity (see Table 3.2-59). Scale contrast similarly was minimal and spatial dominance subordinate to all landscape features. Based on the anticipated compatibility, scale and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF it is anticipated that the Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 1, because it “*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.*” (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-58 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – MV12**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
Existing	11.7	13.7	14.0	13.0	13.1
Proposed	11.7	13.7	14.0	13.0	13.1
Change	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Table 3.2-59 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – MV12**

Resource	Peaked Hill Reservation		
	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
Water Resources	1.1	1.4	1.3
Landform	1.1	1.0	1.0
Vegetation	1.0	1.0	1.0
Land Use	1.0	1.0	1.0
User Activity	1.1	1.1	1.1

1 – Compatible  
 2 – Somewhat Compatible  
 3 – Not Compatible

1 – Minimal  
 2 – Moderate  
 3 – Severe

1 – Subordinate  
 2 – Co-Dominant  
 3 – Dominant

**Proposed Project (Sunset)**

In addition to the daytime simulations of the Project, the rating panel also evaluated a simulation of the proposed Project from Peaked Hill during sunset conditions (see Table 3.2-60). The rating panel score for the existing view decreased from a 13.1 to 12.6 indicating a Partial Retention classification. With the proposed Project in place at night, the extent of the WTGs is more clearly visible above the horizon. The Project is backlit, and the WTGs appear dark gray against a reddish sky. Hazy clouds near the horizon somewhat diminish the contrast between the WTGs and the sky, but the WTGs may be more visible under clearer conditions or earlier in the evening when the sky is brighter. The proposed sunset view received an average rating score of 11.4 (a decrease of 1.2), and the resulting view would remain in the Partial Retention class. Based on the compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF (see Table 3.2-61), it is anticipated visibility from this KOP under sunset conditions will be consistent with VTL 4, because it “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.” (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-60 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – MV12 Sunset**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
Existing	11.7	11.7	14.0	13.0	12.6
Proposed	11.3	11.0	12.0	11.3	11.4
Change	0.4	0.7	2.0	1.7	1.2

**Table 3.2-61 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – MV12 Sunset**

Resource	Peaked Hill Reservation		
	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	1.9	2.0	2.3
<b>Landform</b>	1.4	1.4	1.4
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Land Use</b>	1.3	1.3	1.5
<b>User Activity</b>	1.8	1.8	2.0
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.22 MV13: Edwin D Vanderhoop Homestead (Appendix C Sheets 131-133)**

**Existing View**

This KOP at the Edwin D. Vanderhoop Homestead, a NRHP-listed historic site and the location of the Aquinnah Cultural Center, located on the Gay Head Cliffs in the western-most portion of Martha’s Vineyard. The Aquinnah Cultural Center is a restored historic home with seasonal public access within the Coastal Bluff LSZ. Views from this location are experienced by large numbers of residents and tourists during the summer months while visiting the Aquinnah Cultural Center. The selected view would typically be experienced from the walking trails and mowed grass areas that overlook the dense, texturally rich dune shrubs in the foreground, before dropping down the unseen bluffs and out to the strong horizon of the ocean. The deep green and chartreuse coloring of the dune vegetation dominates the view and is rich in contrast to the light blue sky with purple undertones. The sky is slightly hazy, blurring the line between the ocean and the sky on the horizon, with scattered clouds throughout most of the view. There are small watercraft in the view, including their associated wakes, on the relatively flat ocean.

Rating panel members indicated that the view is “...a stunning elevated bluff overlooking the ocean with dense vegetation and rolling topography [with] diversity and texture interest in the plant cover.” Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photograph(s) ranged from 13.3 to 17.7 (average = 15.4), which is consistent with a Retention classification.

**Proposed Project**

Regional visibility of the RWF in this area follows the coast but extends up the south-facing slopes in the area south to State Road, which marks the boundary of inland visibility. Scattered development and trees break up visibility in this area as it stretches north.

With the proposed RWF in place, from this KOP the WTGs are visible, including light gray towers, nacelles, and rotors, are fully visible above the horizon, before being concealed behind the bluff land mass on the right side of the view. The nearest WTG would be 13.9 miles (22.4 km) south-southwest of this KOP. The towers are evenly spaced and in a regularized pattern in most of the view, and under the conditions illustrated in the selected photo, the visibility to the proposed WTGs is softened by atmospheric haze. One panel member remarked that “there are numerous turbines along the horizon become the focus of this viewpoint”. They also noted that, “the proposed turbines occur in a portion of the view, [becoming] more spaced out and condensing as the view moves to the right and the land mass conceals turbines. The vegetation still dominates the view.”

Rating panel members had highly variable reactions to the RWF’s impact, with VIA scores ranging from 11.3 to 14.0 (average score = 12.7). These scores indicate an average reduction of 2.7 point in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 1.0 to 6.4. With the RWF in place, the KOP score is reduced to Partial Retention class (see Table 3.2-62).

Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings indicate that the WTGs were somewhat compatible with water resources, landform, vegetation, land use, and user activity (see Table 3.2-63). The scale contrast was minimal for vegetation, and moderate for water resources, landform, land use, and user activity. Considering spatial dominance, panel ratings suggest that the WTGs are co-dominant with water resources, landform, vegetation, land use, and user activity. Based on the anticipated compatibility, scale and spatial dominance impacts the RWF it is anticipated that the Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 5, because it *“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.”* (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-62 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – MV13**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	14.3	13.3	17.7	16.3	15.4
<b>Proposed</b>	13.0	12.3	11.3	14.0	12.7
<b>Change</b>	1.3	1	6.4	2.3	2.7

**Table 3.2-63 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – MV13**

Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead			
Resource	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	2.1	2.1	2.1
<b>Landform</b>	1.6	1.6	1.6
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.5	1.4	1.5
<b>Land Use</b>	1.9	1.6	1.8
<b>User Activity</b>	2.3	1.9	1.9
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.23 NI10: View from Madaket Beach (Appendix C Sheets 134-137)**

**Existing View**

This KOP is on Madaket Beach, which is located at the southwestern tip of Nantucket Island within the Town of Nantucket, Massachusetts. This site is representative of the Shoreline Beach LSZ and occurs within the NRHP-listed Nantucket Historic District. Madaket Beach occurs along the Island’s southern shoreline east of Smith’ s Point, with access from Madaket Road and a parking area on Chicago Street. The beach is a popular destination



for residents and tourists who enjoy sightseeing, recreating, and sunbathing. The KOP is located directly in front of the Chicago Street parking area. The existing view to the west-northwest from this location features the open waters of the Atlantic Ocean with a sandy beach and beachgoers in the foreground along the righthand portion of the view. The sky is filled with wispy white clouds that fade to a steel gray at the horizon, providing a strong contrast between the water and sky across the entire field of view. The water is a textured grayish blue, with small waves breaking at the shore.

Rating panel members indicated that the existing beach view focuses on the horizon, although visual clutter from beachgoer chairs and umbrellas dominate the foreground. Within the wider field of view a reviewer identified structures (houses) and parking close to the beach edge. Another review remarked that the scene is a typical shoreline beach setting, with nothing distinct. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photograph(s) ranged from 10.2 to 13.7 (average = 12.0), which is consistent with a Partial Retention classification.

**Proposed Project**

While the viewshed analysis suggests that regional visibility of the RWF in this area would be available along the shoreline and inland along road corridors and open clearings, at this distance (34 miles [55.4 km] from the nearest proposed WTG) only some nacelles and blade tips would have any potential visibility.

This KOP included both an overcast and clear conditions simulation and the rating panel was instructed to base the rating scores on the clear conditions and to provide comments on the overcast condition. With the proposed RWF in place, the WTGs are barely visible along the horizon, with a small cluster of turbine blades and nacelle comprising the majority of visible features. Rating panel members noted that the RWF turbines would be almost imperceptible to viewers under cloudy or clear conditions.

Rating panel members’ VIA scores ranged from 10.2 to 13.7 (average score = 12.0). These scores indicate no reduction in comparison to the existing view, and therefore, with the RWF in place, the KOP score remains within the Partial Retention class (see Table 3.2-64).

Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings indicated that the WTGs were compatible with water resources, landform, vegetation, land use, and user activity (see Table 3.2-65). Scale contrast similarly was minimal, and spatial dominance subordinate to all landscape features.

Based on the anticipated compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance factors resulting from the RWF it is anticipated that the Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 1 because it *“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”* (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-64 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – NI10**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	10.5	13.7	13.5	10.2	12.0
<b>Proposed</b>	10.5	13.7	13.5	10.2	12.0
<b>Change</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Table 3.2-65 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – NI10**

Madaket Beach			
Resource	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Landform</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Land Use</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>User Activity</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.24 NL01: Nomans Land Island NWR (Appendix C Sheets 138-141)**

**Existing View**

This KOP is a simulated view on Nomans Land Island, a National Wildlife Refuge, representative of the Coastal Bluff LSZ, and about three miles southwest of Martha’s Vineyard off the coast of Massachusetts. The uninhabited island contains approximately 612 acres of land under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service but is not staffed due to the presence of potential unexploded ordinance. The existing, elevated view from the island bluffs to the west-southwest looks out over a broad expanse of the Atlantic Ocean. Existing conditions are simulated because public access to the refuge is prohibited, however, the KOP is set at a location overlooking bluffs along the west-southwest edge of the island.

Rating panel members indicated that open water from the shoreline to the horizon dominates the existing view. The landscape’s pristine, unspoiled character was noted as was the fact that the lack of regular use of this resource by the public, and limited access by the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head must be considered in the assessment. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photograph(s) ranged from 11.3 to 15.3 (average = 12.6), which is consistent with a Partial Retention classification.

**Proposed Project**

The geospatial data for Nomans Land Island do not include lidar coverage and therefore the viewshed analysis does not account for vegetative screening, and thus likely overstates potential Project visibility as a result of the bare-earth conditions included in the analysis. It is anticipated that the island’s interior would likely include some level of vegetative screening and that the bluffs surrounding the northern portion of the island present the highest degree of potential Project visibility.

With the proposed RWF in place, the WTGs can be seen on the horizon in the center of the view. The WTGs appear as gray vertical lines against the yellow backdrop of the sky that look out of character with the vast extent of open water. The portions of the towers on the right side of the scene are partially screened from view by the curvature of the earth, but an OSS and the bulk of the WTGs, including full rotors and nacelles, are visible. The nearest WTG would be 8.8 miles (14.2 km) west-southwest of this KOP. Rating panel members noted that the RWF turbines, dominate the view, are new focal points, and present strong contrast with the sky at the horizon line. One panel member noted the OSS is in clear view and appears to be suspended over the water’s surface.

Rating panel members’ VIA scores ranged from 10.0 to 13.0 (average score = 11.4). These scores indicate an average reduction of 1.2 point in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating

reductions that ranged from 0.3 to 2.3. With the RWF in place, the KOP score remains in the Partial Retention class (see Table 3.2-66).

Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings indicated that the WTGs were generally compatible with landform, vegetation, and land use, and somewhat compatible with water resources and user activity (see Table 3.2-67). Scale contrast similarly was minimal for landform, vegetation, and land use, but moderate for water resources and user activity. Considering spatial dominance, panel ratings suggest that the WTGs are subordinate to landform, vegetation, and land use, and co-dominant with water resources and user activity. Based on the anticipated compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF it is anticipated that the Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 5 because it *“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.”* (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-66 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – NL01**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	11.3	12.3	15.3	11.3	12.6
<b>Proposed</b>	11.0	11.7	13.0	10.0	11.4
<b>Change</b>	0.3	0.6	2.3	1.3	1.2

**Table 3.2-67 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – NL01**

Resource	Nomans Land Island NWR		
	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	2.1	2.1	2.4
<b>Landform</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Land Use</b>	1.4	1.4	1.4
<b>User Activity</b>	2.0	1.5	1.6
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**Proposed Project (Sunset)**

In addition to the daytime simulations of the Project from Nomans Long Island, the rating panel also evaluated a simulation of the proposed Project during sunset conditions (see Table 3.2-68). Under these conditions the average rating panel score for the existing view decreased slightly from a 12.6 to 12.5 but remained within a Partial Retention classification. With the proposed Project in place, the sky is a deep golden yellow with wispy clouds emanating from the position of the sun on the horizon. The WTGs and OSS are more prominent in this scene due to backlighting

and become even more of a focal point in the view. The proposed sunset view received an average rating score of 11.0 (a decrease of 1.5), and remained at a Partial Retention classification. Based on the compatibility, scale contrast and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF (see Table 3.2-69) it is anticipated visibility from this KOP under sunset conditions will be consistent with VTL 6, because it *“presents 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”* (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-68 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – NL01 Sunset**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	11.3	12.0	15.3	11.3	12.5
<b>Proposed</b>	11.0	11.3	12.0	9.7	11.0
<b>Change</b>	0.3	0.7	3.3	1.7	1.5

**Table 3.2-69 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – NL01 Sunset**

Resource	Nomans Land Island NWR		
	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	2.5	2.8	2.6
<b>Landform</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Land Use</b>	1.5	1.5	1.5
<b>User Activity</b>	2.0	1.9	1.9
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.25 RI01: Watch Hill Lighthouse (Appendix C Sheets 142-144)**

**Existing View**

This KOP is at the Watch Hill Lighthouse, is located on mainland Rhode Island within the Watch Hill State Scenic Area in the Town of Westerly, Rhode Island. This site is also within the NRHP-listed Watch Hill Historic District and is representative of the Maintained Recreation Area and Shoreline Residential LSZs,. Watch Hill Lighthouse site includes approximately 3.9 acres and is a popular destination for residents and tourists who enjoy sightseeing, history, and recreating. The KOP is located on a pathway (on a slight geographic rise) leading to the location where a U.S. Life-Saving Service Station once stood. The KOP is also coincident with large open lawns that are used by the Watch Hill Lighthouse Keepers Association and other local organization events. The existing view to the east-southeast from this location features a grass-covered area in the immediate foreground, backed by an asphalt entry road and a cobblestone and concrete breakwall at the water’ s edge. A broad expanse of ocean occurs immediately behind the breakwall and creates a sense of uninterrupted openness as it extends to the horizon. Boats



can be seen on the water in the middle ground and background, and the low profile of Block Island can be perceived at the horizon line on the right side of the view. Partly overcast sky conditions give the ocean a dark blue/gray color and the evening sky is beginning to show a hint of orange with the clouds strongly lit on one side. The breakwall and unbroken horizon create strong horizontal lines in this view. The BIWF is 21.6 miles (34.8 km) from this location and is barely visible in the context photographs under the conditions illustrated.

Rating panel members indicated that the scene, while focused on the ocean, finds visual interest from the Watch Hill mansions and the mixture of cultural and natural features. Their comments focused more heavily on man-made features including the stone wall and well-maintained grounds rather than the seascape. One panel member noted the water view as nice, but not overly interesting. However, another described the KOP as a “*highly used site for public viewing*” presumably referring to viewing the ocean. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photograph(s) ranged from 11.7 to 17.0 (average = 13.6), which is consistent with a Partial Retention classification.

**Proposed Project**

Regional visibility of the RWF in this area is largely restricted to the open grassy fields associated with the Watch Hill Lighthouse and the shoreline east of the lighthouse. However, due to the presence of the south-facing sloping hills that back the shoreline, viewshed analysis suggests that visibility of the RWF extends inland across residential and hotel lawns before breaking up into discrete areas of partial visibility due to screening provided by vegetation, structures, and curvature of the earth.

With the proposed RWF in place, the WTGs are barely visible from this location due largely to their distance from the viewer and the screening effects of curvature of the earth. The nearest WTG would be 33.0 miles (53.1 km) east-southeast of this KOP. While the nacelles of a few turbines just breach the water surface, turbine blade tips are the predominant visible feature. Atmospheric conditions and wave height would also serve to screen the Project at this distance. Rating panel members noted that the RWF turbines are difficult to see at this location and distance. All reviewers commented on the lack of WTF visibility noting the turbines as “*imperceptible to the viewer*” and “*not visually apparent.*”

Rating panel members had consistent reactions to the RWF’s impact with all VIA scores indicating no change from the existing view. Thus, with the RWF in place, the KOP score remained in the Partial Retention class (see Table 3.2-70).

Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings indicated that the WTGs were compatible, minimal in scale contrast, and subordinate to all existing landscape features (see Table 3.2-71). Based on the anticipated compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF it is anticipated that the Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 1, because it “*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.*” (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-70 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – RI01**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	11.7	12.3	17.0	13.3	13.6
<b>Proposed</b>	11.7	12.3	17.0	13.3	13.6
<b>Change</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

**Table 3.2-71 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – RI01**

Resource	Watch Hill Lighthouse		
	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Landform</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Land Use</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>User Activity</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0

1 – Compatible	1 – Minimal	1 – Subordinate
2 – Somewhat Compatible	2 – Moderate	2 – Co-Dominant
3 – Not Compatible	3 – Severe	3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.26 RI06: Trustom Pond NWR (Appendix C Sheets 145-147)**

**Existing View** This view is from the northern shore of Trustom Pond, within the Trustom Pond NWR in the Town of South Kingston, Rhode Island. The Trustom Pond NWR includes approximately 785 acres and Trustom Pond is the only undeveloped coastal salt pond in Rhode Island with its southern boundary, which is visible in the view, forming a barrier beach. This site is also near the Trustom Pond/Matunuck State Scenic Area, and the Trustom Pond National Wildlife Refuge Public Beach. The selected KOP is in the Salt Pond/Tidal Marsh LSZ located on the northern shore of Trustom Pond. The existing view to the east-southeast from this location is dominated in the foreground by the frozen pond with its cracked and fissured ice surface. The pond’s southern shore/barrier beach landmass dominates the middle ground of the view and draws distinction between the frozen pond and the open ocean on the horizon. The dark colored, backlit landmass contains stalk-like vegetation that is clearly visible. The sun is prominent in the view with strong reflections on both the open ocean water and the frozen pond. The sky in the background transitions from light blue overhead to white at the horizon, with a number of high clouds visible.

Rating panel members indicated that the water bodies (Trustom Pond and the Atlantic Ocean) separated by the barrier beach provides the viewer with strongly defined foreground, middle ground and background areas of focus. Multiple panel members describe water as dominating the view, with one calling out the interplay between the pond/march and open ocean as “*visually dynamic and appealing.*” The linear landform bisecting the view is also identified as notable. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photograph(s) ranged from 12.3 to 17 (average = 13.6), which is consistent with a Partial Retention classification.

**Proposed Project**

Regional visibility of the RWF in this area includes the shoreline beach, Trustom Pond and agricultural fields to the east of the Trustom Pond NWR. However, within these areas the viewshed analysis indicates small clusters of vegetative screening abruptly decreasing visibility of the WTGs to half or less before dissipating entirely..

With the proposed RWF in place, from this KOP the upper portions of the WTGs are perceptible as slender, gray protrusions above the horizon line. Along with the moderate screening provided by curvature of the earth, visibility of the WTGs is reduced by their gray color, which minimizes contrast with the ocean and sky at the horizon. However, the number of WTGs in the view interrupt the horizon line and attract viewer attention. The movement of the rotor blades would further enhance turbine visibility and increase the visual dominance of the WTGs in the view. The nearest WTG would be 22.8 miles (36.7 km) southeast of this KOP. Rating panel members noted that the RWF turbines, exhibit a “*low profile*” but are distinguished by the quantity spanning the horizon. Panel members had varying reactions to this phenomenon with one reviewer describing the WTGs as “*noticeable, but not dominant,*

” while another stated that the “Number, spacing and vertical form of turbines make them more a focal point on the horizon.”

Rating panel members’ VIA scores ranged from 11.7 to 16.0 (average score = 13.1). These scores indicate an average reduction of 0.5 point in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 0.0 to 1.0. With the RWF in place, the KOP score remains in the Partial Retention class (see Table 3.2-72).

Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings indicated that the WTGs were generally compatible with landform, vegetation, land use, and user activity, but somewhat compatible with water resources (see Table 3.2-73). The scale contrast was minimal for vegetation, land use, and user activity, but moderate for water resources, and landform. Considering spatial dominance, panel ratings indicate that the WTGs are subordinate to landform, vegetation, land use, and user activity, and co-dominant with water resources. Based on the anticipated compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF it is anticipated that the Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 3, because it “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.” (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-72 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – RI06**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	12.3	12.7	17.0	12.5	13.6
<b>Proposed</b>	11.7	12.3	16.0	12.5	13.1
<b>Change</b>	0.6	0.4	1	0.0	0.5

**Table 3.2-73 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – RI06**

Resource	Trustom Pond NWR		
	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	1.6	1.5	1.5
<b>Landform</b>	1.3	1.5	1.3
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Land Use</b>	1.1	1.1	1.1
<b>User Activity</b>	1.3	1.3	1.3
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.27 RI08: Scarborough Beach State Park (Appendix C Sheets 148-150)**

**Existing View**

This view is from KOP is Scarborough Beach State Park, located along the mainland shore in the Town of Narragansett, Rhode Island. This site is representative of the Shoreline Beach LSZ, and also near the Great Thicket NWR and publicly accessible RI DEM Parks and Recreation Lands. Scarborough Beach State Park includes

approximately 60 acres and is a popular destination for residents and tourists who enjoy sightseeing, recreating, and sunbathing. The KOP is located on a sidewalk landward of the beach that provides a slightly elevated view of Narragansett Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. The existing view to the southeast from this location is dominated in the foreground by a flat white sand beach populated by beachgoers, multi-colored beach umbrellas, chairs and tent shelters. The open ocean beyond the beach is actively being utilized by multiple vessels from sailboats to fishing vessels and freighters. The sky in the background transitions from light blue overhead to white at the horizon, with areas of high clouds/overcast visible. The BIWF is 18.4 miles (29.6 km) from this location but is not visible in the context photographs and was not observed during field review under the conditions illustrated.

Rating panel members indicated that the view is typical of a New England beach setting, with the foreground activity of beachgoers dominating the view. The strong horizon line is interrupted by numerous commercial and recreational vessels against a hazy sky. The panel noted that it is a very heavily used, state beach offers “*nothing visually distinct*”. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photograph(s) ranged from 8.5 to 17.3 (average = 12.2), which is consistent with a Partial Retention classification.

### **Proposed Project**

Area of contiguous Project visibility around Scarborough Beach are largely restricted to the open beach and parking areas along Ocean Road (beach parking) and the south shore of Point Judith Neck. However, several roads that run perpendicular to the beach and align with the RWF show some limited potential for discrete areas of visibility. Inland from these roads, large contiguous areas of potential visibility are eliminated by the first row of homes that run along portions of Ocean Road.

With the proposed RWF in place, from this KOP the nacelles and rotors of numerous WTGs are visible along the horizon. The nearest WTG would be 19.1 miles (30.8 km) south-southeast of this KOP. Rating panel members noted that while the RWF turbines will be visible across the horizon line their impact is reduced due to their distance from the viewer and the considerable human activity present in the view. One reviewer found that the installation of turbines on the horizon “*further clutters an already busy view, however the turbines are minimal in height and blend somewhat with the boat activity*”. Another commented that the turbines are visible along the horizon, and will be noticeable to most viewers, but “*are not likely to adversely affect beach activity*”.

Rating panel members’ VIA scores ranged from 6.3 to 15.7 (average score = 10.8). These scores indicate an average reduction of 1.4 points in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 0.4 to 2.2. With the RWF in place, the KOP score remains in the Partial Retention class (see Table 3.2-74).

Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings indicated that the WTGs were generally compatible with landform, vegetation, and land use, and somewhat compatible with water resources and user activity (see Table 3.2-75). Scale contrast similarly was minimal for landform, vegetation, and land use, but moderate for water resources and user activity. Considering spatial dominance, panel ratings follow this trend in which the WTGs are subordinate to landform, vegetation, and land use, and co-dominant to user activity and water resources.

Based on the anticipated compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF it is anticipated that the Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 4., because it “*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.*” (Sullivan et al., 2013).



**Table 3.2-74 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – RI08**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	9.2	13.7	17.3	8.5	12.2
<b>Proposed</b>	8.8	12.3	15.7	6.3	10.8
<b>Change</b>	0.4	1.4	1.6	2.2	1.4

**Table 3.2-75 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – RI08**

Scarborough Beach State Park			
Resource	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	1.8	1.5	1.6
<b>Landform</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Land Use</b>	1.3	1.1	1.1
<b>User Activity</b>	1.5	1.5	1.5
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

**3.2.2.28 RI09: Narragansett Beach (Appendix C Sheets 151-153)**

**Existing View**

This KOP is located at the Narragansett Town Beach, on mainland Rhode Island in the Town of Narragansett, and representative of the Shoreline Beach LSZ. The Town Beach is near the Great Thicket NWR and is in proximity to the John H. Chafee NWR. It includes over one mile of beach sheltered from the greater Narragansett Bay by the peninsulas associated with the Town of Narragansett. The large summer beach crowds are supported by considerable parking accommodations, and public amenity structures such as bathhouses and concession stands. The northwest boundary of the beach is defined by Boston Neck Road, which is separated from the beach by sidewalk and a variety of landscape treatments. Narragansett is a very popular vacation destination and hosts large tourist crowds in the summer with up to 10,000 guests per day. The KOP was located at the beach’s midway point, south of the privately-owned Dunes Club which is listed on the NRHP. The existing view to the southeast from this location is an open panorama of groomed sandy beach extending toward the ocean with gentle waves at the shoreline forming the transition to the larger expanse of the bay. Shipping and fishing boats can be seen in the distance and break the continuity of the horizon. Hazy, overcast conditions lend a grayish monochromatic expression of the sky and water, rendering the horizon almost imperceptible.

Rating panel members indicated that the scene and the hazy conditions are common along the coast. They commented that the view to the water is typical, though the level of public use and the “wide open” water views make this location sensitive. Rating panel scores for the existing conditions photograph(s) ranged from 10.5 to 16.7 (average = 12.1), which is consistent with a Partial Retention classification.

**Proposed Project**

Regional visibility of the RWF in this area is largely restricted to the shoreline beach but extends inland across the mouth of Pettaquamscutt River where it connects with Narragansett Bay before breaking up into small discrete

areas of potential visibility. While these discrete areas may provide glimpses of a portion of the RWF, the views will be of short duration due to screening provided by intervening vegetation, structures, and topography.

With the proposed RWF in place, the WTGs will be visible along the horizon but, under the conditions illustrated in the selected photograph, they begin to blend into the background sky. The nearest WTG would be located approximately 20.0 miles (32.2 km) southeast of this KOP. All rating panel members noted that the RWF turbines are visible in this view, through less than optimal viewing conditions and suggested the possibility of increased visibility under clearer conditions. General agreement was also established regarding the distance and large massing of the turbines. With descriptions of this impact ranging from comments such as “*while low on the horizon, the mass of turbines attracts the far view*” to “[*the turbines*] are not distracting, especially to casual observers” and “*Towers barely visible at this distance and location.*”

Rating panel members’ VIA scores ranged from 9.8 to 15.3 (average score = 11.4). These scores indicate an average reduction of 0.7 point in comparison to the existing view, with individual rating panel members indicating reductions that ranged from 0.0 to 1.4. With the RWF in place, the KOP score remains in the Partial Retention Class (see Table 3.2-76).

Considering the compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance factors that influenced the visual impact rating at this KOP, panel ratings indicated that the WTGs were generally compatible with: water resources, landform, vegetation, land use, and user activity (see Table 3.2-77). Scale contrast and spatial dominance similarly were minimal and subordinate, respectively, for all landscape features. Based on the anticipated compatibility, scale contrast, and spatial dominance impacts of the RWF it is anticipated that the Project visibility from this KOP will be consistent with VTL 1, because it “*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.*” (Sullivan et al., 2013).

**Table 3.2-76 – Average Visual Impact Ratings – RI09**

	KAC	RCS	JMG	WLK	Average
<b>Existing</b>	10.5	10.7	16.7	10.5	12.1
<b>Proposed</b>	9.8	10.0	15.3	10.5	11.4
<b>Change</b>	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.7

**Table 3.2-77 – Average Visual Impact Ratings by Resource – RI09**

Resource	Narragansett Beach		
	Compatibility	Scale	Spatial Dominance
<b>Water Resources</b>	1.4	1.4	1.4
<b>Landform</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Vegetation</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0
<b>Land Use</b>	1.0	1.1	1.3
<b>User Activity</b>	1.4	1.4	1.4
	1 – Compatible 2 – Somewhat Compatible 3 – Not Compatible	1 – Minimal 2 – Moderate 3 – Severe	1 – Subordinate 2 – Co-Dominant 3 – Dominant

### 3.2.3 Evaluation of Potential Visual Impacts

The simulations described in Section 3.2.2 are representative of the most open views of the Project that will be available to the public within the VSA. As indicated previously by the PAPE definition, such open views are almost exclusively restricted to shoreline locations with open, often expansive, views of the ocean. The simulations evaluated by the rating panel include a relatively narrow field of view (consistent with the 50 mm lens setting), and thus represent focused views of the Project from within the PAPE, typically under high visibility conditions (see Section 3.2.2). Therefore, the images evaluated herein represent the greatest level of Project visibility and visual impact expected to result from the RWF.

As indicated below in Table 3.2-78, the difference between the aesthetic quality of the existing views and the same views with the Project in place (Rating Panel Impact Scores or VIA) varied by viewpoint and individual rating panel member. Individual scores for specific KOPs ranged from minus 6.7 (indicating a strong adverse visual impact) to plus 1 (indicating a slight increase in visual quality). Composite scores (i.e., the average score of all four rating panel members) for individual viewpoints ranged from minus 2.8 to 0 (indicating no visual impact) and averaged minus 1.1 across all of the selected KOPs. Overall, five simulations received an average score of 0, indicating that, with the Project in place, the view was unaffected. The clear conditions simulations that received an impact score of zero, included views from Montauk Point State Park (daytime and nighttime), Watch Hill Lighthouse, and Madaket Beach. Each of these simulations illustrates the Project at or over a distance of 24.1 miles (38.8 km), suggesting that visual impacts are likely to decrease significantly beyond these distances under the clear conditions presented in the simulations. Additionally, the KOP from Peaked Hill also received a rating score of zero. However, an additional sunset simulation from the same location resulted in an impact rating of minus 1.2, which suggests that atmospheric conditions can affect Project visibility and visual impact (see Section 3.2.5). Six views received an average score of minus 0.3 to minus 0.5, indicating that the impacts were minor to negligible from those locations. Generally, these were more distant views, where the WTGs lacked significant color contrast with the sky or were substantially screened by curvature of the earth. The highest impact scores (lowest numerical scores) were received by simulations from the Southeast Lighthouse (Nighttime), Moshup Beach (daytime and sunset), North Light, Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead, and Aquinnah Overlook (Sunset). These KOPs received scores between minus 2.0 and minus 2.8. Generally, the higher impact scores relate to the distance from the viewpoint to the RWF (all within 13-17 miles), clear atmospheric conditions, and high contrasting lighting conditions. However, existing sensitivity and scenic quality also influenced scores for views within similar distance zones. A summary of the VIA scores received by each viewpoint is summarized in Table 3.2-78, below.

**Table 3.2-78 Aesthetic Impact Scoring Summary**

KOP	Location	Landscape Similarity Zone	KAC	RMS	JMG	WLK	Average VIA Score	Visibility Threshold Level
MV13	Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead	Coastal Bluff	-1.3	-1.0	-6.3	-2.3	-2.8	5
BI13	North Light	Coastal Dunes	-3.0	-1.0	-3.3	-2.0	-2.3	4
MV05	Moshup Beach	Coastal Dunes	-0.7	-1.3	-6.3	-0.3	-2.2	5
CI01	Cuttyhunk Island	Coastal Scrub/Shrub Forest	-2.7	-1.3	-1.7	-1.7	-1.8	5
MM01	Gooseberry Island	Coastal Scrub/Shrub Forest	-1.7	-0.7	-3.7	-1.0	-1.8	4
MV02	Philbin Beach	Shoreline Beach	-0.7	-1.3	-3.7	-0.7	-1.6	5
AI07	Hanging Rock (Norman Bird Sanctuary)	Coastal Scrub/Shrub Forest	-2.3	-0.7	-0.7	-2.0	-1.4	5

KOP	Location	Landscape Similarity Zone	KAC	RMS	JMG	WLK	Average VIA Score	Visibility Threshold Level
RI08	Scarborough Beach State Park	Shoreline Beach	-0.3	-1.3	-1.7	-2.2	-1.4	4
NL01	Nomans Land Island NWR	Coastal Bluff	-0.3	-0.7	-2.3	-1.3	-1.2	5
AI03	Newport Cliff Walk	Maintained Recreation Area, Shoreline Residential	-2.0	-2.0	0.0	-0.7	-1.2	3
AI05	Sachuest Point National Wildlife Refuge	Coastal Scrub/Shrub Forest	-1.2	-0.7	-0.7	-1.3	-1.0	4
BI04	Southeast Lighthouse	Maintained Recreation Area, Coastal Bluff	-1.0	-1.3	0.0	-1.0	-0.8	2
MM04	Nobska Lighthouse	Maintained Recreation Area	-1.0	-0.7	-1.7	0.0	-0.8	1
MV07	Aquinnah Overlook	Coastal Bluff	-1.0	-1.3	-1.0	0.0	-0.8	3
MV03	Lucy Vincent Beach	Coastal Dunes	-0.7	-0.7	-1.7	0.0	-0.8	3
MV09	Gay Head Lighthouse	Maintained Recreation Area	-0.7	-1.0	-1.0	0.0	-0.7	4
BI12	Clayhead Trail	Coastal Bluff	-0.3	-0.7	-1.7	0.0	-0.7	1
BI12	Clayhead Trail – Clear Conditions	Coastal Bluff	-0.3	-0.7	-1.7	-1.0	-0.9	3
RI09	Narragansett Beach	Shoreline Beach	-0.7	-0.7	-1.3	0.0	-0.7	1
RI06	Trustom Pond NWR	Salt Pond/Tidal Marsh	-0.7	-0.3	-1.0	0.0	-0.5	3
AI06	Sachuest Beach (Second Beach)	Shoreline Beach	-0.7	-1.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	3
MV10	South Beach State Park	Shoreline Beach	-0.3	-0.3	-1.0	0.0	-0.4	3
C01	Beavertail Lighthouse	Maintained Recreation Area, Coastal Bluff	-0.3	-1.0	0.0	0.0	-0.3	1
MV11	Wasque Point	Shoreline Beach	-0.3	-0.3	-0.7	0.0	-0.3	2
AI01	Brenton Point State Park	Maintained Recreation Area	-0.3	-0.7	0.0	0.0	-0.3	2
LI04	Montauk Point State Park	Maintained Recreation Area	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
MV12	Peaked Hill Reservation	Forest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
NI10	Madaket Beach	Shoreline Beach	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
RI01	Watch Hill Lighthouse	Maintained Recreation Area, Shoreline Residential	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1
<b>Sunset Simulations</b>								
<b>MV07</b>	<b>Aquinnah Overlook - Sunset</b>	<b>Coastal Bluff</b>	<b>-3.0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-6.0</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-2.8</b>	<b>5</b>
MV05	Moshup Beach - Sunset	Coastal Dunes	-0.7	-1.3	-6.7	-0.7	-2.3	5
NL01	Nomans Land Island NWR - Sunset	Coastal Bluff	-0.3	-0.7	-3.3	-1.7	-1.5	6
MV12	Peaked Hill Reservation Sunset	Forest	-0.3	-0.7	-2.0	-1.7	-1.2	4
MV03	Lucy Vincent Beach - Sunset	Coastal Dunes	1.0	-1.0	-2.0	-0.3	-0.6	4
<b>Nighttime Simulations</b>								
<b>BI04</b>	<b>Southeast Lighthouse - Night</b>	<b>Maintained Recreation Area, Coastal Bluff</b>	<b>-2.5</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-3.7</b>	<b>-1.0</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>4</b>



KOP	Location	Landscape Similarity Zone	KAC	RMS	JMG	WLK	Average VIA Score	Visibility Threshold Level
AI01	Brenton Point State Park - Night	Maintained Recreation Area	-2.7	-0.3	-2.3	-1.7	-1.8	4
MV07	Aquinnah Overlook - Night	Coastal Bluff	-3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.8	3
LI04	Montauk Point State Park - Night	Maintained Recreation Area	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2

In reviewing the rating panel results it is apparent that the degree of Project visibility and visual contrast was directly correlated with scores received by the daytime views. Specifically, if the WTGs appeared back-lit against a relatively light horizon or heavily front-lit against a darker horizon, the impact scores generally reflected a greater impact. This is apparent in the Aquinnah Overlook sunset simulation (Appendix C, Sheet 100), which received a score of minus 2.8, while a daytime simulation of the same view from Aquinnah (Appendix C, Sheet 94) received a score of minus 0.8. Overall, daytime views of the WTGs in this back-lit or front-lit condition, received lower composite scores when viewed from 20 miles (32.2 km) to 24 miles (38.6 km), suggesting that both the lighting condition and proximity of the Project to the viewer present a greater visual impact than more distant views or views in which the lighting is indirect (side lit turbines, or overcast conditions).

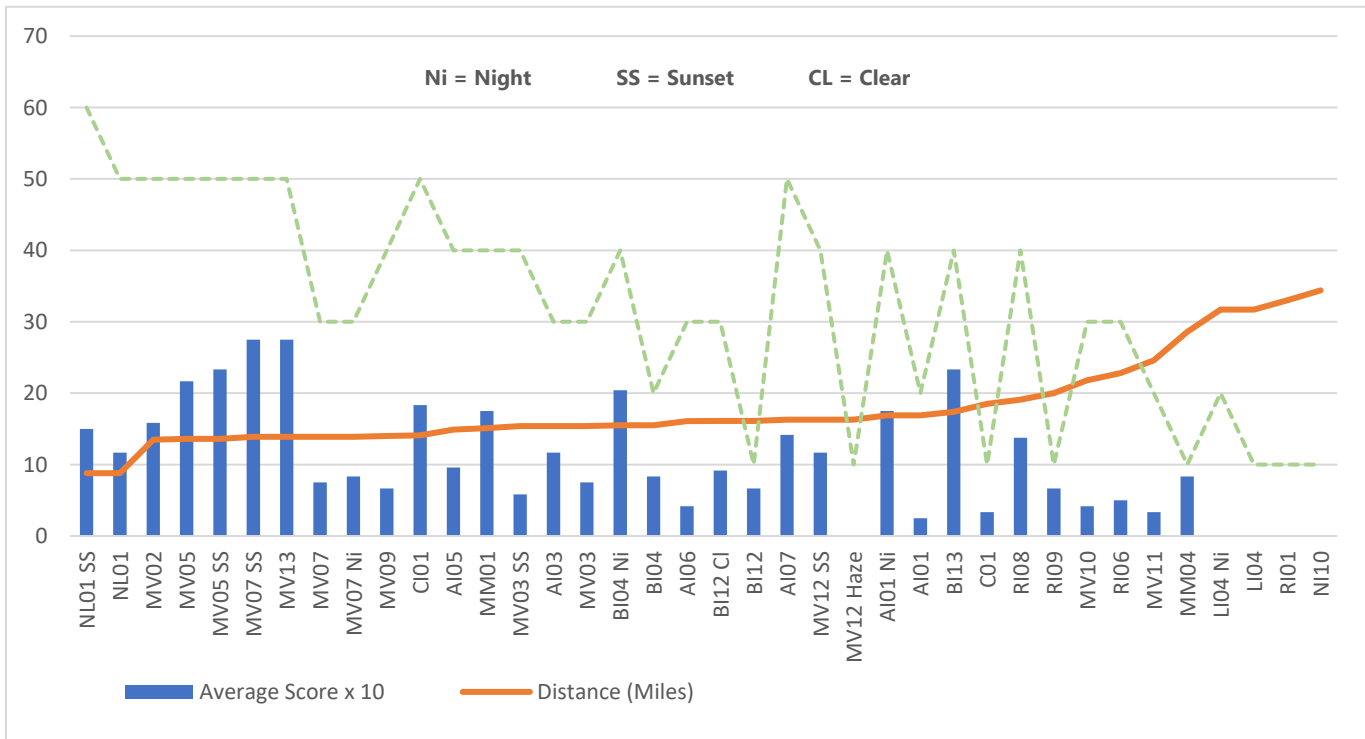
Image 3.2-1, below illustrates the relationship between distance from the RWF, the rating panel contrast score, and the visibility threshold score (See Section 3.2.3). KOPs that exceeded the threshold score for visual impacts for a given LSZ baseline condition, included:

- MV13 - Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead
- MV07 - Aquinnah Overlook, and
- BI04 - Southeast Light Nighttime,

As indicated in Image 3.2-1, all of these KOPs occur within 15.5 miles of the RWF, with the exception of one (BI13) which is 17.4 miles (28.0 km) from the RWF. The rating panel scores also suggest that beyond 20 miles, the impacts resulting from the RWF are likely to diminish considerably due to the reduction in perceived scale contrast, increased compatibility with existing visual resources (water and user activity), and reduced spatial dominance resulting from the diminishment of visibility and perceived scale contrast over distance. When viewed from distances beyond 30 miles, the potential visual effects resulting from the RWF are negligible and onshore visual resources at this distance are likely to remain unaffected by the proposed Project. Generally, VRAP scores were consistent with VTL's for the majority of KOPs. However, a number of KOP's that received a relatively low VRAP score (minus 0.6 to minus 1.5) had VTLs ranging from 4 to 6. On the high end of this scale, the VTL 6 was assigned to NL01 (Nomans Land Island) which received a VRAP score of minus 1.5 indicating that the threshold for visual impacts was not exceeded for the Retention classification. In the case of Nomans Land Island, the rating panel scores for the existing view suggest that the existing scenic quality of the view is not pristine, and the site is compromised by the lack of access to the general public. Given these considerations, the impact was determined to be relatively low despite the high degree of visual prominence. In several other cases, the visual prominence is determined by a specific lighting condition in which the WTGs become visually prominent, but do not result in significant visual impacts due to the existing scenic quality, lack of scale contrast with existing features in the view, or compatibility with existing features/uses.

As indicated in the preceding tables, individual scores from the rating panel for the five nighttime views ranged from minus 3.7 to 0.0. Composite (average) ratings for each KOP ranged from minus 2.0 to 0.0 and averaged minus 1.1. These composite scores did not exceed the threshold of acceptable visual impact for any of the affected LSZs within the VSA. However, the degree of visual impact noted for the nighttime views was generally greater than indicated for corresponding daytime views. The magnitude of nighttime visual impact from a given viewpoint will depend on distance of the WTGs from the viewer, how many lighted WTGs are visible, what other sources of lighting are

present in the view, the extent of screening provided by structures and trees, and nighttime viewer activity/sensitivity.



**Image 3.2-1 - Relationship Between Distance from the RWF, Visual Impact, and VTL**

Panel members indicated that the greatest nighttime impact was the effect of the proposed aviation warning lights on perceived land use (i.e., adding evidence of development to a previously undeveloped ocean view) and their spatial dominance, particularly in relationship to water resources (i.e., the open ocean). Night lighting would likely be perceived negatively by shoreline residents and vacationers that currently experience dark nighttime skies. However, it should be noted that from KOPs where the lights would be visible, substantial areas of dark open ocean will also be visible in the panoramic views available at these sites (i.e., beyond the limits of a 50 mm photograph). Of note, it was determined from the viewshed analysis that in 30 percent of the PAPE, the aviation warning lights would not be visible due to the screening effect of curvature of the earth, topography, structures, and vegetation. In addition, inland from the immediate shoreline, nighttime visibility/visual impact will be limited by the abundance of structures and/or trees that screen portions of the Project from many homes, and the concentration of residences in areas where existing lights already compromise dark skies and compete for viewer attention. It was also noted during field review that an abundance of lighted vessels are generally present on the water at night. Because this presented a challenge in photo documentation due to long exposure time and vessel movements, nighttime views that included lighted vessels were not used in the development of simulations. The presence of these vessels, especially during the spring, summer, and fall, will likely alter and draw viewer attention away from the dark horizon potentially reducing the contrast presented by the RWF aviation obstruction lighting.

Table 3.2-79, below indicates the average existing conditions VRAP score and the resulting MCS classification compared to the proposed conditions average VRAP score and MCS class and the total change in score. Those highlighted with bold text resulted in either an exceedance of the allowable visual impacts or a drop in the MCS classification as a result of the Project. As mentioned previously, the RWF resulted in three KOPs exceeding the

allowable threshold for visual impacts based on the MCS classifications. However, for 14 of the 38 KOPs (37 percent) the addition of the RWF resulted in a reduction of the overall scenic quality, as indicated by the reduction in MCS class. In each instance the existing view MCS class dropped to the next lower MCS class.

**Table 3.2-79 Aesthetic Impact Scoring Summary**

KOP ID	KOP Name	Existing Conditions Average Score	Existing Conditions MCS Classification	Proposed Conditions Average Score	Proposed Conditions MCS Classification	Change
AI01	Brenton Point State Park	13	Partial Retention	13	Partial Retention	-0.25
<b>AI01</b>	<b>Brenton Point State Park - Night</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Partial Retention</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Modification</b>	<b>-1.75</b>
AI03	Newport Cliff Walk	15	Retention	14	Retention	-1.17
<b>AI05</b>	<b>Sachuest Point National Wildlife Refuge</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Retention</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Partial Retention</b>	<b>-0.96</b>
AI06	Sachuest Beach (Second Beach)	12	Partial Retention	12	Partial Retention	-0.42
AI07	Hanging Rock (Norman Bird Sanctuary)	12	Partial Retention	11	Partial Retention	-1.42
BI04	Southeast Lighthouse	15	Retention	14	Retention	-0.83
<b>BI04</b>	<b>Southeast Lighthouse - Night</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Partial Retention</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>Modification</b>	<b>-2.04</b>
BI12	Clayhead Trail	15	Retention	14	Retention	-0.67
<b>BI13</b>	<b>North Light</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Retention</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Partial Retention</b>	<b>-2.33</b>
<b>C01</b>	<b>Beavertail Lighthouse</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Retention</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Partial Retention</b>	<b>-0.33</b>
<b>CI01</b>	<b>Cuttyhunk Island</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Retention</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Partial Retention</b>	<b>-1.83</b>
LI04	Montauk Point State Park	13	Partial Retention	13	Partial Retention	0.00
LI04	Montauk Point State Park - Night	10	Modification	10	Modification	0.00
<b>MM01</b>	<b>Gooseberry Island</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Retention</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Partial Retention</b>	<b>-1.75</b>
<b>MM04</b>	<b>Nobska Lighthouse</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Retention</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Partial Retention</b>	<b>-0.83</b>
MV02	Philbin Beach	13	Partial Retention	11	Partial Retention	-1.58
MV03	Lucy Vincent Beach	15	Retention	14	Retention	-0.75
MV03	Lucy Vincent Beach - Sunset	15	Retention	14	Retention	-0.58
<b>MV05</b>	<b>Moshup Beach</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Retention</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Partial Retention</b>	<b>-2.17</b>
<b>MV05</b>	<b>Moshup Beach - Sunset</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Retention</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Partial Retention</b>	<b>-2.33</b>
MV07	Aquinnah Overlook	15	Retention	14	Retention	-0.83

KOP ID	KOP Name	Existing Conditions Average Score	Existing Conditions MCS Classification	Proposed Conditions Average Score	Proposed Conditions MCS Classification	Change
<b>MV07</b>	<b>Aquinnah Overlook - Sunset</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Retention</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>Partial Retention</b>	<b>-2.75</b>
<b>MV07</b>	<b>Aquinnah Overlook - Night</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Partial Retention</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Modification</b>	<b>-0.75</b>
MV09	Gay Head Lighthouse	15	Retention	14	Retention	-0.67
MV10	South Beach State Park	13	Partial Retention	13	Partial Retention	-0.42
MV11	Wasque Point	13	Partial Retention	13	Partial Retention	-0.33
MV12	Peaked Hill Reservation	13	Partial Retention	13	Partial Retention	0.00
MV12	Peaked Hill Reservation Sunset	13	Partial Retention	11	Partial Retention	-1.17
<b>MV13</b>	<b>Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Retention</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Partial Retention</b>	<b>-2.75</b>
NI10	Madaket Beach	12	Partial Retention	12	Partial Retention	0.00
NL01	Nomans Land Island NWR	13	Partial Retention	11	Partial Retention	-1.17
NL01	Nomans Land Island NWR - Sunset	13	Partial Retention	11	Partial Retention	-1.50
RI01	Watch Hill Lighthouse	14	Retention	14	Retention	0.00
<b>RI06</b>	<b>Trustom Pond NWR</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Retention</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Partial Retention</b>	<b>-0.50</b>
RI08	Scarborough Beach State Park	12	Partial Retention	11	Partial Retention	-1.38
RI09	Narragansett Beach	12	Partial Retention	11	Partial Retention	-0.67
BI12	Clayhead Trail - Clear Conditions	15	Retention	14	Retention	-0.92

### 3.2.4 Visibility Threshold Level

The VTL results suggest a similar pattern to the visual impact results. However, it is important to note that visibility threshold levels do not directly correspond or relate to visual impact levels in every instance. A high level of visibility occurring at a viewpoint with minimal use or of relatively low scenic quality may result in low potential visual impact. As such, lower visual impact rating scores (i.e., greater visual impact as determined by the VRAP) will likely correlate with increased VTL. However, instances do arise in which a highly visible feature can have a minimal impact if the resource has a relatively low scenic quality baseline or substantially low accessibility. Conversely, a view with high scenic quality and minimal VTL, may experience elevated visual impacts due to the sensitivity of that resource.

One KOP on Nomans Land Island received a VTL of 6 during sunset conditions as a result of proximity to the RWF and high contrast lighting conditions. VTL 6 suggests, *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 (Sullivan et al., 2013).

Eight of the KOPs were assigned a VTL of 5 which suggests that *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* (Sullivan et al., 2013). These KOPs range in distance from 8.8 miles (14.2 km) to 16.3 miles (26.2 km) and averaged 13.5 miles (21.7 km) from the nearest RWF WTG. The majority of these KOPs illustrated backlit, sunset, or nighttime conditions and occur primarily on the islands of Martha's Vineyard, Cuttyhunk Island, Aquidneck Island, and Nomans Land Island.

Nine of the KOPs were assigned a VTL of 4 which suggests that *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* (Sullivan et al., 2013). These KOPs range in distance from 14.0 miles (22.5 km) to 19.1 miles (30.7 km) and averaged 16.1 miles (25.9 km) from the nearest RWF WTG. Similar to KOPs assigned a VTL of 5, the majority of KOPs with a VTL of 4 illustrated backlit, sunset, or nighttime conditions and are found throughout the PAPE on Martha's Vineyard, Block Island, Aquidneck Island, and mainland Rhode Island and Massachusetts (See Inset 3.2-1 above).

The RWF resulted in a VTL of 3 at 8 KOPs, ranging in distance from 13.9 miles (22.4 km) to 22.8 miles (36.7 km) and averaging approximately 16.9 miles (27.2 km) from the nearest RWF WTG. At this VTL views include *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* (Sullivan et al., 2013). The KOPs that received a VTL of 3 occur primarily on Martha's Vineyard, mainland Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and more distant locations on Aquidneck Island and Block Island.

Four KOPs were assigned a VTL of 2 and ranged in distance from 15.5 miles (24.9 km) to 31.7 miles (51.0 km) from the RWF. The average distance of these KOPs from the RWF was 22.2 miles (35.7 km) and included KOPs on Aquidneck Island, Martha's Vineyard, Long Island, and mainland Rhode Island. Views at VTL 2 include *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* (Sullivan et al., 2013).

Notably KOPs at distances over 30 miles and illustrating daytime conditions were assigned a VTL of 1 which states, *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 regardless of high contrast visibility* (Sullivan et al., 2013). VTL 1 occurred at eight KOPs ranging from 16.1 miles (25.9 km) to 34.4 miles (55.4 km). These KOPs occur on the Rhode Island and Massachusetts Mainland, and Nantucket, Long Island, Martha's Vineyard, Conanicut Island, and Block Island.

### 3.2.5 Other Factors Affecting Project Visibility

As discussed in Section 3.2.3, the RWF could result in appreciable visual impacts to several onshore visual resources as a result of scale contrast, spatial dominance, and incompatibility with existing elements of the landscape/seascape, which from many of the onshore visual resources remain largely undeveloped and free of visual clutter. However, it is important to note that the majority of the visual simulations that received scores exceeding the defined threshold of visual impacts (see Section 2.2.1) were photographed during exceptionally clear conditions with minimal atmospheric hazing. They were often also backlit by the sun, making the WTGs appear

dark against a light, cloudless horizon. Actual RWF visibility will be limited by several other factors not specifically addressed in the visibility analyses conducted as part of this VIA. As mentioned previously, these include weather conditions, waves on the ocean surface, humidity, and air pollution.

A study completed by BOEM in 2014 (Wood et. al., 2014) evaluated atmospheric limitations to visibility at distances of 10, 20 and 30 nautical miles (nm) using the observed visibility out to 10 miles and a relational algorithm based on relative humidity. Considering daytime visibility, this study calculated the number of days per season/year during which visibility exceeded 10, 20 and 30 nm during at least 50 percent and 75 percent of the daylight hours. Considering the 50 percent threshold (i.e., 50 percent of the observations confirmed visibility at a given distance), data from Newport, Rhode Island suggest that daytime visibility to 20 nm (23.0 miles, 37.0 km) would occur over approximately 112 days per year (31 percent of the year). Using the same 50 percent threshold, visibility to 30 nm (34.5 miles, 55.6 km) would occur during daylight hours over approximately 29 days of a given year (7.9 percent of the year). The average summertime visibility associated with this meteorological station was reported to be 11 nm (12.7 miles, 20.4 km) and the average annual visibility extends to 15 nm (17.3 miles, 27.8 km). Given the typical atmospheric conditions in the vicinity of KOPs such as Brenton Point State Park, Newport Cliff Walk, Sachuest Point NWR, Sachuest (Second) Beach, Hanging Rock, and Easton's Beach, all of which are approximately 30 miles (26.1 nm, 48.3 km) from the nearest SWRF WTG, these locations would only experience minimal to moderate visual impacts during approximately 7.9 percent to 31 percent of a given year. During the peak of the summer tourism season, the average hourly visibility does not extend beyond 11 nm (12.7 miles, 20.4 km), suggesting that the RWF would be completely obscured from view, and therefore would not result in any visual impacts, during typical summertime conditions.

The same study was completed from Martha's Vineyard and, assuming the 50 percent threshold, suggests that daytime visibility to 20 nm (23.0 miles, 37.0 km) occurs over 113 days (31 percent of the year) and visibility to 30 nm (34.5 miles, 55.6 km) occurs during 32 days of a given year (8.8 percent of the year). From Martha's Vineyard, summertime visibility averages 10 nm (11.5 miles, 18.5 km) and annual visibility averages 14 nm (16.1 miles, 26.0 km). The average distance to the RWF from the nine KOPs on Martha's Vineyard is 15.7 miles (25.3 km) and ranges from 13.5 miles (21.7 km) to 24.6 miles (39.6 km). This suggests that during average conditions, including during the peak of the summer tourism season, the RWF would be completely obscured from view and would not result in any visual impacts. Considering the clear conditions presented in the majority of the visual simulations from Martha's Vineyard, the level of impact reported in the VIA is likely to occur during approximately 31 percent of a typical year for RWF WTGs within 20 miles of the Martha's Vineyard shoreline.

Visibility from Nantucket extends to 20 nm (23.0 miles, 37.0 km) during 80 days of the typical year (22 percent) and visibility to 30 nm (23.0 miles, 55.6 km) occurs during 14 days of the year (4 percent) (both calculations consider the 50 percent threshold). During the summertime, daytime visibility from Nantucket averages approximately 10 nm and the average annual daytime visibility extends to 12 nm (13.8 miles, 22.2 km) (Wood et. al., 2014). The visual simulation from Madaket Beach, Nantucket is 34.4 miles (55.3 km) from the nearest RWF WTG. Based on BOEM's assessment of past weather conditions, it is likely that the WTGs would be visible from this location during only approximately 4 percent of a given year. Given the minimal potential visual impacts observed by the rating panel, it is anticipated that the RWF will result in insignificant visual impacts to viewing locations in Nantucket.

Regional analysis of each of the meteorological stations used in the BOEM study suggested that cloudy conditions reduce the average visibility to 12 miles (19.3 km), ranging from 10 nm (11.5 miles, 21.3 km) in summer to 16 nm (18.4 miles, 29.6 km) in winter. Rainy, hazy, and foggy conditions result in an average visibility of 8, 4, and 3 nm respectfully. These visibilities were consistent throughout the year. In addition, sky conditions will also affect a viewer's ability to detect the WTGs on the horizon. For example, overcast days will eliminate hard shadows on the WTGs created by direct sunlight, which will reduce contrast and minimize the ability to perceive the blades or recognize movement. Additionally, on overcast days the white or gray sky color on the horizon will further reduce WTG visibility due to their lack of color contrast against the background. Conversely, on clear days, when the WTGs are fully front lit or back lit, visibility will generally be higher. To predict the frequency of each of these conditions, National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) data were analyzed and broken down by cloud cover. The results of this analysis suggest that during daylight hours, clear sky conditions occur approximately 42 percent of the time, partly

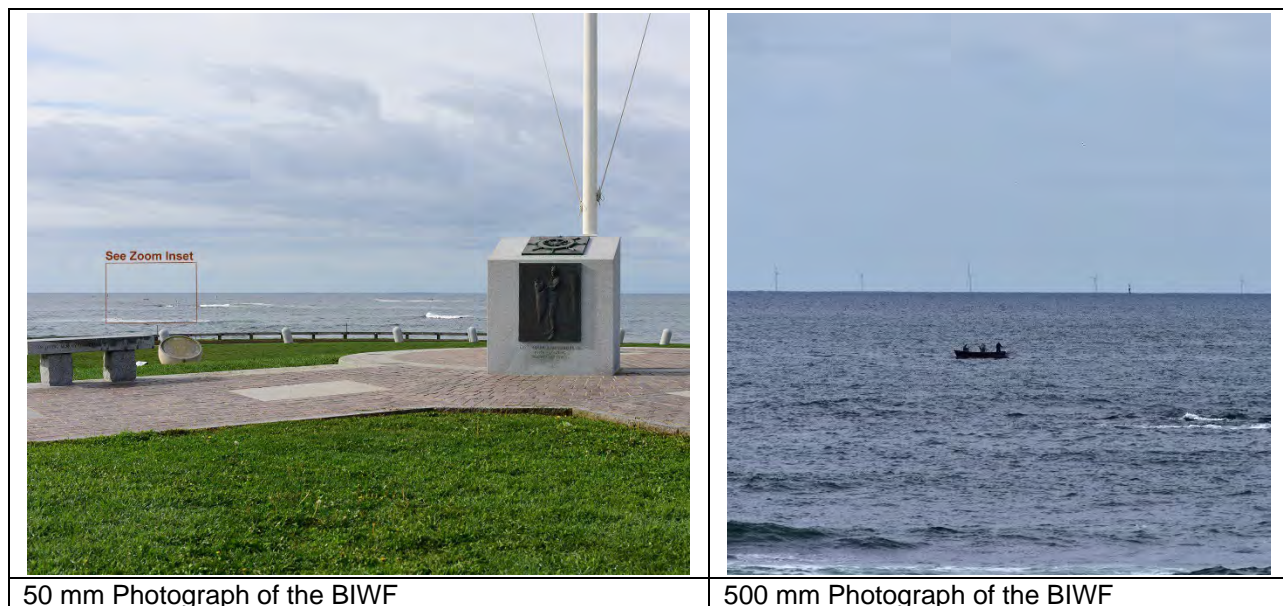
cloudy conditions occur during approximately 4 percent of daylight hours and overcast sky conditions occur about 52 percent of the time during a given year (see Table 3.2-80). Although the rating panel results suggest the potential for appreciable visual impacts to a number of onshore visual resources, the conditions presented in the visual simulations illustrate above average visibility/viewing conditions. Based on the atmospheric conditions model, these visibility/viewing conditions would occur during only 31 percent of the year in Newport, 31 percent of the year on Martha's Vineyard, and 4 percent of the year on Nantucket. Results of the VIA also support the conclusion that visual impacts resulting from the RWF are likely to be reduced during less than ideal viewing conditions. This is evidenced by rating panel results from the Aquinnah Overlook in which a light haze partially obscured the turbines as compared to a nearby view from Edwin D. Vanderhoop Homestead which illustrated clear viewing conditions. The Aquinnah Overlook received a score reduction of 0.8 points with the Project in place and remained within the Retention class. By comparison, the Edwin D. Vanderhoop Homestead received a reduction of 2.8 points and dropped from Retention class to Partial Retention. Considering both views had a similar baseline scenic quality and visibility of the RWF, the change in score is largely attributable to atmospheric conditions and the associated diminishment of Project visibility.

While conducting field work in support of the VIA, actual observation of the BIWF by EDR visual experts suggests that even when visibility is predicted to be greater than 10 miles, and conditions appeared clearer than average, viewers had to be told where to look to find the BIWF WTGs at distances of 17 miles (27.4 km) and 23.8 miles (38.3 km) (see Inset 3.2-2). Observers could not see the BIWF WTGs at distances beyond 28 miles (45 km), even when told where to direct their view.

**Table 3.2-80 Cloud Cover Analysis (Six-Year Average)**

Cloud Cover	Percentage of Daylight Hours		
	Newport	Block Island	Average
Clear	43.9	40.1	42.0
Partly Cloudy	4.2	4.6	4.4
Overcast	49.1	55.2	52.2
Obstructed	2.8	0.01	1.4

The NCDC defines cloud coverage as clear (CLR, 00), few clouds (FEW, 01 to 02), scattered clouds (SCT, 03 to 04), broken clouds (BKN, 05 to 07), and overcast (OVC, 08). EDR refined these to include the following:  
 Clear = CLR and FEW, Partly Cloudy = SCT, Overcast = BKN and OVC.



**Image 3.2-2 - Photographs of the BIWF at a Distance of 23.8 miles (38.3 km)**

In addition to atmospheric conditions, lighting conditions heavily influence the Project’s visual impact ratings and VTL. As illustrated in the visual simulations and the rating panel results, KOPs that included backlit WTGs in clear, partly cloudy, or scattered cloud conditions received an average score of minus 1.4 and ranged from 0.0 to minus 2.8. KOPs that illustrated side lit WTGs under the same atmospheric conditions received an average score of minus 0.6 with scores ranging from 0.0 to minus 1.2. Similarly, all of the daytime KOPs within 20 miles of the RWF that received a VTL of greater than 4 were illustrated in a strongly backlit condition. These include Nomans Land Island (NL01 Sunset), Philbin Beach (MV02), Moshup Beach (MV05 and MV05 Sunset), Aquinnah Overlook (MV07 Sunset), Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead (MV13), Cuttyhunk Island (CI01), and Hanging Rock (AI07). For each of these KOPs, side and front lit conditions from the same KOP or from KOPs of a similar distance received lower VTL scores. In the case of Aquinnah Overlook, the front-lit condition received a VTL of 3 which is two points lower than the sunset condition which received a VTL of 5. Generally, this variation in visual prominence can be expected from the majority of the KOPs depending on the lighting and atmospheric conditions present at the time.

Every KOP (and in fact the entire PAPE) will have varying frequency of different lighting conditions depending on the position of the viewer relative to the Project and the time of day. However, those KOPs directly north of the RWF will experience the most prolonged back-lit conditions (from approximately 9 AM to 3 PM) during late fall through early spring. During these months, the sun will be relatively low in the southern sky, creating a strongly



back-lit condition, which under clear conditions, will enhance the visibility of the WTGs. This condition will also occur in the late afternoon hours on portions of Martha's Vineyard and Cuttyhunk Island. In fact, during the late fall and winter, the sun will often times set behind the proposed RWF, as illustrated a subset of the visual simulations. Conversely, views from Block Island will often include the rising sun which in the winter months will also be coincident with the position of the RWF. Generally, sunrise and sunset are relatively short events that may last up to two hours per day, but this is also a time when viewers are actively seeking views along the shoreline, suggesting that elevated visibility and visual impacts are likely to occur during relatively clear viewing conditions.

## 4.0 VISUAL IMPACT MITIGATION

The proposed RWF introduces a large scale, power generating development to a largely undeveloped seascape, which according to the evaluation will result in potential adverse impacts to onshore visual resources. 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 will be located in the area identified by the BOEM as suitable for offshore wind power development.
- The WTGs location approximately 15.3 mi (24.6 km) from Block Island, 12.1 miles (19.5 km) from Martha's Vineyard, and 31.6 miles (50.9 km) from Montauk limits the availability of views from visually sensitive public resources and population centers to the background and extended background distance zones.
- RWF WTGs will have uniform design, rotation speed, height, and rotor diameter, thereby mitigating visual clutter.
- BOEM, FAA, and USCG standards require the WTGs to be painted a white to light grey color. Generally, this color blends well with the sky when viewed against the horizon during typical daytime viewing conditions. Following the painting and marking standards set forth, also eliminates the need for additional daytime lighting or red paint striping of the WTG blades.
- Revolution Wind will use ADLS (or a similar system), pursuant to approval by the FAA and commercial and technical feasibility at the time of FDR/FIR approval.

Nighttime simulation evaluations (Section 3.2.3) resulted in somewhat elevated visual impacts as a result of the operating aviation obstruction warning lights. Therefore, Revolution Wind, LLC will consider implementing technically feasible mitigation measures, such as Aircraft Detection Lighting Systems (ADLS), which allows for the obstruction lighting to be active only as necessary when aircraft are approaching and within the airspace of RWF during nighttime hours.

An analysis was completed by Capitol Airspace titled, "*Revolution Wind Project Air Traffic Flow 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 RWF airspace during a given year, requiring the aviation obstruction lights to be activated (Capitol Airspace, 2019). The results of this analysis are presented in Table 4.1-1, below.

**Table 4.1-1 - Typical Duration of Light System Activation Time**

Month <sup>8</sup>	Nighttime Observed	Light System Activated Duration	Percentage
	(HH:MM:SS)	(HH:MM:SS)	
January	483:30:46	0:00:06	0.00%
February	407:37:03	0:03:23	0.01%
March	410:24:52	0:07:19	0.03%
April	355:47:22	0:04:26	0.02%
May	331:16:13	0:06:59	0.04%
June	302:37:09	0:26:30	0.15%
July	322:00:03	0:25:48	0.13%
August	353:51:46	0:53:42	0.25%
September	382:02:01	0:36:04	0.16%
October	437:14:07	0:31:00	0.12%
November	459:14:55	0:05:14	0.02%
December	493:56:45	0:15:07	0.05%
Total	4739:33:12	3:35:39	0.08%

As illustrated in Table 4.1-1, based on past flight data, the aviation obstruction lights associated with the RWF, would be activated for a total of approximately 3.5 hours over a one-year period. The maximum monthly activation time would occur in August when past flight data suggests activation times would increase to approximately 50 minutes over the entire month. January had the lowest activation frequency with just six seconds of aviation obstruction light activation over the course of the month. Considering the low frequency of light activation, nighttime visual impacts associated with the aviation obstruction lights would become intermittent in nature.

Additional mitigation measures would likely have a limited or no effect on Project visibility and visual impact, and therefore are not under consideration by Revolution Wind, LLC. 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 far offshore from all island and mainland viewpoints, 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 would substantially reduce visual impact given the distance of the Project site from most viewers. However, it is possible that a reduction in the number of WTGs could result in a reduction of visual impacts from some of the closest KOPs.
- 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 the 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 for aviation safety (FAA, 2018).

<sup>8</sup> Table provided by Capitol Airspace.

- **Scale:** At the distances under consideration, a reduction in turbine size would have a minimal effect on visual impact. While a reduced 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.
- **Lighting:** As discussed above, the rating panel evaluation of nighttime simulations, aviation (and in some cases USCG) warning lights on the turbines would introduce potential for significant visual impacts to some onshore visual resources. Beyond 19 miles (30.6 km), the turbine platforms where the USCG lights would be mounted will be fully screened by curvature of the earth from sea level vantage points. Beyond 35 miles (56.3 km), the WTG nacelle and its associated lights would no longer be visible from elevated (50 feet (15.2 m) AMSL) locations onshore. However, for onshore locations that have visibility of the RWF aviation obstruction and coast guard lighting, there is a potential for the introduction of significant nighttime visual impacts resulting from several hundred blinking red lights, which according to the Offshore Wind Turbine Visibility and Visual Impact Threshold Distances (Sullivan et. al. 2013) suggests that aviation obstruction lights are visible at distances greater than 24 miles (38.6 km) based on nighttime observations of operational offshore wind farms in Europe. As discussed above, the use of ADLS would serve to reduce the amount of time these impacts could occur to as little as three hours per year.
- **Offset Mitigation:** Correction of an existing aesthetic problem within the viewshed is a viable mitigation strategy for projects that result in significant adverse visual impact. However, the visual impact assessment presented herein indicates that adverse visual impact will generally be limited to specific viewing locations under high contrast lighting and clear viewing conditions. Given the relative infrequency of adverse visual impacts resulting from the Project, offset mitigation is not under consideration.

## 5.0 CONCLUSIONS

An important consideration in visual impact assessment is to avoid the assumption that 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, curvature of the earth; visual acuity of the viewer; and the ability of the viewer to recognize the Project. Projects that are located great distances from the viewing public often go completely unrecognized, due to the fact that they are perceived as secondary to the larger visual landscape/seascape. Water, trees, lighthouses, and other natural and built features become 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 (41.8 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 (16.1 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 (40.2 km) (Sullivan et. al. 2013)<sup>9</sup>. This conclusion is generally supported by the visual impact rating panel scores and VTL considered for each of the simulated KOPs. Under variable lighting conditions, the RWF did not exceed a VTL greater than 3 when viewed from a distance of 20 miles (30.6 km) or more. VTL 3 states, “*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.*”

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<sup>9</sup> One of these studies (Sullivan, 2013) observed the visibility thresholds associated with 11 offshore wind farms in Europe with WTGs ranging in maximum height from 350 feet (107m) to 502 feet (153 m). By comparison, the RWF WTG's could be up to 873 feet (266 m), which may result in greater visibility and noticeability of the WTGs.

The following additional conclusions can be drawn from the RWF VIA:

1. Visibility analyses indicate that the Project has the potential to be visible from a relatively small portion of the land area within the VSA. The lidar viewshed analysis suggests that views of the Project will be available from approximately 3% of the land area within the VSA. One percent of the landward VSA will only include views of the turbine blades which would be difficult to see from distances beyond 20 miles (32.2 km). The visible areas are concentrated along the immediate shoreline and rarely extend greater than 1000 feet (304.8 m) inland, except where open, elevated land areas exist. Areas with inland visibility include small areas of upland agricultural lands on mainland Rhode Island and Massachusetts and maintained recreational areas on Block Island and Martha's Vineyard. When considering on-water visibility, approximately 96.5% of the Atlantic Ocean and associated bays and sounds within the VSA will likely have some level of Project visibility. Lack of visibility on the open water typically occurs when views are blocked by islands such as Block Island, Martha's Vineyard, and the Elizabeth Islands. Additionally, headlands and peninsulas are often effective screens for on-water views.
2. The lidar viewshed suggests that views of the FAA warning lights on the WTGs will be available from approximately 2.1% 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. Several areas at beach level showed substantially reduced areas of visibility, but visibility from elevated locations showed relatively little reduction in visibility when compared to the blade-tip viewshed analysis.
3. Weather conditions will also serve to reduce actual Project visibility. The NCDC data indicate that visibility will not extend beyond 10 miles (16.1 km) during approximately 19% of daylight hours in a given year and approximately 22% of nighttime hours in a given year. Additionally, only 42% of the days are characterized as clear, and up to 52% of daylight hours in a given year consist of overcast conditions. These conditions are likely to reduce turbine visibility and color contrast with the background sky..
4. The BOEM meteorological report completed in 2017 for the MA/RI Lease Areas, suggests that visibility of the RWF will likely be limited under certain atmospheric conditions. For example, from Martha's Vineyard, daytime visibility reaching 20 nm (23.0 miles, 37.0 km) occurred over 113 days (31 percent of the year) and visibility to 30 nm (34.5 miles, 55.6 km) occurred during 32 days of a given year (8.8 percent of the year). For viewing location in which the RWF is 20 nm (23.0 miles, 37.0 km) or greater from shore, the WTGs would not be visible for the majority of a given year. Additionally, this same phenomenon could serve to obscure portions of the Project from viewing locations within 20 nm (23.0 miles, 37.0 km) of the Project, thus reducing the perceived scale and horizontal occupation of the WTGs (Wood et. al., 2014).
5. As mentioned previously, at the distances proposed, screening provided by curvature of the earth can be substantial. As demonstrated in the simulations, beach/sea level views greater than 41.8 miles (67.3 km) from the wind farm would be fully screened from views of the WTGs. Nighttime beach-level views of the aviation obstruction warning lights would be fully screened at a distance of 33 miles (53.1 km).
6. In terms of existing visual quality and sensitivity to visual impact, results of the MCS portion of the VRAP indicate that none of the LSZs within the VSA meet the criteria of "Preservation Class" landscapes (see MCS definitions in Table 2). This is due to the fact that, although various landscape features (i.e., water resources, landform, land use, and user activity) were at times considered "distinct", these features, were more often rated as "average". The highest quality landscapes within the VSA were the Coastal Bluff, Salt Pond Tidal Marsh, Maintained Recreation Areas, and Shoreline Beach LSZs. These zones were classified as "Retention Class" landscapes, with a VIA mitigation threshold of minus 2.0.



7. Simulations of the proposed Project indicate that the daytime visibility and visual contrast of the WTGs will generally be minimal. In many of the simulations, the WTGs were very difficult to perceive due to their distance from the viewer and screening provided by curvature of the earth. Twelve simulations received a VTL of 1 or 2, suggesting that the WTGs were either very difficult to perceive or faint in appearance. Eight simulations received a VTL of three which indicates that the WTGs were easily detected by casual observers but lacked sufficient scale contrast to compete with seascape/landscape elements. Nine simulations received a VTL of 4 which suggests the RWF would compete with other landscape/seascape elements but would not strongly attract visual attention. Eight simulations received a VTL of five which suggests the RWF may not be viewed as 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. One simulation from Nomans Land Island received a VTL of 6 which suggests the RWF would be prominent from this location and would detract noticeably from views of other landscape/seascape elements. Evaluation of the proposed Project by a panel of visual professionals revealed that the most appreciable visual impact generally occurred at viewpoints that were closest to the Project, provided an elevated view, offered largely unobscured views of the proposed WTGs, and included few other man-made/developed features. Views in which strongly front-lit WTGs were viewed against a darker sky or strongly back-lit WTGs were viewed against a light sky tended to receive higher impact scores, suggesting that time of day may have some bearing on potential visual impact. Such viewpoints are generally on the southern shoreline of Block Island, western bluffs of Martha's Vineyard, and some of the southern shores of mainland Rhode Island. In these higher impact viewpoints, the turbines' contrast with water resources (open ocean), user activity (residential and tourist-related), land use (undeveloped land and ocean), and/or appreciation of other cultural or aesthetic features generally were the greatest contributors to Project impact. However, impact evaluation results indicated no appreciable impact on the majority of mainland/more distant viewpoints.
  
8. As with daytime viewpoints, the rating panel's evaluation of nighttime visual impacts was variable depending on what other sources of lighting are present in the view, the extent of screening provided by buildings/structures and trees, and nighttime viewer activity/sensitivity. Composite scores for nighttime simulations ranged from minus 2.0 to 0.0 and averaged minus 1.1. These composite scores were generally higher than the daytime scores and exceeded the threshold for visual impacts from Southeast Light on Block Island. While night lighting will likely have an effect on residents and vacationers in settings where they currently experience dark nighttime skies, in many places nighttime visibility/visual impact will be limited due to: 1) the abundance of trees that screen all or portions of the Project from the majority of homes within the VSA; 2) the existing shoreline and offshore light sources that already impact nighttime ocean views; 3) the distance of the Project from mainland viewpoints; and 4) the concentration of residences in villages, town centers, and neighborhoods, or along highways, where existing lights already compromise dark skies and compete for viewer attention.
  
9. Potential visual impacts resulting from the RWF are largely based on the following criteria in order of impact producing factors:
  - Aviation obstruction lights are visible at distances greater than 24 miles (38.6 km) based on nighttime observations of operational offshore wind farms in Europe (Sullivan et. al. 2013). The simulations and rating panel result suggest elevated nighttime visual impacts will occur to KOPs ranging in distance from 13.9 to 16.9 miles from the RWF. One nighttime visual simulation located 31.7 miles from the RWF resulted in no impacts to the view, supporting the results of the 2013 study.
  - Based on the results of the VIA, potential visual impacts are significantly mitigated by the visibility diminishment resulting from distance and the influence of atmospheric conditions and perceived

scale of the RWF. The rating panel results suggest that beyond 19 miles, scale, spatial dominance is significantly reduced and compatibility with existing landscape and seascape features increases.

- The cultural, visual, and historical sensitivity of onshore resources within the physical range of potential adverse visual impacts are important factors in assessing visual impacts resulting from the RWF. KOPs that included views of the RWF and received a high scenic quality rating, also resulted in greater visual impacts with the RWF in place.
- Visibility to 20 nautical miles (23.0 miles, 37.0 km) occurs during approximately 31 percent of the year during daytime hours (Wood et. al., 2014). During approximately 52 percent of a given year overcast conditions are present. Combined these factors will minimize the potential visual contrast presented by the WTGs given their distance from the shoreline.
- Visual simulations that illustrate the RWF in a backlit or front lit condition tend to result in greater color contrast, a higher degree of spatial dominance, and reduced compatibility with user activity and water resources.

Under ideal viewing conditions for locations within 20 miles of the RWF, adverse visual impacts are likely to occur as a result of the visual prominence presented by up to 100 large WTGs on an otherwise undeveloped seascape. However, given the relative infrequency of ideal viewing conditions presented in past meteorological records, it is reasonable to conclude that these ideal conditions do not represent typical viewing conditions. Given the relative infrequency of high contrast viewing conditions, it is anticipated that the most common conditions presented in the RWF VSA will result in a reduction of the potential visual impacts presented in this VIA.

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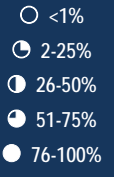

























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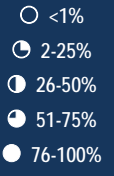


























## **Appendix A**

Visually Sensitive Resources within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effect

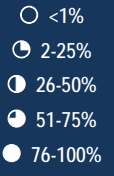
Appendix A: Visually Sensitive Resources Within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effect

Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
<b>Natural Historic Landmark</b>					
Newport Historic District	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI	AI03, AI08	15.3	100	
Block Island South East Light	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI	BI04, BI05, BI09	15.4	100	
Ocean Drive Historic District	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI	AI01	15.7	100	
Marbel House	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		15.7	100	
Bellevue Avenue Historic District	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		15.9	100	
The Breakers	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		15.9	100	
William Watts Sherman House	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		16.2	4	
Fort Adams Historic District	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		17.3	1	
Original U.S. Naval War College H. D.	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		18.9	7	
Battle Of Rhode Island Historic District	Town of Portsmouth, Newport County, RI		23.0	74	
New Bedford Historic District	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		26.7	1	
Montauk Point Lighthouse	Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, NY	LI04	31.6	91	
Steamer Sabino	Town of Stonington, New London, County, CT		39.5	0	
<b>Properties Listed on the National or State Registers of Historic Places</b>					
Sakonnet Light Station	Town of Little Compton, Newport County, RI		12.8	99	
Vanderhoop, Edwin DeVries Homestead	Town of Aquinnah, Dukes County, MA	MV07, MV08, MV09, MV13	13.8	100	
Gay Head Light	Town of Aquinnah, Dukes County, MA	MV07, MV08, MV09, MV13	14.0	70	
Gay Head - Aquinnah Town Center Historic District	Town of Aquinnah, Dukes County, MA	MV04	14.1	49	
Gay Head - Aquinnah Town Center Historic District	Town of Aquinnah, Dukes County, MA	MV04	14.1	60	
Old Harbor Hist Dist.	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		15.5	100	
Rosecliff / Oelrichs (Hermann) House / Mondroe (J. Edgar) House	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		15.9	100	
Clambake Club Of Newport	Town of Middletown, Newport County, RI		16.0	100	
Little Compton Common Hist. Dist.	Town of Little Compton, Newport County, RI		16.2	7	
Wm. Watts Sherman Hs.	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		16.2	4	
US Weather Bureau Station	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		16.5	19	
Hygeia House	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		16.5	50	

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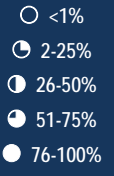
Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
Westport Point Historic District	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		16.7	79	
Kay St.-Catherine St.-Old Beach Rd. Hist. Dist. / The Hill	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		16.9	99	
Paradise School	Town of Middletown, Newport County, RI		17.2	2	
Ida Lewis Rock Lighthouse	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		17.3	0	
North Lighthouse	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI	BI13	17.4	100	
Eisenhower Hs.	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		17.4	1	
Peleg Champlin House	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		17.7	99	
Castle Hill Lighthouse	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		17.7	0	
Newport Harbor Lighthouse	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		18.2	0	
Point Judith Lighthouse	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI	RI03	18.2	99	
Bailey Farm	Town of Middletown, Newport County, RI		18.3	52	
Fort Dumpling Ocean St.	Town of Jamestown, Newport County, RI	C02	18.3	2	
Beavertail Light	Town of Jamestown, Newport County, RI	C01	18.4	99	
Presidents House - Naval War College	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		18.7	7	
U.S. Naval War College & Torpedo School & Luce Hall Coasters H	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		18.7	7	
Luce Hall & United States Naval War College Coasters Harbor Islan	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		18.7	7	
Rose Island Lighthouse	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		18.8	0	
Ocean Rd. Hist. Dist.	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		18.9	100	
Dunmere	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		19.1	99	
Taylor-Chase-Smythe House	Town of Middletown, Newport County, RI		19.1	5	
Cook-Bateman Farm	Town of Tiverton, Newport County, RI		19.5	4	
The Towers Hist. Dist.	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		19.8	99	
Life Saving Station At Narragansett Pier	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		19.8	99	
The Towers / Tower Entrance Of Narragansett Casino	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		19.9	92	
Windmill Hill Hist. Dist.	Town of Jamestown, Newport County, RI		20.5	25	
Union Church & Southernmost Schoolhouse	Town of Portsmouth, Newport County, RI		20.5	8	

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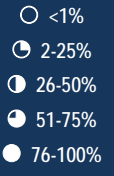
Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
Friends Meeting Hs. North Rd. & Weeden Lane	Town of Jamestown, Newport County, RI		20.8	1	2-25%
Jamestown Windmill North Rd. .1 Mile North Of Weeden Lane	Town of Jamestown, Newport County, RI		20.9	25	51-75%
Dutch Island Lighthouse	Town of Jamestown, Newport County, RI		20.9	0	<1%
Brownings Beach Historic Distric	Town of South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		21.8	99	51-75%
Saunderstown Hist. Dist.	Town of North Kingstown, Washington County, RI		21.9	25	2-25%
Theatre-By-The-Sea	Town of South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		22.0	21	2-25%
Silas Casey Farm	Town of North Kingstown, Washington County, RI		22.1	24	2-25%
Plum Beach Lighthouse	RI		22.7	8	76-100%
Tarpaulin Cove Light	Town of Gosnold, Dukes County, MA		22.8	30	51-75%
Padanaram Village Historic District	Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, MA		23.1	17	2-25%
Crowfield Hist. Dist.	Town of North Kingstown, Washington County, RI		23.4	3	2-25%
Conanicut Island Lighthouse	Town of Jamestown, Newport County, RI		24.1	0	<1%
Fort Taber District	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		24.6	84	76-100%
Clark's Point Light	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		24.6	78	51-75%
Edgartown Harbor Lighthouse	Town of Edgartown, Dukes County, MA		24.8	0	<1%
Hazelwood Park	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.1	48	2-25%
Hazelwood Park Basketball Courts	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	46	2-25%
Hazelwood Park Tennis Courts	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	46	2-25%
Washington, George Memorial Grove Plaque	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	46	2-25%
Hazelwood Park - Washington, George Memorial Grove	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	46	2-25%
Hazelwood Park - Granite Carved Stone Bench	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	46	2-25%
Hazelwood Park - Hemlock Windbreak	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	46	2-25%
Howland, William D. House	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	48	2-25%
Hazelwood Park Maintenance Shed and Garage	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	48	2-25%
Veterans of Foreign Wars Marker and Flagpole	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	48	2-25%
Hazelwood Park Bandstand	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	48	2-25%



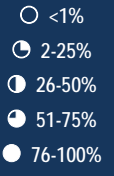
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Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
Hazelwood Park - French, Rodney Memorial	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	48	26-50%
Hazelwood Park Bowling Greens	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	48	26-50%
Hazelwood Park - Bulldog Rock	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	48	26-50%
Hazelwood Park Western Entrance Granite Wall	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	48	26-50%
Hazelwood Park Main Entrance	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	48	26-50%
Hazelwood Park Benches	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	48	26-50%
Congdon - Coffin - Howland Cottage	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	48	26-50%
Congdon, Joseph - Lucas, Capt. Thomas House	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	48	26-50%
Hazelwood Park - Western Stone Wall	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	45	76-100%
Hazelwood Park Northwest Entrance Granite Pillars	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	43	76-100%
Hazelwood Park Bath House	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	40	51-75%
Hazelwood Park Pavilion	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	40	51-75%
Butler Flats Light Station	MA		25.6	60	76-100%
Hog Island Shoal Lighthouse	RI		25.7	0	<1%
Thompson Street School	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.9	2	26-50%
Popl Ar Point Lighthouse	Washington County, RI		26.0	5	76-100%
County Street Historic District	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		26.1	8	26-50%
Bristol Ferry Lighthouse	Town of Bristol, Bristol County, RI		26.2	0	<1%
West Chop Club Historic District	Town of Tisbury, Dukes County, MA		26.5	2	51-75%
Sheffield House	Town of Charlestown, Washington County, RI		26.6	1	<1%
Central New Bedford Historic District	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		26.6	2	26-50%
North Bedford Historic District	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		26.9	2	<1%
Times and Olympia Buildings	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		26.9	2	26-50%
Slocum Building	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		26.9	2	26-50%
Olympia Building	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		26.9	2	26-50%
East Chop Light	Town of Oak Bluffs, Dukes County, MA		27.2	0	<1%

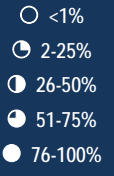
Appendix A: Visually Sensitive Resources Within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effect

Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
Mount Hope Farm	Town of Bristol, Bristol County, RI		27.5	7	○
Cape Poge Light	Town of Edgartown, Dukes County, MA		27.9	11	◐
Nobska Point Lighthouse	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA	MM04	28.0	90	◑
Weekapaug Inn	Town of Westerly, Washington County, RI		28.4	59	◒
Jesus Marie Convent	Town of Fall River, Bristol County, MA		28.5	4	◐
Juniper Hill Cemetary	Town of Bristol, Bristol County, RI		28.8	2	○
Oak Grove Cemetery	Town of Fall River, Bristol County, MA		29.4	6	◐
Warwick Lighthouse	Town of Warwick, Kent County, RI		29.9	21	◑
Hopelands	Town of Warwick, Kent County, RI		30.1	13	◐
Anthony, David M. House	Town of Swansea, Bristol County, MA		30.1	6	◑
Colony Historic District, The	Town of Swansea, Bristol County, MA		30.1	3	◑
Anthony, Harold Horton House	Town of Swansea, Bristol County, MA		30.3	4	◐
Indian Oaks	Town of Warwick, Kent County, RI		30.6	20	◐
Ned Point Light	Town of Mattapoisett, Plymouth County, MA		31.0	18	◑
Buttonwoods Beach Hist. Dist.	Town of Warwick, Kent County, RI		31.6	18	◑
Watch Hill Hist. Dist.	Town of Westerly, Washington County, RI	RI01	32.0	89	◐
Conimicut Lighthouse	RI		32.4	0	○
West Falmouth Village Historic District	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		32.6	20	◐
Luther's Corner Historic District	Town of Swansea, Bristol County, MA		32.7	4	◐
Nayatt Point Lighthouse	Town of Barrington, Bristol County, RI		32.8	0	○
Cleveland Ledge Light Station	MA		33.1	53	◑
Montauk Association Historic District	Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, NY		34.1	81	◒
Bird Island Light Station	Town of Marion, Plymouth County, MA		34.4	64	◑
Stonington Harbor Lighthouse	CT		35.9	0	○
Montauk Manor	Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, NY		36.5	1	○
Latimer Reef Light Station	Town of Southold, Suffolk County, NY		36.8	29	◑

Appendix A: Visually Sensitive Resources Within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effect

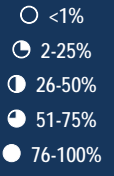
Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
Pomham Rocks Light Station	Town of East Providence, Providence County, RI		36.8	0	○
Wing's Neck Light	Town of Bourne, Barnstable County, MA		36.8	55	●
Lippitt Hill Historic District	Town of Cranston, Providence County, RI		38.1	11	○
Mystic River Historic District	Town of Groton, New London County, CT		39.6	5	○
Noank Historic District	Town of Groton, New London County, CT		39.7	38	◐
<b>Properties Determined Eligible for the National or State Registers of Historic Places</b>					
Spring Street	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		15.1	100	●
WWII Lookout Tower – Spring Street	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		15.3	100	◐
Spring Cottage	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		15.5	100	●
Capt. Welcome Dodge Sr.	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		15.6	100	◐
Caleb W. Dodge Jr. House	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		15.6	92	◐
Spring House Hotel	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		15.6	100	●
Pilot Hill Road and Seaweed Lane	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		15.6	100	◐
Capt. Noah Dodge	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		16.0	25	◐
WWII Lookout Tower at Sands Pond	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		16.0	100	◐
Corn Neck Road	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI	BI12, BI13, BI03	16.1	100	◐
Payne Road	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		16.1	19	◐
Old Town and Center Roads	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI	BI01	16.2	90	◐
Beach Avenue	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		16.3	98	◐
Mitchell Farm	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		16.3	100	◐
Indian Head Neck Road	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI	BI08	16.4	100	◐
Miss Abby E. Vaill/1 of 2 Vaill cottages	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI	BI06	16.6	46	●
Hon. Julius Deming Perkins/"Bayberry Lodge"	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI	BI06, BI07	16.7	72	●
Lakeside Drive and Mitchell Lane	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI	BI06, BI07	16.7	99	◐
Mohegan Cottage	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI	BI06, BI07	16.9	51	◐
Lewis Farm and Dickens Farm Road	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		17.0	84	◐

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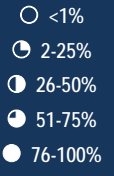
Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
African American Settlement	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		17.0	94	26-50%
Beacon Hill Road	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		17.1	100	26-50%
Nathan Mott Park	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		17.2	100	26-50%
West Side and Grace Cove Roads	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		17.3	100	26-50%
Champlin Farm	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		17.3	99	26-50%
Hippocampus/Boy's camp/Beane Family	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI	BI02	17.4	17	26-50%
US Lifesaving Station	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI	BI02	17.6	46	51-75%
U.S.Coast Guard Brick House	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI	BI02	17.6	37	51-75%
West Side Road	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		17.6	88	<1%
Fort Nathanel Greene	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		19.0	100	26-50%
Christian Brothers Novitiate	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		19.2	1	<1%
U.S. Post Office	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		19.9	91	51-75%
Henry Palmer House	Town of South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		21.2	4	26-50%
Watson Tract	Town of South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		21.6	1	<1%
First Baptist Church of Charlestown	Town of Charlestown, Washington County, RI		27.1	20	26-50%
Weekapaug Historic District	Town of Westerly, Washington County, RI		28.3	87	26-50%
Sullivan Granite Company Quarries	Towns of Charlestown, Westerly, Washington County, RI		29.0	13	<1%
Nantucket Sound	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		31.4	54	51-75%
Ditch Plains Artillery Fire Control Stations	Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, NY		35.5	76	26-50%
NUWC Annex B-111 Fort Wright Battery 111	Town of Southold, Suffolk County, NY		39.5	55	26-50%
<b>National Natural Landmarks</b>					
Gay Head Cliffs NNL	Town of Aquinnah, MA		13.7	100	51-75%
Muskeget Island NNL	Town of Nantucket, Nantucket County, MA		30.6	71	51-75%
<b>Sites, Areas, Lakes, Reservoirs or Highways Designated or Eligible as Scenic</b>					
<b>State Scenic Areas</b>					
Gay Head West Tisbury Unit, 94	Towns of Aquinnah, Chilmark, West Tisbury, Dukes County, MA		12.1	100	26-50%



























Appendix A: Visually Sensitive Resources Within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effect

Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
Little Compton Agricultural Lands	Town of Little Compton, Newport County, RI		12.6	100	●
The Elizabeth Islands, 88	Town of Gosnold, Dukes County, MA		13.0	100	●
Gay Head West Tisbury Unit, 100	Town of Aquinnah, Dukes County, MA		13.1	100	●
Gay Head West Tisbury Unit, 98	Town of Chilmark, Dukes County, MA		13.3	100	●
Gay Head West Tisbury Unit, 97	Town of Chilmark, Dukes County, MA		14.2	96	●
Sachuest Point	Town of Middletown, Newport County, RI		14.8	100	●
Westport South Dartmouth Unit, 226	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		14.9	100	●
Westport South Dartmouth Unit, 173	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		15.2	100	●
Newport/Ocean Drive	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		15.2	100	●
The Elizabeth Islands, 89	Town of Gosnold, Dukes County, MA		15.3	100	●
Southeast Rd	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		15.3	100	●
Old Harbor	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		15.3	100	●
Westport South Dartmouth Unit, 170	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		15.4	100	●
Mohegan Bluffs	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		15.4	100	●
Westport South Dartmouth Unit, 120	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		15.7	76	●
Tiverton Main Rd	Towns of Little Compton, Tiverton, Newport County, RI		15.7	82	●
The Elizabeth Islands, 87	Town of Gosnold, Dukes County, MA		15.8	77	●
Westport South Dartmouth Unit, 174	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		15.8	100	●
Clayhead Trail	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		16.0	100	●
Little Compton Historic Center	Town of Little Compton, Newport County, RI		16.0	13	●
Westport South Dartmouth Unit, 107	Towns of Dartmouth, Westport, Bristol County, MA		16.0	100	●
Gay Head West Tisbury Unit, 103	Towns of Chilmark, West Tisbury, Dukes County, MA		16.0	93	●
Crescent Beach	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		16.1	100	●
Norman Bird Sanctuary/Greg Craig	Town of Middletown, Newport County, RI		16.2	100	●
Great Salt Pond	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		16.3	100	●
Corn Neck Rd.	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		16.4	82	●

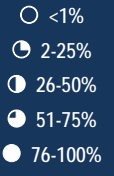






















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Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
Sachem Pond	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		16.6	99	●
Gay Head West Tisbury Unit, 99	Towns of Chilmark, Tisbury, West Tisbury, Dukes County, MA		16.7	83	●
Peckham/Fresh Ponds	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		16.8	100	●
Rodmans Hollow	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		16.9	80	●
Beach Plum Neck/North Light	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		17.1	100	●
West Side Rd	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		17.1	93	●
Westport South Dartmouth Unit, 171	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		17.2	62	●
Sandy Point Rd.	Towns of Middletown, Portsmouth, Newport County, RI		17.2	100	●
Gay Head West Tisbury Unit, 104	Towns of Chilmark, West Tisbury, Dukes County, MA		17.3	2	○
Black Road Rd. and Point	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		17.3	84	●
Mitchell Lane	Towns of Middletown, Portsmouth, Newport County, RI		17.4	51	●
Harold E. Watson Reservoir	Town of Little Compton, Newport County, RI		17.6	4	○
Lewis/Dickens Farm	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		17.7	84	●
Gay Head West Tisbury Unit, 101	Towns of Edgartown, West Tisbury, Dukes County, MA		18.0	98	●
Point Judith	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		18.1	100	●
Westport South Dartmouth Unit, 112	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		18.3	23	○
Beavertail Point	Town of Jamestown, Newport County, RI		18.3	100	●
Westport South Dartmouth Unit, 172	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		18.6	5	○
The Elizabeth Islands, 90	Town of Gosnold, Dukes County, MA		18.6	100	●
Westport South Dartmouth Unit, 177	Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, MA		18.7	100	●
Ocean Rd.	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		18.7	100	●
Gay Head West Tisbury Unit, 102	Town of West Tisbury, Dukes County, MA		18.8	1	○
Galilee	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		19.4	74	●
Westport South Dartmouth Unit, 111	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		19.5	22	●
Pettaquamscutt Cove/Narrow Rive	Towns of Narragansett, South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		19.5	99	●

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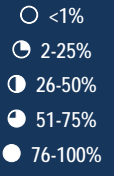
Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
Westport South Dartmouth Unit, 106	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		19.6	96	
Westport South Dartmouth Unit, 176	Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, MA		19.7	30	
Fox Hill Pond	Town of Jamestown, Newport County, RI		19.9	9	
Snug Harbor/Jerusalem	Towns of Narragansett, South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		20.1	89	
Jamestown Brook/Windmill Hill	Town of Jamestown, Newport County, RI		20.2	25	
The Elizabeth Islands, 93	Town of Gosnold, Dukes County, MA		20.2	100	
The Elizabeth Islands, 91	Town of Gosnold, Dukes County, MA		20.4	100	
Westport South Dartmouth Unit, 110	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		20.7	12	
Eldridge Ave.	Town of Jamestown, Newport County, RI		21.1	31	
Trustom Pond/Matunuck	Town of South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		21.8	99	
Casey Farm	Town of North Kingstown, Washington County, RI		22.0	31	
Sugarloaf Hill	Town of South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		22.0	24	
Pettaquamscutt River	Towns of Narragansett, North Kingstown, South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		22.1	7	
Tower Hill Rd.	Town of North Kingstown, Washington County, RI		23.1	46	
Perryville	Town of South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		23.1	27	
South Prudence	Town of Portsmouth, Newport County, RI		23.1	4	
Bissel Cove/Rome Point	Town of North Kingstown, Washington County, RI		23.3	7	
Quonochontaug And Ninigret Ponds	Towns of Charlestown, South Kingstown, Westerly, Washington County, RI		23.8	98	
Wickford Harbor/Wickford Village	Town of North Kingstown, Washington County, RI		25.9	4	
The Elizabeth Islands, 92	Town of Gosnold, Dukes County, MA		26.8	95	
North Prudence	Town of Portsmouth, Newport County, RI		26.8	6	
Mount Hope	Town of Bristol, Bristol County, RI		27.4	28	
Shannock	Towns of Charlestown, Richmond, Washington County, RI		27.9	16	
Winnipaug Pond	Town of Westerly, Washington County, RI		28.4	87	

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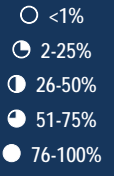
Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
Quidnessett Farm Lands	Towns of North Kingstown, Warwick, Kent, Washington County, RI		28.4	15	
Touisset	Town of Warren, Bristol County, RI		29.8	4	
Warwick Neck	Town of Warwick, Kent County, RI		29.9	21	
Potowomut/Goddard Park	Towns of North Kingstown, Warwick, Kent, Washington County, RI		30.1	14	
Nantucket Unit, 81	Town of Nantucket, Nantucket County, MA		30.3	71	
Nantucket Unit, 82	Town of Nantucket, Nantucket County, MA		31.2	78	
Watch Hill	Town of Westerly, Washington County, RI		31.5	89	
Buttonwoods/Brush Neck	Town of Warwick, Kent County, RI		31.6	19	
Montauk Point	Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, NY		31.6	96	
Nantucket Unit, 83	Town of Nantucket, Nantucket County, MA		32.5	50	
Napatree Beach	Town of Westerly, Washington County, RI		33.4	61	
New London Turnpike Farm	Town of Hopkinton, Washington County, RI		33.4	4	
Lake Montauk	Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, NY		34.0	1	
Nantucket Unit, 84	Town of Nantucket, Nantucket County, MA		34.2	47	
Hither Hills	Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, NY		36.8	72	
Burlingame Rd./Laten Knight Rd.	Town of Cranston, Providence County, RI		37.4	11	
Pippin Orchard Rd./Seven Mile Rd.	Towns of Cranston, Johnston, Scituate, Providence County, RI		39.4	10	
<b>National Wildlife Refuges, State Game Refuges and State Wildlife Management Areas</b>					
<b>National Wildlife Refuge</b>					
Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge	Town of Chilmark, Dukes County, MA		8.2	100	
Sachuest Point National Wildlife Refuge	Town of Middletown, Newport County, RI		14.9	100	
Block Island National Wildlife Refuge	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		16.6	99	
John H. Chafee National Wildlife Refuge	Town of Narragansett, South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		19.6	99	
Trustom Pond National Wildlife Refuge	Town of South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		21.8	99	



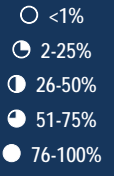
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Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
Ninigret National Wildlife Refuge	Town of Charlestown, Washington County, RI		24.5	96	26-50%
Nantucket National Wildlife Refuge	Town of Nantucket, Nantucket County, MA		30.7	71	26-50%
Mashpee National Wildlife Refuge	Towns of Falmouth, Mashpee, Sandwich, Barnstable County, MA		34.3	15	<1%
Stewart B. McKinney National Wildlife Refuge	RI, CT		34.4	21	26-50%
<b>State Wildlife Management Area</b>					
Gosnold WMA	Town of Gosnold, Dukes County, MA		13.2	94	76-100%
Penikese Island Sanctuary	Town of Gosnold, Dukes County, MA		15.8	77	76-100%
Simmons Mill Management Area	Town of Little Compton, Newport County, RI		17.3	3	<1%
Point Judith	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		18.3	100	26-50%
Galilee	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		19.2	39	26-50%
Succotash Marsh Management Area	Towns of Narragansett, South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		20.4	97	26-50%
Seapowet Marsh Management Area	Town of Tiverton, Newport County, RI		20.8	6	26-50%
South Shore Management Area	Towns of Charlestown, South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		20.9	99	26-50%
Katama Plains WMA	Town of Edgartown, Dukes County, MA		22.0	76	26-50%
Tarpaulin Cove Sanctuary	Town of Gosnold, Dukes County, MA		22.8	37	26-50%
Green Hill Pond	Town of South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		23.2	98	26-50%
East Beach	Town of Charlestown, Washington County, RI		24.2	97	26-50%
Wasque Point WMA	Town of Edgartown, Dukes County, MA		25.1	89	26-50%
Ram Island Sanctuary (South)	Town of Mattapoisett, Plymouth County, MA		28.8	38	76-100%
Arcadia Management Area	CT, RI		32.8	3	<1%
Head Of The Plains WMA	Town of Nantucket, Nantucket County, MA		35.6	27	26-50%
Miacomet Heath WMA	Town of Nantucket, Nantucket County, MA		37.3	32	76-100%
Camp Edwards WMA	Towns of Bourne, Sandwich, Barnstable County, MA		39.5	30	<1%
<b>National or State Parks</b>					
National Park					

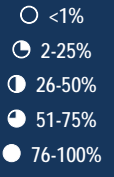
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Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
New Bedford Whaling National Historical Park	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		26.8	1	○
<b>State Parks</b>					
Horseneck Beach State Reservation	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		14.8	100	●
Brenton Point State Park	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		16.6	100	●
Fort Adams	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		17.3	1	○
Fort Wetherill	Town of Jamestown, Newport County, RI		18.3	97	●
Beavertail	Town of Jamestown, Newport County, RI		18.4	100	●
Demarest Lloyd State Park	Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, MA		18.4	53	●
Fishermans Memorial Campground	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		19.3	100	●
South Beach State Park	Town of Edgartown, Dukes County, MA		21.8	98	●
West Island State Reservation	Town of Fairhaven, Bristol County, MA		26.4	94	●
Fort Phoenix State Reservation	Town of Fairhaven, Bristol County, MA		26.7	35	●
Nasketucket Bay State Reservation	Towns of Fairhaven, Mattapoisett, Bristol, Plymouth County, MA		28.3	40	●
Montauk Point State Park	Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, NY		30.6	89	●
Camp Hero State Park	Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, NY		31.8	96	●
South Cape Beach State Park	Town of Mashpee, Barnstable County, MA		32.8	33	●
Amsterdam Beach State Park	Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, NY		33.7	82	●
Shadmoor State Park	Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, NY		35.3	76	●
Hither Hills State Park	Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, NY		39.5	39	●
<b>State Nature and Historic Preserve Areas</b>					
John H. Chafee Rome Point Preserve, Rome Point	Town of North Kingstown, Washington County, RI		23.9	5	●
<b>National or State Recreation Areas, and/or Seashores</b>					
<b>State Forest</b>					
Manuel F. Correllus State Forest	Dukes County, MA		19.7	24	○
<b>State Beaches</b>					
Point Judith State Park	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		18.5	99	●

Appendix A: Visually Sensitive Resources Within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effect

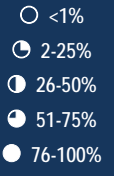
























Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
Scarborough State Beach	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		19.1	99	●
Roger Wheeler State Beach	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		19.4	16	●
Salty Brine State Beach	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		20.1	64	●
East Matunuck State Beach	Towns of Narragansett, South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		20.6	98	●
South Beach State Park - right fork, 2	Town of Edgartown, Dukes County, MA		21.8	98	●
South Beach State Park - middle, 2	Town of Edgartown, Dukes County, MA		22.2	98	●
Gull Cove State Boat Ramp	Town of Portsmouth, Newport County, RI		25.2	3	○
Misquamicut State Beach	Town of Westerly, Washington County, RI		30.5	81	●
<b>Highways Designated or Eligible as Scenic</b>					
Hanging Rock Rd	Town of Middletown, Newport County, RI		16.3	100	●
Paradise Ave	Town of Middletown, Newport County, RI		16.3	99	●
Indian Ave	Town of Middletown, Newport County, RI		16.4	63	●
Peckham Ave	Town of Middletown, Newport County, RI		17.4	25	●
Wapping Rd	Town of Middletown, Newport County, RI		17.6	23	●
Berkeley Ave	Town of Middletown, Newport County, RI		17.7	52	●
Mitchell Ln	Town of Middletown, Newport County, RI		17.7	39	●
Wyatt Rd	Town of Middletown, Newport County, RI		18.2	50	●
Post Rd	Towns of Charlestown, South Kingstown, Westerly, Washington County, RI		24.8	95	●
<b>Federal and State Designated Trails</b>					
<b>National Historic Trail</b>					
Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route	Providence County, RI		18.2	3	○
<b>National Recreation Trail</b>					
Cliff Walk	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		15.3	100	●
<b>State Fishing and Boating Access</b>					
Sakonnet Point	Town of Little Compton, Newport County, RI		13.3	27	●

Appendix A: Visually Sensitive Resources Within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effect

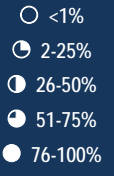
Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
Sakonnet Harbor Fishing Access	Town of Little Compton, Newport County, RI		13.3	23	●
South Shore	Town of Little Compton, Newport County, RI		15.0	92	●
South East Light Stairway	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		15.5	97	◐
Old Harbor Breakwater	Washington County, RI		15.7	99	◑
East Beach	Towns of Charlestown, New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		16.2	100	◒
Cliff Walk	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		16.3	100	●
Kings Beach	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		16.6	99	◑
Westport River	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		16.6	4	◐
Indian Head Neck Road	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		16.7	42	●
Brenton Point	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		16.7	99	◑
Lakeside Drive	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		16.7	76	●
Corn Neck Road	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		16.9	25	●
Coast Guard Road	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		17.6	14	●
Great Rock Bight Shorefish Access	Town of Chilmark, Dukes County, MA		17.8	24	◐
Tisbury Great Pond	Town of West Tisbury, Dukes County, MA		18.3	4	◐
Fort Wetherill Dock	Town of Jamestown, Newport County, RI		18.3	2	○
Fort Wetherill	Town of Jamestown, Newport County, RI		18.5	97	◐
Camp Cronin	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		18.5	99	●
Beavertail	Town of Jamestown, Newport County, RI		18.5	84	◐
Black Point	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		18.9	100	◐
State Pier #5 (Tucker'S Dock)	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		19.5	99	●
Monahan'S Dock	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		19.5	99	◑
Sandy Point	Town of Portsmouth, Newport County, RI		19.8	49	◐
Taylor Point	Town of Jamestown, Newport County, RI		20.0	2	○
Galilee	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		20.2	3	○
Galilee At Great Island Bridge	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		20.2	3	○



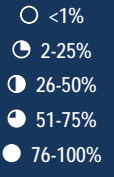
Appendix A: Visually Sensitive Resources Within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effect

Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
State Pier # 4	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		20.3	73	
Old Sprague Bridge	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		20.4	26	
Narrow River	Towns of Narragansett, South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		20.4	1	
Gooseberry Road Town Ramp	Town of South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		20.9	2	
Deep Hole	Town of South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		21.0	99	
Kenport Marina	Town of South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		21.1	16	
South Ferry Rd	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		21.3	27	
Mccorey Lane	Town of Portsmouth, Newport County, RI		21.4	43	
Seapowet	Town of Tiverton, Newport County, RI		21.5	1	
Katama Bay	Town of Edgartown, Dukes County, MA		23.2	28	
Perry Creek Accessway	Town of Charlestown, Washington County, RI		23.9	32	
Charlestown Breachway	Town of Charlestown, Washington County, RI		24.3	49	
Clarks Cove	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.0	52	
Gull Cove	Town of Portsmouth, Newport County, RI		25.2	3	
Gull Cove State Boat Ramp	Town of Portsmouth, Newport County, RI		25.2	3	
Quonochontaug Breachway	Town of Charlestown, Washington County, RI		27.0	13	
Cole River	Town of Swansea, Bristol County, MA		31.3	4	
Great Bay	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		31.4	55	
<b>State Conservation Areas</b>					
State of New York Lands	Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, NY		31.6	89	
<b>Lighthouses</b>					
Buzzards Bay Entrance Lighthouse	Town of Gosnold, Dukes County, MA		9.6	100	
Cuttyhunk Lighthouse	Town of Gosnold, Dukes County, MA		13.2	94	
Cuttyhunk Harbor North Jetty Lighthouse	Town of Gosnold, Dukes County, MA		14.9	95	
Menamsha Creek Entrance Jetty Lighthouse	Town of Aquinnah, Dukes County, MA		15.7	11	
Westport Harbor Entrance Lighthouse	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		16.0	100	

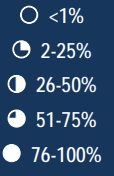
Appendix A: Visually Sensitive Resources Within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effect

Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
Dumpling Rock Lighthouse	Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, MA		20.9	96	●
Padanaram Breakwater Lighthouse	Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, MA		22.7	0	○
Tarpaulin Cove Lighthouse	Town of Gosnold, Dukes County, MA		22.8	29	●
Clark's Point Lighthouse	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		24.7	10	●
Edgartown Lighthouse	Town of Edgartown, Dukes County, MA		24.8	0	○
Lake Tashmoo East Jetty Lighthouse	Town of Tisbury, Dukes County, MA		25.5	0	○
Vineyard Haven Ferry Slip Lighthouse	Town of Tisbury, Dukes County, MA		25.5	0	○
Vineyard Haven Breakwater Lighthouse	Town of Tisbury, Dukes County, MA		25.7	0	○
New Bedford West Barrier Lighthouse	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		26.5	0	○
New Bedford East Barrier Lighthouse	Town of Fairhaven, Bristol County, MA		26.6	2	●
Oak Bluffs Ferry Slip Lighthouse	Town of Oak Bluffs, Dukes County, MA		26.8	0	○
Oak Bluffs North Breakwater Lighthouse	Town of Oak Bluffs, Dukes County, MA		26.9	0	○
Woods Hole Passage Lighthouse	Towns of Falmouth/Gosnold, Barnstable/Dukes County, MA		27.8	0	○
Juniper Point Lighthouse	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		28.0	64	●
Cape Poge Lighthouse	Town of Edgartown, Dukes County, MA		28.1	3	●
Grassy Island Ledge Lighthouse	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		28.1	0	○
Great Harbor Ferry Slip Lighthouse	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		28.3	1	○
Great Harbor Range Lighthouse	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		28.3	0	○
Oceanographic Pier Lighthouse	Barnstable County, MA		28.4	0	○
Warwick Lighthouse	Town of Warwick, Kent County, RI		29.9	21	●
Falmouth Harbor Lighthouse	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		30.6	64	●
Watch Hill Lighthouse	Town of Westerly, Washington County, RI		33.0	64	●
Nantucket Cliff Range (West)	Town of Nantucket, Nantucket County, MA		39.5	0	○
Nantucket Cliff Range (East)	Town of Nantucket, Nantucket County, MA		39.5	0	○
Brant Point Replica Lighthouse	Town of Stonington, New London County, CT		39.7	0	○
Nantucket Harbor Range Light (North)	Town of Nantucket, Nantucket County, MA		40.2	0	○

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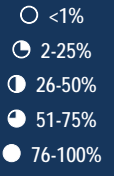
Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
Nantucket Harbor Range Light (South)	Town of Nantucket, Nantucket County, MA		40.2	0	○
<b>Public Beaches</b>					
Squibnocket Beach	Town of Chilmark, Dukes County, MA		12.9	86	●
Moshup Beach	Town of Aquinnah, Dukes County, MA		13.4	100	●
Philbin Beach	Town of Aquinnah, Dukes County, MA		13.5	100	●
Lobsterville	Town of Aquinnah, Dukes County, MA		14.6	17	◐
Red Beach	Town of Aquinnah, Dukes County, MA		14.8	4	◑
Gooseberry	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		14.9	100	●
South Shore Beach	Town of Little Compton, Newport County, RI		14.9	89	●
Ocean @ Lucy Vincent Beach	Town of Chilmark, Dukes County, MA		15.2	59	●
C & K Club	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		15.4	99	●
Pond @ Lucy Vincent Beach	Town of Chilmark, Dukes County, MA		15.5	55	●
Mohegan Bluffs	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		15.5	97	◐
Howland	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		15.6	99	●
Ocean @ Chilmark Pond Preserve	Town of Chilmark, Dukes County, MA		15.6	80	●
Ballard's Beach	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		15.6	99	◐
Elephant	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		15.7	100	●
Third Beach	Town of Middletown, Newport County, RI		15.7	4	○
Menemsha	Town of Chilmark, Dukes County, MA		15.7	21	●
Second Beach	Town of Middletown, Newport County, RI		15.8	99	◑
Beach Avenue	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		15.8	100	●
Campground	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		15.8	99	●
Horseneck (DCR - DSPR)	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		16.2	100	●
Cherry & Webb	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		16.2	100	●
Frederick Benson Town Beach	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		16.2	100	◑
Baker's Beach	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		16.2	100	●
Hanging Rock Road Parking Area	Town of Middletown, Newport County, RI		16.4	99	●

Appendix A: Visually Sensitive Resources Within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effect

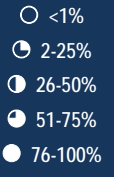


























Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
Scotch Beach Road	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		16.4	100	●
East Beach	Town of Dartmouth, Westport, Bristol County, MA		16.4	99	●
Town Beach	Towns of Mattapoisett, Swansea, Westport, Bristol, Plymouth County, MA		16.5	4	◐
Yacht Club	Towns of Falmouth, Oak Bluffs, Westport, Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes County, MA		16.5	70	◑
King's Beach and Fishing Access	Town of Newport, Newport County, RI		16.6	99	●
NW end of Esplanade Drive	Town of Middletown, Newport County, RI		16.7	57	●
Easton's Beach (First Beach)	Town of Middletown, Newport, Newport County, RI		16.8	99	●
Atlantic Beach	Town of Middletown, Newport County, RI		16.8	85	●
Barney's Joy	Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, MA		17.5	99	●
Coast Guard Station/ Coast Guard Road	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		17.6	46	◑
Ocean @ Long Point	Towns of Chilmark, West Tisbury, Dukes County, MA		17.7	98	●
Great Pond @ Long Point	Town of West Tisbury, Dukes County, MA		17.7	97	●
Charleston Beach	Town of New Shoreham, Washington County, RI		17.8	25	◑
Great Rock Bight	Town of Chilmark, Dukes County, MA		17.9	21	●
Sepiessa Point	Town of West Tisbury, Dukes County, MA		18.1	98	●
Demarest Lloyd (DCR - DSPR)	Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, MA		18.5	53	●
Scarborough Beach	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		18.9	100	◑
Mishaum	Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, MA		19.2	4	◐
Ocean @ Edgartown Great Pond	Town of Edgartown, Dukes County, MA		19.3	98	●
Salter's Point South	Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, MA		19.5	45	●
Little River	Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, MA		19.6	99	●
Mackerel Cove Beach	Town of Jamestown, Newport County, RI		19.7	28	●
Sandy Point Beach	Town of Portsmouth, Newport County, RI		19.8	49	◐
Narragansett Town Beach	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		20.0	99	◐
Salter's Point East	Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, MA		20.0	38	●



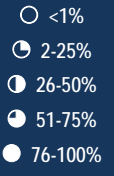
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Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
Moses Smith Creek	Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, MA		20.3	38	●
Round Hill	Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, MA		20.3	78	●
Round Hill Condos	Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, MA		20.6	92	●
Nonquitt	Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, MA		20.7	98	◐
Ocean Avenue	Town of South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		20.9	99	●
McCorrie Lane Fishing Area	Town of Portsmouth, Newport County, RI		21.3	47	◐
South Ferry Road	Town of Narragansett, Washington County, RI		21.3	6	◐
South Kingstown Town Beach	Town of South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		21.3	99	●
Roy Carpenter's Beach	Town of South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		21.6	99	◐
Moonstone Beach	Town of South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		22.1	98	●
Trustom Pond National Wildlife Refuge	Town of South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		22.4	98	◐
Norton Point Beach - west ocean	Town of Edgartown, Dukes County, MA		22.5	98	●
Norton Point Beach - east katama bay	Town of Edgartown, Dukes County, MA		22.7	98	●
Green Hill Beach	Town of South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		22.9	98	●
NERR: South Parcel	Town of Portsmouth, Newport County, RI		23.1	4	◐
Norton Point Beach - west bay (boat lau*	Town of Edgartown, Dukes County, MA		23.2	35	●
Norton Point Beach - east ocean	Town of Edgartown, Dukes County, MA		23.7	96	●
Charlestown Town Beach	Town of Charlestown, Washington County, RI		23.9	32	◐
Anthony's	Town of Dartmouth, Bristol County, MA		23.9	21	●
Charlestown Breachway & Boat Ramp	Town of Charlestown, Washington County, RI		24.2	97	◐
East Beach	Town of Charlestown, Washington County, RI		24.2	98	◐
Grinnell's Beach	Town of Tiverton, Newport County, RI		24.3	13	●
Wasque Swim Beach	Town of Edgartown, Dukes County, MA		24.3	92	◐
Teddy's Beach	Town of Portsmouth, Newport County, RI		24.5	19	●
Tabor South Extension	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		24.8	48	◐
Tabor South	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		24.8	21	◐

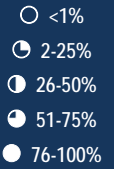
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Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
Ninigret Conservation Area	Town of Charlestown, Washington County, RI		24.9	96	
Squid	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.0	52	
Tower 3	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.1	2	
Tower 4	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.1	5	
J. Beach	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	46	
400 South	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	42	
O'Tools	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	2	
400 North	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	41	
O'Tools Extension	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	2	
South Pier	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.2	39	
Kids Beach	Town of New Bedford, Bristol County, MA		25.3	39	
East Beach (Chappy)	Town of Edgartown, Dukes County, MA		25.6	13	
Blue Shutters Town Beach	Town of Charlestown, Washington County, RI		26.2	93	
West Island Town Beach	Town of Fairhaven, Bristol County, MA		26.2	96	
Fort Phoenix (DCR - DSPR)	Town of Fairhaven, Bristol County, MA		26.6	35	
West Island Causeway	Town of Fairhaven, Bristol County, MA		26.6	97	
Manhattan Avenue	Town of Fairhaven, Bristol County, MA		27.5	82	
Quonochontaug Conservation Area	Town of Westerly, Washington County, RI		27.8	90	
Nobska Beach Association	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		28.1	89	
Wildlife Park	Towns of Fairhaven, Mattapoisett, Bristol, Plymouth County, MA		28.3	25	
Brant Beach	Town of Mattapoisett, Plymouth County, MA		28.4	42	
Howard	Town of Mattapoisett, Plymouth County, MA		28.7	26	
Liesure Shores	Town of Mattapoisett, Plymouth County, MA		28.9	23	
The Dunes Trailer Park	Town of Westerly, Washington County, RI		29.0	59	
Antasawomak	Town of Mattapoisett, Plymouth County, MA		29.1	31	
Mattapoisett Land Trust	Town of Mattapoisett, Plymouth County, MA		29.1	20	

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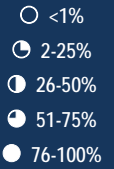


























Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
Bikepath Beach	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		29.3	10	●
Atlantic Avenue #2	Town of Westerly, Washington County, RI		29.7	84	●
Falmouth Associates - 564 Suf Drive	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		29.8	18	●
Atlantic Avenue #1	Town of Westerly, Washington County, RI		29.8	81	●
FBBC	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		29.9	25	●
Atlantic Avenue #7	Town of Westerly, Washington County, RI		30.1	81	●
Westerly Town Beach	Town of Westerly, Washington County, RI		30.2	80	●
Atlantic Avenue #5	Town of Westerly, Washington County, RI		30.2	77	●
Mill Road	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		30.3	35	●
Surf Drive	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		30.3	44	●
Atlantic Beach Park	Town of Westerly, Washington County, RI		30.4	83	●
Atlantic Avenue #9	Town of Westerly, Washington County, RI		30.4	75	●
Valley Road	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		30.4	3	●
Tides Hotel	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		30.7	69	●
No Name	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		30.8	78	●
Ned's Point	Town of Mattapoisett, Plymouth County, MA		31.0	19	●
Falmouth Heights	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		31.0	71	●
Winnatuxett Association	Town of Mattapoisett, Plymouth County, MA		31.2	30	●
Seacoast Shores Associates, Inc.	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		31.2	13	●
Bristol 2	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		31.2	67	●
Pico	Town of Mattapoisett, Plymouth County, MA		31.3	36	●
Oakland Beach	Town of Warwick, Kent County, RI		31.3	16	●
Sea Shell	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		31.3	61	●
Bristol 1	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		31.4	60	●
Wendel	Town of Mattapoisett, Plymouth County, MA		31.4	43	●
Crescent	Town of Mattapoisett, Plymouth County, MA		31.4	50	●

Appendix A: Visually Sensitive Resources Within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effect

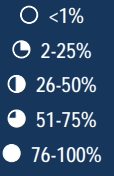
Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
Acapesket Improvement Association	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		31.7	55	●
Warwick City Park	Town of Warwick, Kent County, RI		31.9	16	◐
Point Connett	Town of Mattapoisett, Plymouth County, MA		31.9	56	◐
Bay Road	Town of Mattapoisett, Plymouth County, MA		32.0	25	◑
Sippewissett Beach Trust	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		32.0	1	○
Foster Road	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		32.0	51	●
Menauhant	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		32.1	49	●
Wood Neck Beach	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		32.1	10	◑
Avenue B	Town of Mattapoisett, Plymouth County, MA		32.1	63	●
Wood Neck River	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		32.2	11	●
Manatuck Avenue	Town of Westerly, Washington County, RI		32.3	68	●
Peases Point	Town of Mattapoisett, Plymouth County, MA		32.3	12	◐
Sylvia Drive	Town of Warwick, Kent County, RI		32.3	2	◐
Saconessett Hills Association	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		32.3	14	●
Bluff Avenue	Town of Westerly, Washington County, RI		32.9	79	◑
Chapoquoit	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		33.1	32	●
Chapoquoit Associates - Front Beach	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		33.2	32	●
Callies Beach	Town of Mashpee, Barnstable County, MA		33.5	11	◐
South Cape Beach (DCR - DSPR)	Town of Mashpee, Barnstable County, MA		33.5	27	●
Converse Point	Town of Marion, Plymouth County, MA		33.7	37	◑
Little Island Beach Preserve	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		33.8	29	◐
Napatree Point Conservation Area	Town of Westerly, Washington County, RI		33.9	61	◐
Jetty Lane	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		34.0	22	◐
Madaket	Town of Nantucket, Nantucket County, MA		34.2	26	●
Seconssett Island Causeway	Town of Mashpee, Barnstable County, MA		34.3	8	●
Gin Beach	Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, NY		34.4	3	○



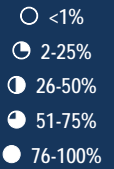




Appendix A: Visually Sensitive Resources Within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effect

Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
Old Silver 2	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		34.6	28	
Seaquest Motel	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		34.8	31	
Old Silver Estates	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		34.9	35	
Old Silver 1	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		35.0	42	
Planting Island	Town of Marion, Plymouth County, MA		35.0	46	
Ditch Plains Beach	Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, NY		35.0	25	
Bayshore Homeowners Association	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		35.0	43	
Warren's Landing	Town of Nantucket, Nantucket County, MA		35.1	11	
Wild Harbor	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		35.3	29	
New Silver (Silver Beach Improvement As*)	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		35.3	39	
Piney Point	Town of Marion, Plymouth County, MA		35.4	8	
South Edison Beach	Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, NY		36.3	30	
Scraggy Neck Recreation Association	Town of Bourne, Barnstable County, MA		36.3	45	
Cisco	Town of Nantucket, Nantucket County, MA		36.5	20	
Kirk Beach	Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, NY		36.7	32	
Great Neck	Town of Wareham, Plymouth County, MA		37.0	51	
Dionis	Town of Nantucket, Nantucket County, MA		37.2	2	
Wings Neck Trust Association (South Bea*)	Town of Bourne, Barnstable County, MA		37.6	21	
Miacomet	Town of Nantucket, Nantucket County, MA		38.0	24	
Sewerbeds	Town of Nantucket, Nantucket County, MA		38.1	27	
Little Harbor	Town of Wareham, Plymouth County, MA		38.8	30	
Surfside 1	Town of Nantucket, Nantucket County, MA		39.3	6	
Noank Dock	Town of Groton, New London County, CT		39.7	2	
Surfside 2	Town of Nantucket, Nantucket County, MA		40.2	13	
<b>Ferry Routes</b>					
Quonset - Martha's Vineyard	MA, RI		5.7	100	
Quonset Point-Marthas Vineyard	MA, RI		8.6	100	

Appendix A: Visually Sensitive Resources Within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effect

Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
New Bedford-Cuttyhunk	MA		14.7	99	●
Newport - Block Island	RI	BI10	14.7	99	●
Point Judith - Block Island	RI	BI10	15.4	99	●
New London - Block Island	RI, CT		15.5	99	●
Montauk - Block Island	NY, RI	BI02	17.1	56	●
Jamestown - Newport	RI		17.3	1	○
Fall River - Newport - Block Island	MA, RI		17.5	7	◐
New Bedford-Marthas Vineyard	MA		23.8	85	●
New Bedford-Marthas Vineyard	MA		23.8	98	●
New Bedford-Marthas Vineyard	MA		23.8	85	●
Falmouth Edgartown	MA		24.5	67	◐
Woods Hole-Vineyard Haven	MA		25.5	87	●
Falmouth-Oak Bluffs	MA		26.6	67	●
Inter-Island	MA		26.6	11	●
Hyannis-Marthas Vineyard	MA		26.6	8	●
Woods Hole-Oak Bluffs	MA		26.8	88	●
Hyannis-Nantucket	MA		39.8	5	◐
Harwich Port-Nantucket	MA		40.0	4	◐
<b>Seaports</b>					
Gosnold Ferry Terminal	Town of Gosnold, Dukes County, MA		14.4	4	◐
Woods Hole Ferry Terminal	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		28.2	5	◐
Falmouth Marine	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		30.9	29	◐
Falmouth Harbor	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		31.3	3	○
Noank Harbor	Town of Groton, New London County, CT		40.1	1	○
<b>Other State Owned Environmental Land With Public Access</b>					
Fish & Wildlife	Washington County, RI		13.2	99	◐

Appendix A: Visually Sensitive Resources Within the Preliminary Area of Potential Effect

Visually Sensitive Resource <sup>1</sup>	Location	KOP Number <sup>2</sup>	Distance <sup>3</sup> Miles from Nearest Turbine		
				Number of Turbines Visible	Percent Visibility
Boat Ramps & Fishing Access	Washington County, RI		13.3	99	
Parks & Recreation	Washington County, RI		15.5	100	
ALPC	Washington County, RI		16.6	35	
Westport River Public Access Facility	Town of Westport, Bristol County, MA		16.7	4	
Forest Legacy	Towns of Exeter, Hopkinton, South Kingstown, Washington County, RI		23.6	11	
Washburn Island	Town of Falmouth, Barnstable County, MA		32.7	43	
Hither Woods State Park	Town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, NY		37.7	65	

<sup>1</sup> Resources located within 40 miles of nearest turbine.

<sup>2</sup> If no viewpoint (VP) number is indicated, no photo was obtained during fieldwork.

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

## **Appendix B**

Key Observation Point Photographs



Appendix B: Photolog of Key Observation Points

KOP	LOCATION	State	KOP Selected for Visual Simulation	Distance to Nearest Turbine
AI01	Brenton Point State Park	Rhode Island	Selected	16.9
AI01	Brenton Point State Park Nighttime	Rhode Island	Selected	16.9
AI03	Newport Cliff Walk	Rhode Island	Selected	15.4
AI05	Sachuest Point National Wildlife Refuge	Rhode Island	Selected	14.9
AI06	Sachuest Beach (Second)	Rhode Island	Selected	16.1
AI07	Hanging Rock	Rhode Island	Selected	16.3
AI08	Rough Point Mansion	Rhode Island	Representative KOP	15.4
BI01	Island Cemetery	Rhode Island	Representative KOP	17.1
BI02	Great Salt Pond	Rhode Island	Representative KOP	17.6
BI03	Clayhead Trail	Rhode Island	Representative KOP	16.1
BI04	Southeast Lighthouse	Rhode Island	Selected	15.5
BI05	Southeast Light Nighttime	Rhode Island	Selected	15.5
BI06	New Shoreham Beach	Rhode Island	Representative KOP	16.7
BI07	New Shoreham Beach	Rhode Island	Representative KOP	16.8
BI08	Fred Benson Beach	Rhode Island	Representative KOP	16.4
BI09	Mohegian Bluffs	Rhode Island	Representative KOP	15.7
BI10	Block Island Ferry	Rhode Island	Representative KOP	15.3
BI12	Clayhead Trail	Rhode Island	Selected	16.1
BI13	North Light	Rhode Island	Selected	17.4
C01	Beavertail Lighthouse	Rhode Island	Selected	18.5
C02	Fort Wetherill State Park	Rhode Island	Representative KOP	18.4
CI01	Cuttyhunk Island	Massachusetts	Selected	14.1
LI01	Camp Hero State Park Overlook	New York	Representative KOP	32.5
LI02	Camp Hero State Park, Bluff Overlook	New York	Representative KOP	31.9
LI03	Ditch Plains Beach	New York	Representative KOP	35.0
LI04	Montauk Point State Park	New York	Selected	31.7
LI04	Montauk Point State Park Nighttime	New York	Selected	31.7
MM01	Gooseberry Island	Massachusetts	Selected	15.1
MM04	Nobska Lighthouse	Massachusetts	Selected	28.1
MM05	Horseneck Beach	Massachusetts	Representative KOP	16.2
MV01	Squibnocket Farm	Massachusetts	Representative KOP	13.4
MV02	Philbin Beach	Massachusetts	Selected	13.5
MV03	Lucy Vincent Beach	Massachusetts	Selected	15.4
MV04	Gay Head Community Baptist Church	Massachusetts	Representative KOP	14.1
MV05	Moshup Beach	Massachusetts	Selected	13.6
MV07	Aquinnah Overlook	Massachusetts	Selected	13.9
MV07	Aquinnah Overlook Nighttime	Massachusetts	Selected	13.9
MV09	Gay Head Lighthouse	Massachusetts	Selected	14.0
MV10	South Beach State Park	Massachusetts	Selected	21.8
MV11	Wasque Point	Massachusetts	Selected	24.6
MV12	Peaked Hill	Massachusetts	Selected	16.3
MV13	Edwin D Vanderhoop	Massachusetts	Selected	13.9
NI09	Eel Point	Massachusetts	Representative KOP	35.9

KOP	LOCATION	State	KOP Selected for Visual Simulation	Distance to Nearest Turbine
NI10	Madaket Beach	Massachusetts	Selected	34.4
NL01	Nomans Land Island	Massachusetts	Selected	8.7
RI01	Watch Hill Lighthouse	Rhode Island	Selected	33.0
RI02	Weekapaug Breechway	Rhode Island	Representative KOP	29.0
RI03	Point Judith Lighthouse	Rhode Island	Representative KOP	18.3
RI04	South Shore Beach	Rhode Island	Representative KOP	15.1
RI06	Trustom Pond NWR	Rhode Island	Selected	22.8
RI08	Scarborough Beach	Rhode Island	Selected	19.1
RI09	Narragansett Beach	Rhode Island	Selected	20.0



Viewpoint: #AI01

**Location:**

41.45036671° N°N,  
71.35476485° W°W

View from Brenton Point  
State Park

Aquidneck Island, Rhode  
Island

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation



Viewpoint: #AI01

**Location:**

41.45036671° N°N,  
71.35476485° W°W

View from Brenton Point  
State Park Nighttime

Aquidneck Island, Rhode  
Island

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation

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Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Appendix B: KOP Photolog

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Viewpoint: #AI03

**Location:**

41.45119477° N°N,  
71.31157497° W°W

View from Newport Cliff  
Walk

Aquidneck Island, Rhode  
Island

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation



Viewpoint: #AI05

**Location:**

41.47268905° N°N,  
71.24720265° W°W

View from Sachuest Point  
National Wildlife Refuge

Aquidneck Island, Rhode  
Island

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation

**Revolution Wind Farm**

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Viewpoint: #AI06

**Location:**  
41.48801732° N°N,  
71.25795541° W°W

View from Sachuest Beach  
(Second)

Aquidneck Island, Rhode  
Island

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation



Viewpoint: #AI07

**Location:**  
41.49130165° N°N,  
71.25895746° W°W

View from Hanging Rock

Aquidneck Island, Rhode  
Island

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation

## Revolution Wind Farm

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Viewpoint: #AI08

**Location:**  
41.45465853° N°N,  
71.30447667° W°W

View from Rough Point  
Mansion

Aquidneck Island, Rhode  
Island

Representative KOP



Viewpoint: #BI01

**Location:**  
41.17896167° N°N,  
71.58073667° W°W

View from Island Cemetery

Block Island, Rhode Island

Representative KOP

## Revolution Wind Farm

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Viewpoint: #BI02

**Location:**  
41.19485668° N°N,  
71.58857854° W°W

View from Great Salt Pond

Block Island, Rhode Island

Representative KOP



Viewpoint: #BI03

**Location:**  
41.21063167° N°N,  
71.55613667° W°W

View from Clayhead Trail

Block Island, Rhode Island

Representative KOP

## Revolution Wind Farm

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Appendix B: KOP Photolog

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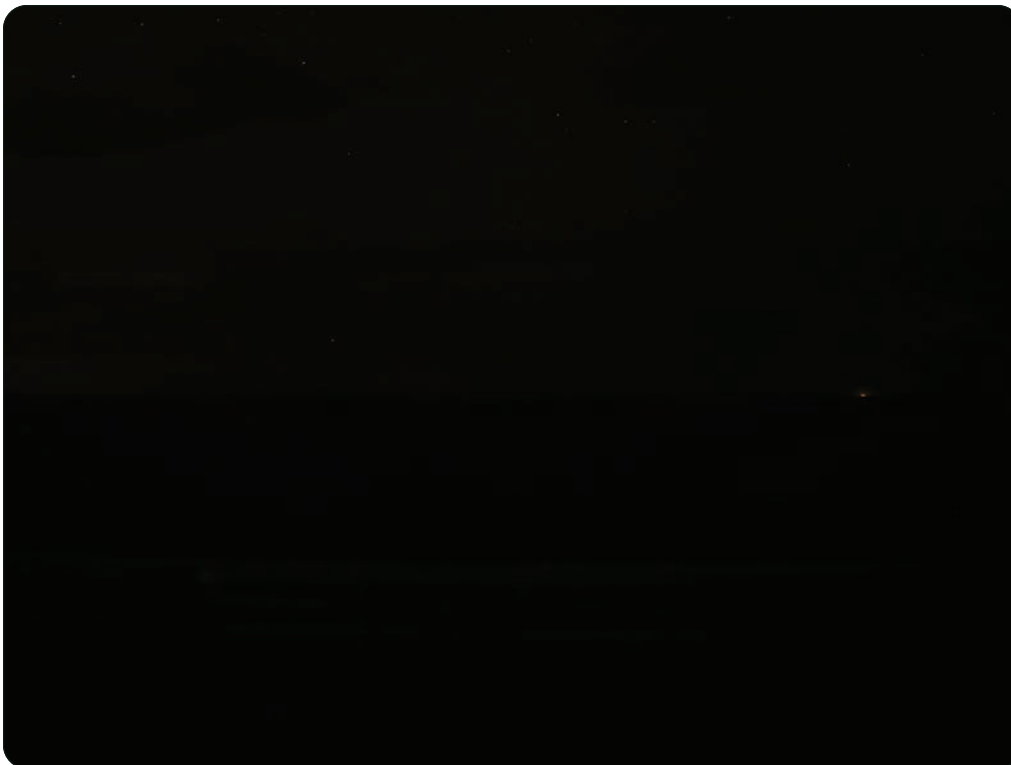
Viewpoint: #BI04

**Location:**  
41.15281082° N°N,  
71.55185130° W°W

View from Southeast  
Lighthouse

Block Island, Rhode Island

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation



Viewpoint: #BI05

**Location:**  
41.15329385° N°N,  
71.55192530° W°W

View from Southeast Light  
Nighttime

Block Island, Rhode Island

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation





Viewpoint: #BI06

**Location:**  
41.14856051° N°N,  
71.57529443° W°W

View from New Shoreham  
Beach

Block Island, Rhode Island

Representative KOP



Viewpoint: #BI07

**Location:**  
41.14799303° N°N,  
71.57682049° W°W

View from New Shoreham  
Beach

Block Island, Rhode Island

Representative KOP

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Viewpoint: #BI08

**Location:**  
41.18849667° N°N,  
71.56679242° W°W

View from Fred Benson  
Beach

Block Island, Rhode Island

Representative KOP



Viewpoint: #BI09

**Location:**  
41.15189014° N°N,  
71.55558835° W°W

View from Mohegian Bluffs

Block Island, Rhode Island

Representative KOP

## Revolution Wind Farm

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Viewpoint: #BI10

**Location:**  
41.19972333° N°N,  
71.54240167° W°W

View from Block Island  
Ferry

Block Island, Rhode Island

Representative KOP



Viewpoint: #BI12

**Location:**  
41.21273929° N°N,  
71.55510341° W°W

View from Clayhead Trail

Block Island, Rhode Island

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation

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Appendix B: KOP Photolog

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Viewpoint: #BI13

**Location:**  
41.22750888° N°N,  
71.57576417° W°W

View from North Light

Block Island, Rhode Island

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation



Viewpoint: #C01

**Location:**  
41.44978496° N°N,  
71.39847901° W°W

View from Beavertail  
Lighthouse

Conanicut, Rhode Island

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation

## Revolution Wind Farm

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Viewpoint: #C02

**Location:**  
41.47784000° N°N,  
71.35948667° W°W

View from Fort Wetherill  
State Park

Conanicut, Rhode Island

Representative KOP



Viewpoint: #CI01

**Location:**  
41.42051852° N°N,  
70.93411321° W°W

View from Cuttyhunk Island

Cuttyhunk Island,  
Massachusetts

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation

## Revolution Wind Farm

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Appendix B: KOP Photolog

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Viewpoint: #LI01

**Location:**

41.05724593° N°N,  
71.87172095° W°W

View from Camp Hero  
State Park Overlook

Long Island, New York

Representative KOP



Viewpoint: #LI02

**Location:**

41.06498936° N°N,  
71.86194574° W°W

View from Camp Hero  
State Park, Bluff Overlook

Long Island, New York

Representative KOP

**Revolution Wind Farm**

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

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Viewpoint: #LI03

**Location:**  
41.03924860° N°N,  
71.91693703° W°W

View from Ditch Plains  
Beach

Long Island, New York

Representative KOP



Viewpoint: #LI04

**Location:**  
41.07207890° N°N,  
71.85900660° W°W

View from Montauk Point  
State Park

Long Island, New York

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

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Viewpoint: #LI04

**Location:**  
41.07207890° N°N,  
71.85900660° W°W

View from Montauk Point  
State Park Nighttime

Long Island, New York

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation



Viewpoint: #MM01

**Location:**  
41.48514995° N°N,  
71.03883837° W°W

View from Gooseberry  
Island

Massachusetts,  
Massachusetts

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation

## Revolution Wind Farm

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Viewpoint: #MM04

**Location:**  
41.51575941° N°N,  
70.65512169° W°W

View from Nobska  
Lighthouse

Massachusetts,  
Massachusetts

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation



Viewpoint: #MM05

**Location:**  
41.50551722° N°N,  
71.05392276° W°W

View from Horseneck  
Beach

Massachusetts,  
Massachusetts

Representative KOP

## Revolution Wind Farm

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Viewpoint: #MV01

**Location:**  
41.31859664° N°N,  
70.76506948° W°W

View from Squibnocket  
Farm

Martha's Vineyard,  
Massachusetts

Representative KOP



Viewpoint: #MV02

**Location:**  
41.33742166° N°N,  
70.82893543° W°W

View from Philbin Beach

Martha's Vineyard,  
Massachusetts

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation

## Revolution Wind Farm

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Viewpoint: #MV03

**Location:**  
41.33953272° N°N,  
70.72571104° W°W

View from Lucy Vincent  
Beach

Martha's Vineyard,  
Massachusetts

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation



Viewpoint: #MV04

**Location:**  
41.34118135° N°N,  
70.81350360° W°W

View from Gay Head  
Community Baptist Church

Martha's Vineyard,  
Massachusetts

Representative KOP

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Appendix B: KOP Photolog

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Viewpoint: #MV05

**Location:**  
41.34136539° N°N,  
70.83225589° W°W

View from Moshup Beach

Martha's Vineyard,  
Massachusetts

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation



Viewpoint: #MV07

**Location:**  
41.34730820° N°N,  
70.83699799° W°W

View from Aquinnah  
Overlook

Martha's Vineyard,  
Massachusetts

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

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Viewpoint: #MV07

**Location:**  
41.34730820° N°N,  
70.83699799° W°W

View from Aquinnah  
Overlook Nighttime

Martha's Vineyard,  
Massachusetts

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation



Viewpoint: #MV09

**Location:**  
41.34832121° N°N,  
70.83454583° W°W

View from Gay Head  
Lighthouse

Martha's Vineyard,  
Massachusetts

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation

## Revolution Wind Farm

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Viewpoint: #MV10

**Location:**  
41.34982263° N°N,  
70.53103309° W°W

View from South Beach  
State Park

Martha's Vineyard,  
Massachusetts

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation



Viewpoint: #MV11

**Location:**  
41.35081813° N°N,  
70.46179337° W°W

View from Wasque Point

Martha's Vineyard,  
Massachusetts

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation

## Revolution Wind Farm

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Viewpoint: #MV12

**Location:**

41.35521048° N°N,  
70.73534996° W°W

View from Peaked Hill

Martha's Vineyard,  
Massachusetts

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation



Viewpoint: #MV13

**Location:**

41.34597693° N°N,  
70.83546793° W°W

View from Edwin D  
Vanderhoop

Martha's Vineyard,  
Massachusetts

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation

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Appendix B: KOP Photolog

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Viewpoint: #NI09

**Location:**  
41.29381914° N°N,  
70.17994572° W°W

View from Eel Point

Nantucket Island,  
Massachusetts

Representative KOP



Viewpoint: #NI10

**Location:**  
41.27017925° N°N,  
70.20134772° W°W

View from Madaket Beach

Nantucket Island,  
Massachusetts

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Appendix B: KOP Photolog

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**Viewpoint: #NL01**

**Location:**  
41.25711675° N°N,  
70.83100000° W°W

View from Nomans Land  
Island

Nomans Island,  
Massachusetts

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation



**Viewpoint: #RI01**

**Location:**  
41.30518171° N°N,  
71.85783554° W°W

View from Watch Hill  
Lighthouse

Westerly, Rhode Island

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation

**Revolution Wind Farm**

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Appendix B: KOP Photolog

Sheet 25 of 28



Viewpoint: #RI02

**Location:**  
41.32885082° N°N,  
71.76305732° W°W

View from Weekapaug  
Breechway

Rhode Island, Rhode  
Island

Representative KOP



Viewpoint: #RI03

**Location:**  
41.36308909° N°N,  
71.48099512° W°W

View from Point Judith  
Lighthouse

Rhode Island, Rhode  
Island

Representative KOP

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Appendix B: KOP Photolog

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Viewpoint: #RI04

**Location:**  
41.49549060° N°N,  
71.13312068° W°W

View from South Shore  
Beach

Rhode Island, Rhode  
Island

Representative KOP



Viewpoint: #RI06

**Location:**  
41.37216412° N°N,  
71.58689259° W°W

View from Trustom Pond  
NWR

South Kingstown, Rhode  
Island

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Appendix B: KOP Photolog

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Viewpoint: #RI08

**Location:**  
41.39093545° N°N,  
71.47129573° W°W

View from Scarborough  
Beach

Narragansett, Rhode Island

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation



Viewpoint: #RI09

**Location:**  
41.43860761° N°N,  
71.44979696° W°W

View from Narragansett  
Beach

Narragansett, Rhode Island

KOP Selected for Visual  
Simulation

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Appendix B: KOP Photolog

Sheet 28 of 28



## **Appendix C**

Visual Simulations

## Brenton Point State Park

### Viewpoint Information

County: Newport  
 Town: Newport  
 State: Rhode Island  
 Location: Aquidneck Island  
 Coordinates: 41.45037° N, 71.35476° W  
 Direction of View: South-Southeast (147.4°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 16.9 miles

### Environmental Data

Date Taken: 7/26/2017  
 Time: 4:45 PM  
 Temperature: 72.0 °F  
 Humidity: 68%  
 Visibility: >10 miles  
 Wind Direction: South  
 Wind Speed: 8.1 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Clear

### Visual Resources

Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 User Group: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers, Fishing Community  
 Aesthetic Resource: Newport/Ocean Drive State Scenic Area, Brenton Point State Park, Rhode Island Historic District, Ocean Drive National Historic Landmark

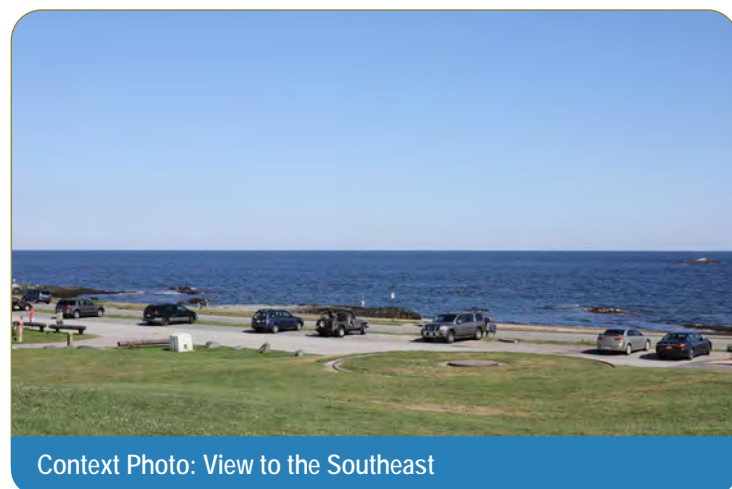
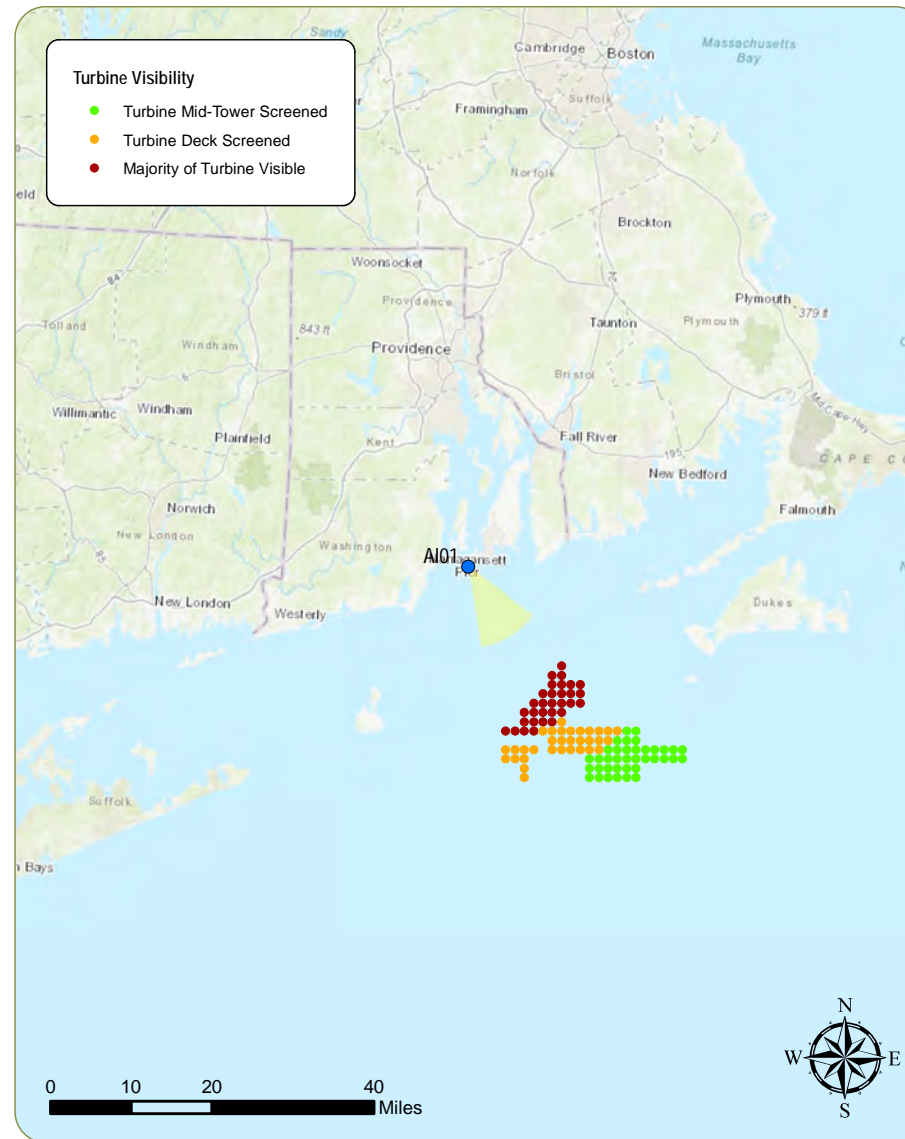
**Notes:** Block Island Wind Farm visible from this location at a distance of 23.8 miles.

### Camera Information

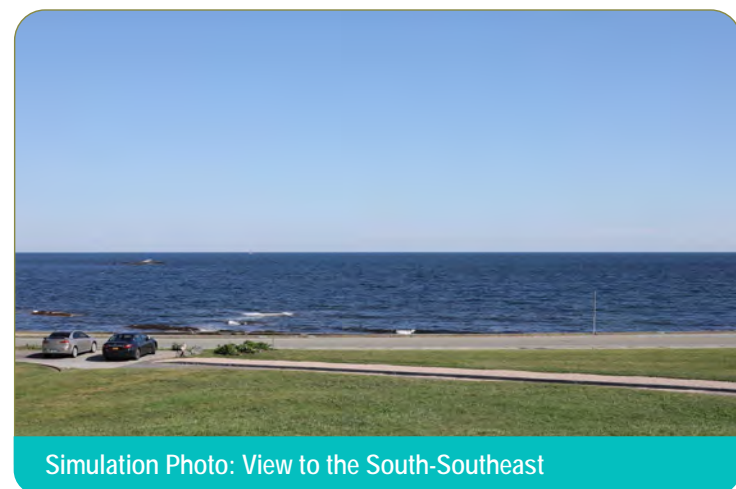
Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 33.9 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

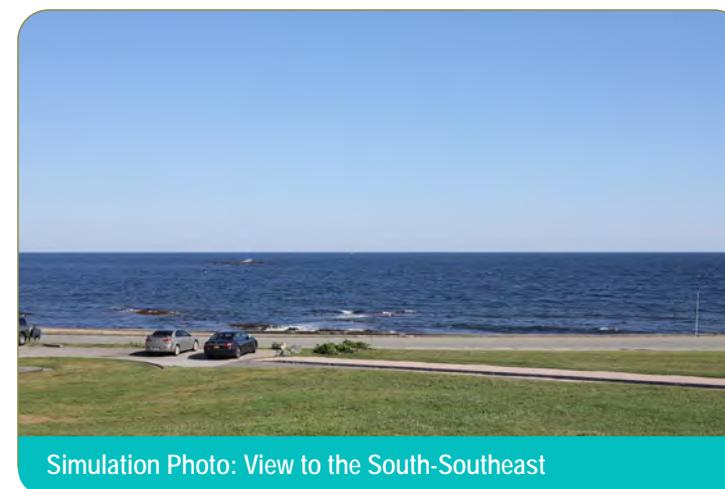
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



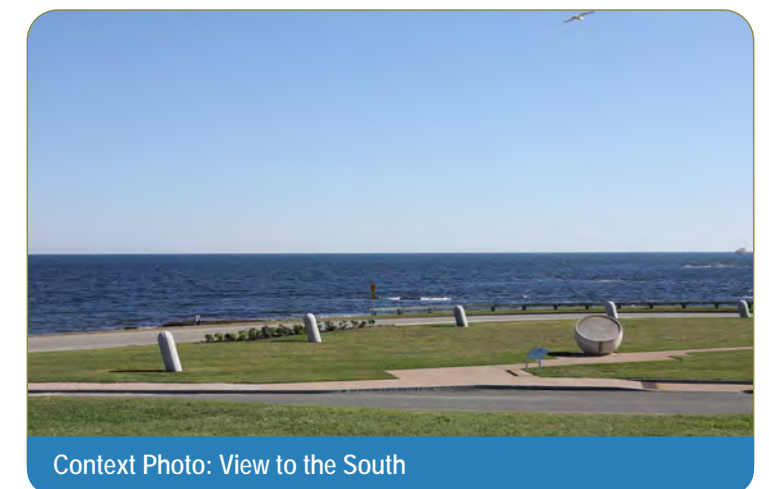
Context Photo: View to the Southeast



Simulation Photo: View to the South-Southeast



Simulation Photo: View to the South-Southeast



Context Photo: View to the South

### Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint AI01: View from Brenton Point State Park, Newport

Appendix C: Sheet 1 of 153



# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



## Brenton Point State Park

### Viewpoint Information

County: Newport  
 Town: Newport  
 State: Rhode Island  
 Location: Aquidneck Island  
 Coordinates: 41.45037° N, 71.35476° W  
 Direction of View: South-Southeast (147.4°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 16.9 miles

### Environmental Data

Date Taken: 11/24/2017  
 Time: 5:11 PM  
 Temperature: 39.0 °F  
 Humidity: 87%  
 Visibility: >10 miles  
 Wind Direction: West  
 Wind Speed: 4.4 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Clear

### Visual Resources

Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 User Group: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers, Fishing Community  
 Aesthetic Resource: Newport/Ocean Drive State Scenic Area, Brenton Point State Park, Rhode Island Historic District, Ocean Drive National Historic Landmark

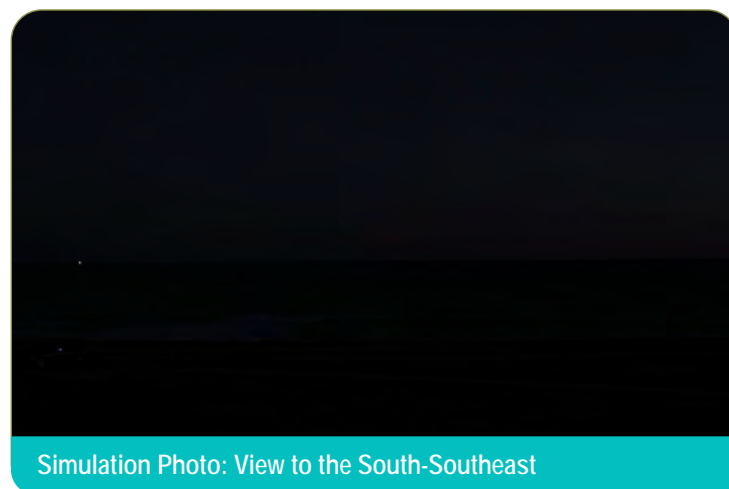
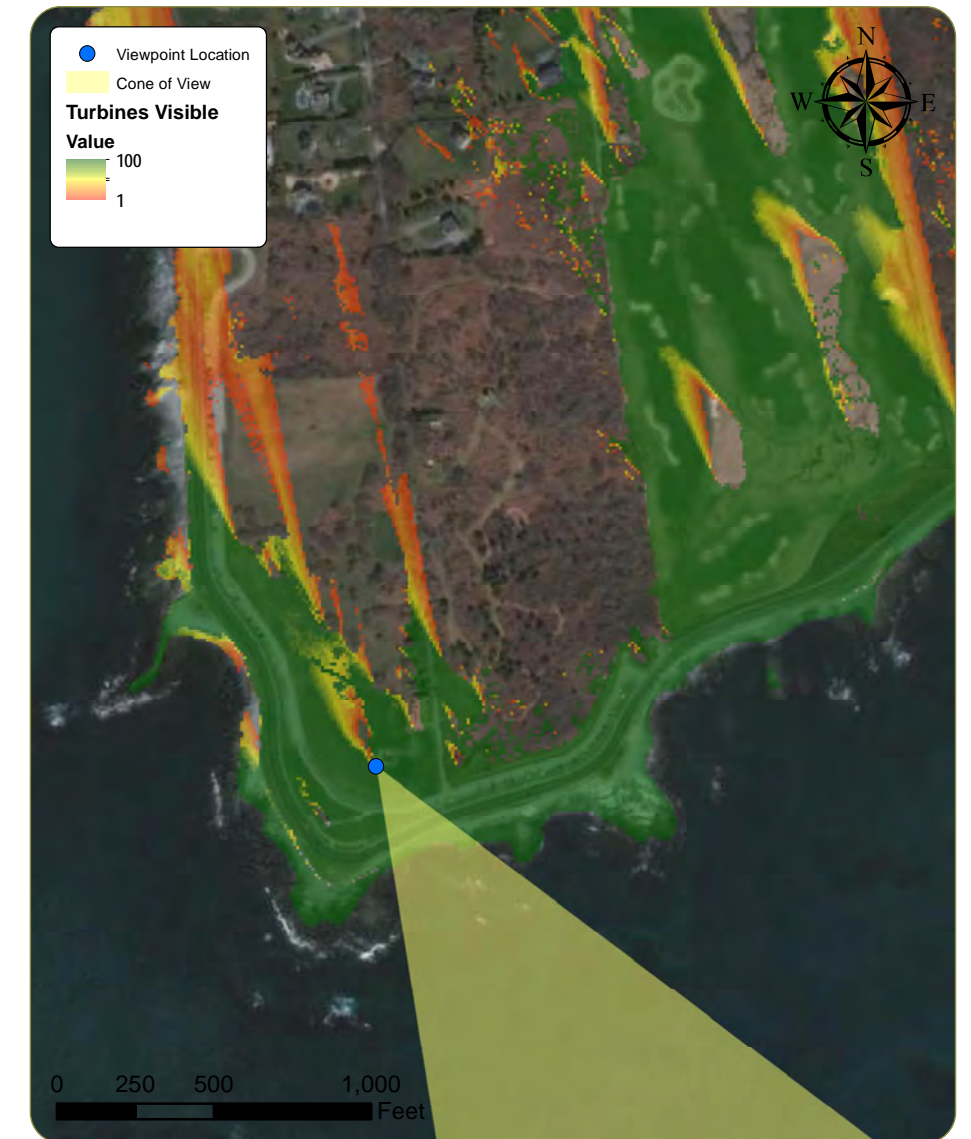
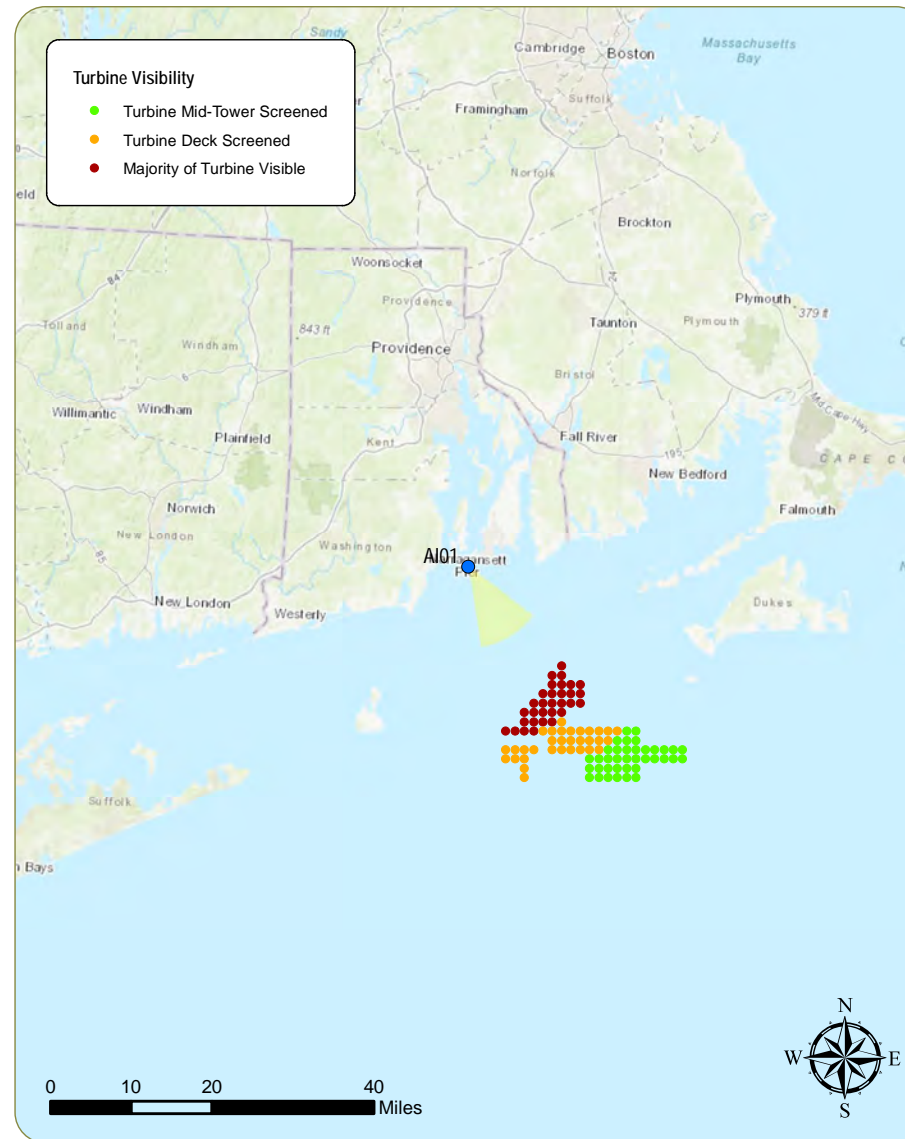
### Camera Information

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 34.9 feet AMSL

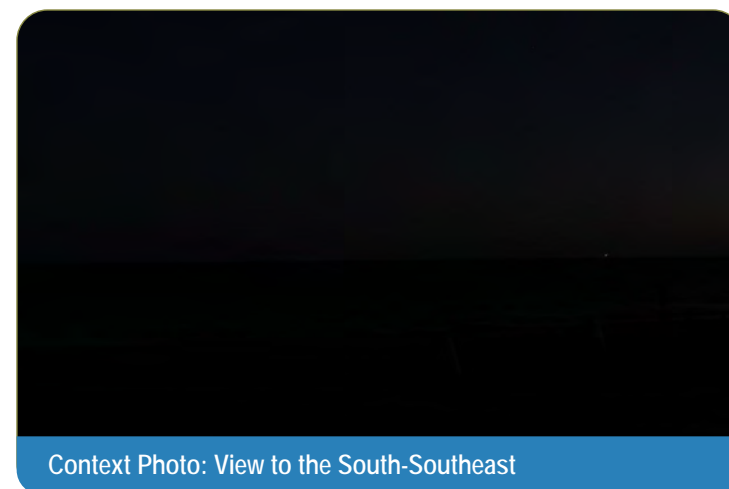
### Viewing Instructions:

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.

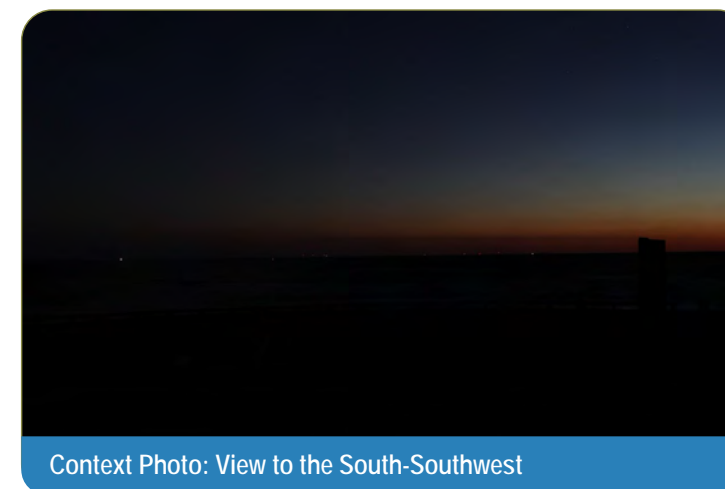
**Notes:** Block Island Wind Farm visible from this location at a distance of 23.8 miles.



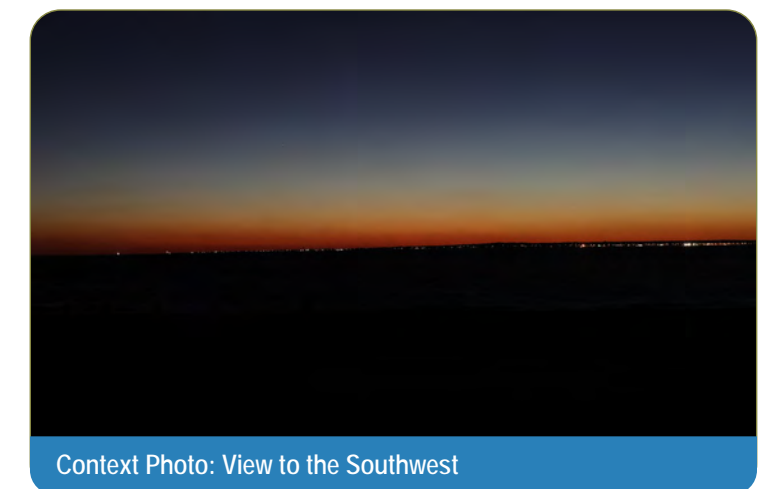
Simulation Photo: View to the South-Southeast



Context Photo: View to the South-Southeast



Context Photo: View to the South-Southwest



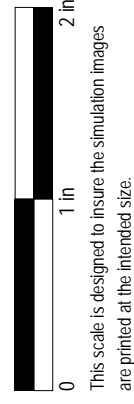
Context Photo: View to the Southwest

**Revolution Wind Farm**  
 Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint AI01: Nighttime view from Brenton Point State Park, Newport

Appendix C: Sheet 6 of 153

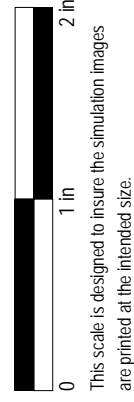
# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

## Newport Cliff Walk

### Viewpoint Information

County: Newport

Town: Newport

State: Rhode Island

Location: Aquidneck Island

Coordinates: 41.45119° N, 71.31157° W

Direction of View: Southeast to South-Southeast (156.3°)

Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 15.4 miles

### Visual Resources

Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Shoreline Residential

User Group: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers

Aesthetic Resource: Newport/Ocean Drive State Scenic Area, Cliff Walk National Recreation Trail, Newport National Historic Landmark

### Environmental Data

Date Taken: 7/26/2017

Time: 7:03 PM

Temperature: 70 °F

Humidity: 68%

Visibility: >10 miles

Wind Direction: South

Wind Speed: 8mph

Conditions Observed: Clear

### Camera Information

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV

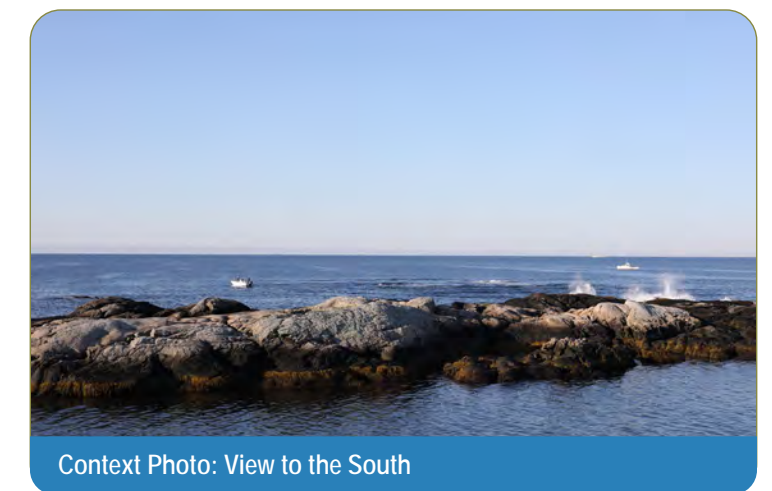
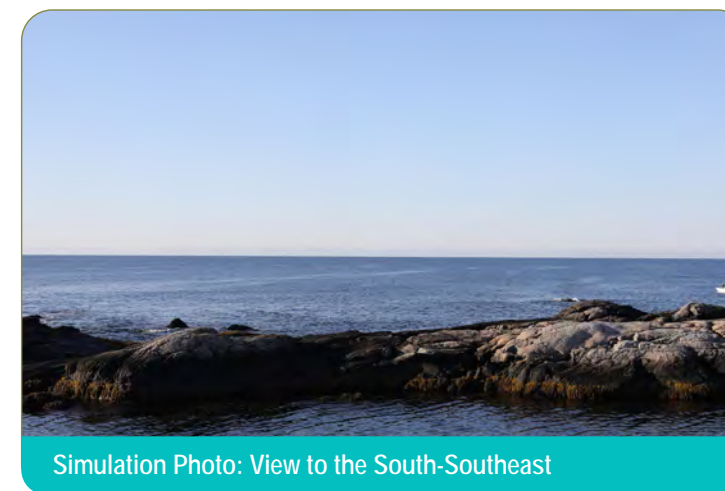
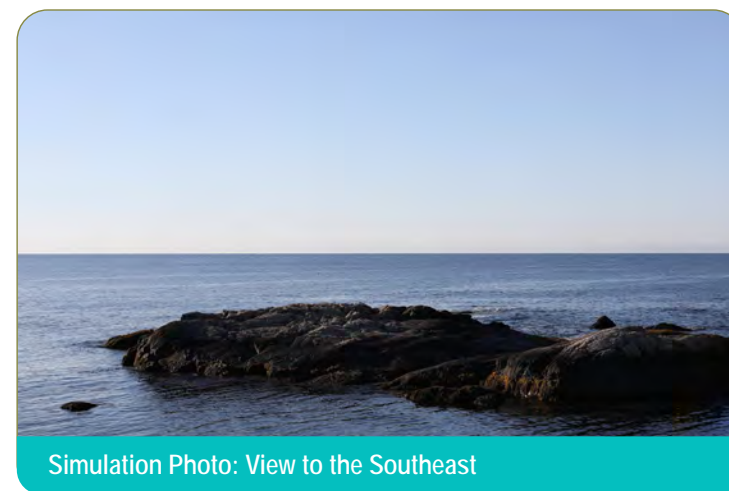
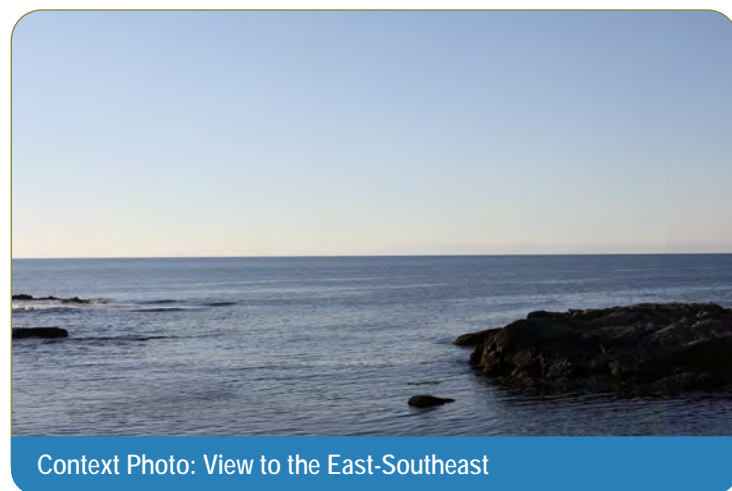
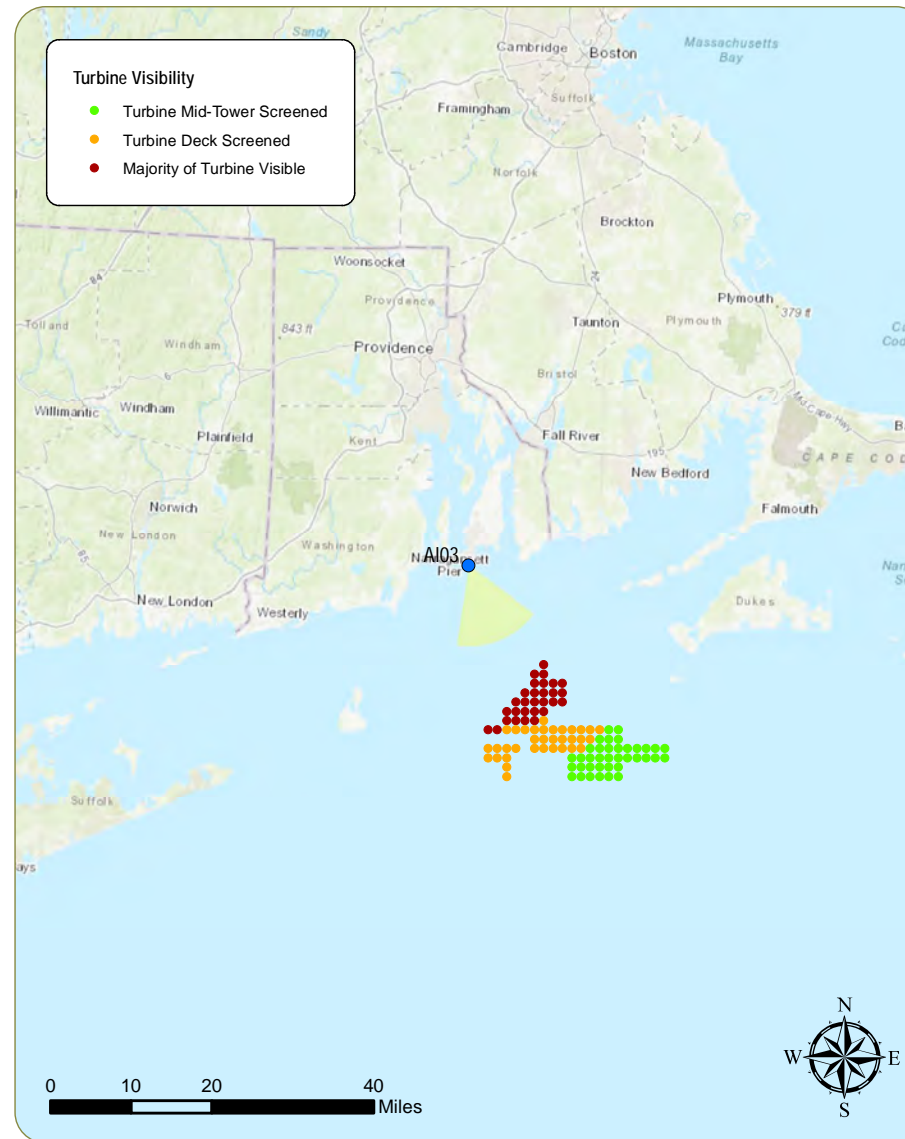
Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels

Lens Focal Length: 50 mm

Camera Height: 22.8 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



### Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint AI03: View from Newport Cliffwalk, Newport

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# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



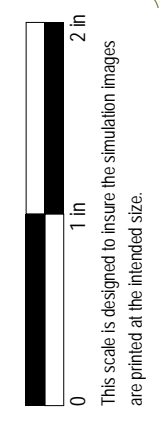
# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation





## Sachuest Point National Wildlife Refuge

### Viewpoint Information

County: Newport  
 Town: Middletown  
 State: Rhode Island  
 Location: Aquidneck Island  
 Coordinates: 41.47269° N, 71.24720° W  
 Direction of View: South-Southeast (161.7°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 14.9 miles

### Visual Resources

Landscape Similarity Zone: Coastal Scrub/Scrub Forest  
 Viewer Type: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers  
 Aesthetic Resource: Sachuest Point National Wildlife Refuge, Sachuest Point State Scenic Area

### Environmental Data

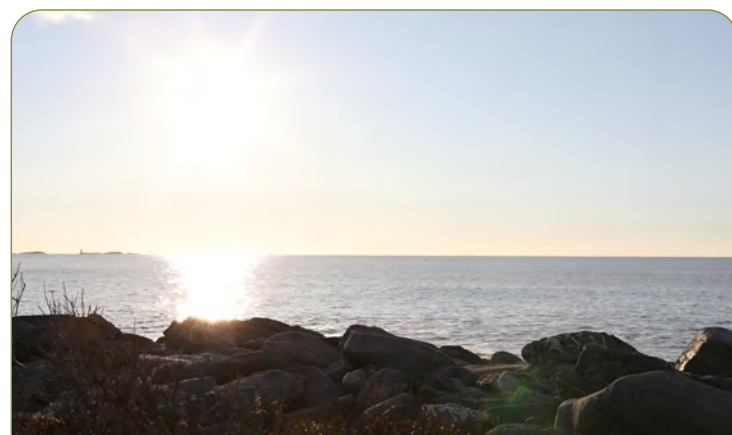
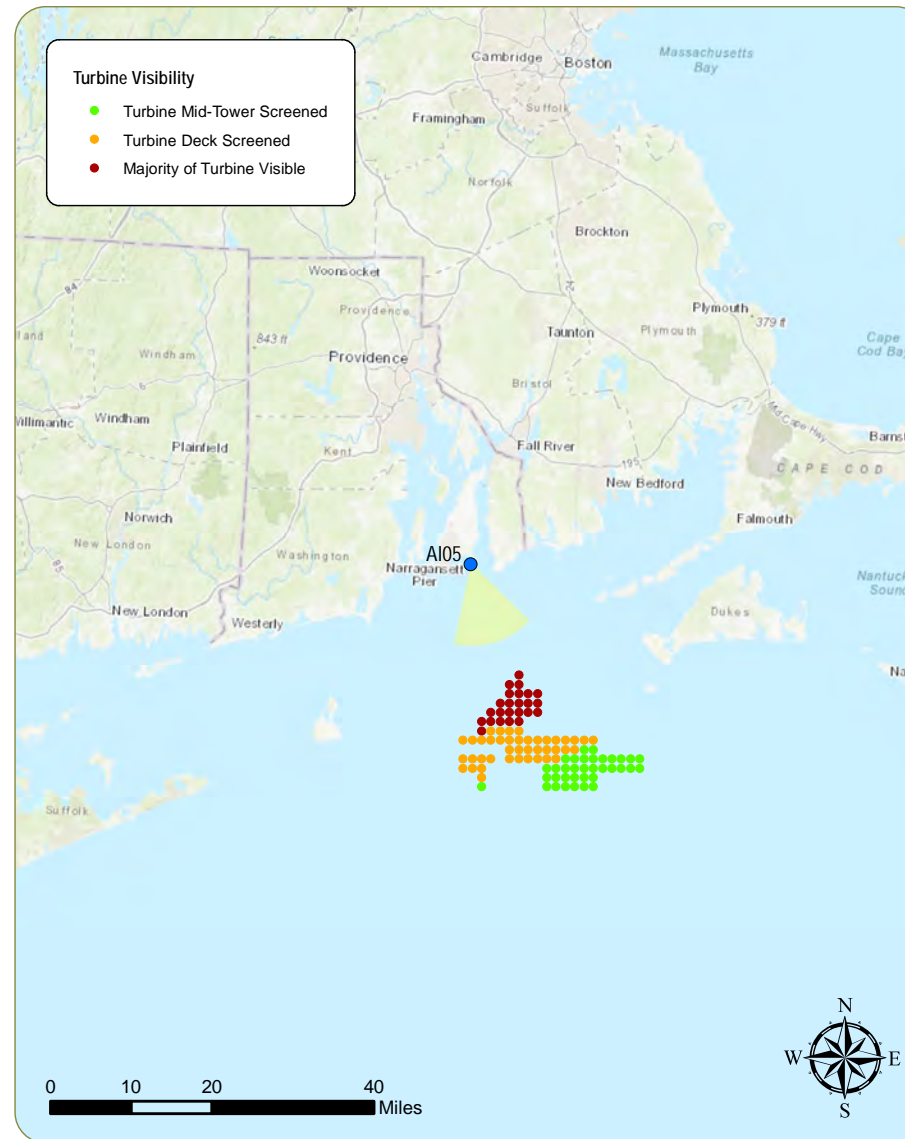
Date Taken: 11/24/2017  
 Time: 7:42 AM  
 Temperature: 39.0 °F  
 Humidity: 60%  
 Visibility: >10.0 miles  
 Wind Direction: West  
 Wind Speed: Calm  
 Conditions Observed: Clear

### Camera Information

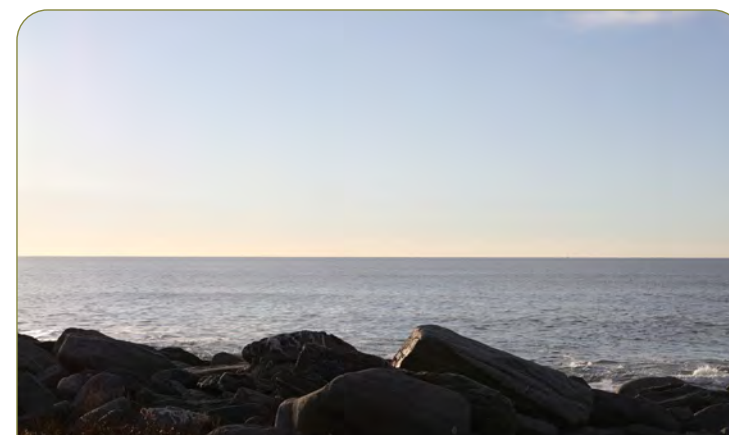
Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 21.7 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

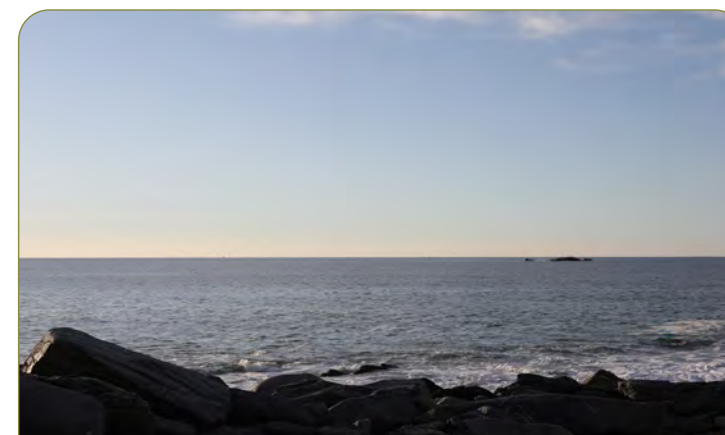
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



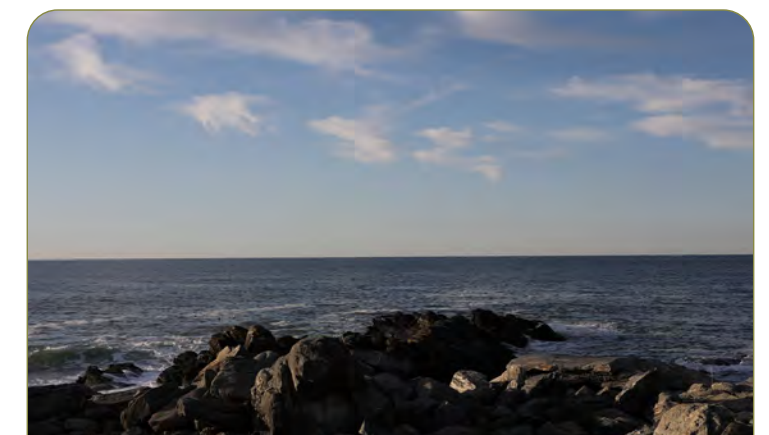
Context Photo: View to the Southeast



Simulation Photo: View to the South-Southeast



Simulation Photo: View to the South-Southeast



Context Photo: View to the South

**Revolution Wind Farm**  
 Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint AI05: View from Sachuest Point National Wildlife Refuge, Middletown

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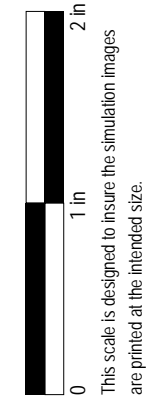
# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

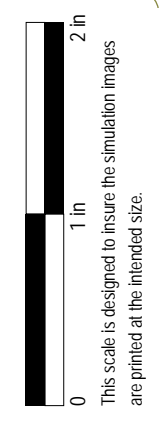


Simulation



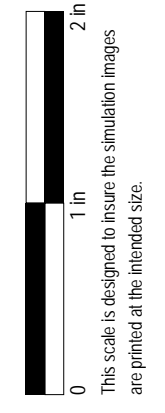


# Existing Conditions





Simulation





## Sachuest Beach (Second Beach)

### Viewpoint Information

County: Newport

Town: Middletown

State: Rhode Island

Location: Aquidneck Island

Coordinates: 41.48802° N, 71.25796° W

Direction of View: South-Southeast to South (164.7°)

Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 16.1 miles

### Environmental Data

Date Taken: 7/26/2017

Time: 6:09 PM

Temperature: 71.1 °F

Humidity: 66%

Visibility: >10 miles

Wind Direction: South

Wind Speed: 8.1 mph

Conditions Observed: Clear

### Visual Resources

Landscape Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach

User Group: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers

Aesthetic Resource: Sachuest Beach (Second Beach), Narragansett Bay

### Camera Information

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV

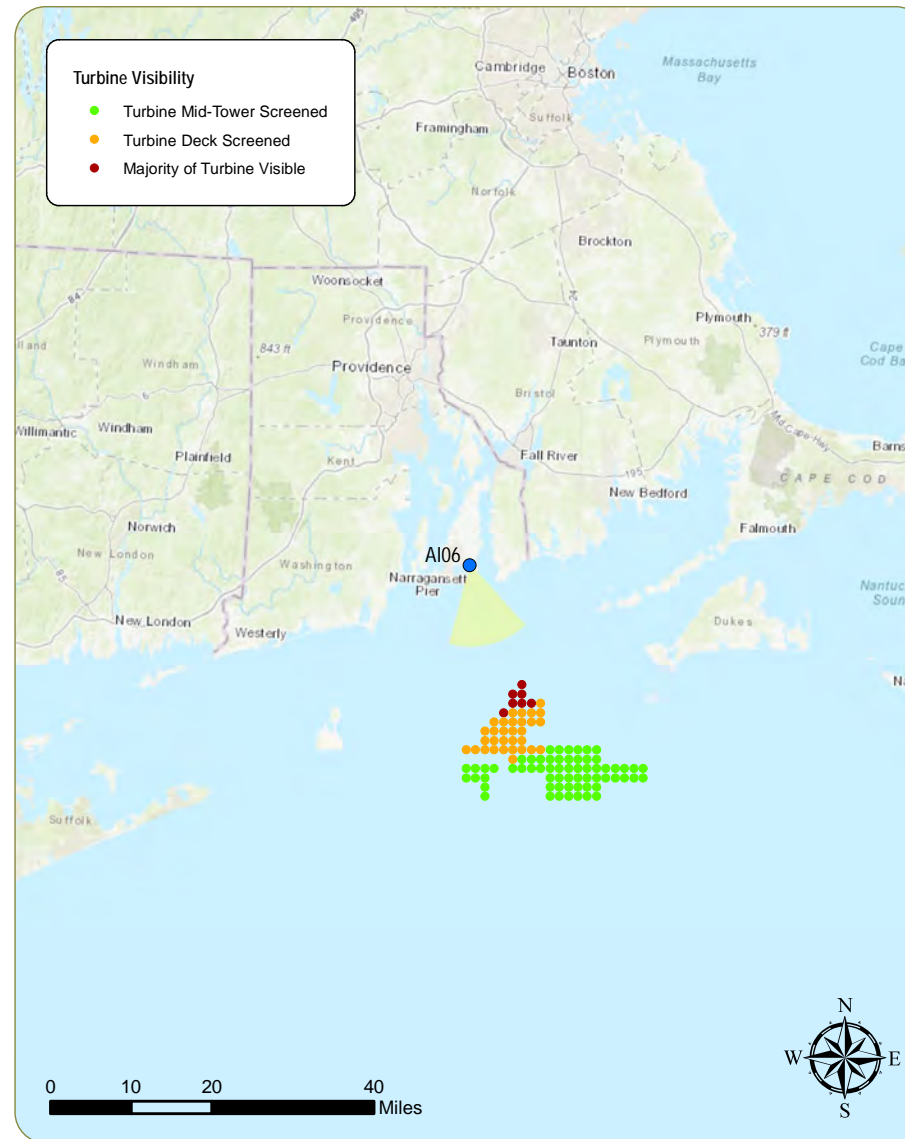
Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels

Lens Focal Length: 50 mm

Camera Height: 10.2 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

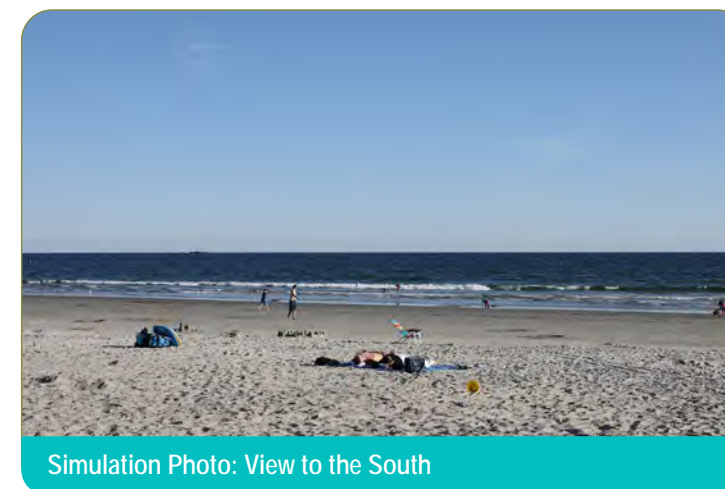
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



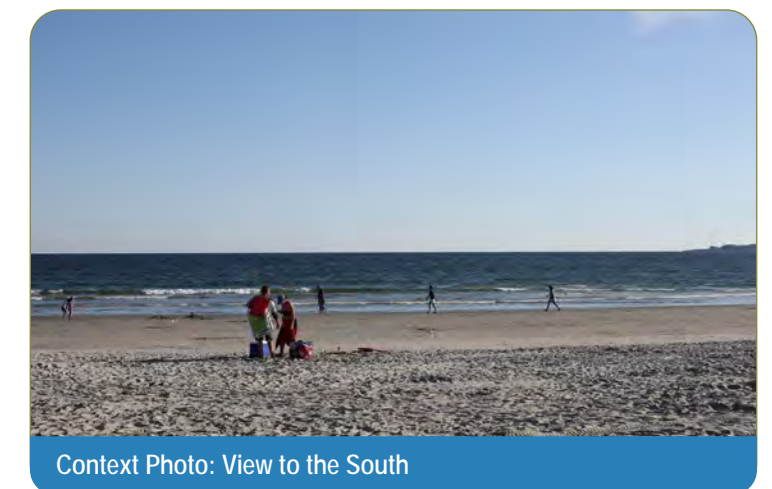
Context Photo: View to the Southeast



Simulation Photo: View to the South-Southeast



Simulation Photo: View to the South



Context Photo: View to the South

### Revolution Wind Farm

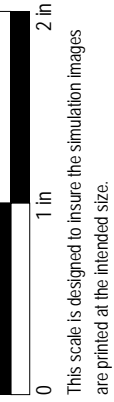
Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint AI06: View from Sachuest Beach (Second Beach), Middletown

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# Existing Conditions





# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



## Hanging Rock (Norman Bird Sanctuary)

### Viewpoint Information

County: Newport  
 Town: Middletown  
 State: Rhode Island  
 Location: Aquidneck Island  
 Coordinates: 41.49130° N, 71.25896° W  
 Direction of View: Southeast to South-Southeast (160.5°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 16.3 Miles

### Environmental Data

Date Taken: 11/24/2017  
 Time: 9:38 AM  
 Temperature: 43.0 °F  
 Humidity: 47%  
 Visibility: >10 miles  
 Wind Direction: Variable  
 Wind Speed: 4.6 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Clear

### Visual Resources

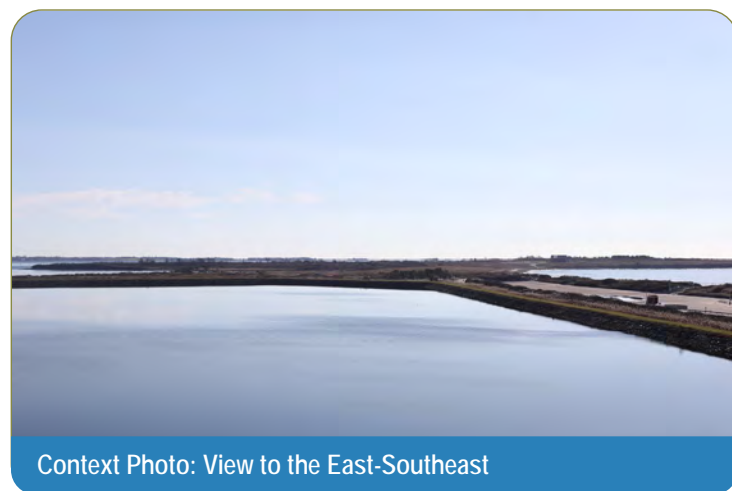
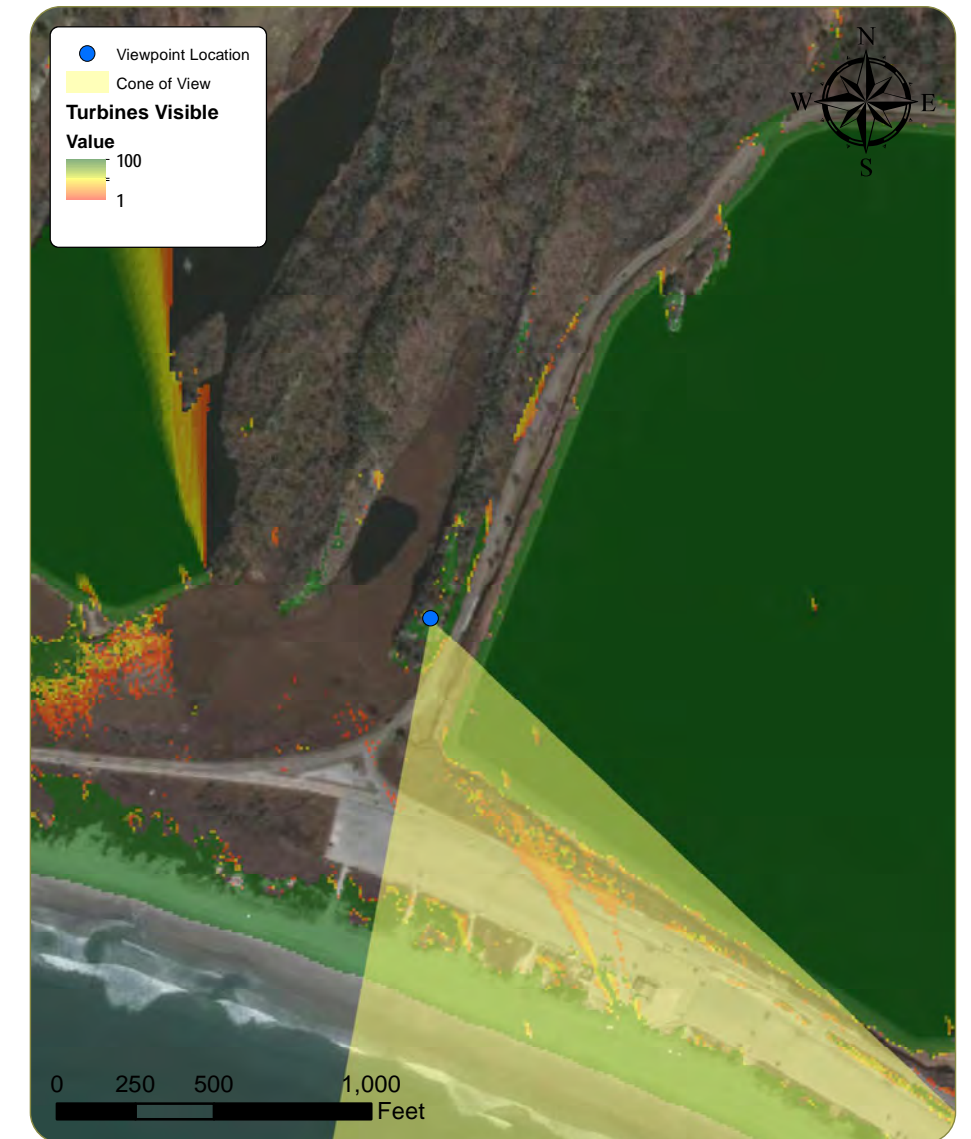
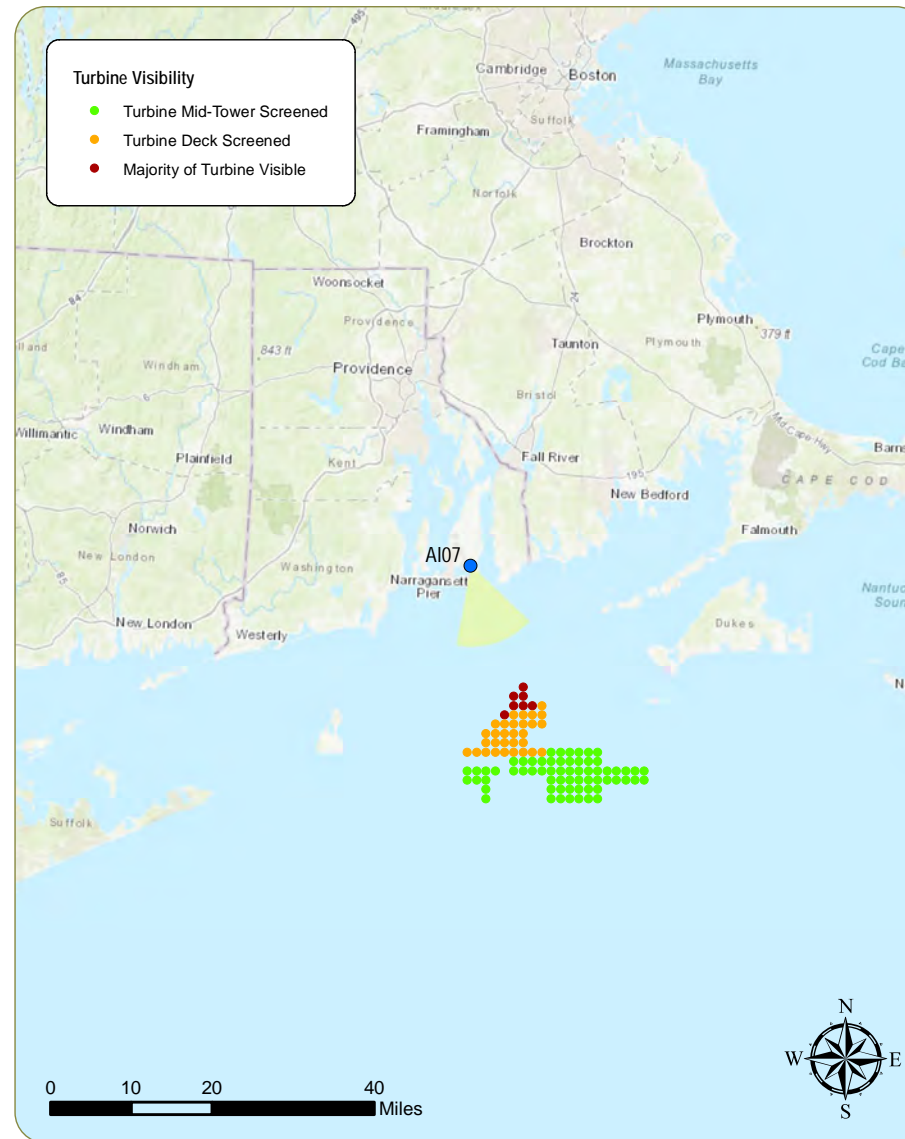
Landscape Similarity Zone: Coastal Scrub/Scrub Forest  
 User Group: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers  
 Aesthetic Resource: Norman Bird Sanctuary, Paradise Avenue and Associated Roads State Scenic Byway, Second Beach, Paradise Rocks Rhode Island Historic District

### Camera Information

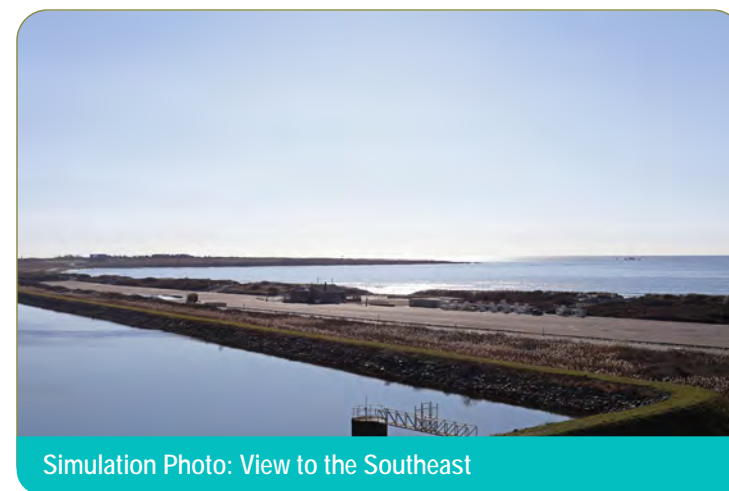
Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 67.3 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

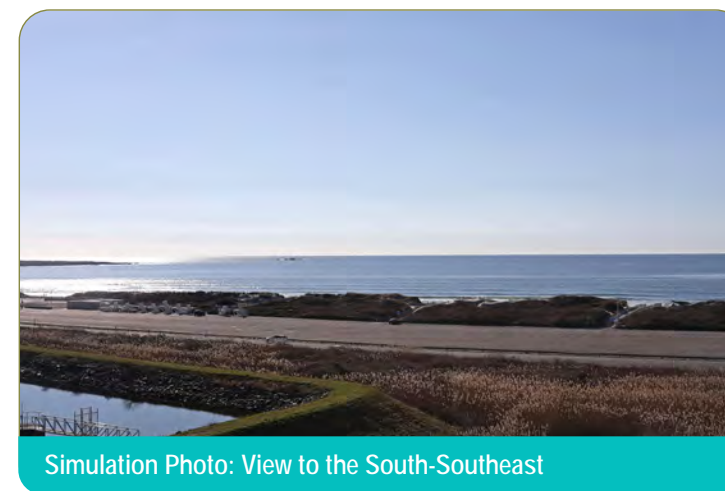
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



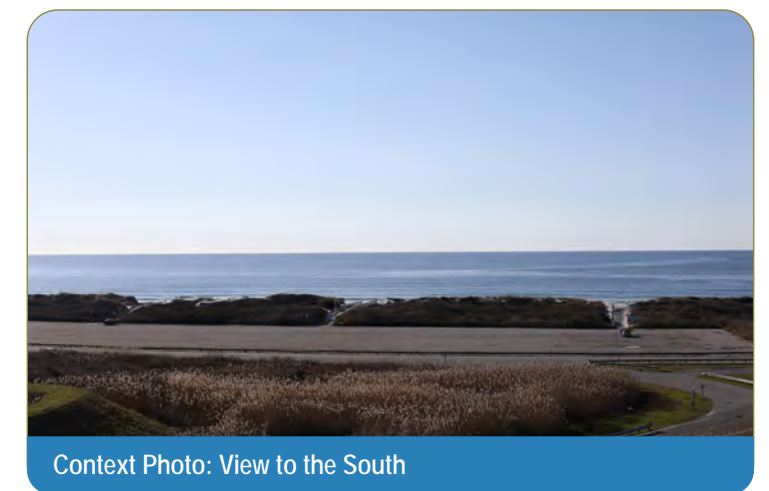
Context Photo: View to the East-Southeast



Simulation Photo: View to the Southeast



Simulation Photo: View to the South-Southeast



Context Photo: View to the South

### Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint AI07: View from Hanging Rock (Norman Bird Sanctuary), Middletown

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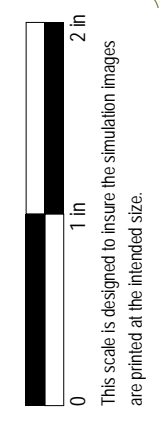
# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

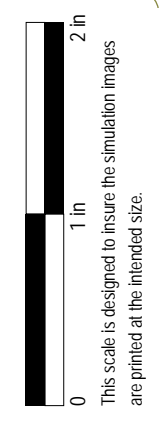


# Simulation





# Existing Conditions





# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



## Southeast Lighthouse

### Viewpoint Information

County: Washington  
 Town: New Shoreham  
 State: Rhode Island  
 Location: Block Island  
 Coordinates: 41.15281° N, 71.55185° W  
 Direction of View: East (86.4°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 15.5 miles

### Environmental Data

Date Taken: 9/10/2017  
 Time: 1:20 PM  
 Temperature: 68.0 °F  
 Humidity: 63%  
 Visibility: >10 miles  
 Wind Direction: Northeast  
 Wind Speed: 8.1 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Clear

### Visual Resources

Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Coastal Bluff  
 User Group: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers  
 Aesthetic Resource: Southeast Light National Historic Landmark, Mohegan Bluffs Scenic Area

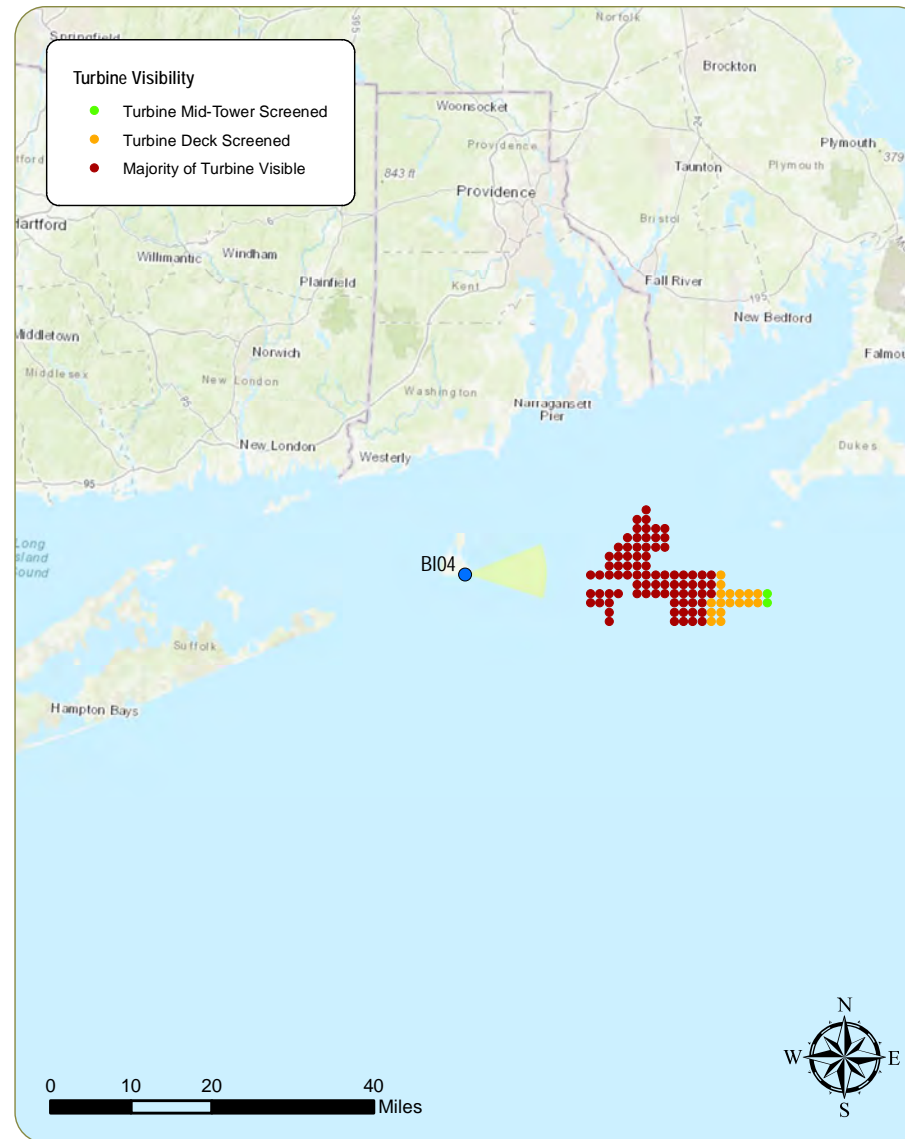
### Camera Information

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 161.1 feet AMSL

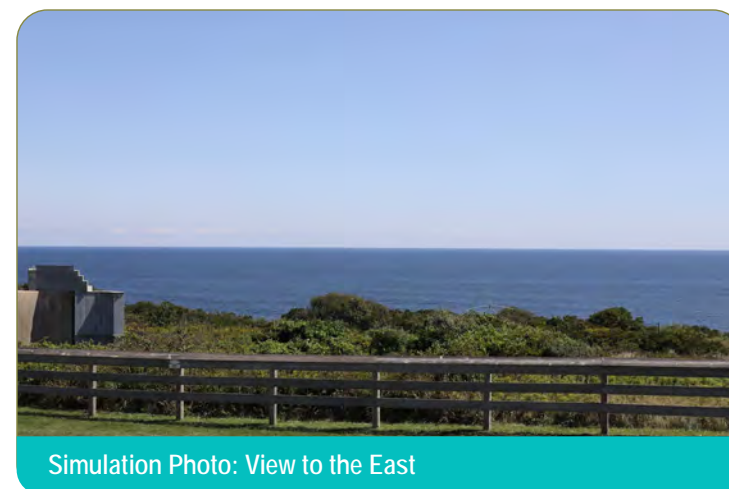
Notes: Block Island Wind Farm visible from this location at a distance of 3.0 miles.

### Viewing Instructions:

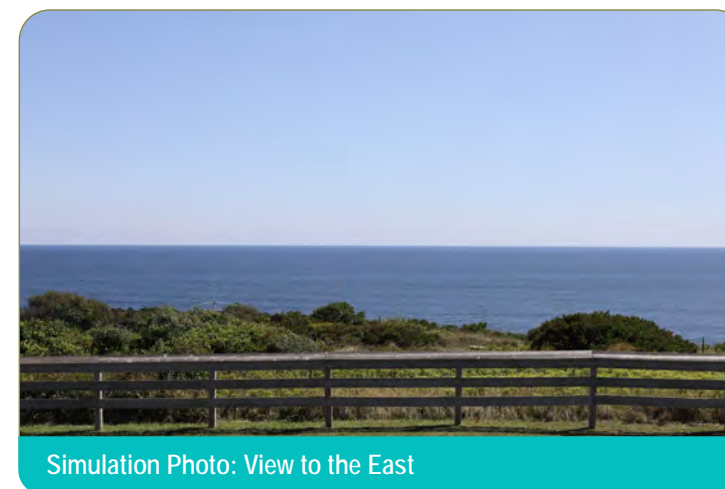
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



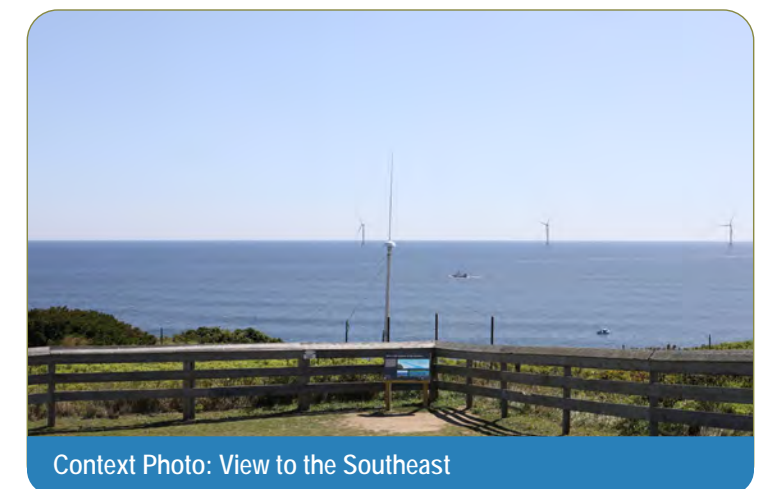
Context Photo: View to the North



Simulation Photo: View to the East



Simulation Photo: View to the East



Context Photo: View to the Southeast

### Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint BI04: View from Southeast Lighthouse, New Shoreham

Appendix C: Sheet 29 of 153



# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



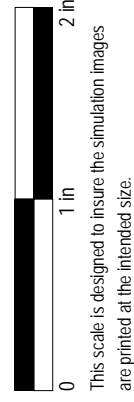
# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



## Southeast Lighthouse

### Viewpoint Information

County: Washington  
 Town: New Shoreham  
 State: Rhode Island  
 Location: Block Island  
 Coordinates: 41.15281° N, 71.55185° W  
 Direction of View: East-Northeast (86.4°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 15.5 miles

### Environmental Data

Date Taken: 9/10/2017  
 Time: 9:06 PM  
 Temperature: 63.0 °F  
 Humidity: 81%  
 Visibility: >10 miles  
 Wind Direction: South-Southwest  
 Wind Speed: 3.5 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Clear

### Visual Resources

Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Coastal Bluff  
 User Group: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers  
 Aesthetic Resource: Southeast Light National Historic Landmark, Mohegan Bluffs Scenic Area

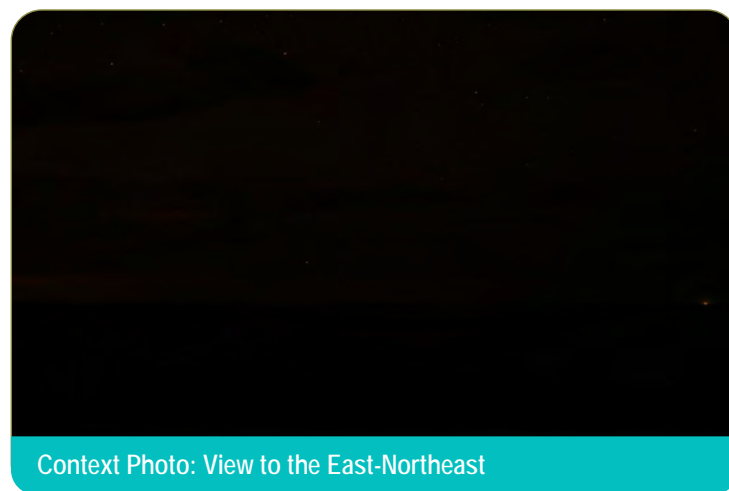
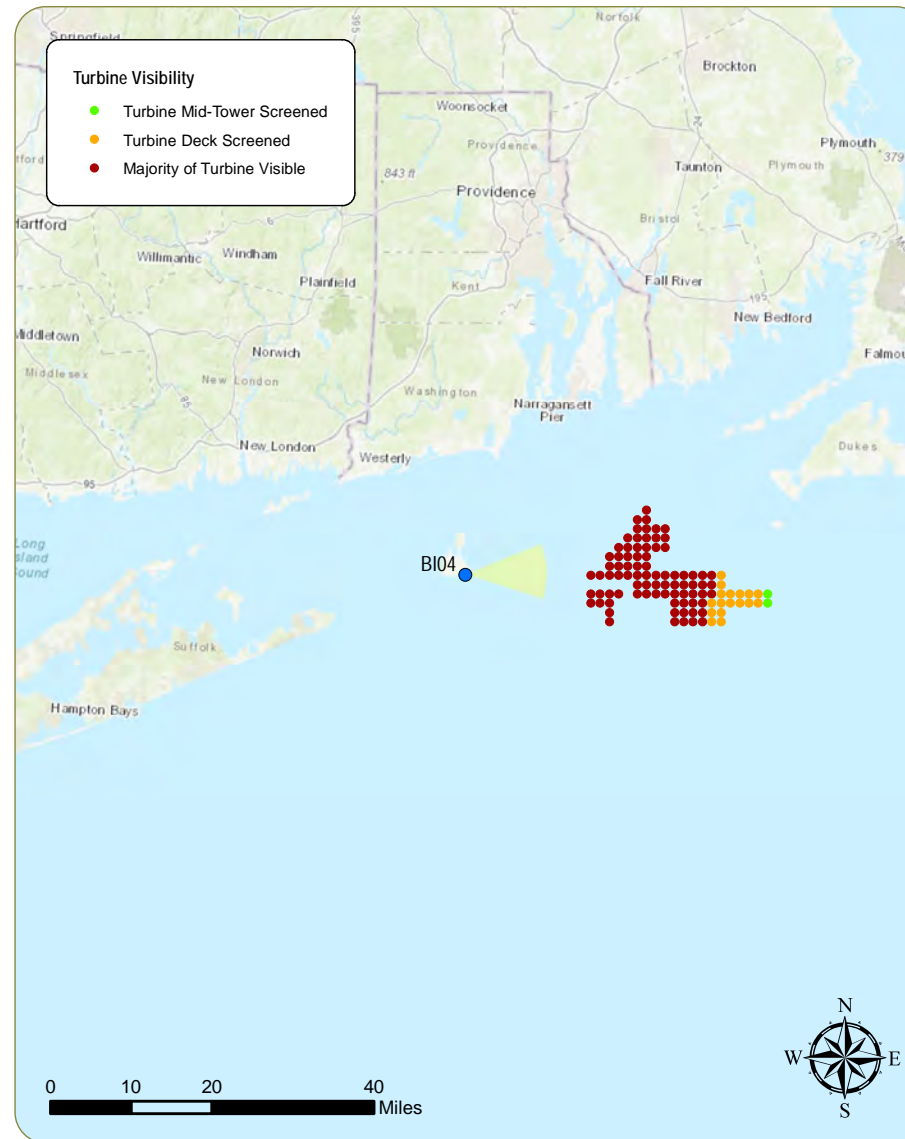
### Camera Information

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 161.1 feet AMSL

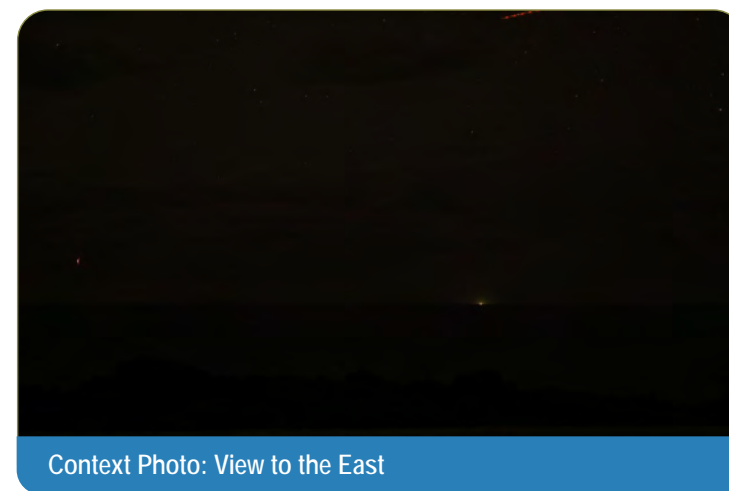
Notes: Block Island Wind Farm visible from this location at a distance of 3.0 miles.

### Viewing Instructions:

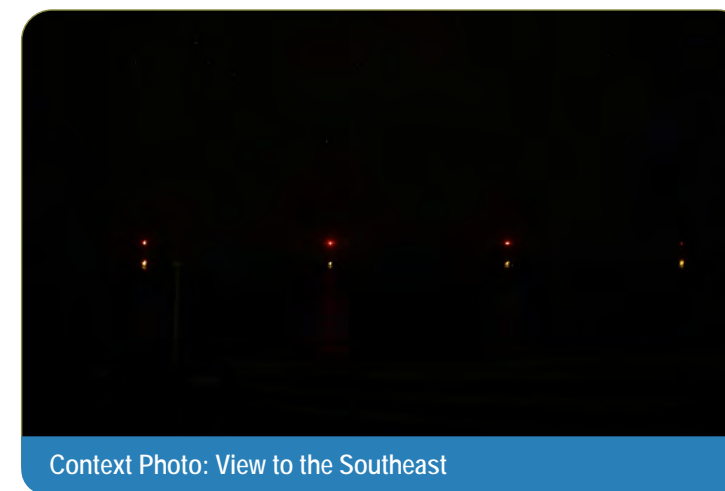
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



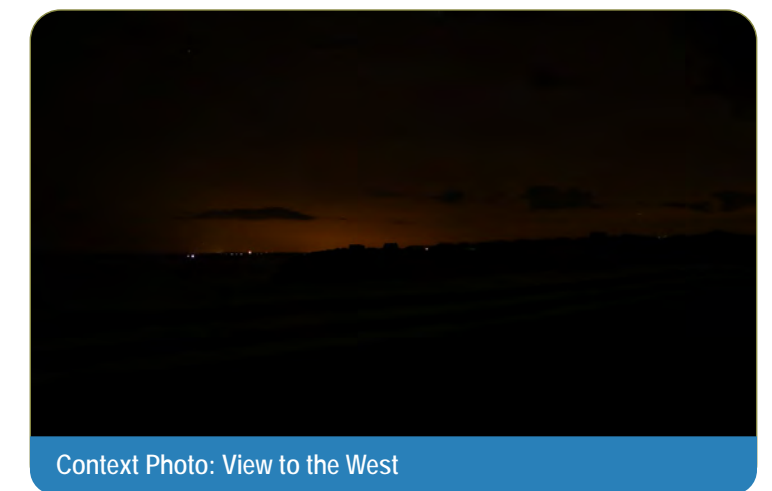
Context Photo: View to the East-Northeast



Context Photo: View to the East



Context Photo: View to the Southeast



Context Photo: View to the West

### Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint BI04: Nighttime view from Southeast Lighthouse, New Shoreham

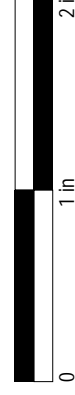
Appendix C: Sheet 34 of 153

# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



## Clayhead Trail

### Viewpoint Information

County: Washington  
 Town: New Shoreham  
 State: Rhode Island  
 Location: Block Island  
 Coordinates: 41.21274° N, 71.55510° W  
 Direction of View: East (96.6°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 16.1 miles

### Environmental Data

Date Taken: 9/11/2019  
 Time: 11:31 AM  
 Temperature: 60.0 °F  
 Humidity: 69%  
 Visibility: >10 miles  
 Wind Direction: South  
 Wind Speed: 15 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Clear

### Visual Resources

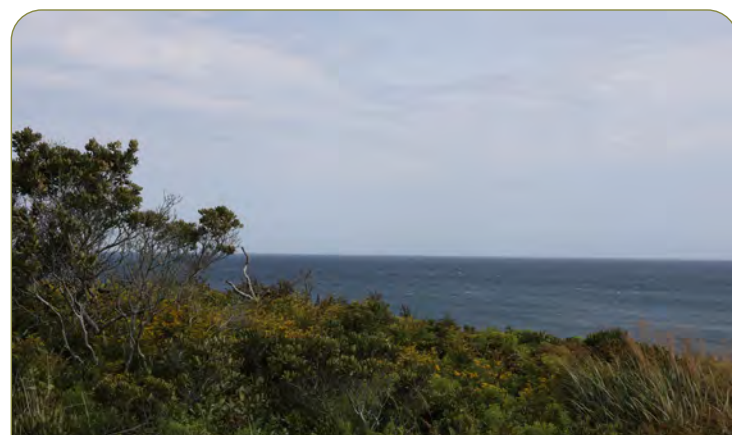
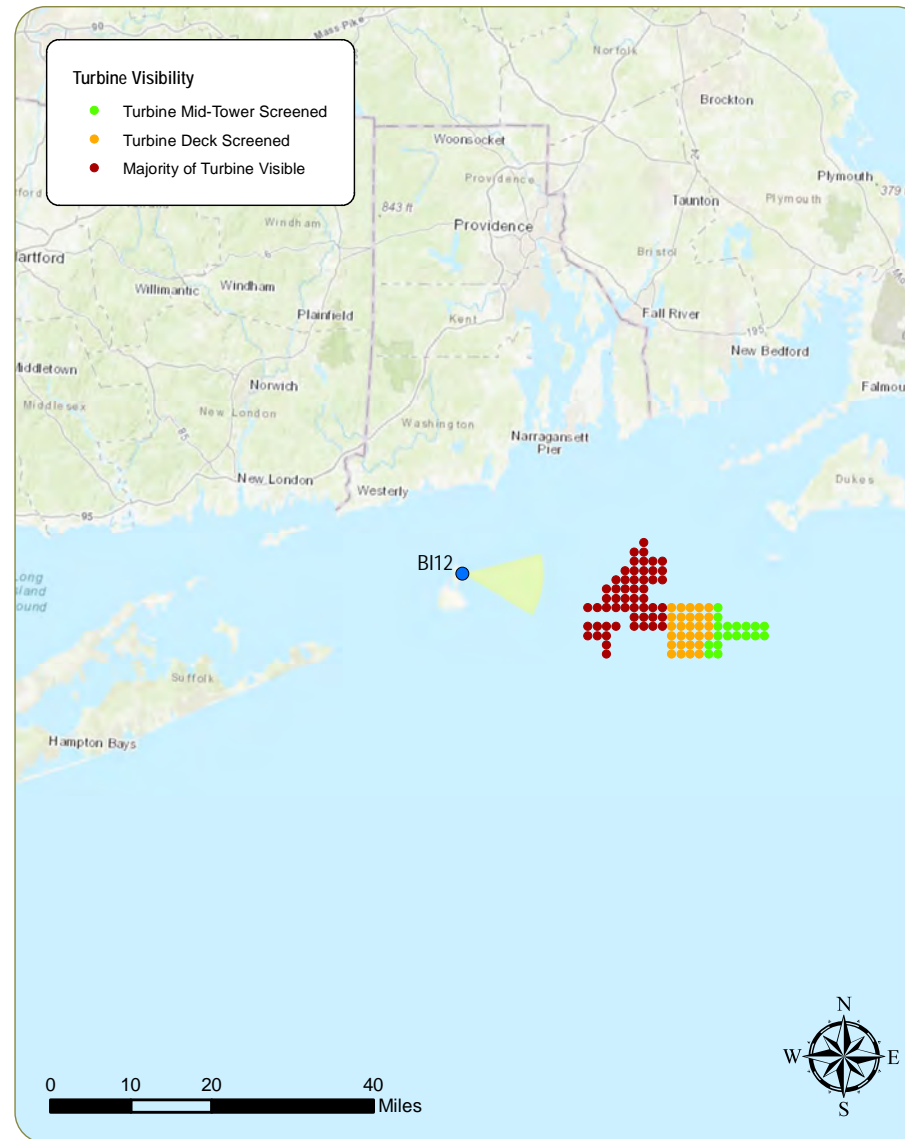
Landscape Similarity Zone: Coastal Bluff  
 Viewer Type: Tourists/Vacationers, Local Residents  
 Aesthetic Resource: Clayhead Trail State Scenic District

### Camera Information

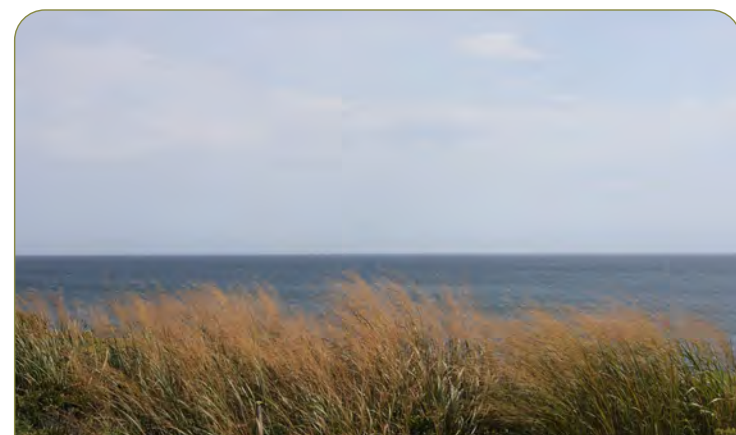
Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 24 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 78.8 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

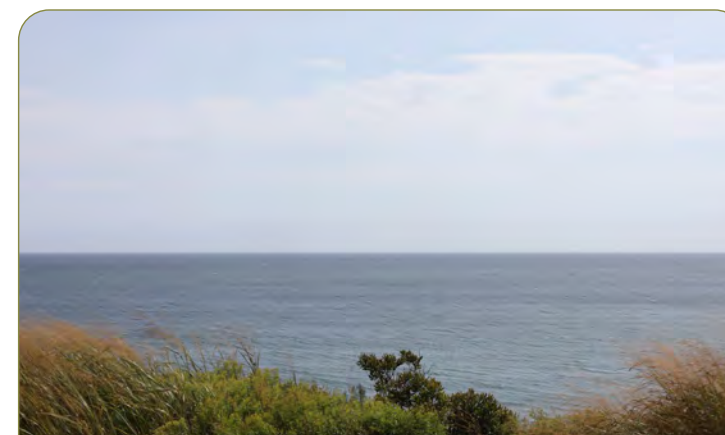
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



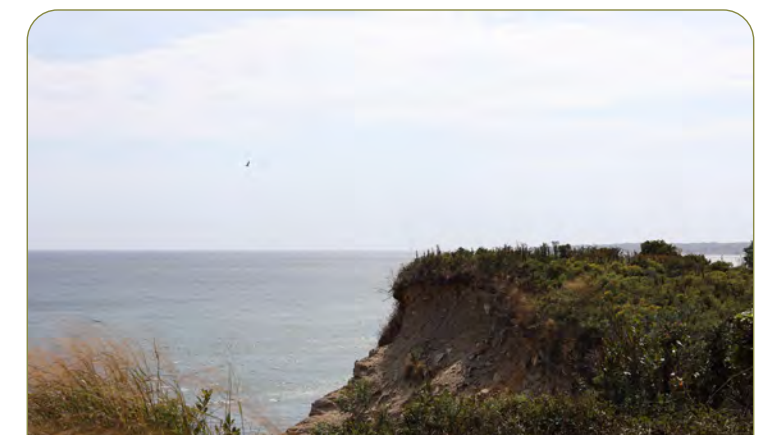
Context Photo: View to the Northeast



Simulation Photo: View to the East



Context Photo: View to the Southeast



Context Photo: View to the South-Southwest

### Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint BI12: View From Clayhead Trail, New Shoreham

Appendix C: Sheet 37 of 153



# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation: Clear Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# North Light

## Viewpoint Information

County: Washington  
 Town: New Shoreham  
 State: Rhode Island  
 Location: Block Island  
 Coordinates: 41.22751° N, 71.57576° W  
 Direction of View: East (97.9°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 17.4 miles

## Environmental Data

Date Represented: 9/11/2019  
 Time Represented: 8:47 AM  
 Temperature: 58.0 °F  
 Humidity: 67%  
 Visibility: >10.0 miles  
 Wind Direction: SSW  
 Wind Speed: 15 MPH  
 Conditions Represented: Partly Cloudy

## Visual Resources

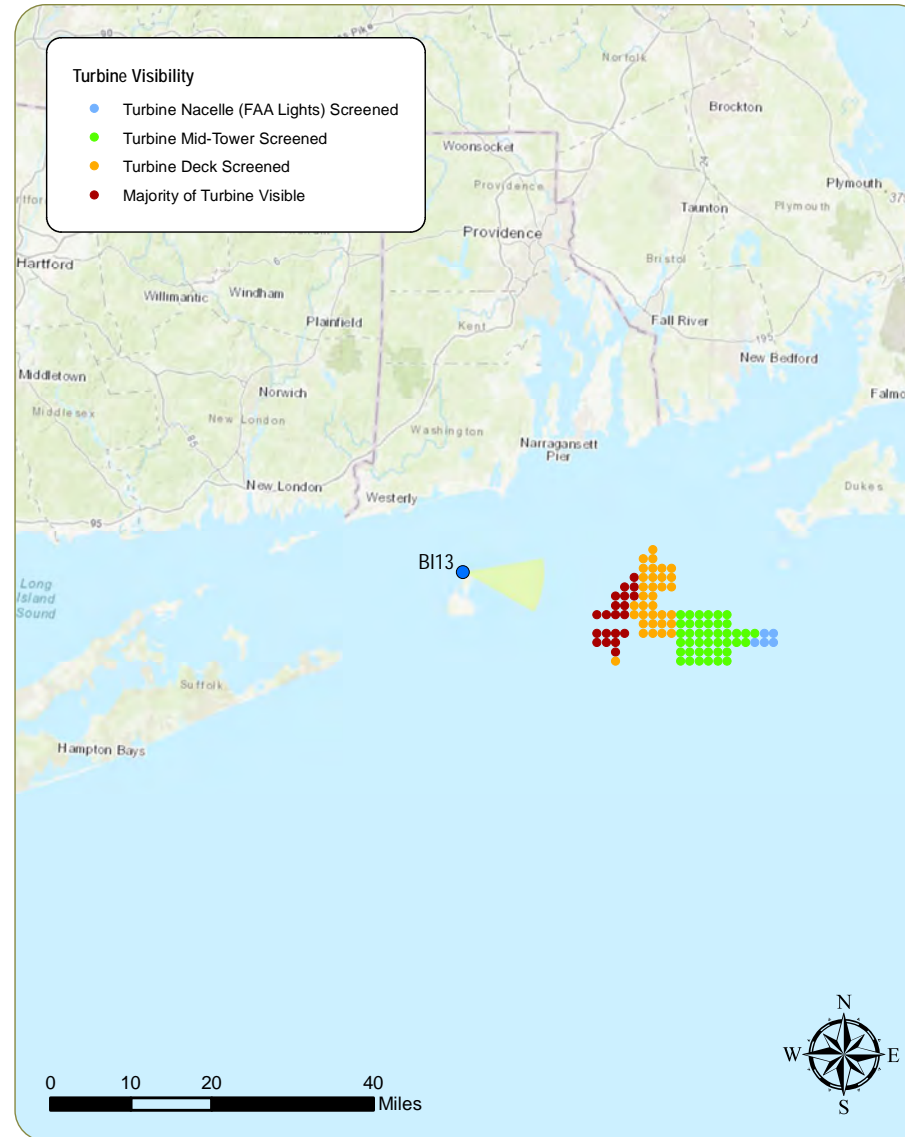
Landscape Similarity Zone: Coastal Dunes  
 Viewer Type: Tourists/Vacationers, Local Residents  
 Aesthetic Resource: North Light National Register Historic Property, Beach Plum Neck/North Light State Scenic Area, Corn Neck Road Historic District (NRE)

## Camera Information

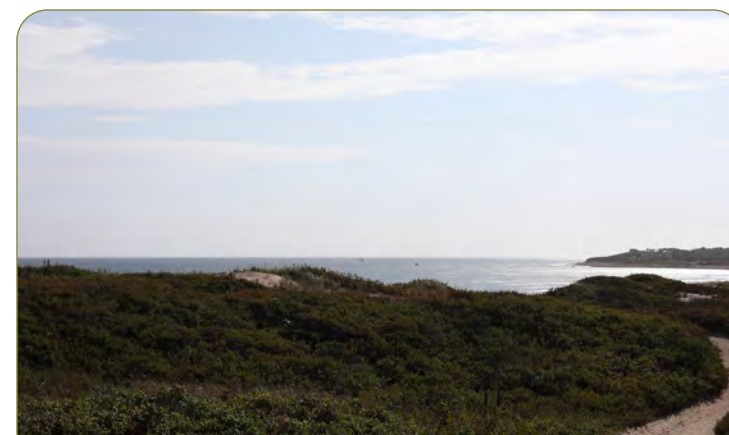
Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 24 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 27.5 feet AMSL

## Viewing Instructions:

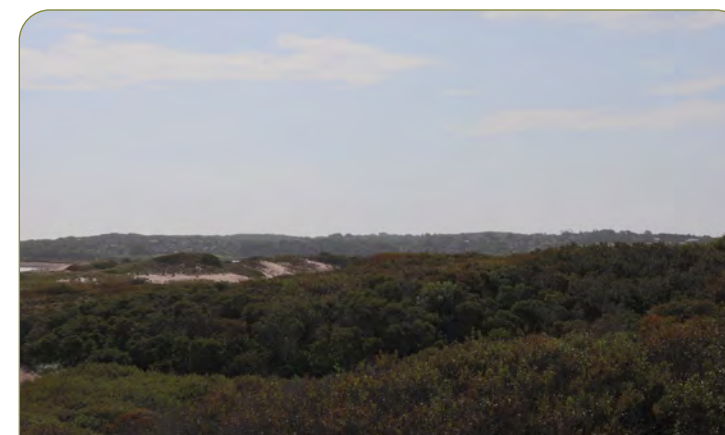
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



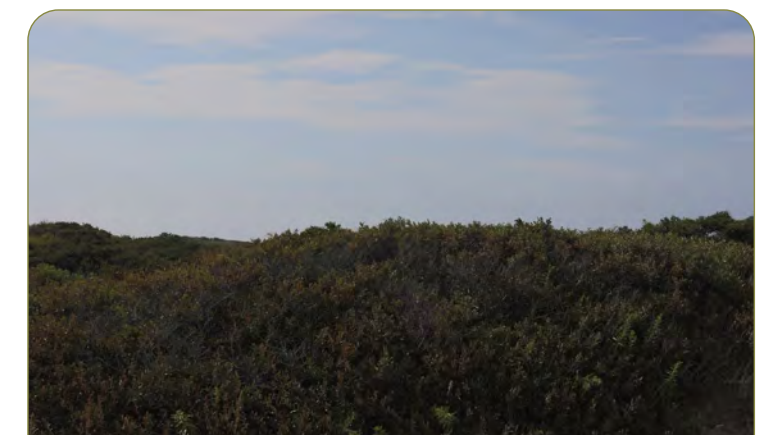
Context Photo: View to the East-Northeast



Simulation Photo: View to the East



Context Photo: View to the Southeast



Context Photo: View to the South

### Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

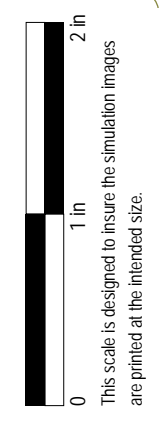
Viewpoint BI13: View from North Light, New Shoreham

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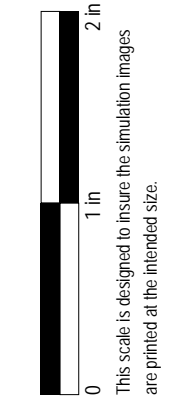


# Existing Conditions





Simulation





## Beavertail Lighthouse

### Viewpoint Information

County: Newport  
 Town: Jamestown  
 State: Rhode Island  
 Location: Conanicut Island  
 Coordinates: 41.44978° N, 71.39848° W  
 Direction of View: Southeast to South-Southeast (147.7°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 18.5 miles

### Environmental Data

Date Taken: 7/26/2017  
 Time: 7:25 PM  
 Temperature: 66.0 °F  
 Humidity: 84%  
 Visibility: >10 miles  
 Wind Direction: South-Southwest  
 Wind Speed: 6.9 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Clear

### Visual Resources

Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Coastal Bluff  
 User Group: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers  
 Aesthetic Resource: National Register Historic Site, Beavertail Point Scenic Area, Rhode Island Historic District, Beavertail State Park

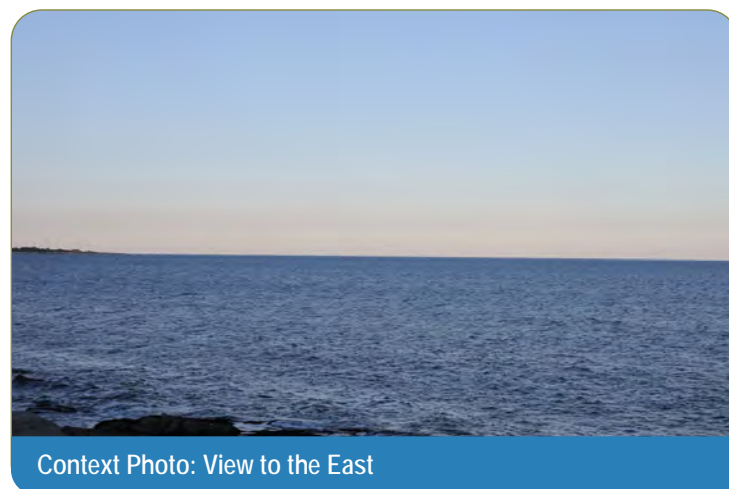
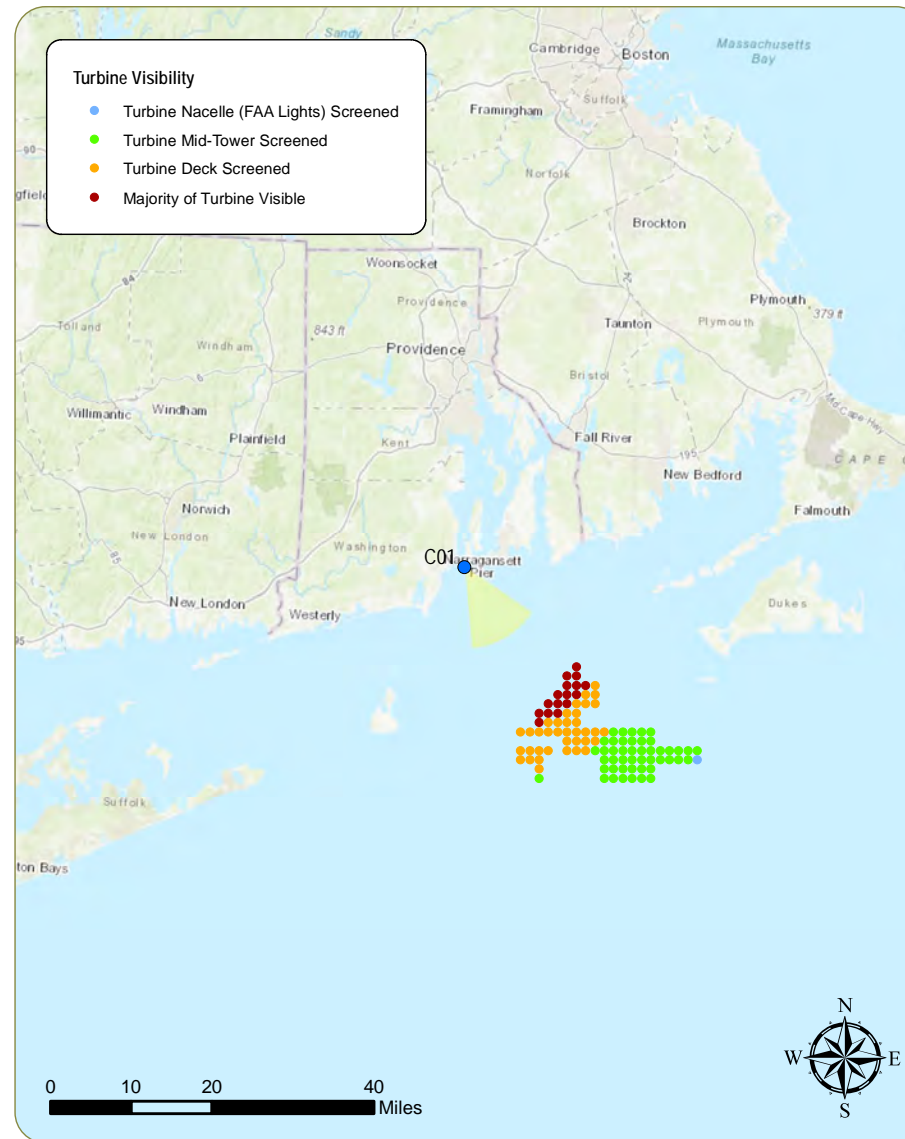
Notes: Block Island Wind Farm visible from this location at a distance of 23.1 miles.

### Camera Information

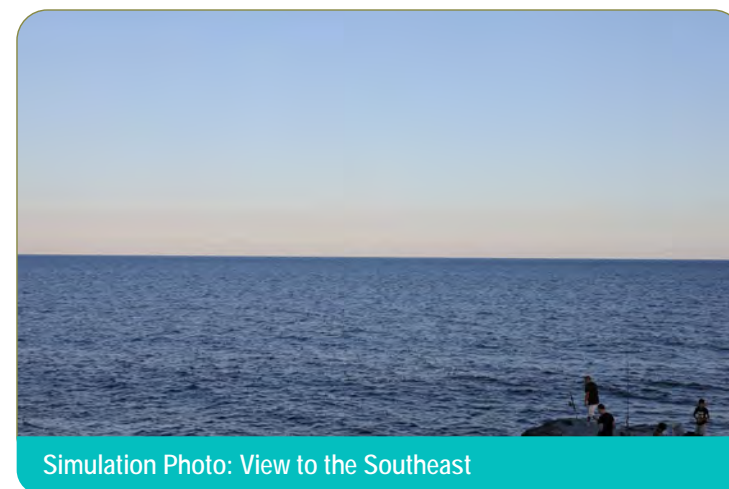
Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 27.5 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

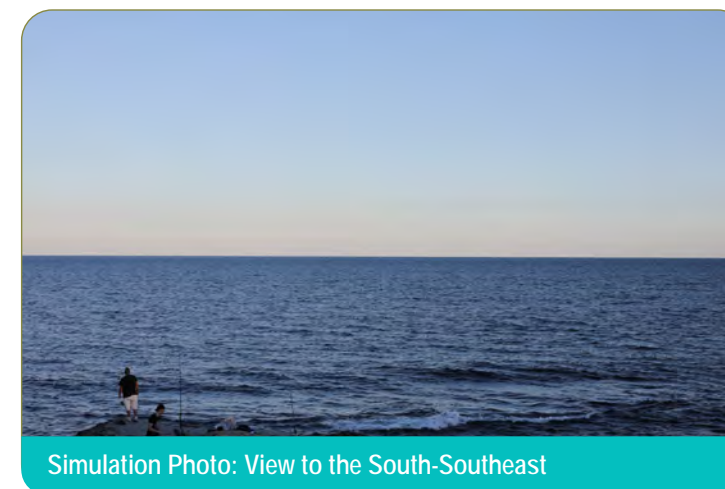
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



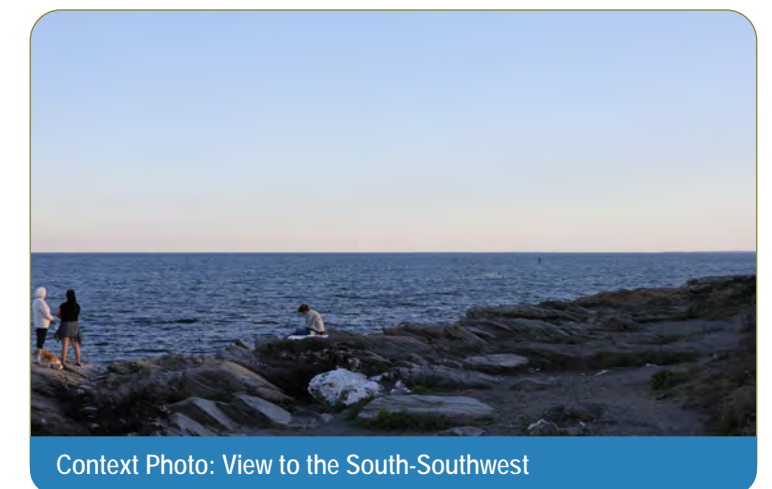
Context Photo: View to the East



Simulation Photo: View to the Southeast



Simulation Photo: View to the South-Southeast



Context Photo: View to the South-Southwest

**Revolution Wind Farm**  
 Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint C01: View from Beavertail Lighthouse, Jamestown

Appendix C: Sheet 44 of 153



# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



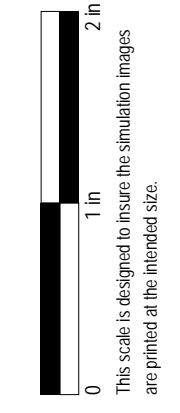
# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation





# Cuttyhunk Island

## Viewpoint Information

County: Dukes  
 Town: Gosnold  
 State: Massachusetts  
 Location: Cuttyhunk Island  
 Coordinates: 41.42052° N, 70.93411° W  
 Direction of View: South to Southwest (206.3°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 14.1 miles

## Environmental Data

Date Taken: 1/18/2018  
 Time: 1:22 PM  
 Temperature: 34.0 °F  
 Humidity: 64%  
 Visibility: >10 miles  
 Wind Direction: North-Northwest  
 Wind Speed: 10.4 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Clear

## Visual Resources

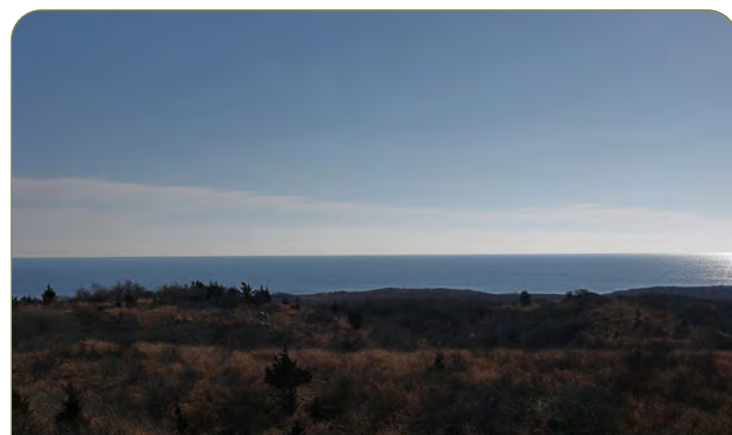
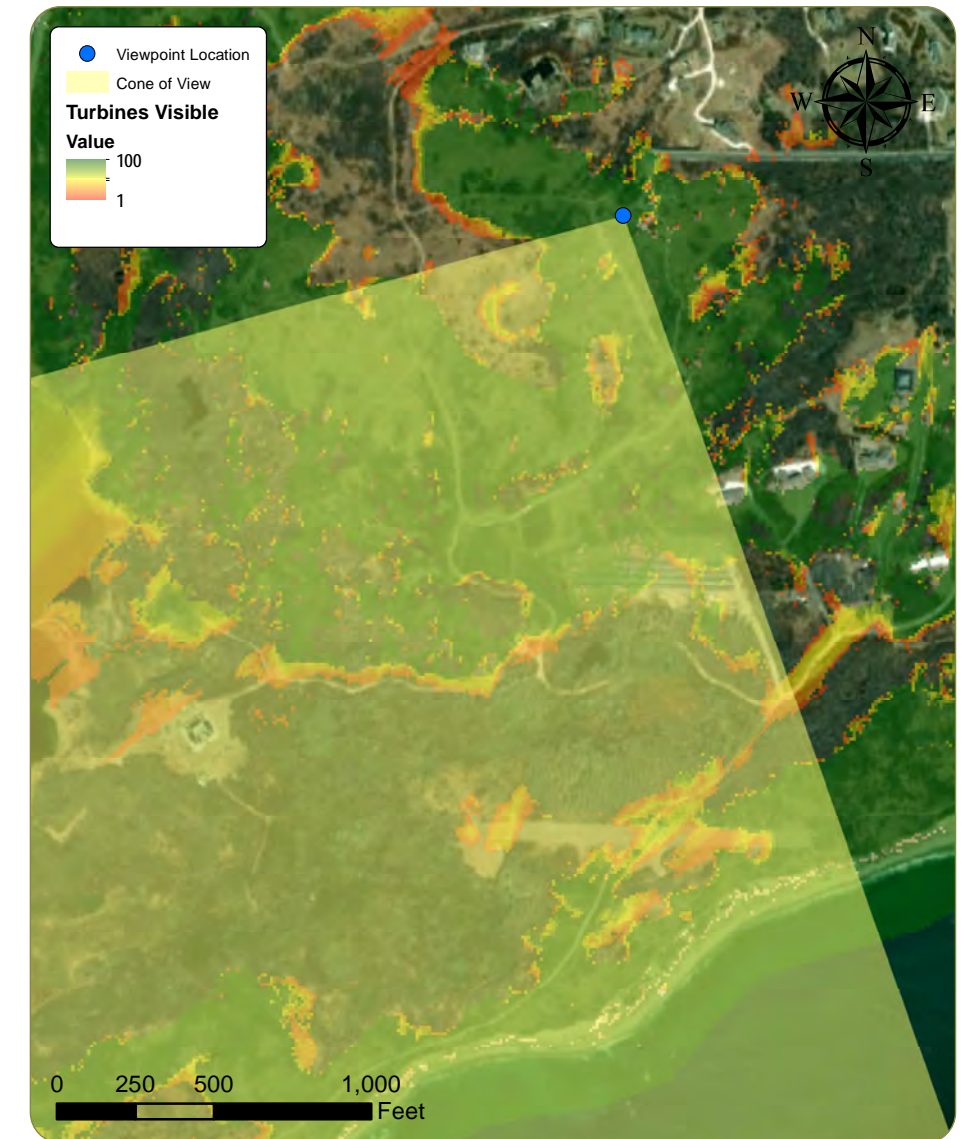
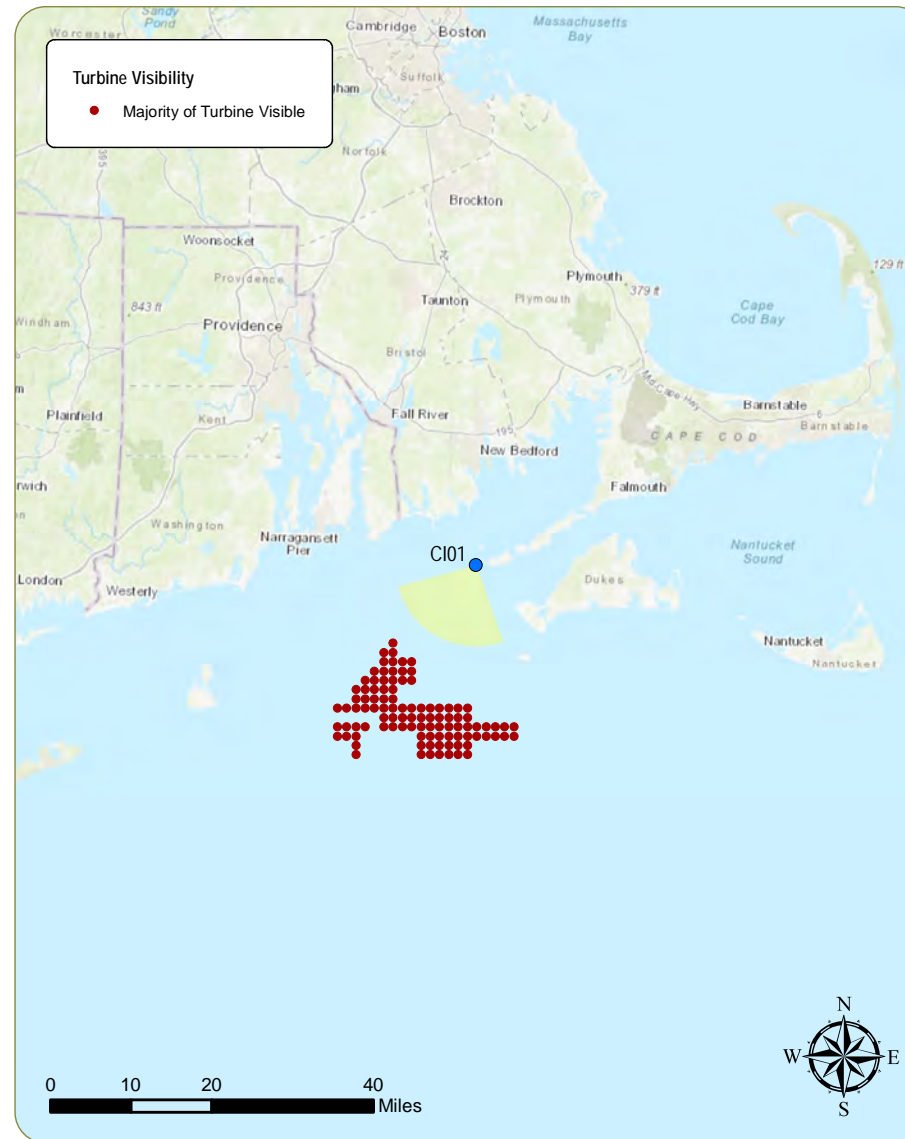
Landscape Similarity Zone: Coastal Scrub/Scrub Forest  
 User Group: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers  
 Aesthetic Resource: Elizabeth Islands State Scenic Area, Buzzards Bay

## Camera Information

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 151.3 feet AMSL

## Viewing Instructions:

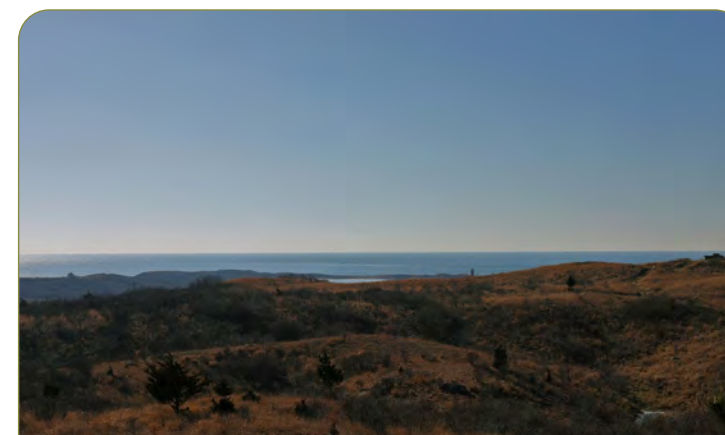
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



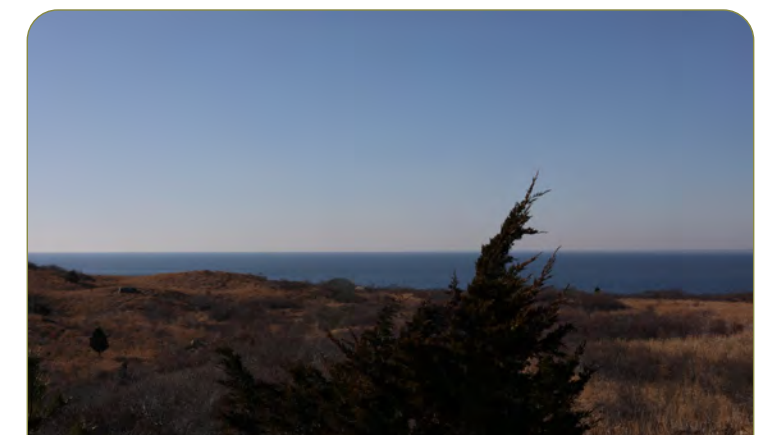
Simulation Photo: View to the South



Simulation Photo: View to the South-Southwest



Simulation Photo: View to the Southwest



Context Photo: View to the West



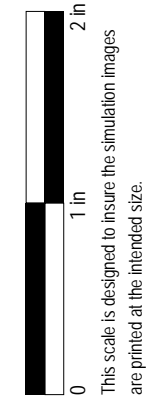
# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Existing Conditions



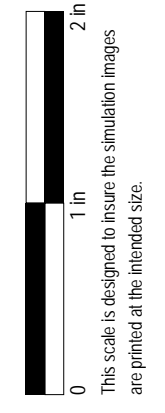
This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation



Revolution Wind Farm  
Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486  
Viewpoint C101: View from Cuttyhunk Island, Gosnold  
Appendix C: Sheet 53 of 153





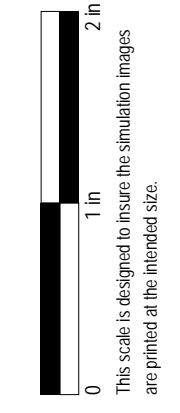
# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation





## Montauk Point State Park

### Viewpoint Information

County: Suffolk  
 Town: East Hampton  
 State: New York  
 Location: Long Island  
 Coordinates: 41.07208° N, 71.85901° W  
 Direction of View: East (86.0°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 31.7 miles

### Environmental Data

Date Taken: 9/11/2017  
 Time: 7:01 PM  
 Temperature: 62.6 °F  
 Humidity: 82%  
 Visibility: >10 miles  
 Wind Direction: Calm  
 Wind Speed: 0 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Clear

### Visual Resources

Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained  
 Recreation Area  
 User Group: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers,  
 Fishing Community  
 Aesthetic Resource: Montauk Point State Park,  
 National Register Historic Site, Scenic Area of  
 Statewide Significance

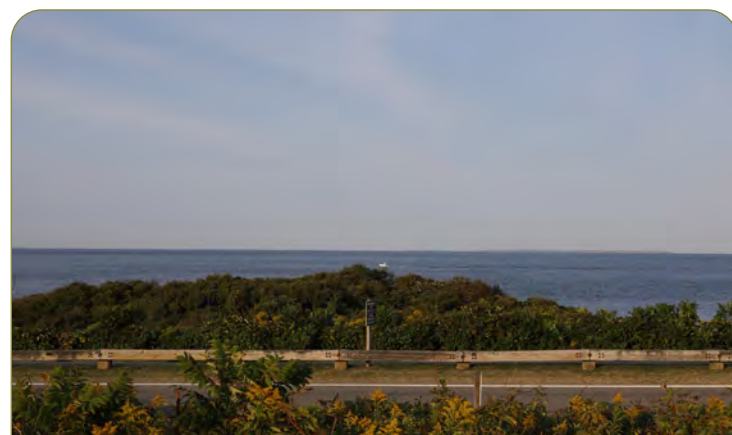
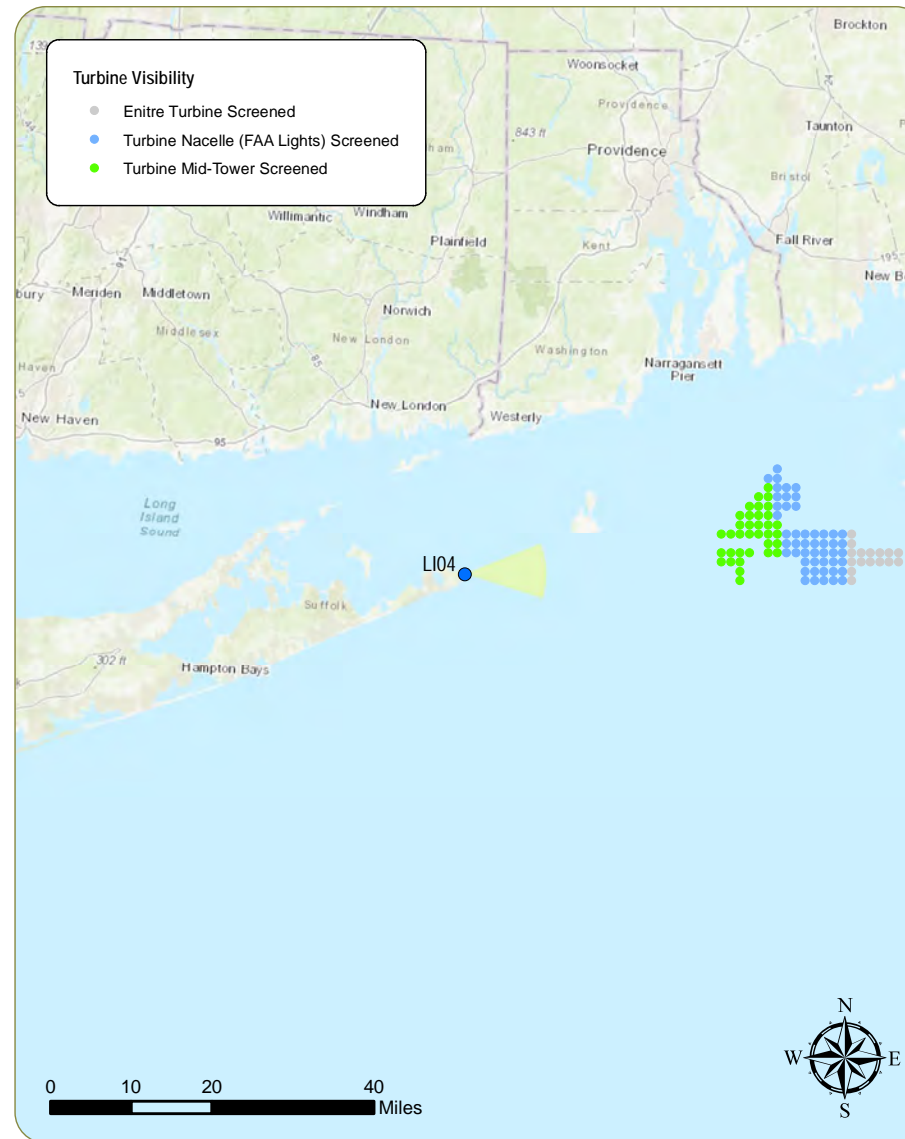
Notes: Block Island Wind Farm visible from this  
 location at a distance of 16.9 miles.

### Camera Information

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 48 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation  
 size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high.  
 At this size and focal length, the simulation  
 should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



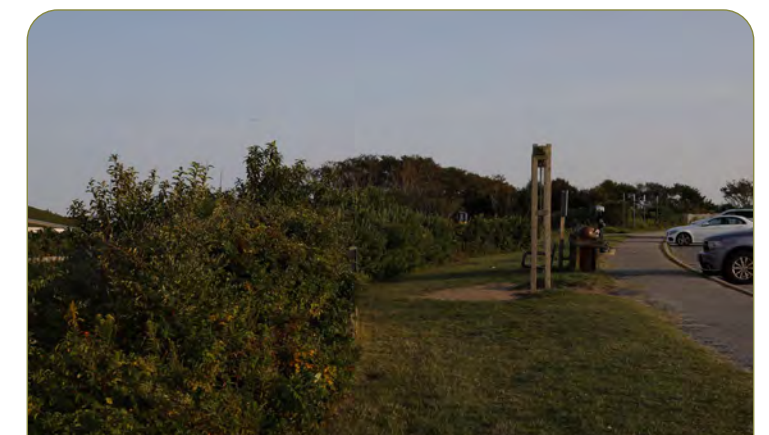
Context Photo: View to the East-Northeast



Simulation Photo: View to the East



Context Photo: View to the Southeast



Context Photo: View to the South-Southeast

### Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint LI04: View from Montauk Point State Park, East Hampton

Appendix C: Sheet 56 of 153



# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



## Montauk Point State Park

### Viewpoint Information

County: Suffolk  
 Town: East Hampton  
 State: New York  
 Location: Long Island  
 Coordinates: 41.07208° N, 71.85901° W  
 Direction of View: East (86.0°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 31.7 miles

### Environmental Data

Date Taken: 9/11/2017  
 Time: 9:32 PM  
 Temperature: 54.7 °F  
 Humidity: 92%  
 Visibility: >10 miles  
 Wind Direction: Calm  
 Wind Speed: Calm  
 Conditions Observed: Clear

### Visual Resources

Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained  
 Recreation Area  
 User Group: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers,  
 Fishing Community  
 Aesthetic Resource: Montauk Point State Park,  
 National Register Historic Site, Scenic Area of  
 Statewide Significance

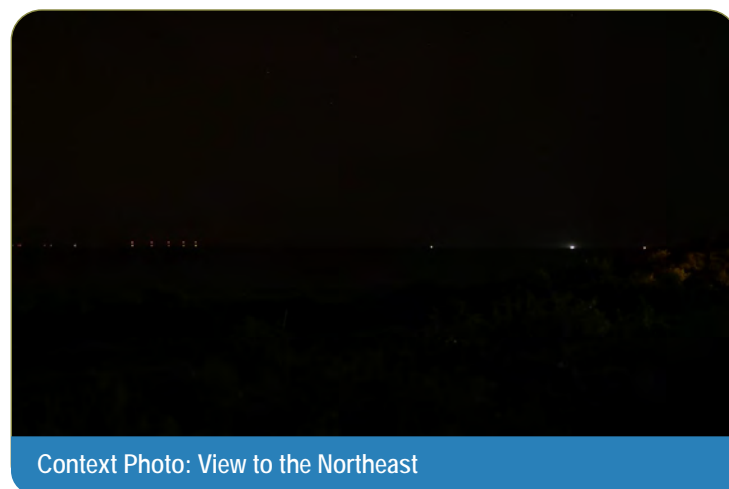
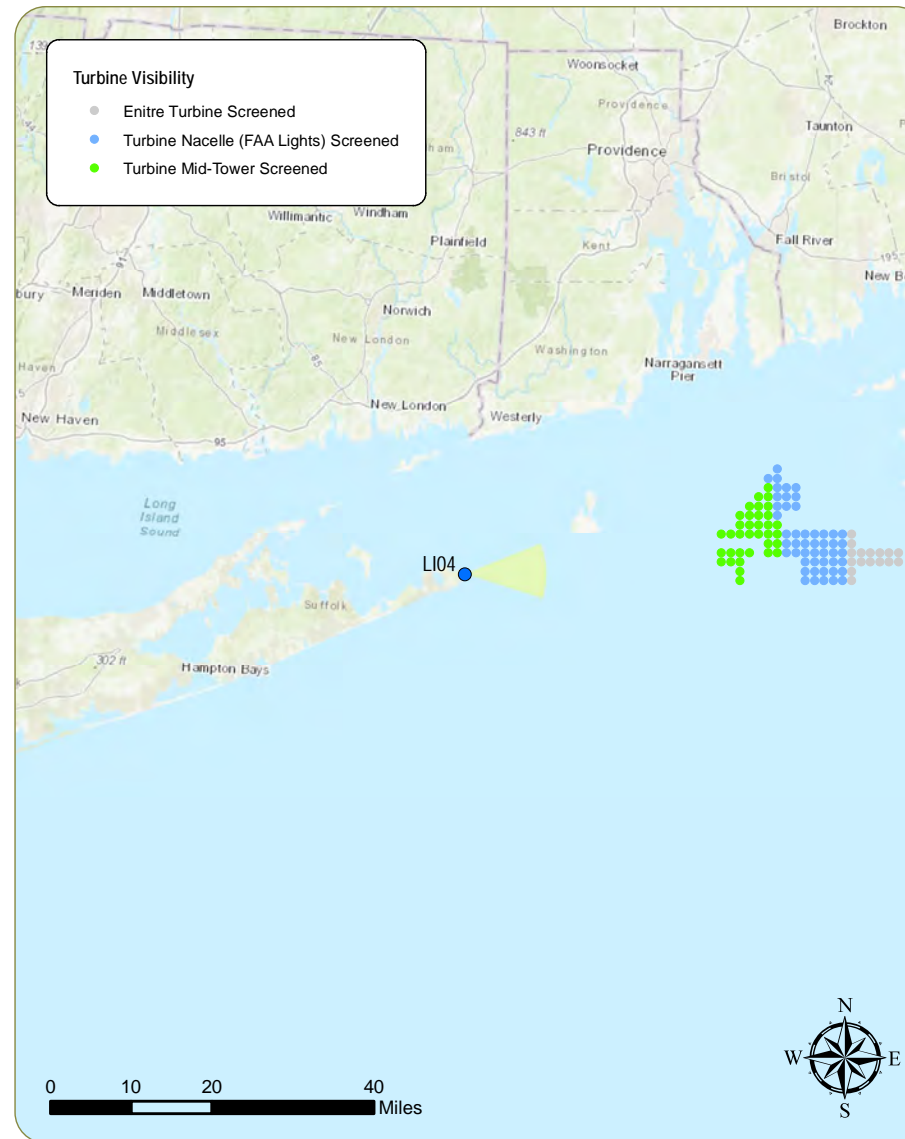
Notes: Block Island Wind Farm visible from this  
 location at a distance of 16.9 miles.

### Camera Information

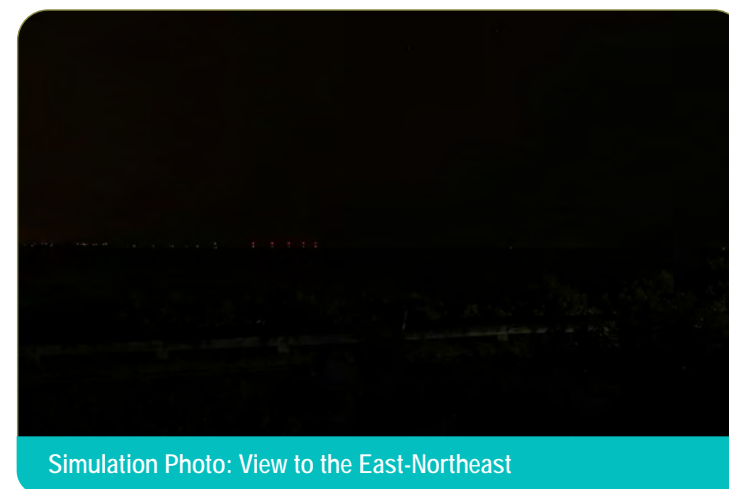
Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 48 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

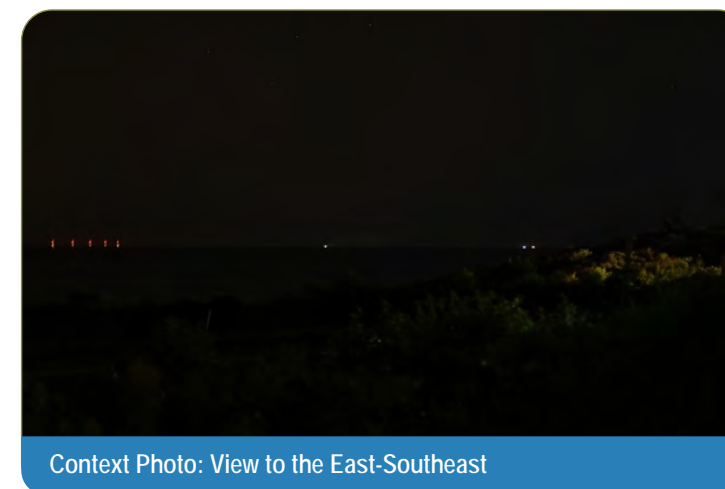
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation  
 size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high.  
 At this size and focal length, the simulation  
 should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



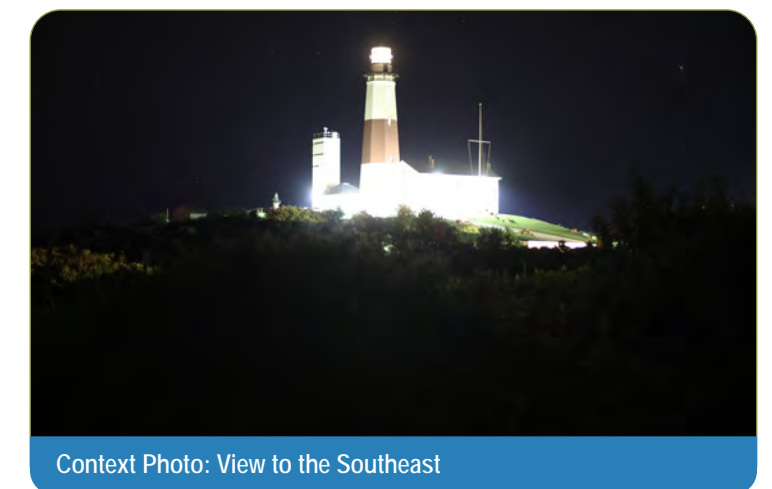
Context Photo: View to the Northeast



Simulation Photo: View to the East-Northeast



Context Photo: View to the East-Southeast



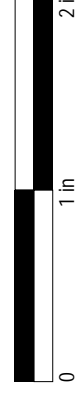
Context Photo: View to the Southeast

Revolution Wind Farm  
 Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint LI04: Nighttime view from Montauk Point State Park, East Hampton

Appendix C: Sheet 59 of 153

# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

# Gooseberry Island

## Viewpoint Information

County: Bristol  
 Town: Westport  
 State: Massachusetts  
 Location: Gooseberry Island  
 Coordinates: 41.48515° N, 71.03884° W  
 Direction of View: South to South-Southwest (185.9°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 15.1 miles

## Environmental Data

Date Taken: 7/26/2017  
 Time: 2:21 PM  
 Temperature: 75.9 °F  
 Humidity: 54%  
 Visibility: >10 miles  
 Wind Direction: South  
 Wind Speed: 8 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Clear

## Visual Resources

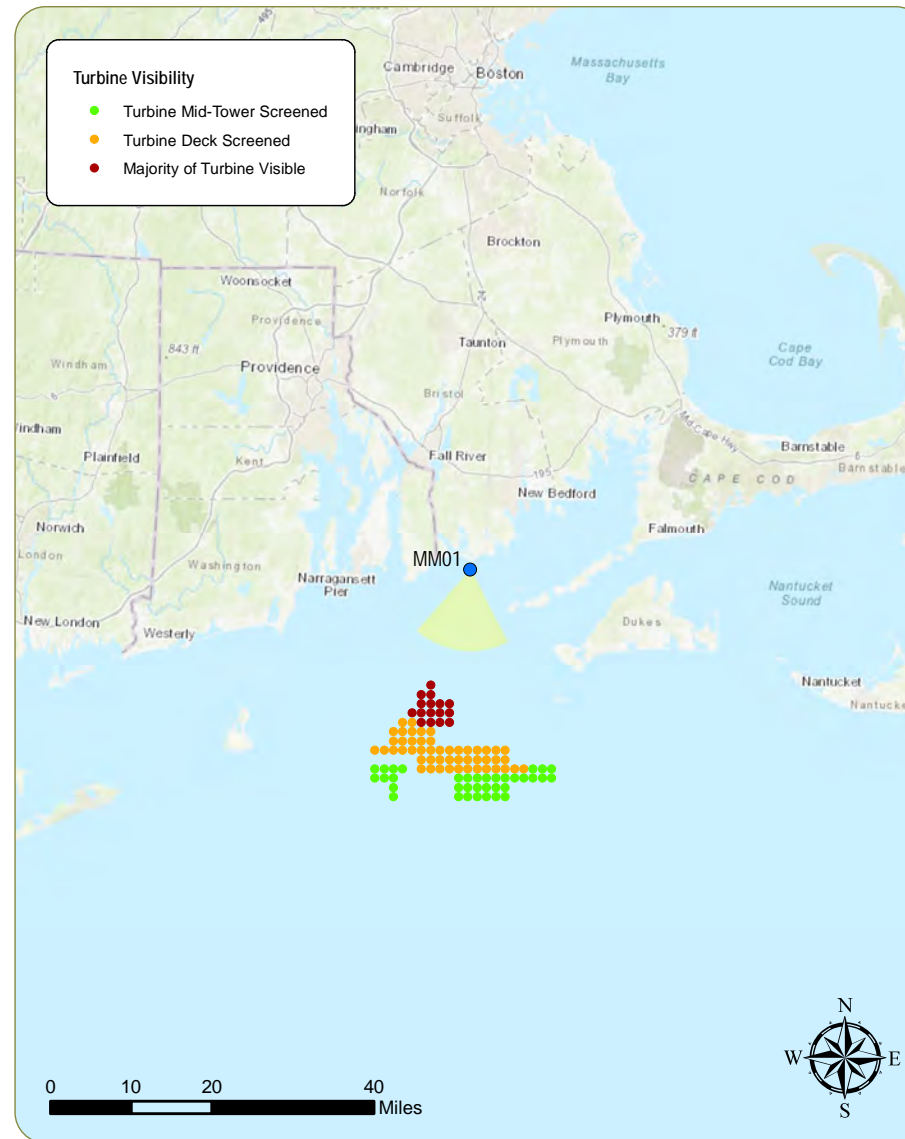
Landscape Similarity Zone: Coastal Scrub/Scrub Forest  
 User Group: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers  
 Aesthetic Resource: Horseneck Beach State Reservation, Westport South Dartmouth Unit State Scenic Area, Buzzards Bay

## Camera Information

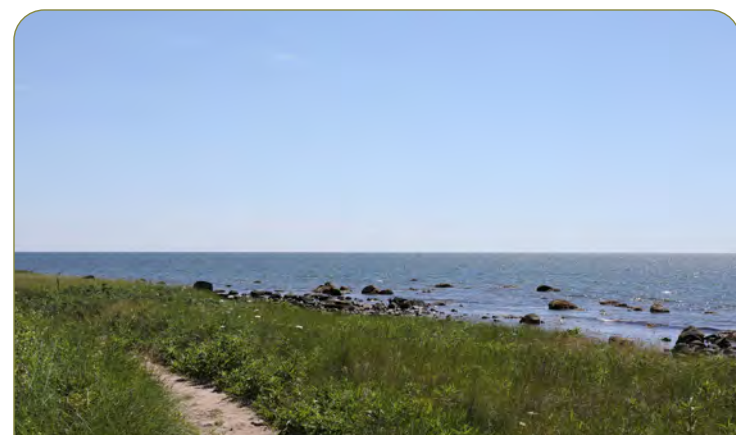
Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 16.0 feet AMSL

## Viewing Instructions:

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



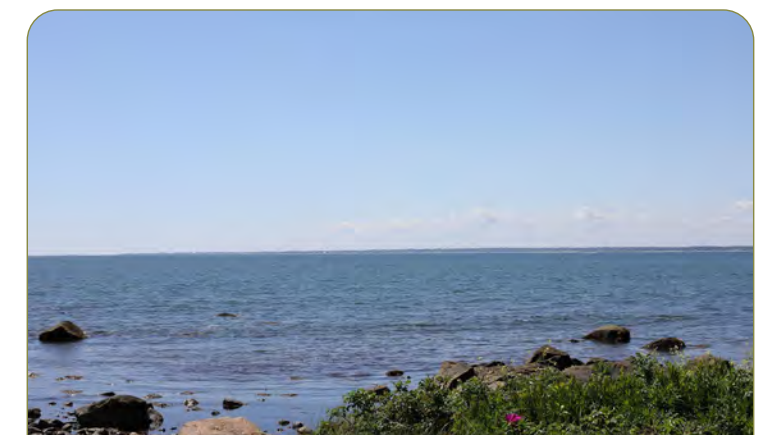
Simulation Photo: View to the South



Simulation Photo: View to the South-Southwest



Context Photo: View to the Southwest



Context Photo: View to the West-Southwest



# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Nobska Lighthouse

## Viewpoint Information

County: Barnstable  
 Town: Falmouth  
 State: Massachusetts  
 Location: Mainland, MA  
 Coordinates: 41.51576° N, 70.65512° W  
 Direction of View: South-Southwest to Southwest (219.6°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 28.6 miles

## Environmental Data

Date Taken: 8/9/2017  
 Time: 6:23 AM  
 Temperature: 71.0 °F  
 Humidity: 68%  
 Visibility: >10 miles  
 Wind Direction: Southwest  
 Wind Speed: 7 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Partly Cloudy

## Visual Resources

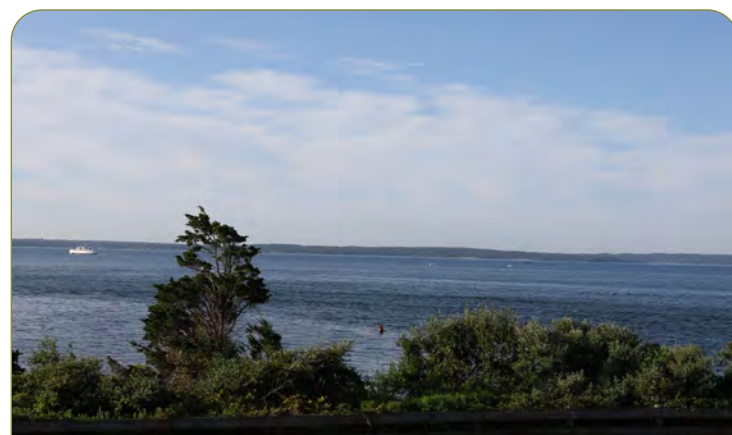
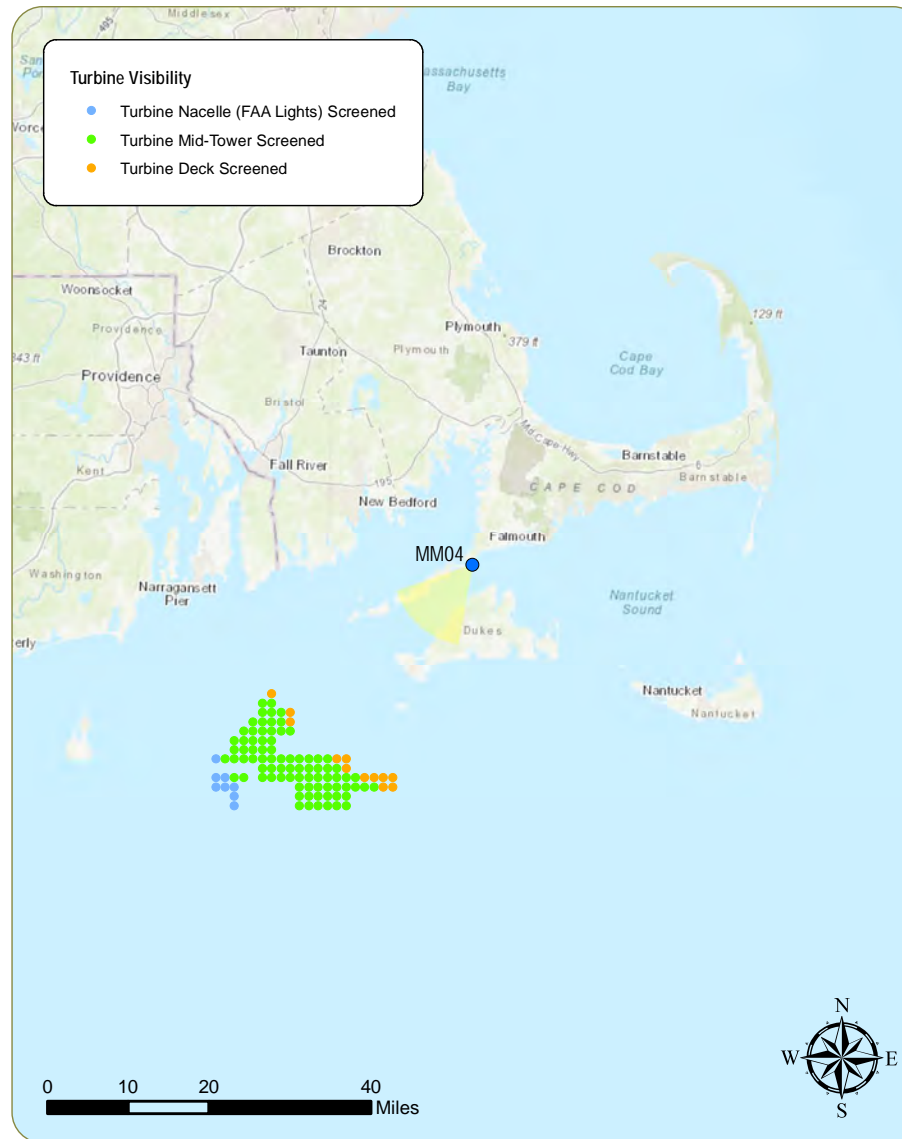
Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Areas  
 Viewer Type: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers  
 Aesthetic Resource: Nobska Lighthouse National Register Historic Site, Church Street/Nobska Point State Historic District, Nobska Beach Association Beach

## Camera Information

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 53.7 feet AMSL

## Viewing Instructions:

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



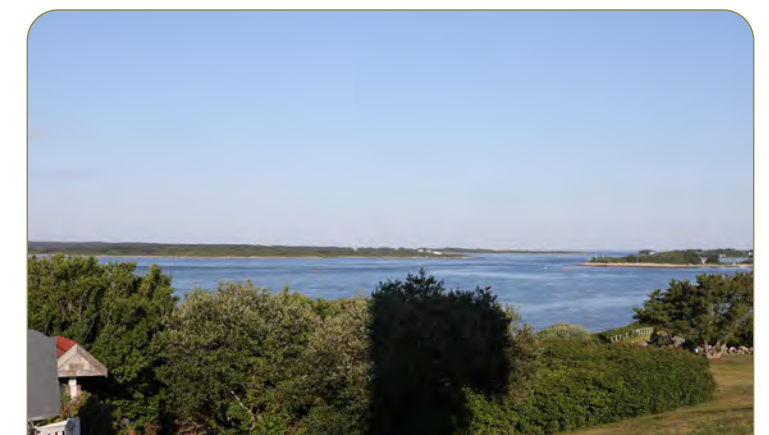
Context Photo: View to the South



Simulation Photo: View to the South-Southwest



Simulation Photo: View to the Southwest



Context Photo: View to the West-Southwest

**Revolution Wind Farm**  
 Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint MM04: View from Nobska Lighthouse, Falmouth

Appendix C: Sheet 67 of 153





# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Existing Conditions



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# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



## Philbin Beach

### Viewpoint Information

County: Dukes  
 Town: Aquinnah  
 State: Massachusetts  
 Location: Martha's Vineyard  
 Coordinates: 41.33742° N, 70.82894° W  
 Direction of View: South-Southwest to West-Southwest (222.6°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 13.5 miles

### Environmental Data

Date Taken: 8/9/2017  
 Time: 3:30 PM  
 Temperature: 65.0 °F  
 Humidity: 47%  
 Visibility: >10 miles  
 Wind Direction: Southwest  
 Wind Speed: 10.4 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Clear

### Visual Resources

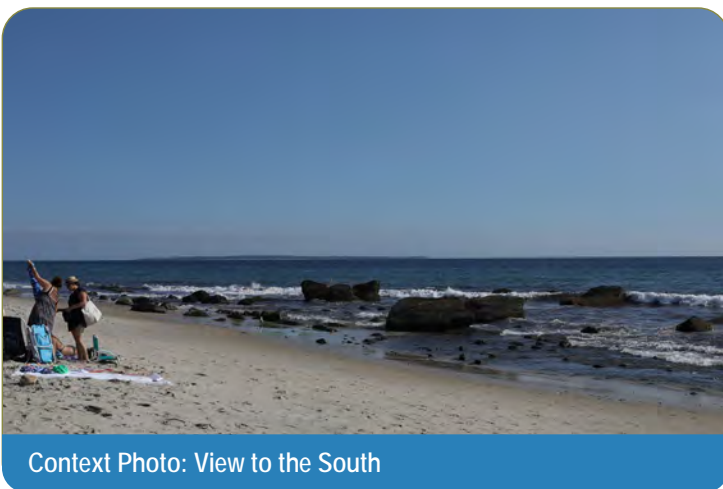
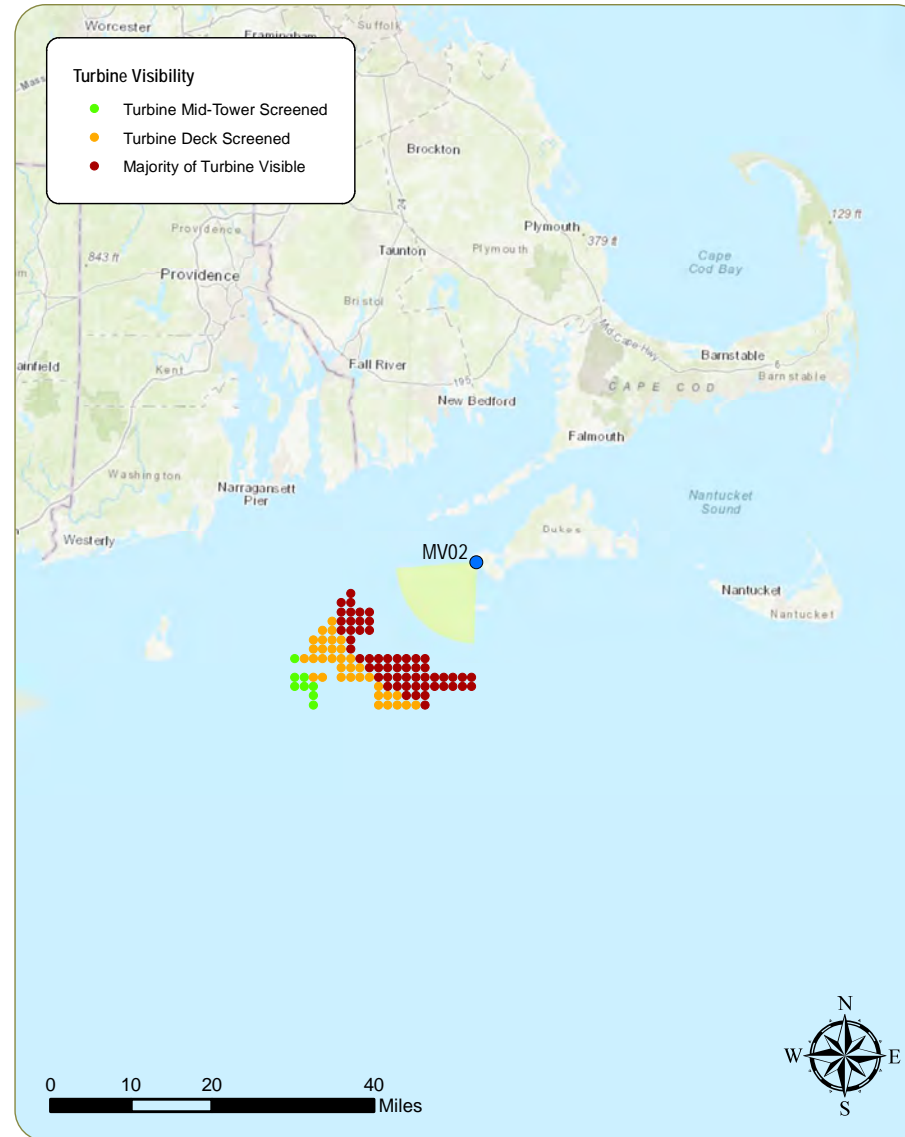
Landscape Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewer Type: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers  
 Aesthetic Resource: Gay Head West Tisbury Unit State Scenic Area, Philbin Beach

### Camera Information

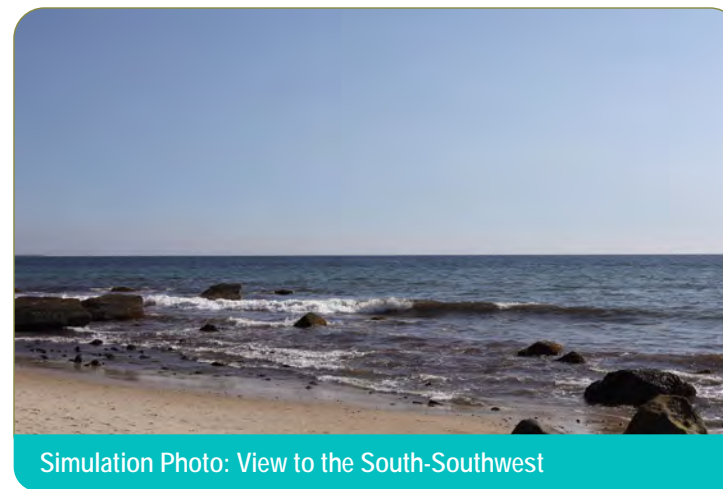
Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 10.5 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

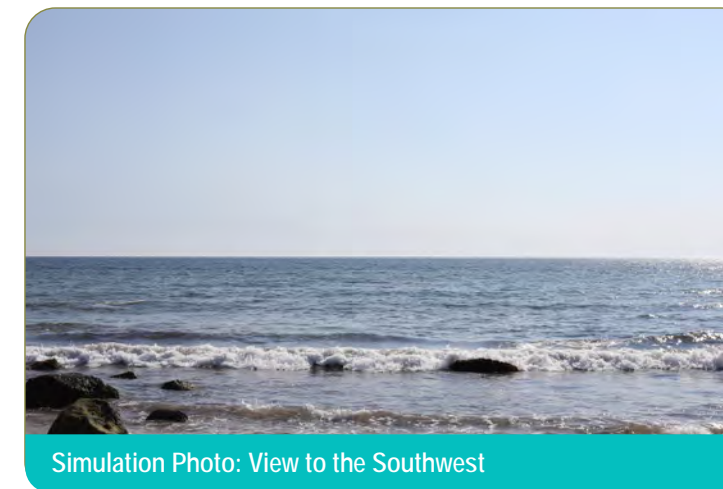
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



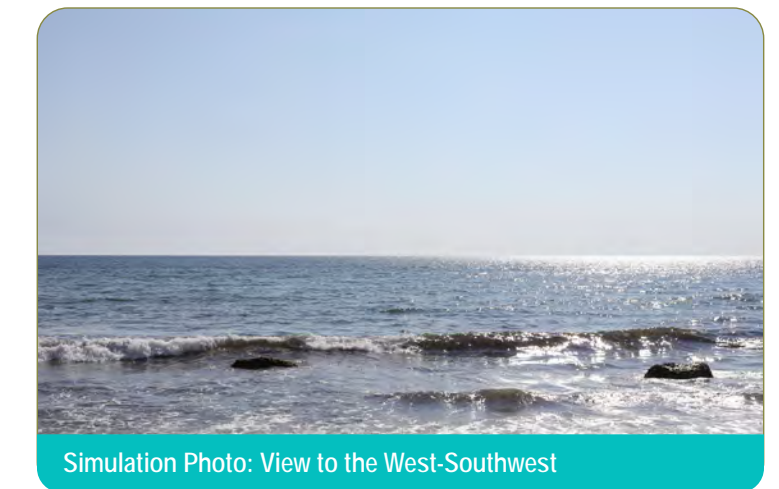
Context Photo: View to the South



Simulation Photo: View to the South-Southwest



Simulation Photo: View to the Southwest



Simulation Photo: View to the West-Southwest

### Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint MV02: View from Philbin Beach, Aquinnah

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# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



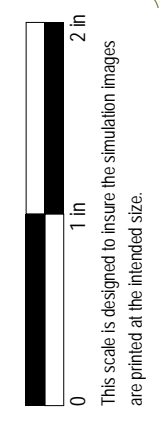
# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation





## Lucy Vincent Beach

### Viewpoint Information

County: Dukes

Town: Chilmark

State: Massachusetts

Location: Martha's Vineyard

Coordinates: 41.33953° N, 70.72571° W

Direction of View: South-Southwest to Southwest (226.4°)

Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 15.4 miles

### Visual Resources

Landscape Similarity Zone: Coastal Dunes

Viewer Type: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers

Aesthetic Resource: Gay Head West Tisbury Unit State Scenic Area, Lucy Vincent Beach

### Environmental Data

Date Taken: 8/9/2017,  
12/9/2017 (Sunset)

Time: 12:55 PM, 4:03 PM (Sunset)

Temperature: 77.0 °F

Humidity: 60%

Visibility: >10.0 miles

Wind Direction: South-Southwest

Wind Speed: 11.5 mph

Conditions Observed: Partly Cloudy

### Camera Information

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV

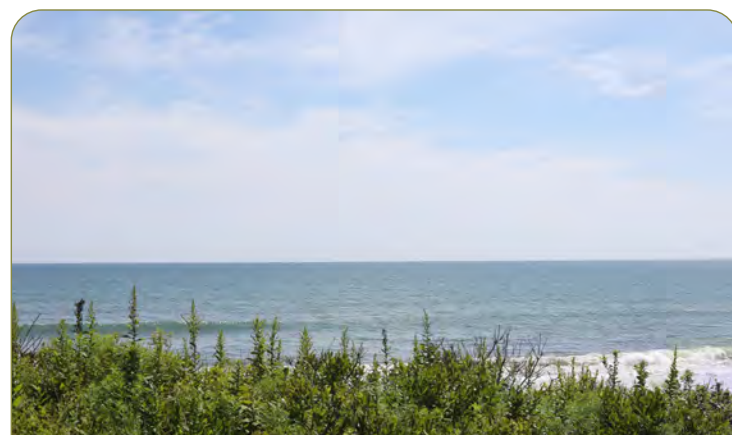
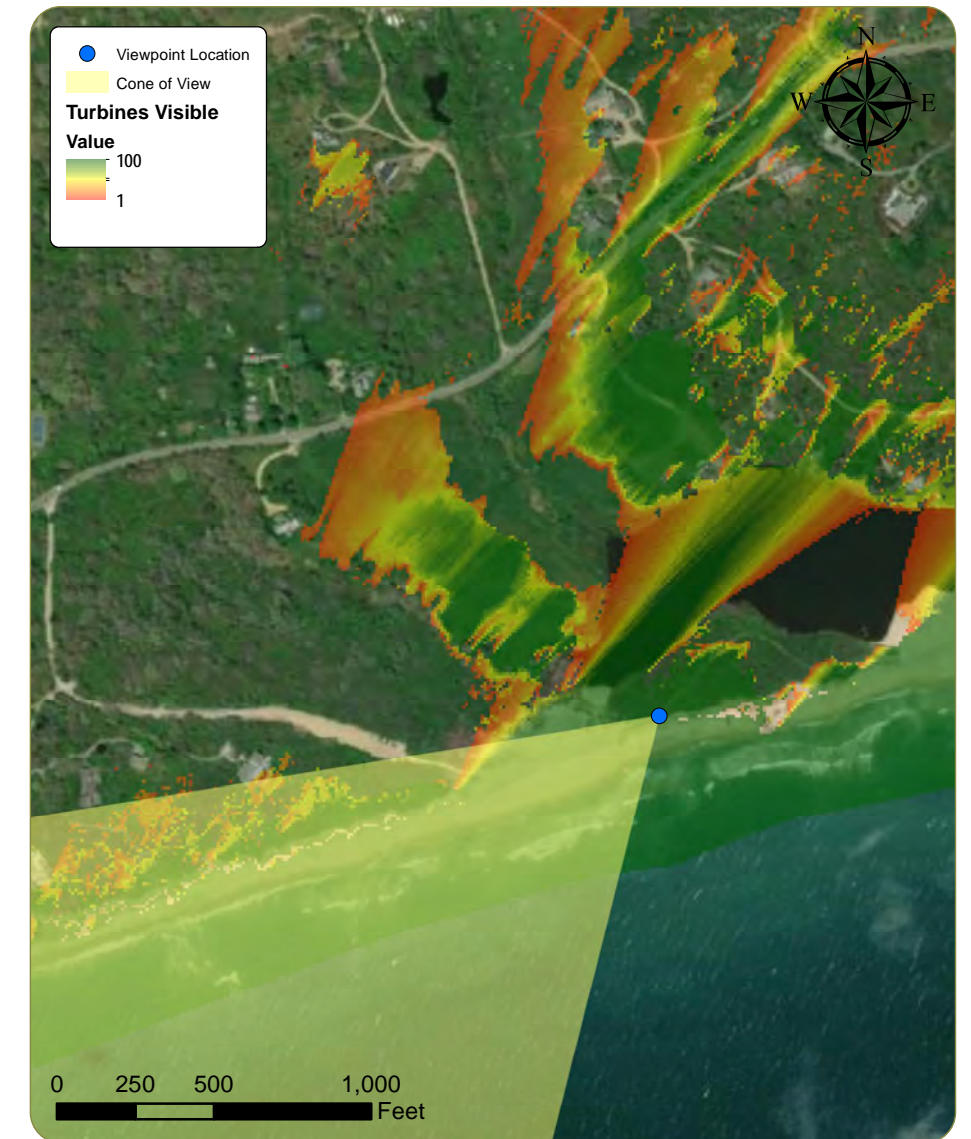
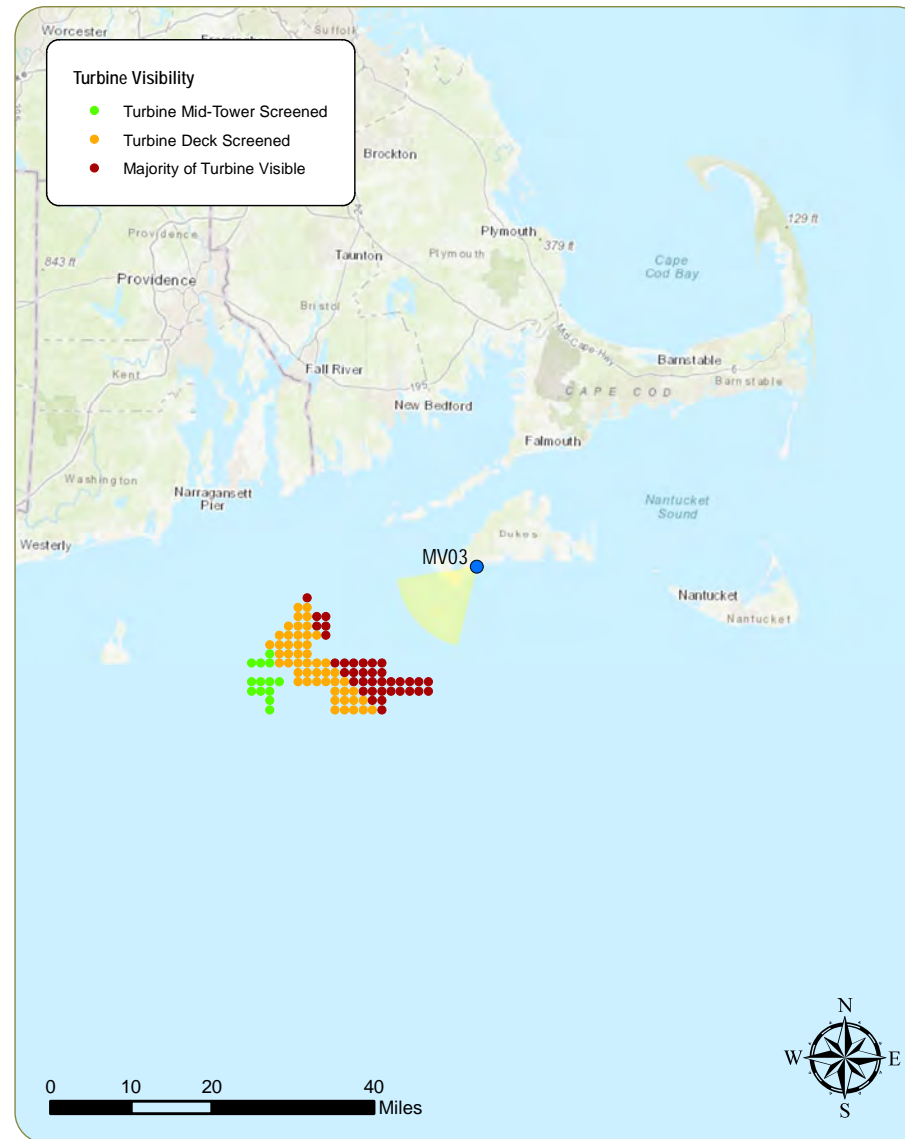
Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels

Lens Focal Length: 50 mm

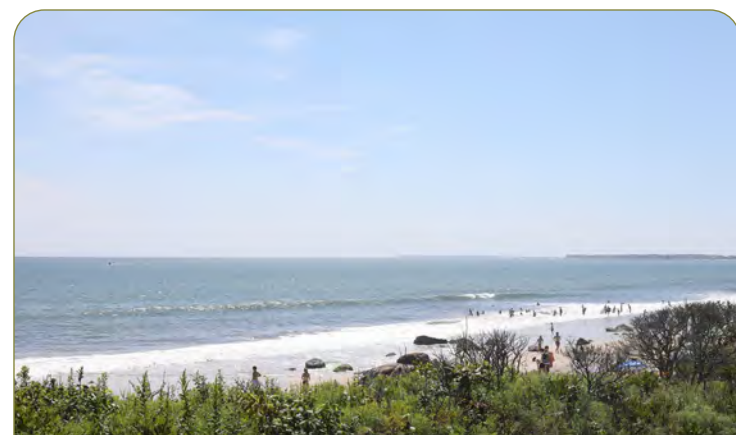
Camera Height: 27.7 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



Context Photo: View to the South



Simulation Photo: View to the South-Southwest



Simulation Photo: View to the Southwest



Context Photo: View to the West

### Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint MV03: View from Lucy Vincent Beach, Chilmark

Appendix C: Sheet 79 of 153



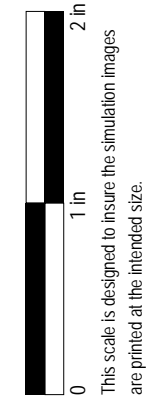
# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



Simulation



Revolution Wind Farm  
Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486  
Viewpoint MV03: View from Lucy Vincent Beach, Chilmark  
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# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



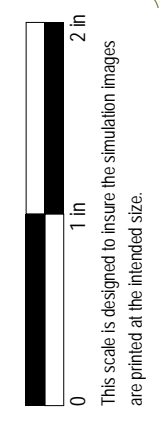
# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation: Sunset





## Moshup Beach

### Viewpoint Information

County: Dukes  
 Town: Aquinnah  
 State: Massachusetts  
 Location: Martha's Vineyard  
 Coordinates: 41.34137° N, 70.83226° W  
 Direction of View: South-Southwest to West-Southwest (225.0°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 13.6 miles

### Environmental Data

Date Taken: 11/25/2017,  
 12/26/2017 (Sunset)  
 Time: 11:08 AM, 4:14 PM (Sunset)  
 Temperature: 57° F  
 Humidity: 69%  
 Visibility: >10.0 miles  
 Wind Direction: South-Southwest  
 Wind Speed: 13.8 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Partly Cloudy

### Visual Resources

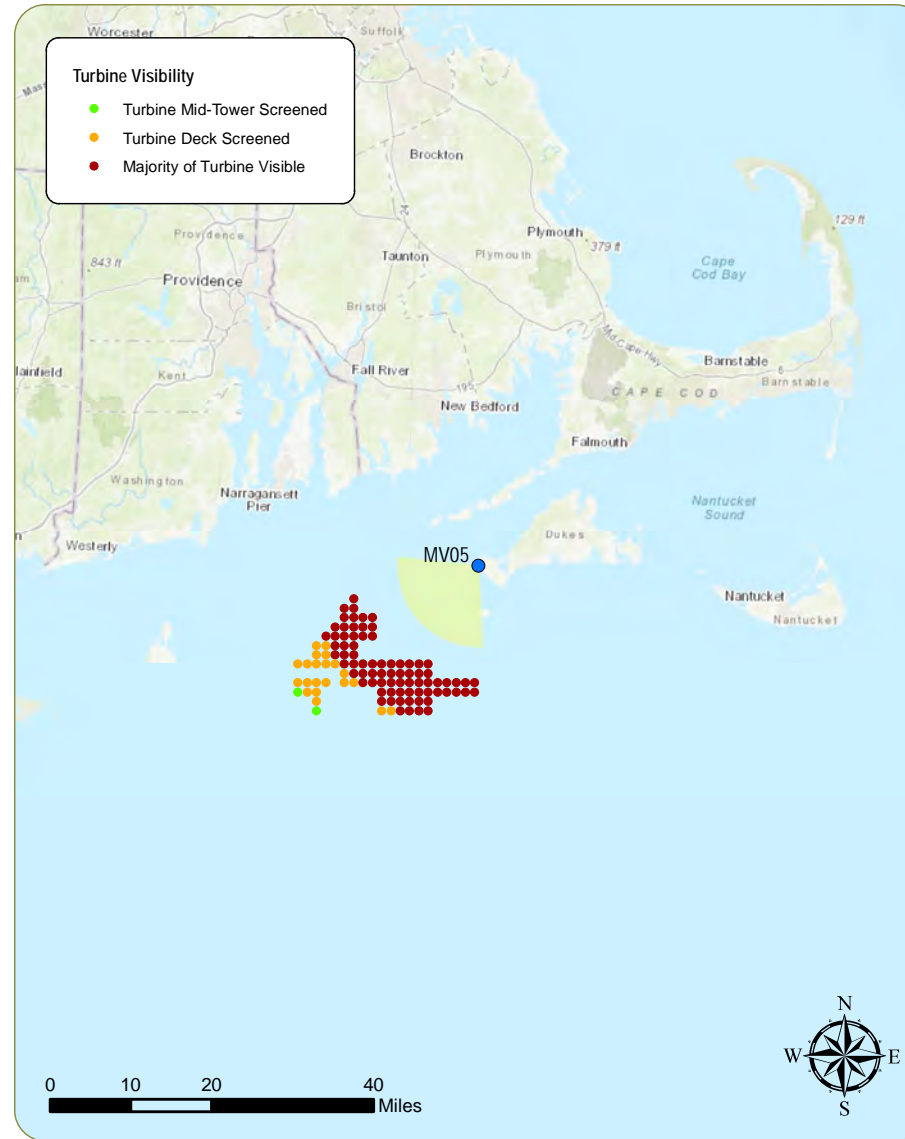
Landscape Similarity Zone: Coastal Dunes  
 Viewer Type: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers  
 Aesthetic Resource: Gay Head West Tisbury State Scenic Area, Moshup Beach

### Camera Information

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 23.1 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



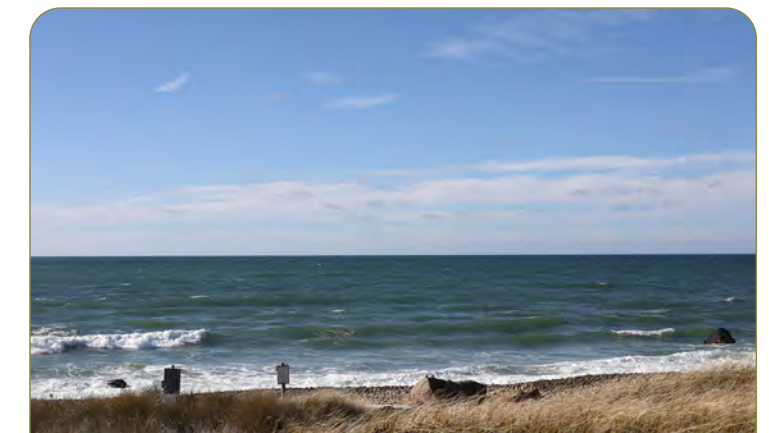
Context Photo: View to the South



Simulation Photo: View to the South-Southwest



Simulation Photo: View to the Southwest



Simulation Photo: View to the West-Southwest



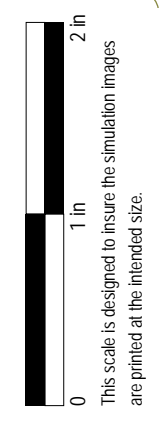
# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



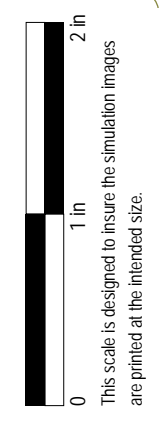
Simulation



Revolution Wind Farm  
Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486  
Viewpoint MV05: View from Moshup Beach, Aquinnah  
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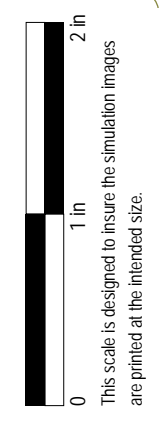


# Existing Conditions





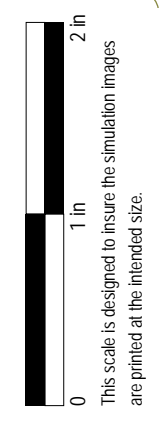
# Simulation



**Revolution Wind Farm**  
Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486  
**Viewpoint MV05: View from Moshup Beach, Aquinnah**  
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# Existing Conditions

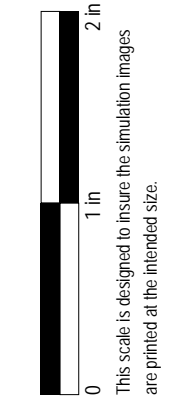




# Simulation



Revolution Wind Farm  
Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486  
Viewpoint MV05: View from Moshup Beach, Aquinnah  
Appendix C: Sheet 91 of 153





# Simulation: Sunset



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



## Aquinnah Overlook

### Viewpoint Information

County: Dukes  
 Town: Aquinnah  
 State: Massachusetts  
 Location: Martha's Vineyard  
 Coordinates: 41.34731° N, 70.83700° W  
 Direction of View: South to Southwest (205.5°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 13.9 miles

### Visual Resources

Landscape Similarity Zone: Coastal Bluff  
 Viewer Type: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers  
 Aesthetic Resource: Gay Head Aquinnah Shops  
 Area State Historic Area, Gay Head West Tisbury Unit  
 State Scenic Area, Gay Head Cliffs National Natural  
 Landmark

### Environmental Data

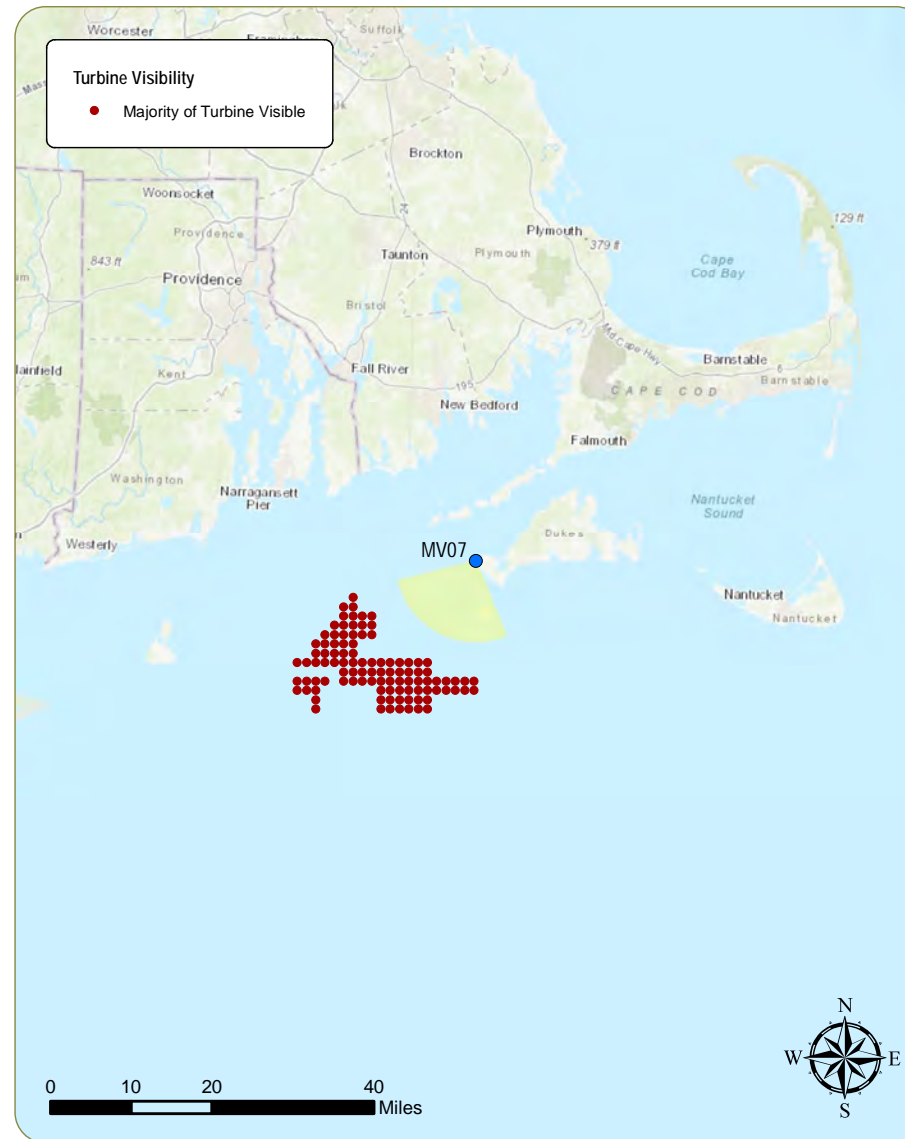
Date Taken: 8/4/2017, 11/25/2017  
 (Sunset)  
 Time: 8:57 AM, 3:58 PM (Sunset)  
 Temperature: 75.0 °F  
 Humidity: 76%  
 Visibility: >10 miles  
 Wind Direction: South  
 Wind Speed: 9.2 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Partly Cloudy

### Camera Information

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 145.5 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

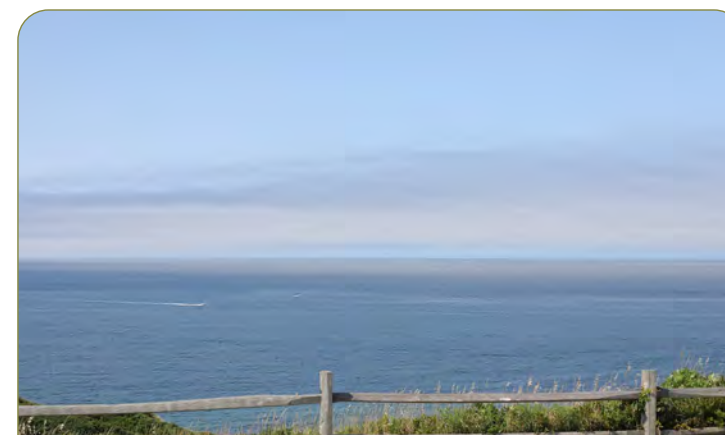
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high.  
 At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



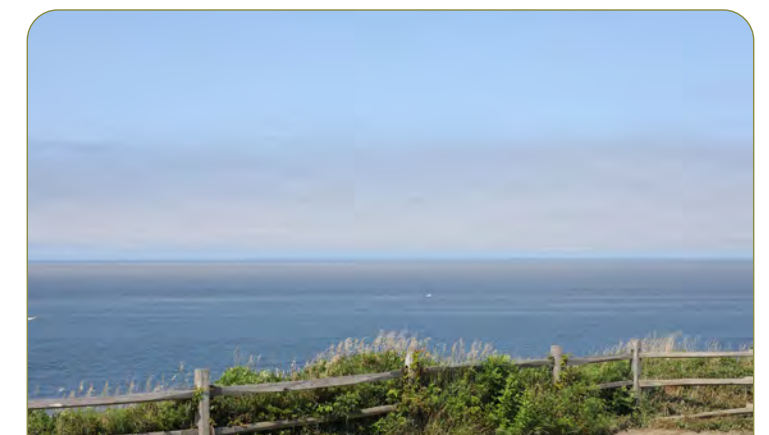
Simulation Photo: View to the South



Simulation Photo: View to the South-Southwest



Simulation Photo: View to the Southwest



Context Photo: View to the West-Southwest

**Revolution Wind Farm**  
 Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint MV07: View from Aquinnah Overlook, Aquinnah, Massachusetts

Appendix C: Sheet 93 of 153



# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



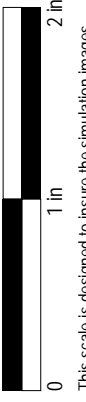
# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



Simulation: Sunset



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



## Aquinnah Overlook

### Viewpoint Information

County: Dukes  
 Town: Aquinnah  
 State: Massachusetts  
 Location: Martha's Vineyard  
 Coordinates: 41.34731° N, 70.83700° W  
 Direction of View: South to Southwest (205.5°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 13.9 miles

### Environmental Data

Date Taken: 11/25/2017  
 Time: 4:53 PM  
 Temperature: 57.0 °F  
 Humidity: 74%  
 Visibility: >10 miles  
 Wind Direction: Southwest  
 Wind Speed: 14.3 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Scattered Clouds

### Visual Resources

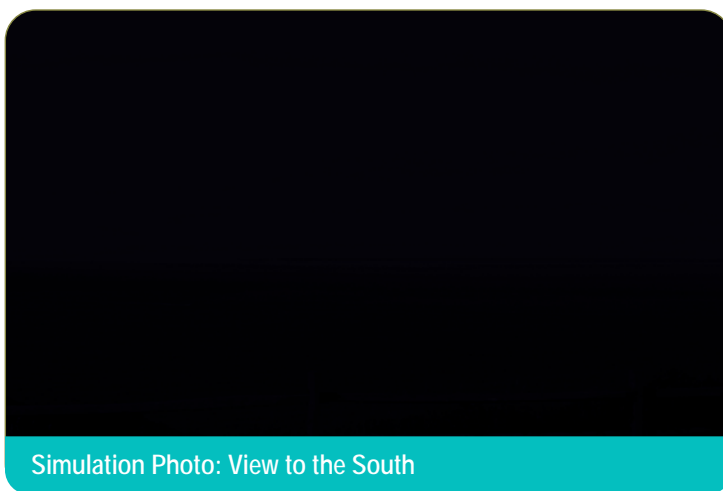
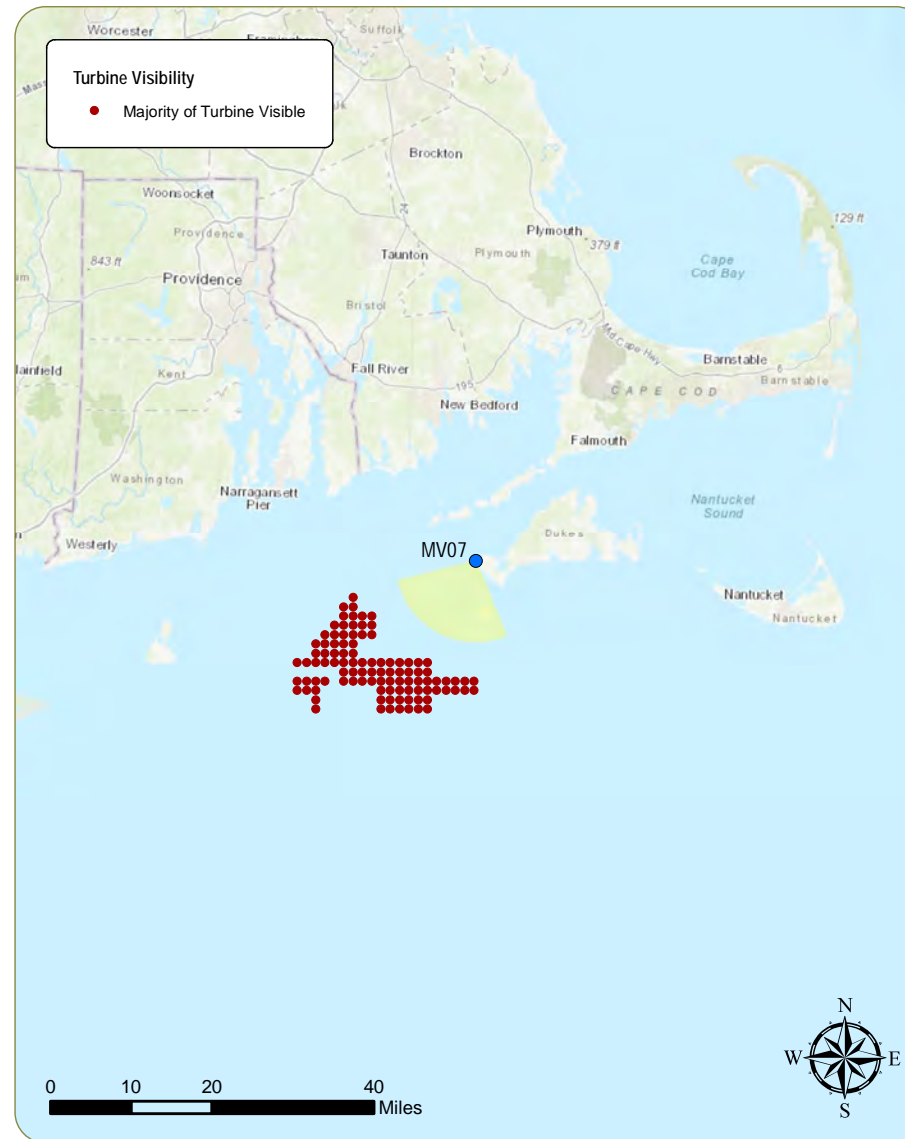
Landscape Similarity Zone: Coastal Bluff  
 Viewer Type: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers  
 Aesthetic Resource: Gay Head Aquinnah Shops  
 Area State Historic Area, Gay Head West Tisbury Unit  
 State Scenic Area, Gay Head Cliffs National Natural  
 Landmark

### Camera Information

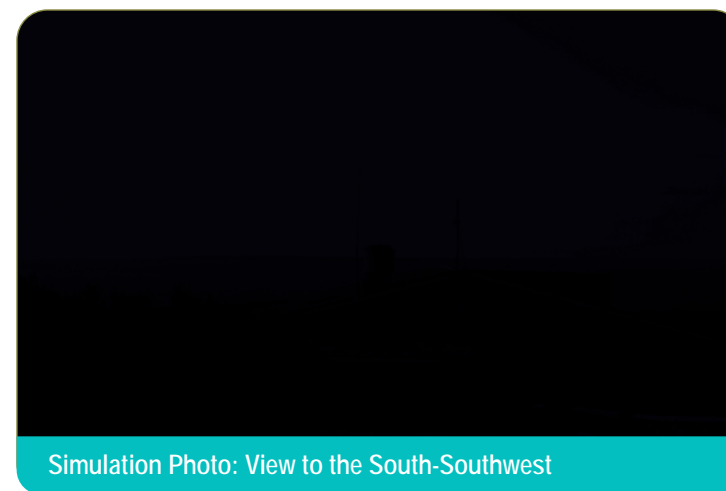
Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 145.5 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

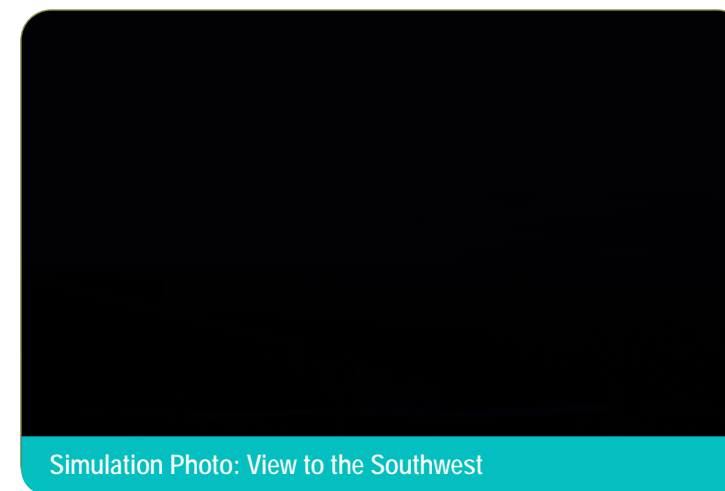
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high.  
 At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



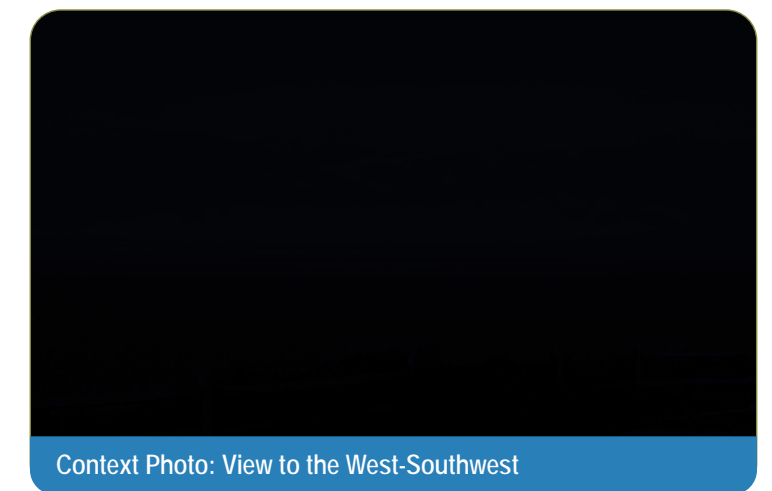
Simulation Photo: View to the South



Simulation Photo: View to the South-Southwest



Simulation Photo: View to the Southwest



Context Photo: View to the West-Southwest

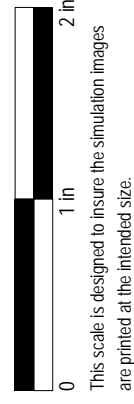
### Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint MV07: Nighttime view from Aquinnah Overlook, Aquinnah, Massachusetts

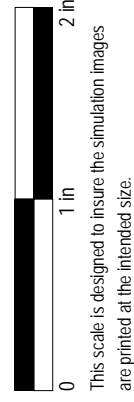
Appendix C: Sheet 101 of 153

# Existing Conditions





# Simulation



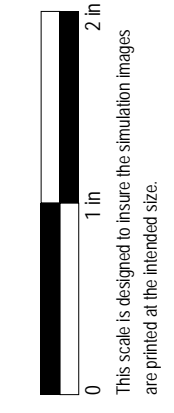
This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

# Existing Conditions

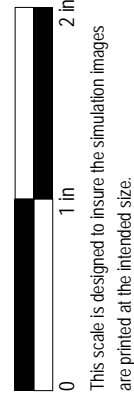




# Simulation



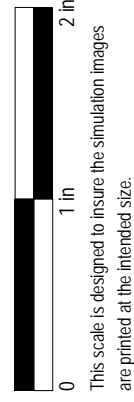
# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation



# Gay Head Lighthouse

## Viewpoint Information

County: Dukes  
 Town: Aquinnah  
 State: Massachusetts  
 Location: Martha's Vineyard  
 Coordinates: 41.34832° N, 70.83455° W  
 Direction of View: South to West-Southwest (216.9°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 14.0 miles

## Environmental Data

Date Taken: 8/4/2017  
 Time: 9:19 AM  
 Temperature: 76.0 °F  
 Humidity: 74%  
 Visibility: >10 miles  
 Wind Direction: South  
 Wind Speed: 9.2 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Partly Cloudy

## Visual Resources

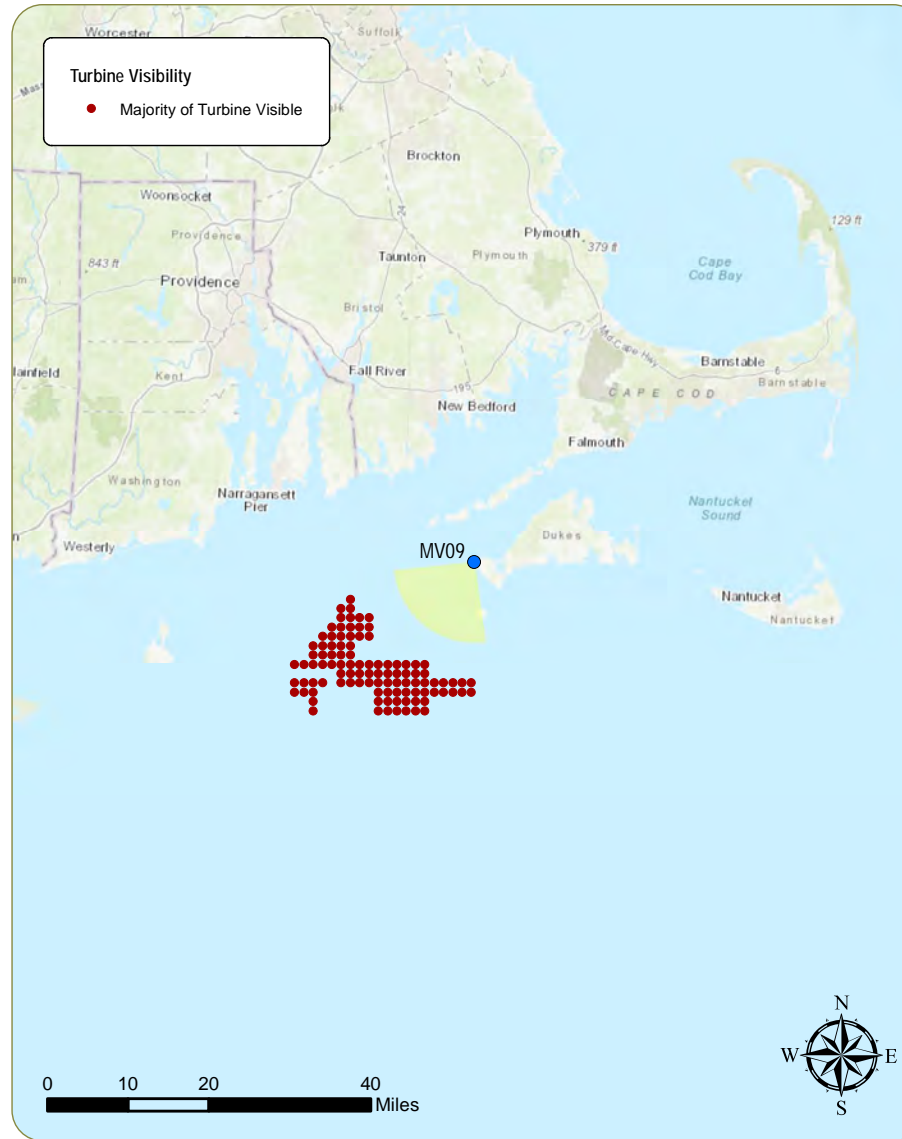
Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewer Type: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers  
 Aesthetic Resource: Gay Head Lighthouse National Historic Landmark, Gay Head West Tisbury Unit State Scenic Area

## Camera Information

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 162.1 feet AMSL

## Viewing Instructions:

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



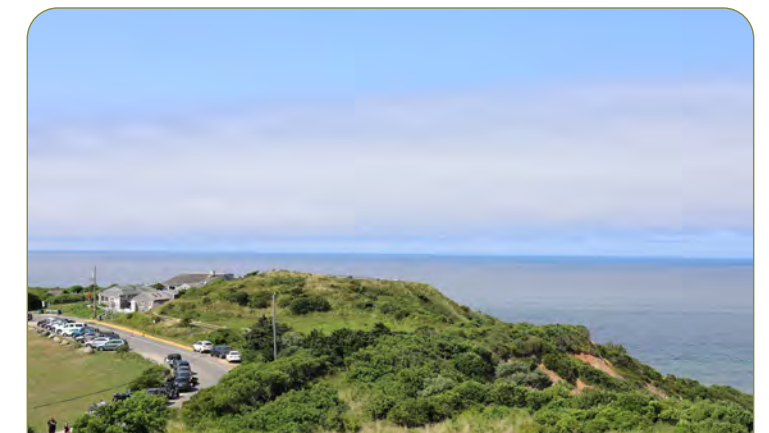
Simulation Photo: View to the South



Simulation Photo: View to the South-Southwest



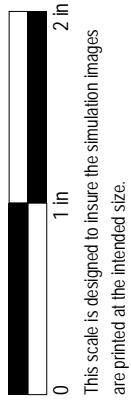
Simulation Photo: View to the Southwest



Simulation Photo: View to the West-Southwest



# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



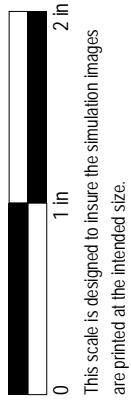
Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



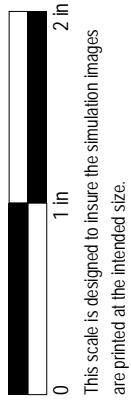
Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

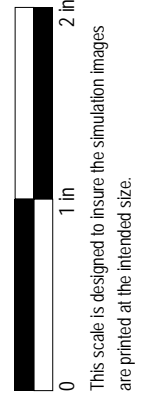


# Existing Conditions



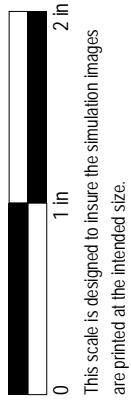


# Simulation



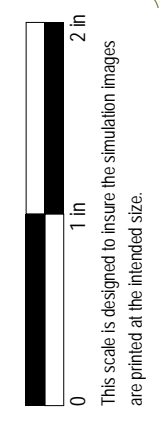


# Existing Conditions





# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



## South Beach State Park

### Viewpoint Information

County: Dukes  
 Town: Edgartown  
 State: Massachusetts  
 Location: Martha's Vineyard  
 Coordinates: 41.34982° N, 70.53103° W  
 Direction of View: Southwest to West-Southwest (239.8°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 21.8 miles

### Environmental Data

Date Taken: 8/9/2017,  
 11/20/2017 (Sunset)  
 Time: 9:42 AM, 4:13 PM (Sunset)  
 Temperature: 79.0 °F  
 Humidity: 40%  
 Visibility: >10.0 miles  
 Wind Direction: Variable  
 Wind Speed: 4.6 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Partly cloudy

### Visual Resources

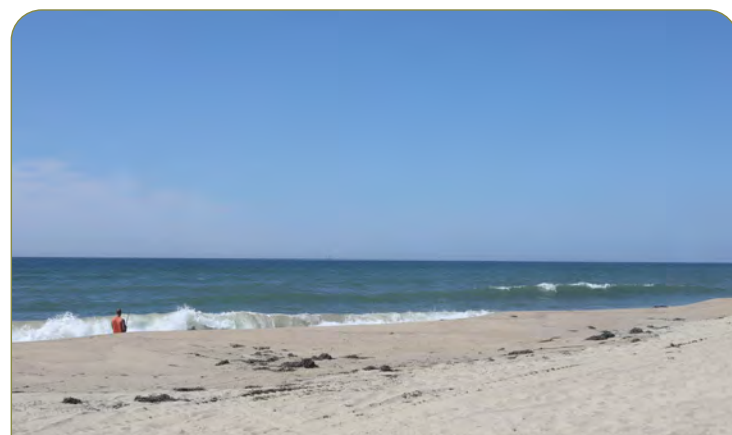
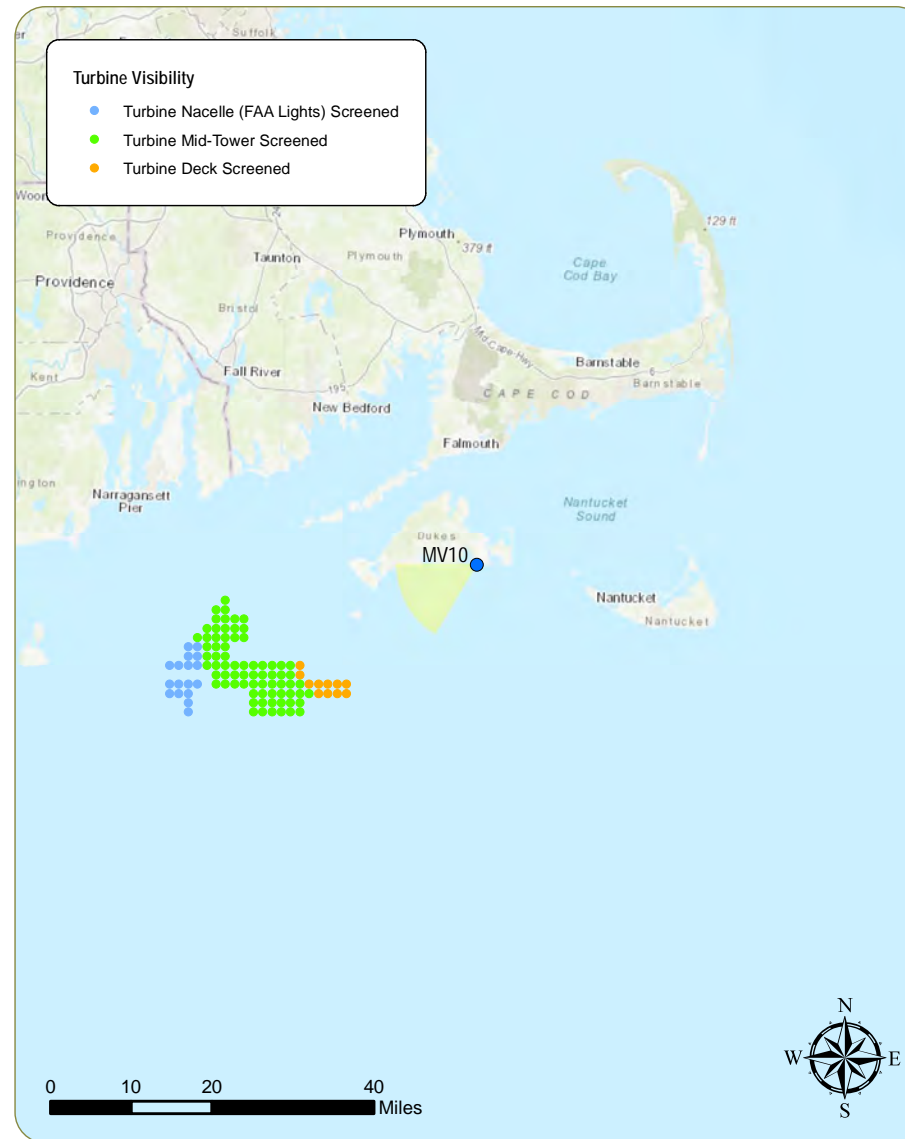
Landscape Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewer Type: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers  
 Aesthetic Resource: South Beach State Park

### Camera Information

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 17.0 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high.  
 At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



Simulation Photo: View to the Southwest



Simulation Photo: View to the West-Southwest



Context Photo: View to the West-Northwest



Context Photo: View to the Northwest

**Revolution Wind Farm**  
 Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint MV10: View from South Beach State Park, Edgartown, Massachusetts

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# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



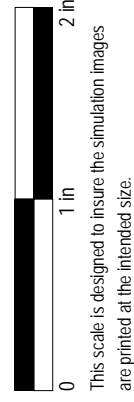
# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation





## Wasque Point

### Viewpoint Information

County: Dukes  
 Town: Edgartown  
 State: Massachusetts  
 Location: Martha's Vineyard  
 Coordinates: 41.35082° N, 70.46179° W  
 Direction of View: West-Southwest (244.9°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 24.6 miles

### Environmental Data

Date Taken: 11/25/2017  
 Time: 12:32 PM  
 Temperature: 57.0°F  
 Humidity: 69%  
 Visibility: >10.0 miles  
 Wind Direction: SSW  
 Wind Speed: 18.0 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Clear

### Visual Resources

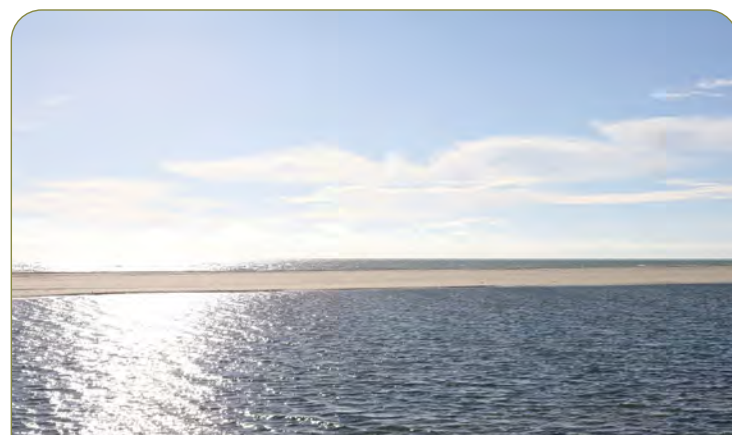
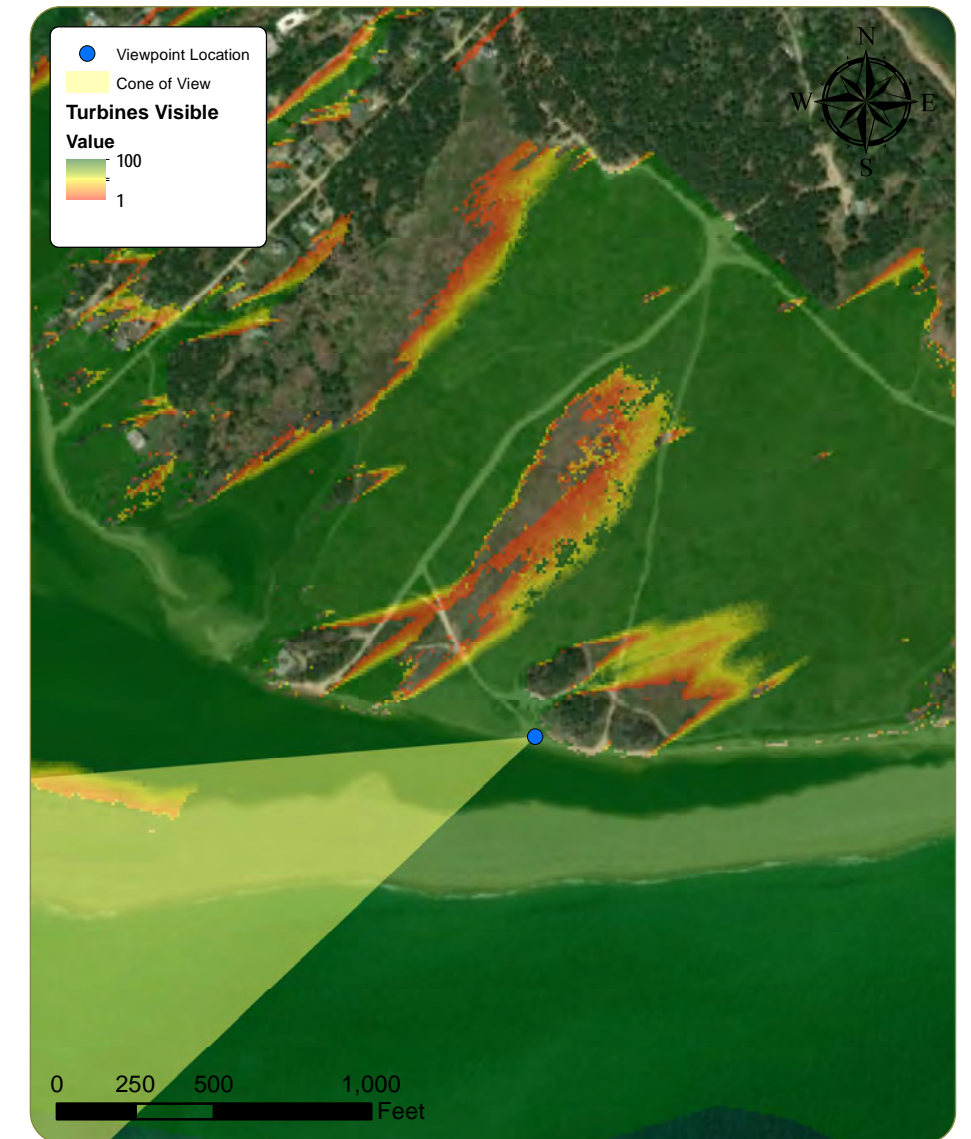
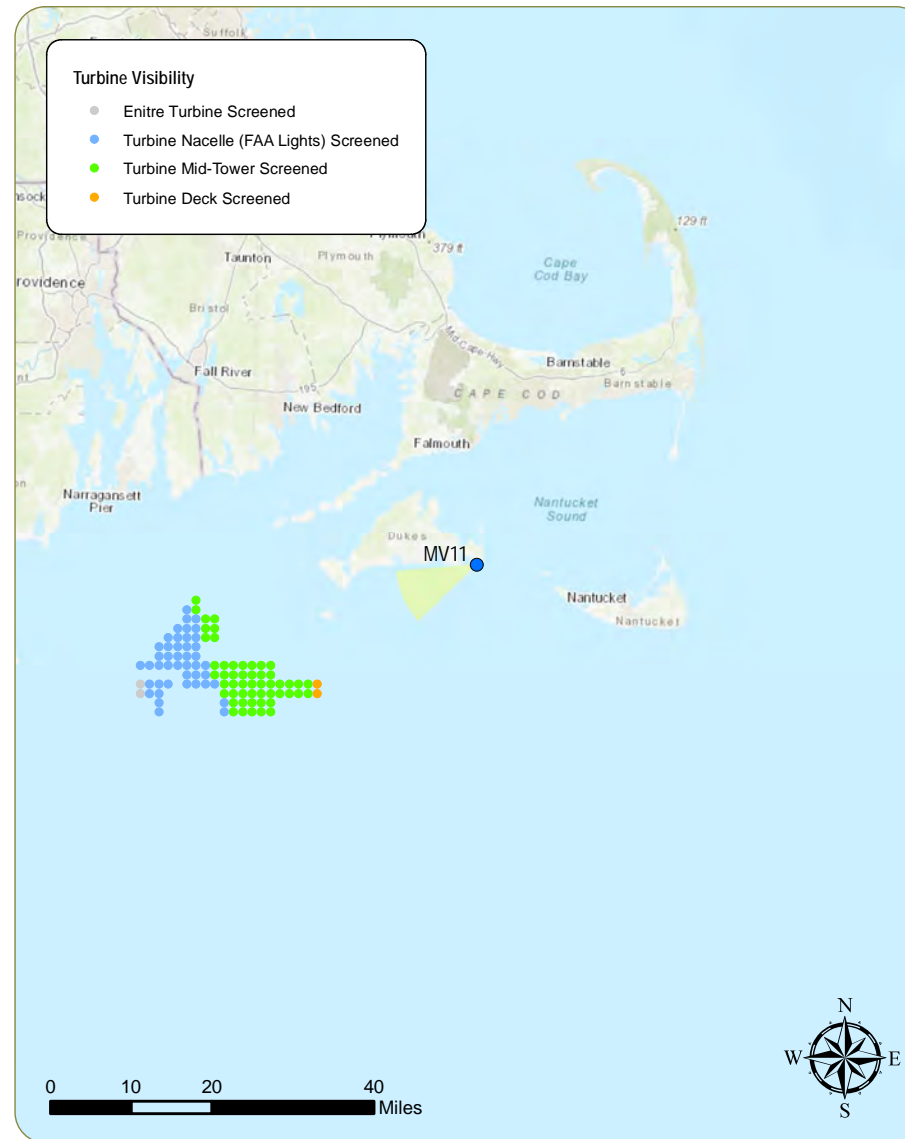
Landscape Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewer Type: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers  
 Aesthetic Resource: Wasque Point

### Camera Information

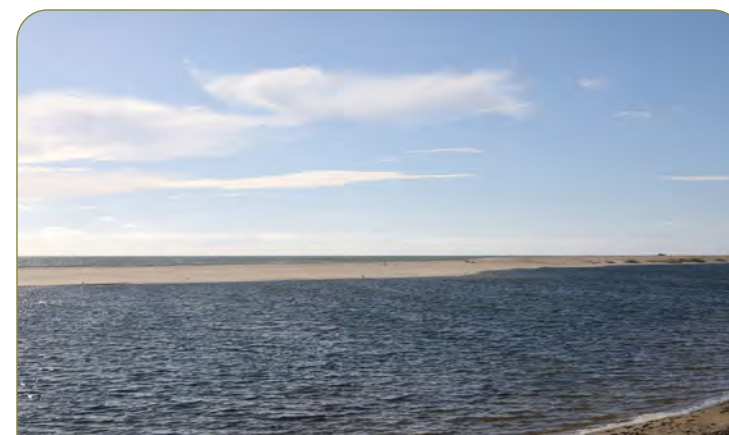
Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 13.6 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high.  
 At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



Context Photo: View to the Southwest



Simulation Photo: View to the West-Southwest



Context Photo: View to the West



Context Photo: View to the West-Northwest



# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



## Peaked Hill Reservation

### Viewpoint Information

County: Dukes  
 Town: Chilmark  
 State: Massachusetts  
 Location: Martha's Vineyard  
 Coordinates: 41.35521° N, 70.73535° W  
 Direction of View: South-Southwest to Southwest (227.0°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 16.3 miles

### Environmental Data

Date Taken: 8/9/2017,  
 1/29/2017 (Sunset)  
 Time: 2:31 PM, 4:16 PM (Sunset)  
 Temperature: 77.0 °F  
 Humidity: 46%  
 Visibility: >10 miles  
 Wind Direction: Southwest  
 Wind Speed: 10 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Clear

### Visual Resources

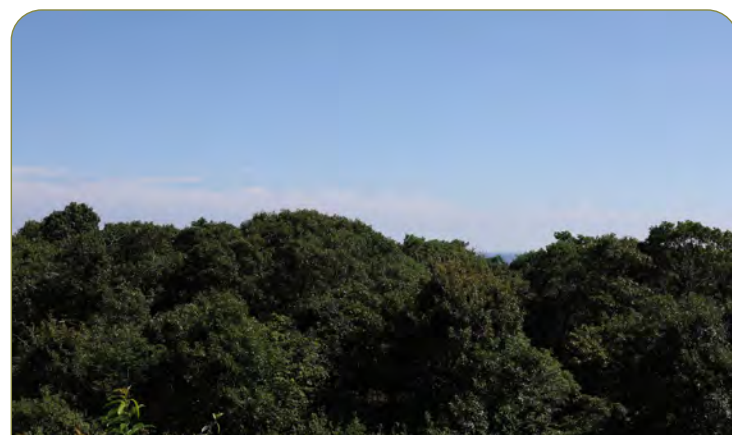
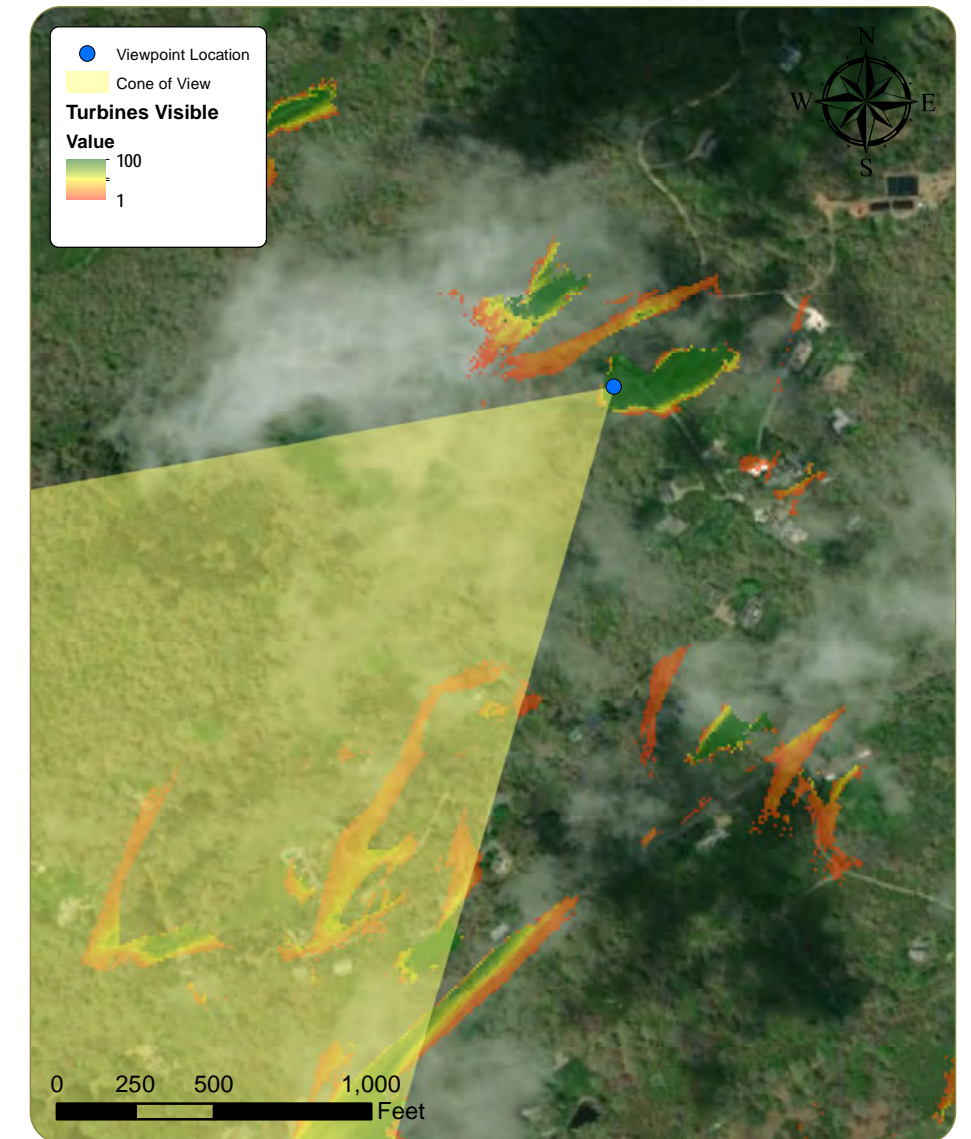
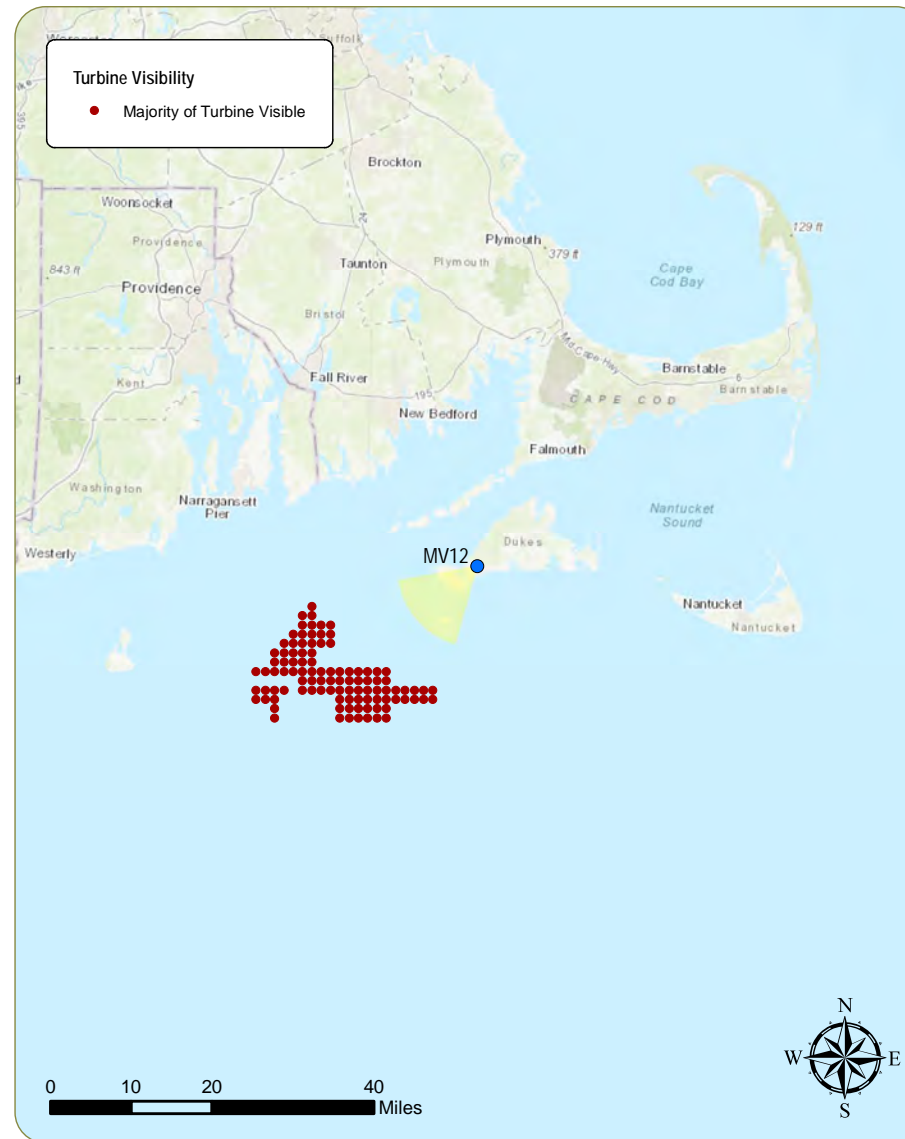
Landscape Similarity Zone: Forest  
 Viewer Type: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers  
 Aesthetic Resource: Identified by the Wampanoag of Gay Head

### Camera Information

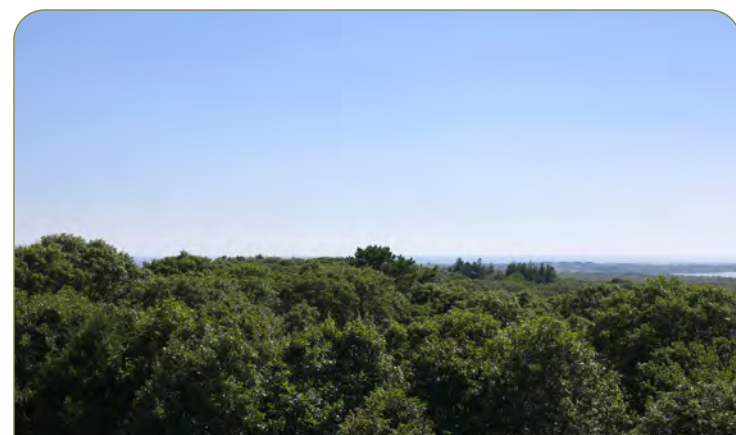
Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 305.1 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

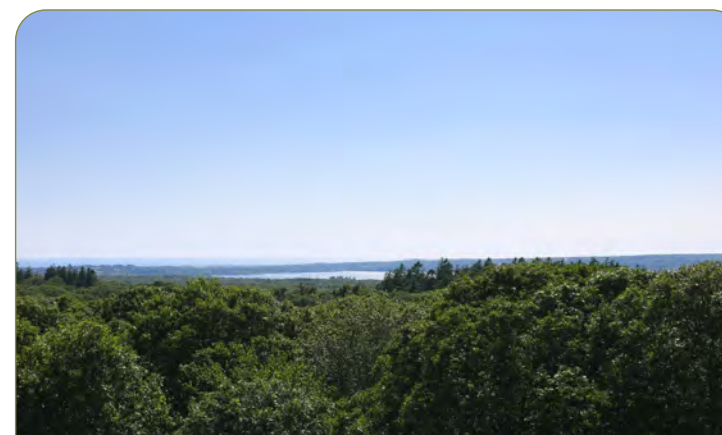
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



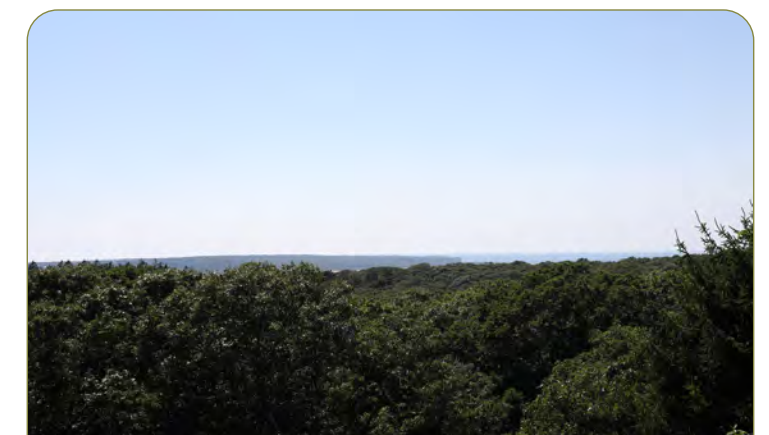
Context Photo: View to the South



Simulation Photo: View to the South-Southwest



Simulation Photo: View to the Southwest



Context Photo: View to the West-Southwest

**Revolution Wind Farm**  
 Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint MV12: View from Peaked Hill Reservation, Chilmark

Appendix C: Sheet 125 of 153





# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



Simulation: Sunset



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



## Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead

### Viewpoint Information

County: Dukes  
 Town: Aquinnah  
 State: Massachusetts  
 Location: Martha's Vineyard  
 Coordinates: 41.34598° N, 70.83547° W  
 Direction of View: South-Southwest (197.2°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 13.9 miles

### Environmental Data

Date Taken: 8/9/2017  
 Time: 11:43 AM  
 Temperature: 77.0 °F  
 Humidity: 60%  
 Visibility: >10.0 miles  
 Wind Direction: SSW  
 Wind Speed: 12 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Partly Cloudy

### Visual Resources

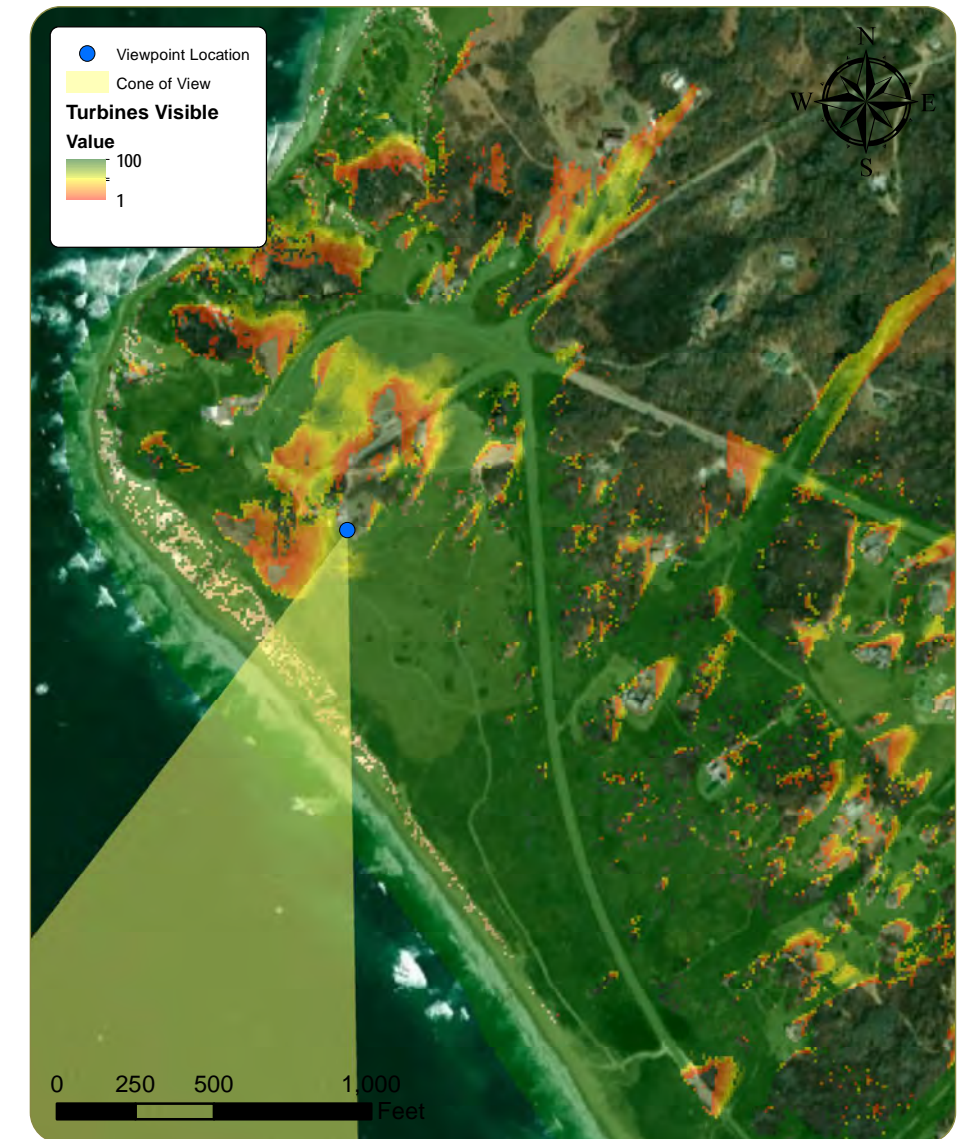
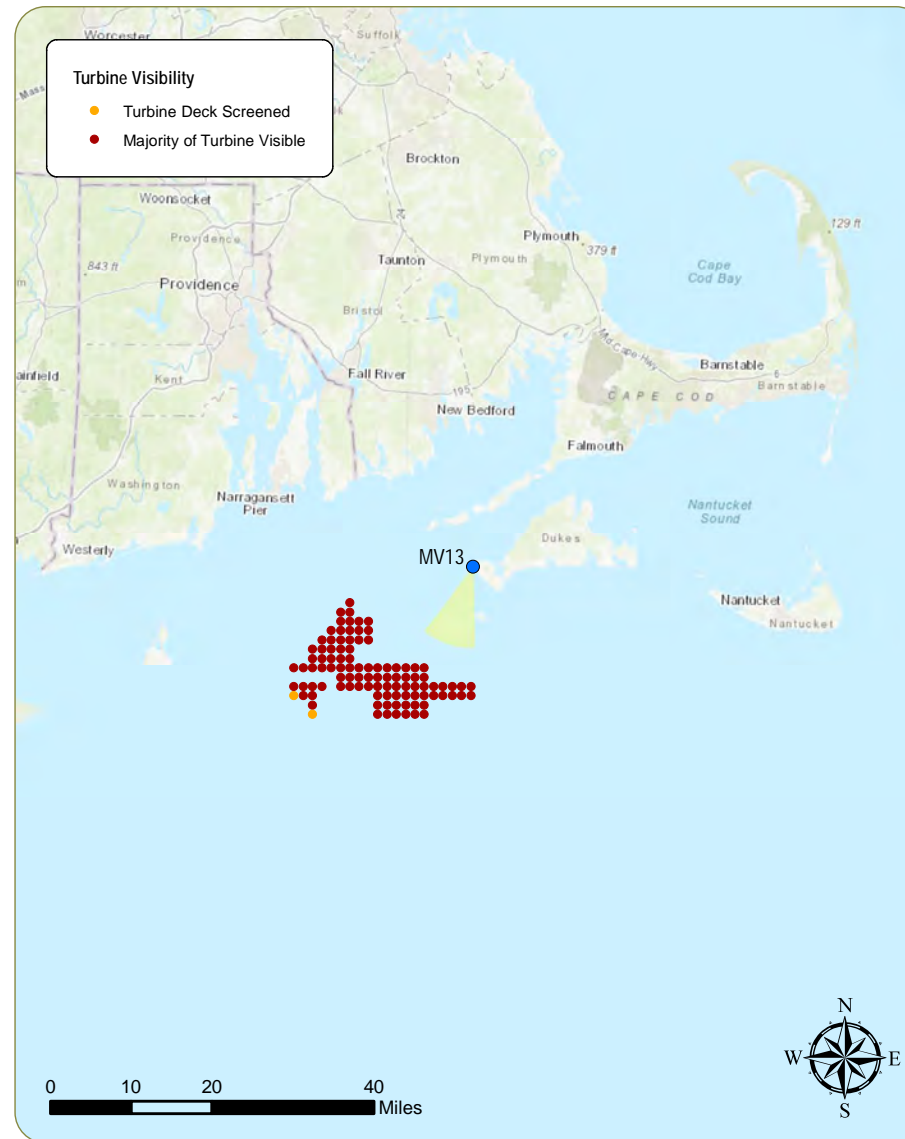
Landscape Similarity Zone: Coastal Bluff  
 Viewer Type: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers  
 Aesthetic Resource: Edwin D. Vanderhoop  
 Homestead National Register Historic Site, Head West  
 Tisbury Unit State Scenic Resource

### Camera Information

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 17.0 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

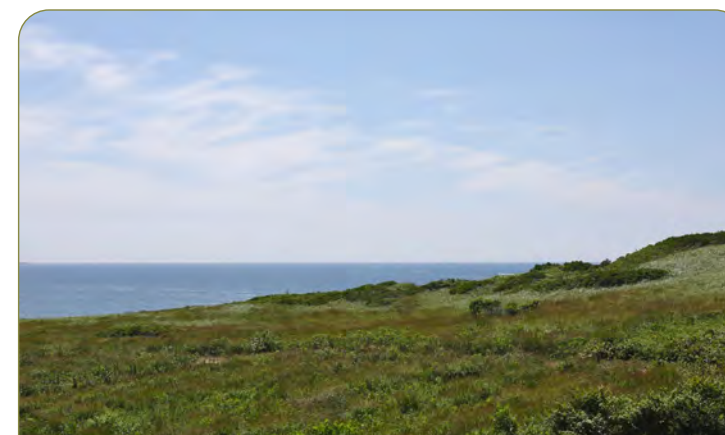
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high.  
 At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



Context Photo: View to the West-Southwest



Simulation Photo: View to the Southwest



Simulation Photo: View to the South-SouthWest



Context Photo: View to the South

### Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint MV13: View from Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead

Appendix C: Sheet 131 of 153



# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



## Madaket Beach

### Viewpoint Information

County: Nantucket  
 Town: Nantucket  
 State: Massachusetts  
 Location: Nantucket  
 Coordinates: 41.27018° N, 70.20135° W  
 Direction of View: West (264.5°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 34.4 miles

### Environmental Data

Date Represented: 9/10/2019  
 Time Represented: 1:44 PM  
 Temperature: 54°F  
 Humidity: 64%  
 Visibility: >10.0 miles  
 Wind Direction: SSW  
 Wind Speed: 12 mph  
 Conditions Represented: Overcast

### Visual Resources

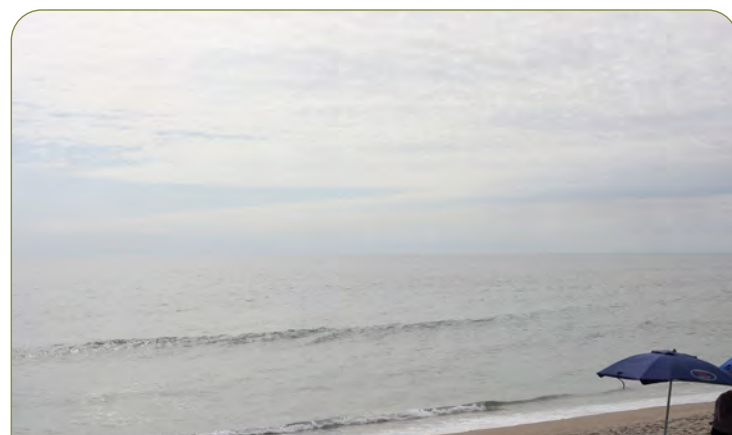
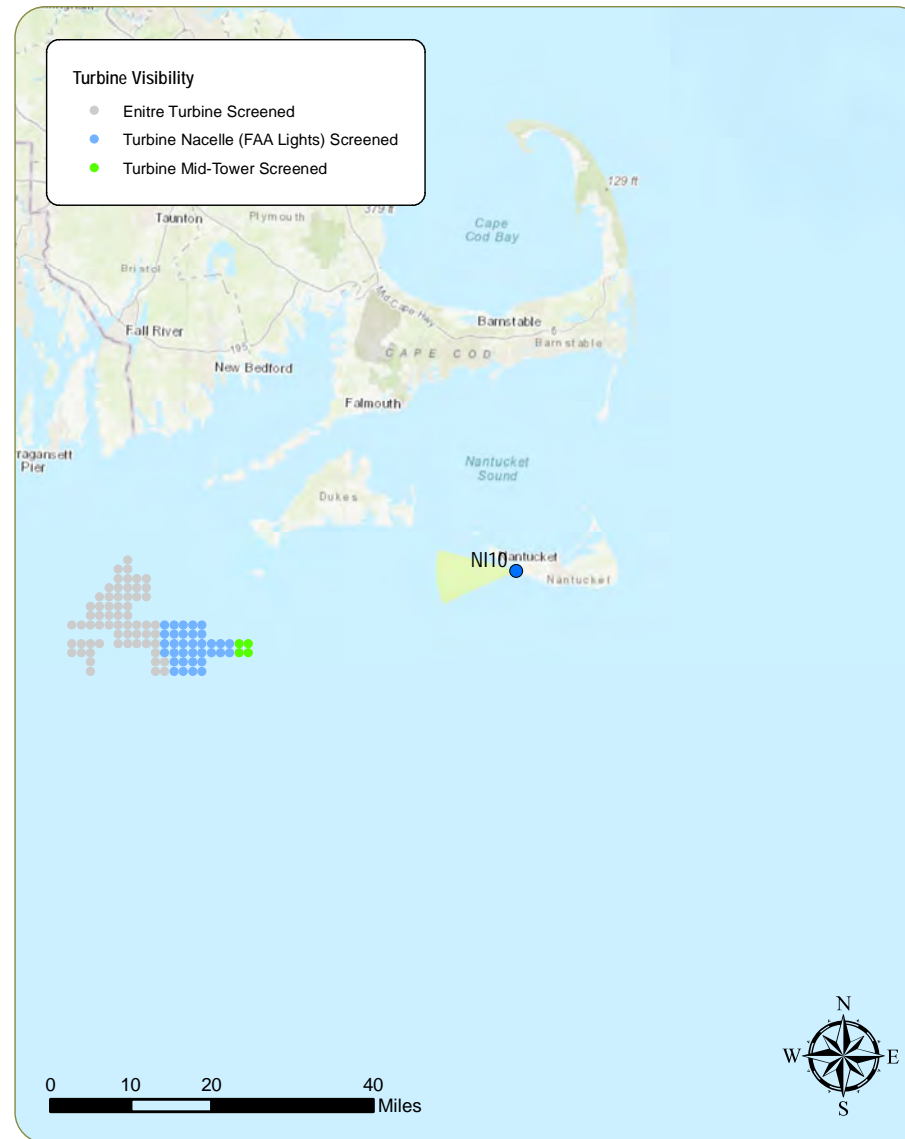
Landscape Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 User Group: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers  
 Aesthetic Resource: Madaket Beach, Nantucket  
 National Historic Landmark

### Camera Information

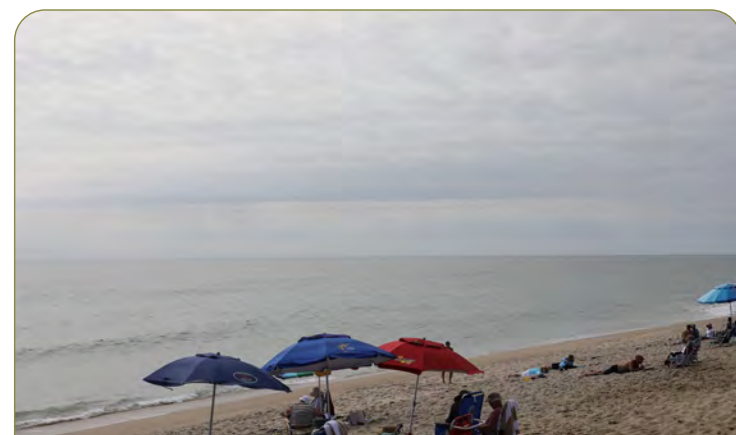
Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 20.6 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

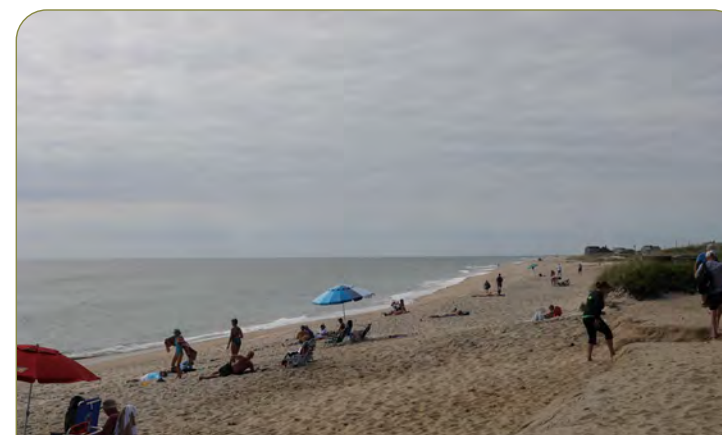
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high.  
 At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



Context Photo: View to the West-Southwest



Simulation Photo: View to the West



Context Photo: View to the West-Northwest



Context Photo: View to the Northwest



# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



# Simulation: Clear Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



## Nomans Land Island NWR

### Viewpoint Information

County: Dukes  
 Town: Chilmark  
 State: Massachusetts  
 Location: Nomans Land Island  
 Coordinates: 41.25712° N, 70.83100° W  
 Direction of View: West-Southwest (239°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 8.8 miles

### Visual Resources

Landscape Similarity Zone: Coastal Bluff  
 Viewer Type: No Access  
 Aesthetic Resource: Nomans Land Island National Wildlife Refuge

### Environmental Data

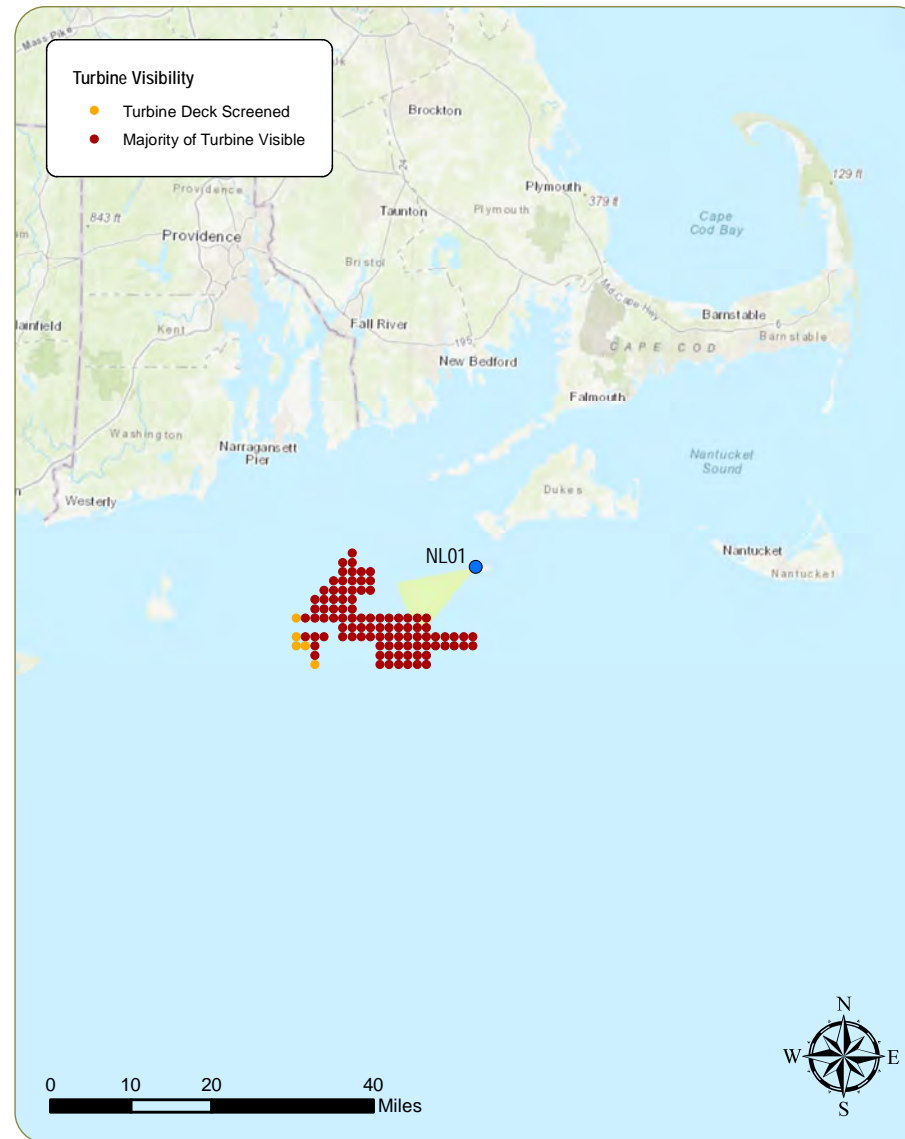
Date Represented: 12/12/2017,  
 12/12/2017 (Sunset)  
 Time Represented: 8:30 AM,  
 4:10 PM (Sunset)  
 Temperature: NA  
 Humidity: NA  
 Visibility: >10.0 miles  
 Wind Direction: East-Southeast  
 Wind Speed: NA  
 Conditions Observed: Clear

### Camera Information

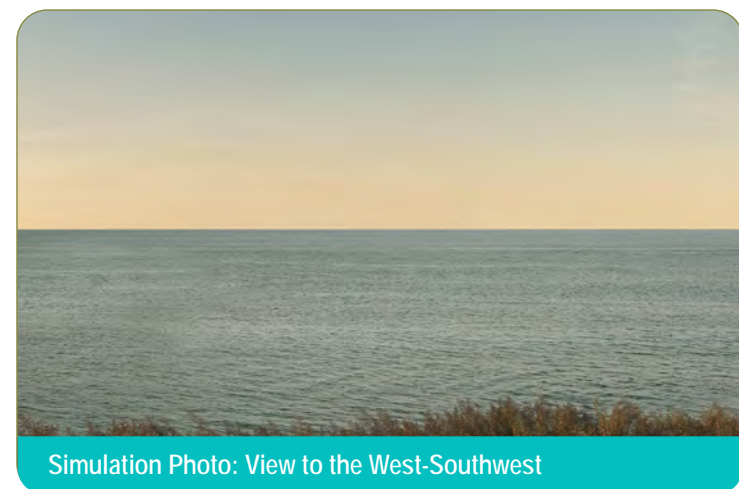
Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 42.1 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



Source - Vineyard Gazette 2014



Simulation Photo: View to the West-Southwest



Source - Gore Lamar USFWS Public Domain WikiCommons

### Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint NL01: View from Nomans Land Island NWR, Chilmark

Appendix C: Sheet 138 of 153



# Photo Rendering: Existing Conditions



Due to the difficulty of access to Nomans Land Island, this photo rendering is based on the National Elevation Dataset, aerial photographs, and prior photo documentation of Nomans Land Island. The existing elements in the scene are estimated and may differ from an actual photograph from this particular location.

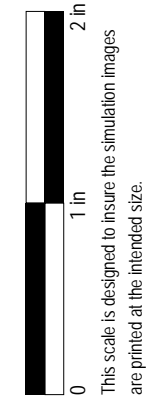




# Photo Rendering: Proposed Conditions



Due to the difficulty of access to Nomans Land Island, this photo rendering is based on the National Elevation Dataset, aerial photographs, and prior photo documentation of Nomans Land Island. The existing elements in the scene are estimated and may differ from an actual photograph from this particular location.





# Simulation: Sunset



Due to the difficulty of access to Nomans Land Island, this photo rendering is based on the National Elevation Dataset, aerial photographs, and prior photo documentation of Nomans Land Island. The existing elements in the scene are estimated and may differ from an actual photograph from this particular location.



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



## Watch Hill Lighthouse

### Viewpoint Information

County: Washington  
 Town: Westerly  
 State: Rhode Island  
 Location: Mainland, RI  
 Coordinates: 41.30518° N, 71.85784° W  
 Direction of View: East-Southeast (103.0°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 33.0 Miles

### Visual Resources

Landscape Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Shoreline Residential  
 User Group: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers  
 Aesthetic Resource: Watch Hill National Register Historic District, Watch Hill State Scenic Area

Notes: Block Island Wind Farm visible from this location at a distance of 21.6 miles.

### Environmental Data

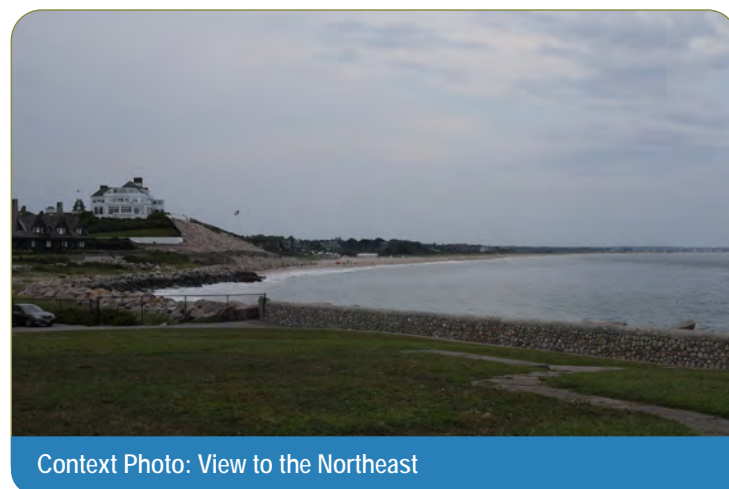
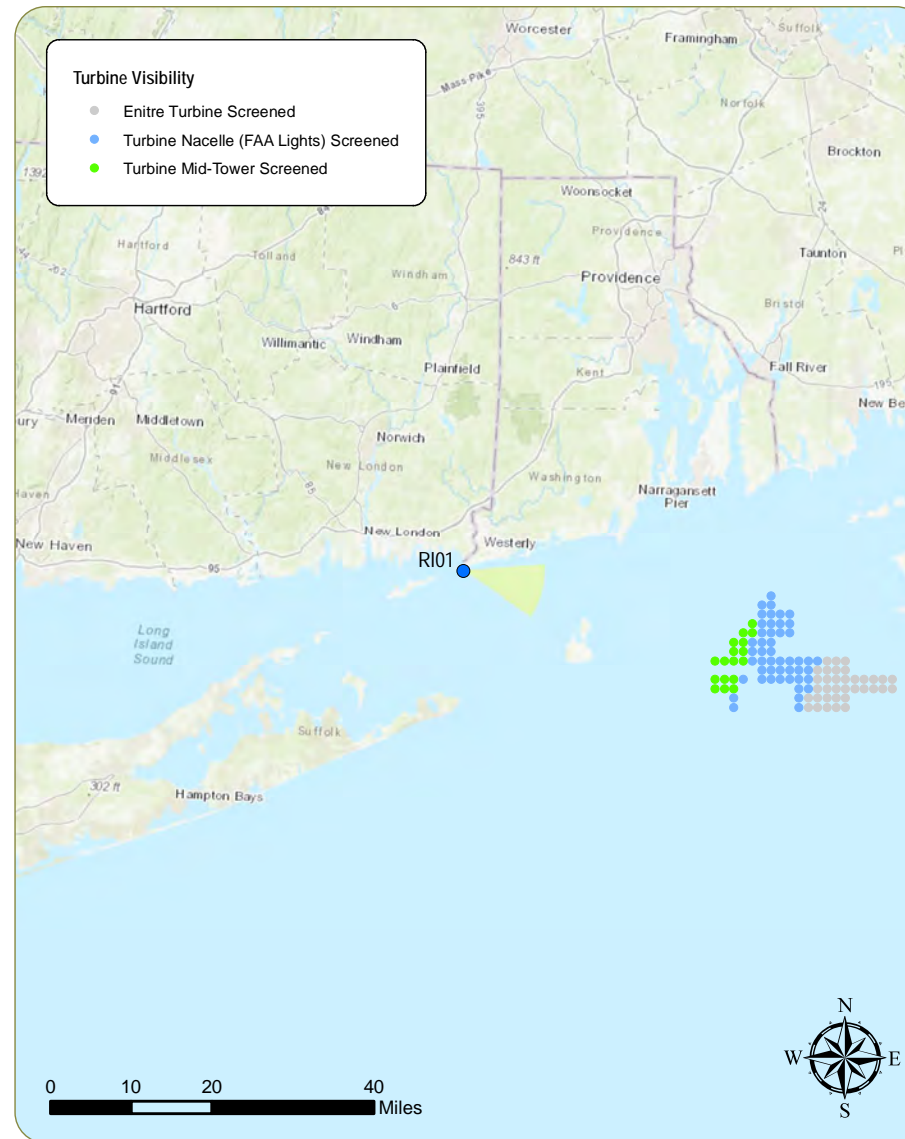
Date Taken: 8/2/2017  
 Time: 6:23 PM  
 Temperature: 75.0 °F  
 Humidity: 79%  
 Visibility: >10 miles  
 Wind Direction: Southwest  
 Wind Speed: 6.9 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Mostly Cloudy

### Camera Information

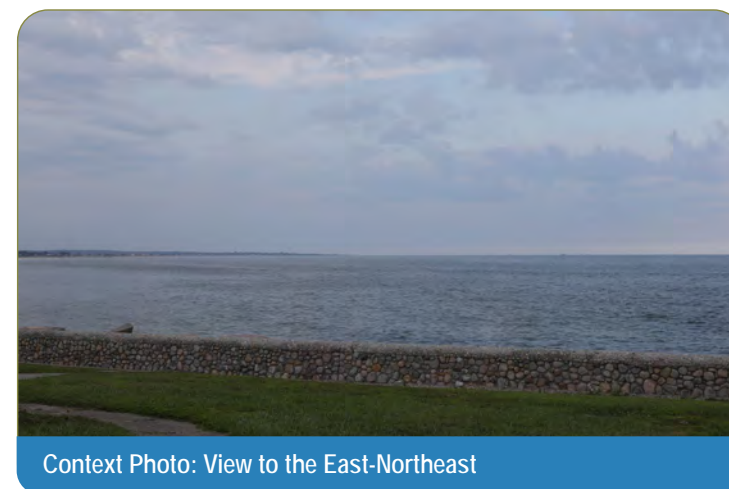
Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 24.1 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

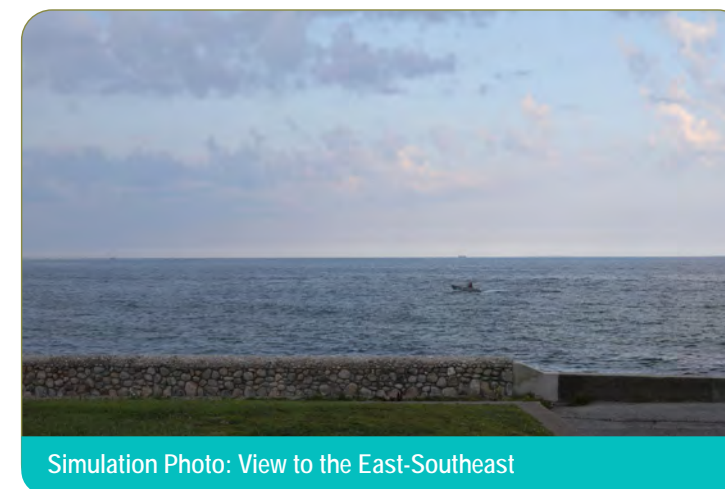
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



Context Photo: View to the Northeast



Context Photo: View to the East-Northeast



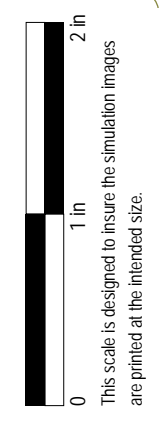
Simulation Photo: View to the East-Southeast



Context Photo: View to the Southeast



# Existing Conditions





Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



## Trustom Pond NWR

### Viewpoint Information

County: Washington  
 Town: South Kingstown  
 State: Rhode Island  
 Location: Mainland, RI  
 Coordinates: 41.37216° N, 71.58689° W  
 Direction of View: Southeast (120.7°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 22.8 Miles

### Environmental Data

Date Taken: 1/18/2018  
 Time: 7:51 AM  
 Temperature: 21.9 °F  
 Humidity: 68%  
 Visibility: >10 miles  
 Wind Direction: NNW  
 Wind Speed: 9.2 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Partly Cloudy

### Visual Resources

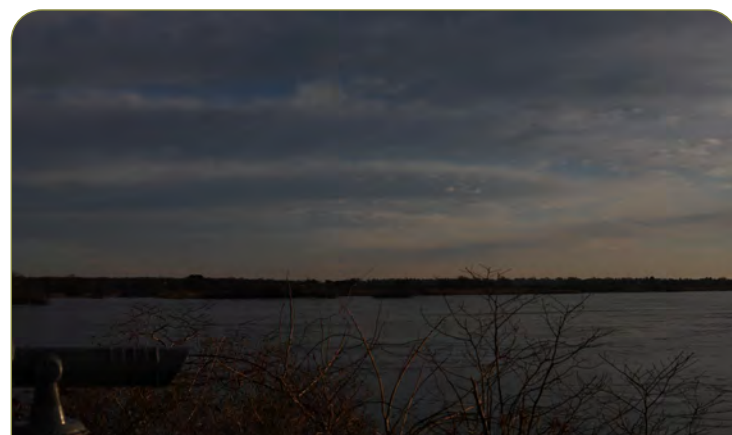
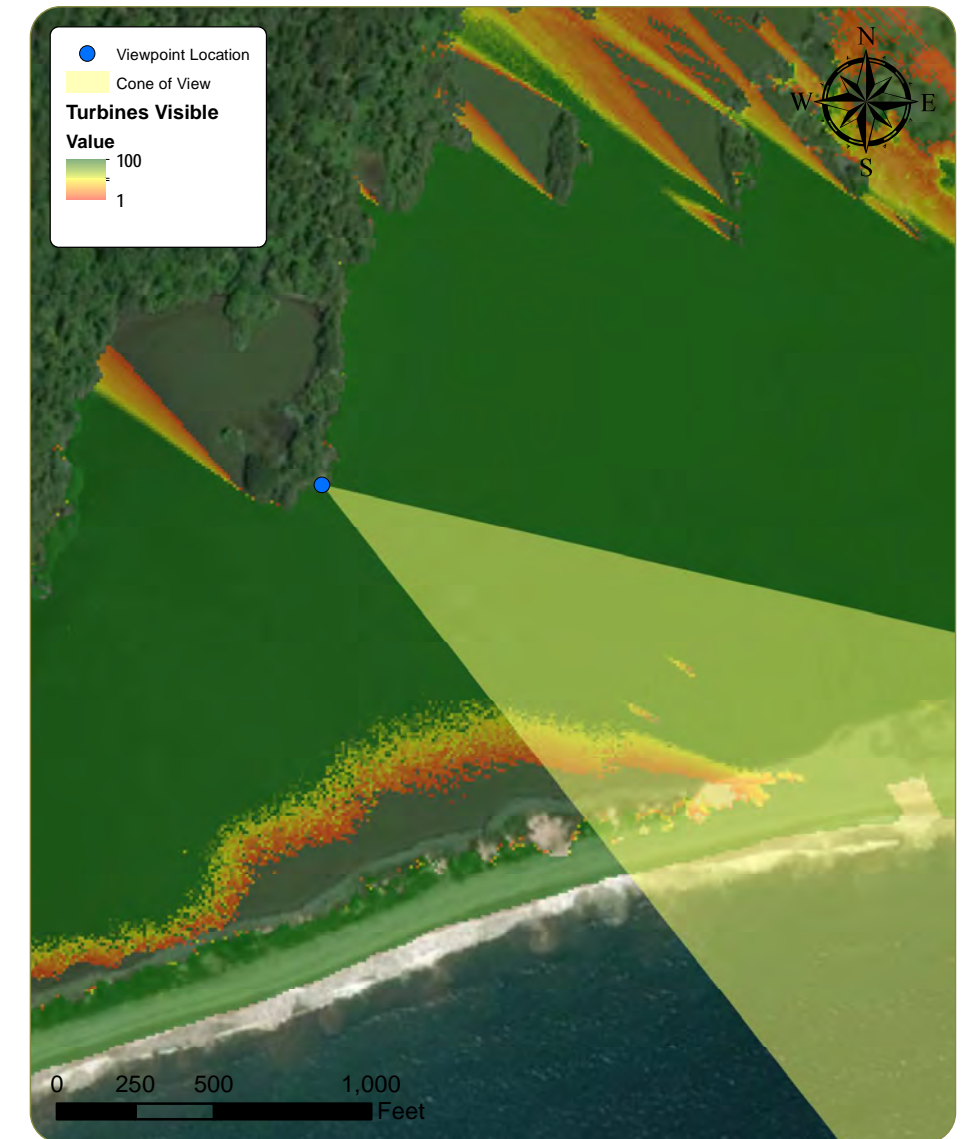
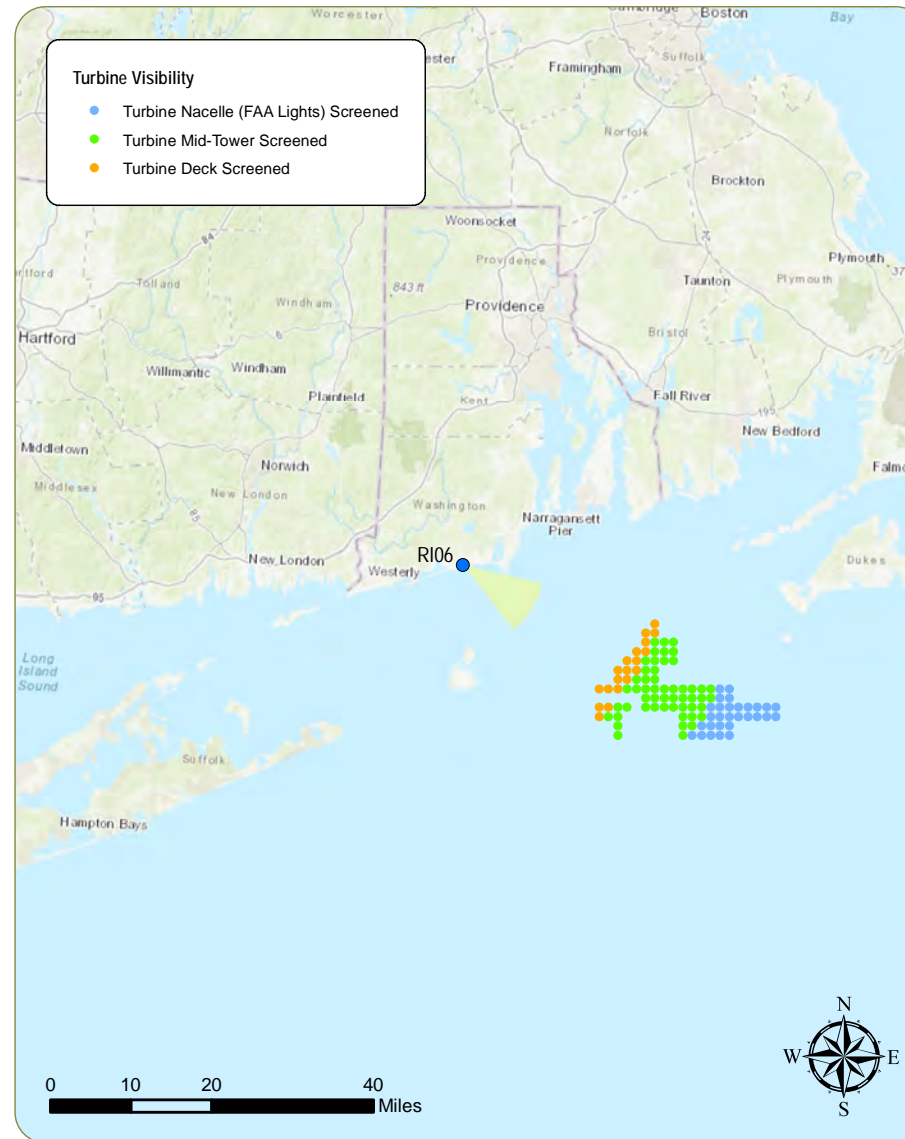
Landscape Similarity Zone: Salt Pond/Tidal Marsh  
 User Group: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers  
 Aesthetic Resource: Trustom Pond/Matunuck State Scenic Area, Trustom Pond National Wildlife Refuge

### Camera Information

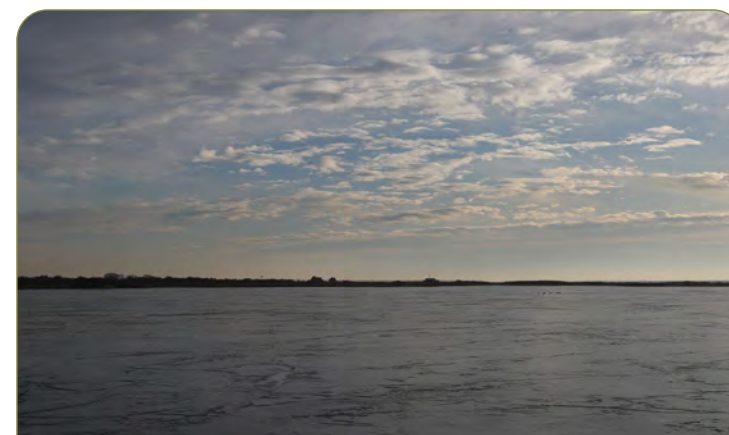
Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 13.8 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

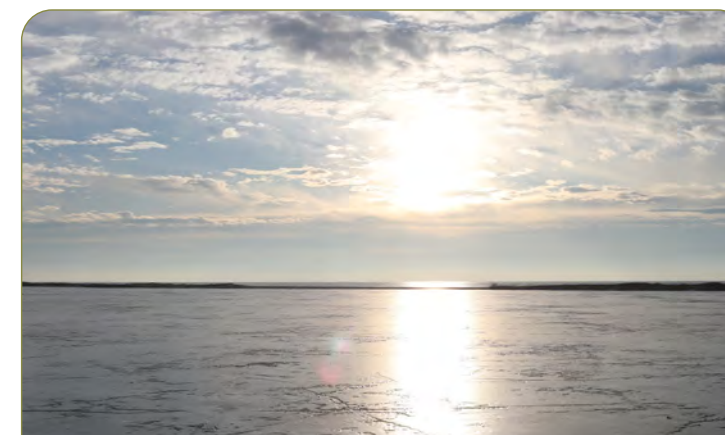
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



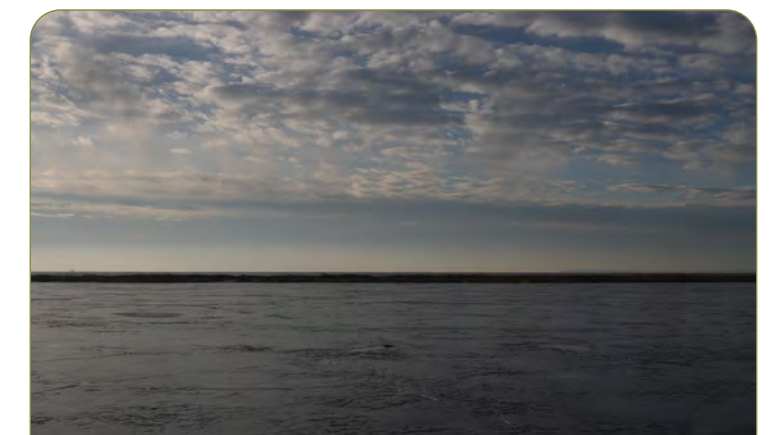
Context Photo: View to the East



Context Photo: View to the East-Southeast



Simulation Photo: View to the Southeast



Context Photo: View to the South-Southeast

### Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint RI06: View from Trustom Pond NWR, South Kingstown

Appendix C: Sheet 145 of 153





# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



## Scarborough Beach State Park

### Viewpoint Information

County: Washington  
 Town: Narragansett  
 State: Rhode Island  
 Location: Mainland, RI  
 Coordinates: 41.39094° N, 71.47130° W  
 Direction of View: Southeast (132.1°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 19.1 miles

### Visual Resources

Landscape Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 User Group: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers  
 Aesthetic Resource: Scarborough State Beach  
 Notes: Block Island Wind Farm visible from this location at a distance of 18.4 miles.

### Environmental Data

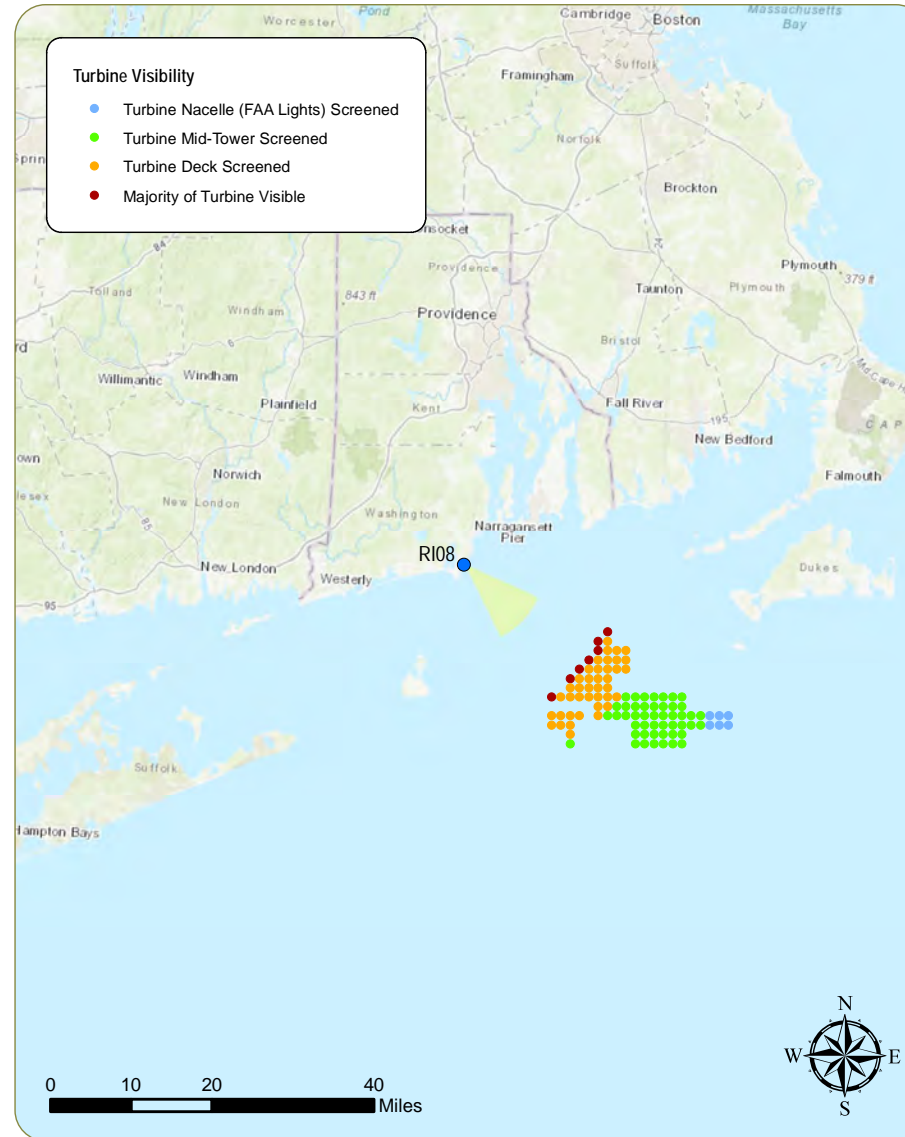
Date Taken: 8/3/2017  
 Time: 11:07 AM  
 Temperature: 73.9 °F  
 Humidity: 87%  
 Visibility: >10 miles  
 Wind Direction: South-Southwest  
 Wind Speed: 8.1 mph  
 Conditions Observed: Scattered Clouds

### Camera Information

Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 14.8 feet AMSL

### Viewing Instructions:

Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high. At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



Context Photo: View to the East



Simulation Photo: View to the South-Southeast



Context Photo: View to the South-Southeast



Context Photo: View to the Southwest

### Revolution Wind Farm

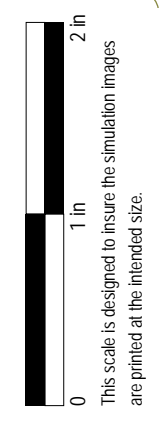
Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

Viewpoint RI08: View from Scarborough Beach State Park, Narragansett

Appendix C: Sheet 148 of 153

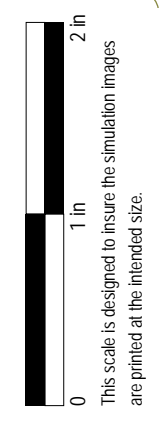


# Existing Conditions





# Simulation





# Narragansett Beach

## Viewpoint Information

County: Washington  
 Town: Narragansett  
 State: Rhode Island  
 Location: Mainland, RI  
 Coordinates: 41.43861° N, 71.44980° W  
 Direction of View: Southeast (141.3°)  
 Distance to Nearest Visible Turbine: 20.0 miles

## Environmental Data

Date Taken: 8/3/2017  
 Time: 9:16 AM  
 Temperature: 71.1 °F  
 Humidity: 96%  
 Visibility: >10 miles  
 Wind Direction: Calm  
 Wind Speed: Calm  
 Conditions Observed: Overcast

## Visual Resources

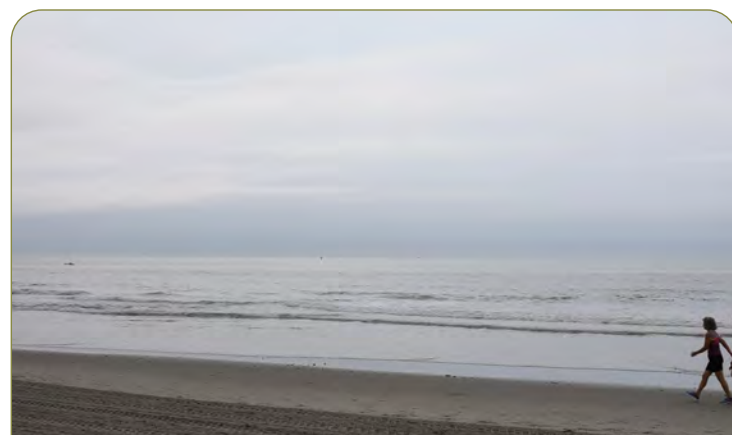
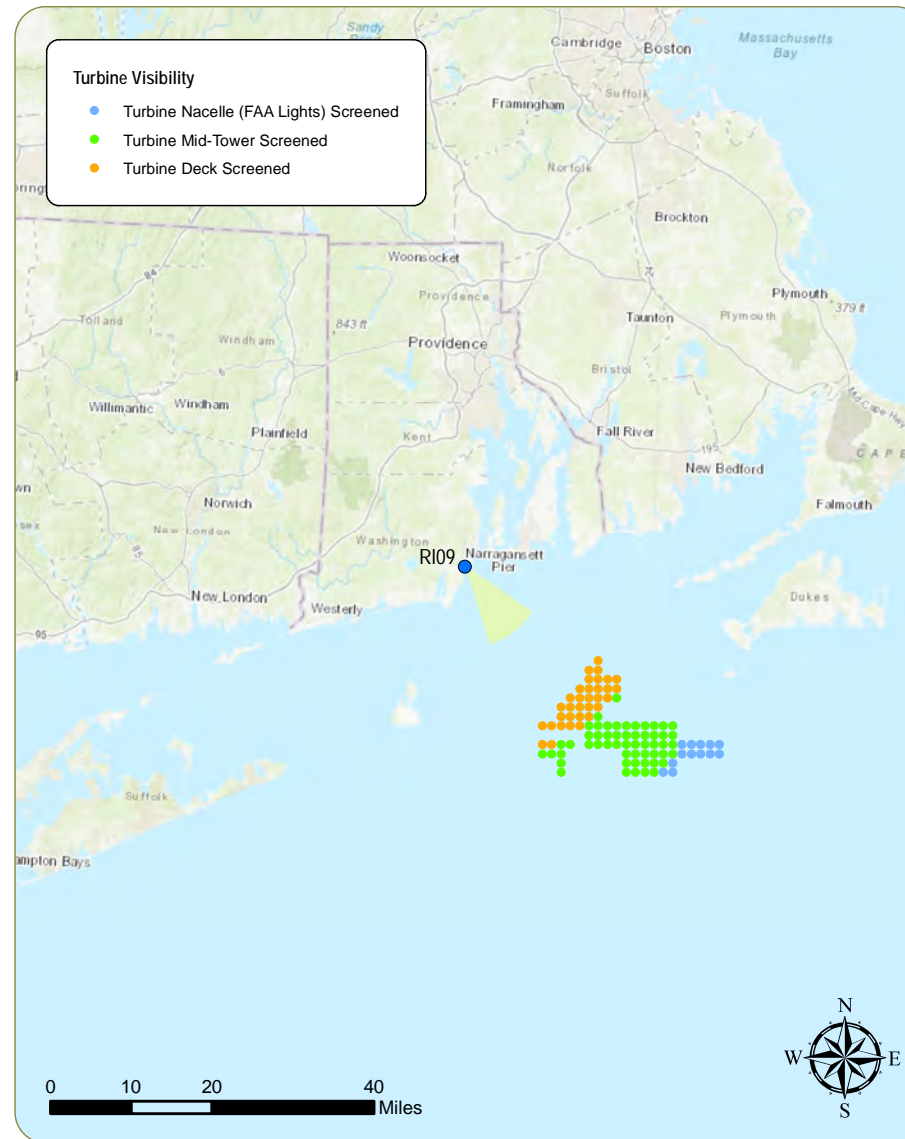
Landscape Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 User Group: Local Residents, Tourists/Vacationers  
 Aesthetic Resource: Narragansett Town Beach

## Camera Information

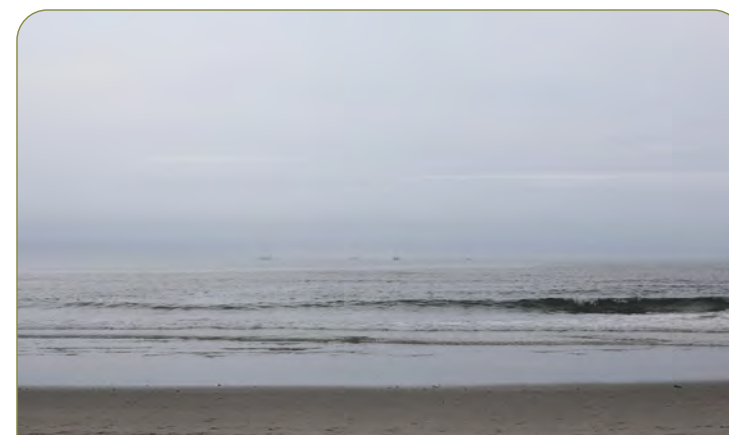
Camera: Canon EOS 5D Mark IV  
 Resolution: 30.4 Megapixels  
 Lens Focal Length: 50 mm  
 Camera Height: 10.5 feet AMSL

## Viewing Instructions:

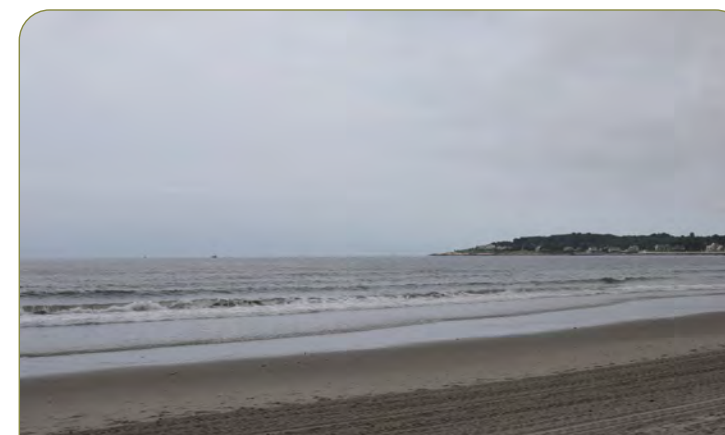
Printed at 100% the resulting simulation size is 15 inches wide by 10 inches high.  
 At this size and focal length, the simulation should be viewed from a distance 21 inches.



Context Photo: View to the East-Southeast



Simulation Photo: View to the Southeast



Context Photo: View to the South-Southwest



Context Photo: View to the Southwest



# Existing Conditions



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.



Simulation



This scale is designed to insure the simulation images are printed at the intended size.

## **Appendix D**

Panorama Simulations







Simulation





Existing Conditions





Simulation





1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100









Simulation





















Simulation: Sunset







Viewpoint MV07: View from Aquinnah Overlook







Simulation: Sunset









## **Appendix E**

MCS Forms and LSZ Photographs



PHOTO 01

Zone 1: Open Water/Ocean  
Zone



PHOTO 02

Zone 1: Open Water/Ocean  
Zone



J:\13138 Revolution Wind VIA HR\EA\Graphics\Figures\WIND\19138 - Revolution Wind - VIA - Appendix E - Landscape Similarity Zones

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 2 of 35

Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
2. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.





PHOTO 03

Zone 1: Open Water/Ocean  
Zone



PHOTO 04

Zone 1: Open Water/Ocean  
Zone

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 3 of 35

Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
2. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.



PHOTO 05

Zone 2: Shoreline Beach



PHOTO 06

Zone 2: Shoreline Beach



J:\19135 Revolution Wind VIA HR\EA\Graphics\Figures\WIND\19135 - Revolution Wind - VIA - Appendix E - Landscape Similarity Zones

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 4 of 35

Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
2. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.





PHOTO 07

Zone 2: Shoreline Beach



PHOTO 08

Zone 2: Shoreline Beach

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 5 of 35

- Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
2. This is a color graphic. Reproduction in grayscale may misrepresent the data.





PHOTO 09

Zone 3: Shoreline Bluffs



PHOTO 10

Zone 3: Shoreline Bluffs

J:\19135 Revolution Wind VIA HR\EA\Graphics\Figures\WIND\19135 - Revolution Wind - VIA - Appendix E - Landscape Similarity Zones

### Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 6 of 35

- Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 11

Zone 3: Shoreline Bluffs



PHOTO 12

Zone 3: Shoreline Bluffs

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## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 7 of 35

Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 13

Zone 4: Developed Waterfront



PHOTO 14

Zone 4: Developed Waterfront

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## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 8 of 35

Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 15

Zone 4: Developed Waterfront



PHOTO 16

Zone 4: Developed Waterfront



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## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 9 of 35

Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 17

Zone 5: Coastal Dunes



PHOTO 18

Zone 5: Coastal Dunes



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## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

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Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 19

Zone 5: Coastal Dunes



PHOTO 20

Zone 5: Coastal Dunes

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 11 of 35

Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 21

Zone 6: Shoreline Residential

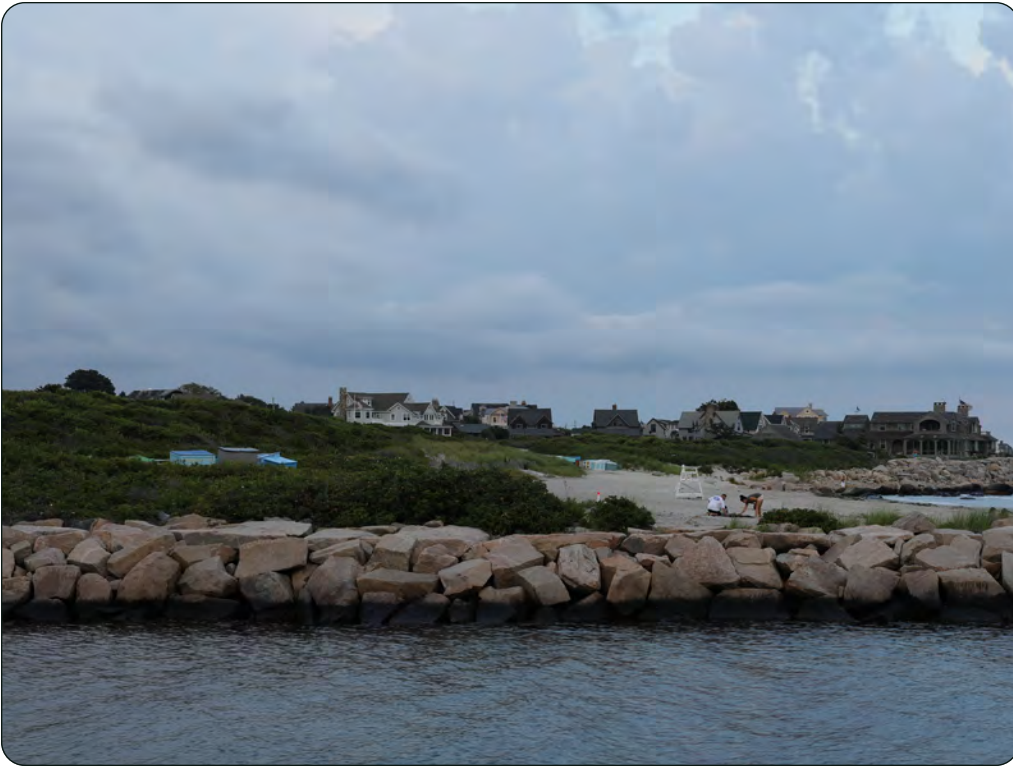


PHOTO 22

Zone 6: Shoreline Residential



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## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 12 of 35

Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 23

Zone 6: Shoreline Residential



PHOTO 24

Zone 6: Shoreline Residential

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

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Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 25

Zone 7: Salt Pond/Tidal Marsh



PHOTO 26

Zone 7: Salt Pond/Tidal Marsh

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 14 of 35

Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 27

Zone 7: Salt Pond/Tidal Marsh



PHOTO 28

Zone 7: Salt Pond/Tidal Marsh

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## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 15 of 35

Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 29

Zone 8: Coastal Scrub/Scrub Forest



PHOTO 30

Zone 8: Coastal Scrub/Scrub Forest

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 16 of 35

Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 31

Zone 8: Coastal Scrub/Scrub Forest



PHOTO 32

Zone 8: Coastal Scrub/Scrub Forest

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 17 of 35

Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 33

Zone 9: Maintained  
Recreational Areas



PHOTO 34

Zone 9: Maintained  
Recreational Areas

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 18 of 35

Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 35

Zone 9: Maintained  
Recreational Areas



PHOTO 36

Zone 9: Maintained  
Recreational Areas

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 19 of 35

- Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 37

Zone 10: Forest Zone



PHOTO 38

Zone 10: Forest Zone

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### Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

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PHOTO 39

Zone 10: Forest Zone



PHOTO 40

Zone 10: Forest Zone



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## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 21 of 35

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PHOTO 41

Zone 11: Rural Residential  
Zone



PHOTO 42

Zone 11: Rural Residential  
Zone

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 22 of 35

- Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 43

Zone 11: Rural Residential Zone



PHOTO 44

Zone 11: Rural Residential Zone

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 23 of 35

Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 45

Zone 12: Suburban Residential Zone



PHOTO 46

Zone 12: Suburban Residential Zone

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 24 of 35

Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 47

Zone 12: Suburban Residential Zone



PHOTO 48

Zone 12: Suburban Residential Zone

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**Revolution Wind Farm**

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

**Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones**

Sheet 25 of 35

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PHOTO 49

Zone 13: Village/Town Center  
Zone



PHOTO 50

Zone 13: Village/Town Center  
Zone

### Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 26 of 35

Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 51

Zone 13: Village/Town Center  
Zone



PHOTO 52

Zone 13: Village/Town Center  
Zone



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## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

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Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 53

Zone 14: Commercial Zone



PHOTO 54

Zone 14: Commercial Zone

### Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 28 of 35

- Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 55

Zone 14: Commercial Zone



PHOTO 56

Zone 14: Commercial Zone

### Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 29 of 35

- Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 57

Zone 15: Agricultural/Open Field Zone



PHOTO 58

Zone 15: Agricultural/Open Field Zone



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## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 30 of 35

Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 59

Zone 15: Agricultural/Open Field Zone



PHOTO 60

Zone 15: Agricultural/Open Field Zone

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

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PHOTO 61

Zone 16: Inland Lakes and Ponds



PHOTO 62

Zone 16: Inland Lakes and Ponds

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 32 of 35

Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 63

Zone 16: Inland Lakes and Ponds



PHOTO 64

Zone 16: Inland Lakes and Ponds

## Revolution Wind Farm

Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

### Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones

Sheet 33 of 35

- Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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PHOTO 65  
Zone 17: Highway  
Transportation Zone



PHOTO 66  
Zone 17: Highway  
Transportation Zone

**Revolution Wind Farm**  
Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

**Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones**  
Sheet 34 of 35

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PHOTO 67  
Zone 17: Highway  
Transportation Zone



PHOTO 68  
Zone 17: Highway  
Transportation Zone

**Revolution Wind Farm**  
Outer Continental Shelf, OCS-A 0486

**Appendix E: Landscape Similarity Zones**  
Sheet 35 of 35

Notes: 1. This figure was generated in InDesign on December 29, 2017.  
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# Management Classification System

Date: 11/2/17  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: 1 Open Water/Ocean Zone  
 Photo Reference: 1-4

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	NA
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 1  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 38

4. Comments:

Foreground views dominated by open water with some user activity and landform/land use subordinate in mid-ground views. Color and hue play a major role in compatible contrast between open water and sky conditions.

# Management Classification System

Date: Oct 19, 2017  
 Personnel: Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Open Water  
 Photo Reference: P1020749/ 20170912-100172/ 20170911-125747  
 20170910-105246/ 20170821-06746/ 20170805-194651/+  
 1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform: <u>shore edge</u>	2
Vegetation:	0
Land Use: <u>Party + shipping wind turbines offshore structures</u>	3
User Activity: <u>Water</u>	3

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0?  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 22

4. Comments:

open water views with little landform or vegetation enhanced by apparent water use activity (boats) plus atmospheric light plus shorebirds

# Management Classification System

Date: 10/25/2017  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Grant  
 Similarity Zone: ZONE 1: OPEN WATER/OCEAN ZONE  
 Photo Reference: 1-4

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 1  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 48

4. Comments:

Open water/Ocean views appear pristine and clear. These are coveted views that are valued from all points. The open nature of these views allows full views of sky/sun/stars as well as water

# Management Classification System

Date: 23 Oct 2017  
 Personnel: RAC  
 Similarity Zone: OPEN WATER/OCEAN ZONE  
 Photo Reference: MULTIPLE, ZONE 1 #1, 2, 3, 4

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	4
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 1  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2  
 Total

4. Comments:

CULTURAL LANDMARKS: CATHEDRAL BUILDS  
HISTORIC LANDMARKS: FRENCH DIABLOIS, FERRY DICES  
AESTHETIC ELEMENTS: VILLAGE SPIRE, WIND TURBINES, STRONG HORIZON LINE, BUIRES, RELATIONSHIP OF SKY + WATER



# Management Classification System

Date: 11/2/17  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: 2 Shoreline Beach  
 Photo Reference: 5-8

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	0
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>

4. Comments:

Although views are attractive they are not out of the ordinary for this LZ. Foreground is dominated by beach areas with distant views to adjacent land use, but views of the ocean are unobstructed.

# Management Classification System

Date: Oct. 19, 2017  
 Personnel: Shirley  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline beach  
 Photo Reference: SEW11389 / SEW10690 / P102042 / N52A046  
 N52A0124 / 20170809-124110

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	0
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>

4. Comments:

open sandy beaches with lots of heavy beach recreational usage - some fringe dunes + veg.

# Management Classification System

Date: 10/23/17  
 Personnel: JOCELYN GAVITT  
 Similarity Zone: ZONE 2: Shoreline Beach  
 Photo Reference: 5-8

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	9
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>

4. Comments:

Shorelines are culturally prized locations and gain value from the high level of human interest & use. The edge condition where land meets sea is a destination and hosts numerous cultural points.

# Management Classification System

Date: 23 OCT 2017  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BEACH  
 Photo Reference: MULTIPLE ZONE 2 # 5, 6, 7, 8

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	2
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	1
<b>Total</b>	

4. Comments:

CULTURAL LANDMARKS: BEACH FRONT, BATH HOUSES  
HISTORIC LANDMARKS: PARK LANDS, PUBLIC BLDGS.  
AESTHETIC ELEMENTS: EXPANSIVE BEACHES, LOW COASTAL COASTAL VEGETATED DUNES, NOSTALGIC NEW ENGLAND SUMMER SETTINGS



# Management Classification System

Date: 11/2/17  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: 3 Shoreline Bluffs  
 Photo Reference: 9-12

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	9
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>49</b>

4. Comments:

Unique view with juxtaposition between coastline waters & bluffs, high contrast in colors and textures, and foreground dominated by bluffs. Highly attractive and distinctive natural land form.

# Management Classification System

Date: Oct. 23, 2017  
 Personnel: Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline bluffs  
 Photo Reference: SFWP 1226/SWFO505/SWFO573/PROCTAF/20170911-1226 20170911-0912/26/20170915-1626/2/20170910-1626

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	9
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	2
User Activity:	2

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	0
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>72</b>

4. Comments:

open ocean to shore - wave action  
rocks to gray steep bluffs  
rock shrub to grass  
recreation  
not on bluffs

# Management Classification System

Date: 10/23/17  
 Personnel: Jocelyn GAVITT  
 Similarity Zone: ZONE 3: Shoreline Bluffs  
 Photo Reference: 9-12

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	9
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	2
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>

4. Comments:

This landform offers prized views due to elevation, and is often the subject matter of landscape paintings - suggesting the cultural significance of this landscape zone. This landscape zone is dramatic and memorable.

# Management Classification System

Date: 23 OCT 2017  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BLUFFS  
 Photo Reference: MULTIPLE ZONE 3 #3 9, 10, 11, 12

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	9
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	2
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b></b>

4. Comments:

CULTURAL LANDMARKS: DRAMATIC COASTAL LOCATIONS  
"ISLANDS OF BLISS"  
HISTORIC LANDMARKS: PARKLANDS, "THE ISLANDS"  
AESTHETIC ELEMENTS: DRAMATIC LANDFORM, SHAPE/TEXTURE/FORM OF LAND AND VEGETATION, CONTRAST OF VERTICAL LANDFORM TO HORIZONTAL HORIZON, WIND THROUNGS



# Management Classification System

Date: 11/1/17  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: 4 Developed Waterfront  
 Photo Reference: 13-16

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	<u>7</u>
Landform:	<u>6</u>
Vegetation:	<u>NA</u>
Land Use:	<u>7</u>
User Activity:	<u>7</u>

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 1  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 34

4. Comments:

Foreground views are dominated by marine activity including recreational boating and commercial fishing. These views provide a variety of focal points including activities on the water and along the waterfront.

# Management Classification System

Date: Oct 19, 2017  
 Personnel: S. Macdon  
 Similarity Zone: Developed Waterfront  
 Photo Reference: 20170911-092952 / 20170911-095123 / JTW-4364  
 JTW-4364

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	<u>5</u>
Landform:	<u>2</u>
Vegetation:	<u>3</u>
Land Use:	<u>7</u>
User Activity:	<u>8</u>

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

don't know? Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3?  
boats Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2  
 Total 29

4. Comments:

intensive shore edge development with structures on wharfs - little vegetation & landform but lots of recreation, fishing and tourism boat activity.

# Management Classification System

Date: 10/24/2017  
 Personnel: JACKLYN GAULT  
 Similarity Zone: Zone 4: DEVELOPED WATERFRONT  
 Photo Reference: 13-16

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	<u>8</u>
Landform:	<u>7</u>
Vegetation:	<u>6</u>
Land Use:	<u>8</u>
User Activity:	<u>8</u>

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2  
 Total 45

4. Comments:

There is intense human use and activity in these locations centered around prized waterfront amenities. Pollution will be a factor of maintenance expense. There is obviously care and maintenance in these examples.

# Management Classification System

Date: 23 OCT 2017  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: DEVELOPED WATERFRONT  
 Photo Reference: MULTIPLE. ZONE 4 #'s 13, 14, 15, 16

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	<u>5</u>
Landform:	<u>5</u>
Vegetation:	<u>4</u>
Land Use:	<u>4</u>
User Activity:	<u>4</u>

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 1  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 0  
 Total 26

4. Comments:

CULTURAL LANDMARKS: FISHING PIER, MARINA, VESSELS IDENTIFY & NAME  
HISTORIC LANDMARKS: COASTAL COTTAGES, BUILDINGS  
AESTHETIC ELEMENTS: WORKING MARINA, NOSTALGIC LIFESTYLE AND LANDUSE, VISUAL CENTER BUT ALSO VISUAL INTEREST IN THE FLEET MASTS/DUTYBOATS DYNAMIC, ACTIVE PLACE



## Management Classification System

Date: 11/1/17  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: 5 Coastal Dunes  
 Photo Reference: 17-20

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	NA
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	2
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>

4. Comments:

The variation in topography, landform and dune grasses and vegetation create an above average visual setting with views directed inland or to open water.

## Management Classification System

Date: Oct 19, 2017  
 Personnel: Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Dunes  
 Photo Reference: N52A0480/20170912-06494/20170910-185168  
20170910-181802

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	0
dunes Landform:	7
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	57
User Activity:	57

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	0
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	0

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

4. Comments:

Low dunes undulating forms with dune grass + other vegetation occasional fencing plus human beach activity - some driving signs on the dunes - suggest a sensitive area to human intrusion

## Management Classification System

Date: 10/24/2017  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gault  
 Similarity Zone: Zone 5: Coastal Dunes  
 Photo Reference: 17-20

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Rated because it would be in view from some of these locations.

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	9
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	1
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>

4. Comments:

Coastal Dunes provide a unique habitat and resilient edge condition when plants are properly established. As they are generally restricted in access, people have grown to value this landscape more both functionally and aesthetically.

## Management Classification System

Date: 23 Oct 2017  
 Personnel: KAL  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL DUNES  
 Photo Reference: MULTIPLE ZONES #s 12, 18, 19, 20

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	N/A
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	2
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	

4. Comments:

CULTURAL LANDMARKS: ECOSYSTEMS, DUNE HABITAT (LIFELESS BEACH)  
HISTORIC LANDMARKS: PARKLANDS, "THE ISLANDS"  
AESTHETIC ELEMENTS: DUNE VEGETATION WAVES IN THE WIND, COLOR, TEXTURE AND ROUNING LANDFORM, SENSE OF REMOTENESS, EMPHATIC OF TRAILS AND BOARDWALK.



# Management Classification System

Date: 11/1/17  
 Personnel: W. KAUNA  
 Similarity Zone: 6 Shoreline Residential  
 Photo Reference: 21-24

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	<u>6</u>
Landform:	<u>6</u>
Vegetation:	<u>5</u>
Land Use:	<u>5</u>
User Activity:	<u>5</u>

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	<u>2</u>
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	<u>1</u>

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	<u>3</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>33</u></b>

4. Comments:

Views are fairly typical of shoreline residential development with few visual focal points of interest.

# Management Classification System

Date: October 23, 2017  
 Personnel: Smaden  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Residential  
 Photo Reference: STW0225 / MSZ A01C0 / JTW4774 / JTW4770 / JTW2032 / BU12247 / 201708031-164877

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	<u>7</u>
Landform:	<u>6</u>
Vegetation:	<u>5</u>
Land Use:	<u>7</u>
User Activity:	<u>7</u>

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	<u>1</u>
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	<u>2</u>

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	<u>3</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>30</u></b>

4. Comments:

mixture of older to new structures (maybe some historic)  
architecture distinct in parts - close new structure - spread out  
older structures against beach E water with low vegetation  
in front and scrub stock in back

# Management Classification System

Date: 10/24/2017  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Zone 6 - Shoreline Residential  
 Photo Reference: 21-24

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	<u>8</u>
Landform:	<u>7</u>
Vegetation:	<u>6</u>
Land Use:	<u>7</u>
User Activity:	<u>7</u>

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	<u>2</u>
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	<u>2</u>

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	<u>3</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>42</u></b>

4. Comments:

This is highly prized real estate, though access is limited due to privatization. Structures take precedence over vegetation here, and there is inconsistency in shoreline treatment, protection and maintenance.

# Management Classification System

Date: 23 OCT 2017  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SHORELINE RESIDENTIAL  
 Photo Reference: MULTIPLE - ZONE 6 #'S 21, 22, 23, 24

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	<u>6</u>
Landform:	<u>5</u>
Vegetation:	<u>5</u>
Land Use:	<u>4</u>
User Activity:	<u>4</u>

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	<u>2</u>
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	<u>1</u>

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	<u>1</u>
<b>Total</b>	<b><u>1</u></b>

4. Comments:

CULTURAL LANDMARKS: CLIFF WALK  
HISTORIC LANDMARKS: HOMES, MANSIONS  
ESTHETIC ELEMENTS: SPRAWLS, THE HAZARD OF HUMAN IMPACT ON THE SLOPES AND EDGES OF THE SHORELINE IS GETTING VISUALLY AND PHYSICALLY ABSTRACTIVE



# Management Classification System

Date: 11/1/17  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: 7 Salt Pond/Tidal Marsh  
 Photo Reference: 25-28

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	0
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>

4. Comments:

Salt ponds & tidal marshes dominate foreground views with compatible contrast in color and texture, with variation in vegetation from smooth marsh grasses to trees and shrubs in mid-ground views.

# Management Classification System

Date: Oct 19, 2017  
 Personnel: Shawdon  
 Similarity Zone: salt pond & tidal marsh  
 Photo Reference: ED1 0188 / PSC-6861-789 / PSC 0136 / DSC002 / PSC004 / 20170911-13+112 / 20170911-13+112

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	3

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	0?
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>

4. Comments:

undulating open water areas fringed by salt marsh  
Vegetation and trees upland w/ adjacent residential for some areas

# Management Classification System

Date: 10/24/2017  
 Personnel: JACKLYN GARVIT  
 Similarity Zone: Zone 7: SALT POND / TIDAL MARSH  
 Photo Reference: 25-28

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	1
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>

4. Comments:

This coastal landscape offers a unique condition for habitat and recreation. It is prized and generally protected for its unique value.  
There is likely some litter present due to tidal flows and usage.

# Management Classification System

Date: 23 OCT 2017  
 Personnel: KAG  
 Similarity Zone: SALT POND / TIDAL MARSH  
 Photo Reference: MULTIPLE ZONE 7 #'S 25, 26, 27, 28

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	2
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b></b>

4. Comments:

CULTURAL LANDMARKS: TIDAL ECOSYSTEM, SALT WATER IDENTITY OF AREA  
HISTORIC LANDMARKS: PARKLANDS PONDS  
AESTHETIC ELEMENTS: POOLWATER, LOW VEGETATION LIMITED HUMAN INHABITATION, PROTECTED ISLAND LOCATION, PERCEIVED REMOTENESS



# Management Classification System

Date: 11/1/17  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: 8 Coastal Scrub/Scrub Forest  
 Photo Reference: 29-32

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?   
 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)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?   
 Total

4. Comments:

landform in the foreground tend to dominate and frame views to open water providing almost a reward when reaching the destination where views open up.

# Management Classification System

Date: Oct. 19, 2017  
 Personnel: Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Scrub Shrub  
 Photo Reference: Scrub Shrub SEWFOEL7/P1020744/JRW5997  
BLW 0672 / 20170910-163740 / 20170910-130508 / 20170726-181928

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
background Water Resources:	5
undulating to bluffs Landform:	5
Vegetation:	4
Land Use:	0
adjacent beach parking User Activity:	1

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?   
 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)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?   
 Total

4. Comments:

low scrub shrub on top of undulating land & bluffs  
uniform vegetation with no low use or user activity.

# Management Classification System

Date: 10/24/2017  
 Personnel: Jesselyn Cavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Zone 8: Coastal Scrub/Scrub Forest  
 Photo Reference: 29-32

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?   
 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)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?   
 Total

4. Comments:

This zone is unique for its vegetation, though it experiences less human use. Water views are often obstructed from within this landscape.

# Management Classification System

Date: 23 Oct 2017  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL SCRUB / SCRUB FOREST  
 Photo Reference: MULTIPLE. 2016 8 #s 29 30 31 32

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?   
 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)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?   
 Total

4. Comments:

CULTURAL LANDMARKS: ECOSYSTEMS, SCRUB HABITAT IDENTITY IF PRES  
HISTORIC LANDMARKS: PARKLANDS NATURE PRESERVE  
AESTHETIC ELEMENTS: LOWER, POLLING COASTAL SCRUB WITH OBSCURE VIEWS TO WATER ARE EDUCATIVE AND VISUALLY APPEALING. WIND TURBINES



# Management Classification System

Date: 11/1/17  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: 9 Maintained Recreation Areas  
 Photo Reference: 33-36

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 44

4. Comments:

Some better than average views attractive views where open water and coastline meet, especially where view is punctuated by landmarks (lighthouse), monuments and maintained park-like setting.

# Management Classification System

Date: Oct. 19, 2017  
 Personnel: Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained recreation landscape  
 Photo Reference: N52A099/N52A078/N52A129/P120760  
 4PWFO/SZ/2017083-125632/20170911-083149

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
open water views Water Resources:	8
on top of bluffs + shore Landform:	6
mainly grass + Vegetation:	6
recreation Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

historical lighthouse Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 recreation areas Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 42

4. Comments:

open recreation & visual access to shoreline & ocean.  
 mostly main grass or ornamental plantings plus  
 historical lighthouse or landmarks

# Management Classification System

Date: 10/24/2017  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gault  
 Similarity Zone: ZONE 9: MAINTAINED RECREATION AREAS  
 Photo Reference: 33-36

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	9
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 51

4. Comments:

This zone is highly valued and well-maintained. Cultural landmarks often provide a focal point for these areas. Open to the public - there is a high level of access and use.

# Management Classification System

Date: 23 OCT 2017  
 Personnel: KAL  
 Similarity Zone: MAINTAINED RECREATION AREAS  
 Photo Reference: MULTIPLE. ZONE 9 #1 33, 34, 35, 36

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2  
 Total 31

4. Comments:

CULTURAL LANDMARKS: OPEN TURF PARK, SIGNAGE (IDENTITY OF AREA), WEST QUARTER STATION'S GOLF  
 HISTORIC LANDMARKS: LIGHTHOUSE, PARKLAND  
 AESTHETIC ELEMENTS: TAMED COASTAL CONDITIONS WITH SMOOTH LAWN, BENCHES, FACILITIES (EXPANSIVE VIEWS TO WATER AND HARBOR).



## Management Classification System

Date: 11/1/17  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: 10, Forest Zone  
 Photo Reference: 37-40

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?   
 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)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?   
 Total

4. Comments:

Forest vegetation provides sense of isolation from other nearby areas. Mid-ground views with inland lakes/ponds provide nice contrast, in photos 37 and 40.

## Management Classification System

Date: Oct 19, 2017  
 Personnel: Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Forest  
 Photo Reference: D20157/220157/H02A1020/20170911-153215  
20170911-153215/20170911-160648/20170911-160900

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	1
Landform:	2
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	2

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?   
 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)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?   
 Total

4. Comments:

low forest along roads & paths - no apparent lakes or water - hard to witness in elevated position

## Management Classification System

Date: 10/29/2017  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: ZONE 10: FOREST ZONE  
 Photo Reference: 37-40

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?   
 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)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?   
 Total

4. Comments:

There are few views to the water from these locations. The forest vegetation can vary within and in many places access is limited. Due to low levels of activity, there is likely little pollution/litter.

## Management Classification System

Date: 23 Oct 2017  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: FOREST ZONE  
 Photo Reference: MULTIPLE ZONE 10 @ 37, 38, 39, 40

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	4
Landform:	4
Vegetation:	4
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?   
 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)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?   
 Total

4. Comments:

CULTURAL LANDMARKS: BIOSYSTEMS, SCRUB VEGETATION TOUSARTS & PLACE  
HISTORIC LANDMARKS: PARKLAND, WMA  
AESTHETIC ELEMENTS: CONTIGUOUS SCRUB COVERAGE, HOWEVER SPECIES ARE NOT DISTINGUISHED OR PROVIDING SUPERIOR AESTHETIC APPEAL, OVERSPANN  
SCRUB



# Management Classification System

Date: 11/1/17  
 Personnel: W. KALIMA  
 Similarity Zone: 11 Rural Residential  
 Photo Reference: 41-44

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7*
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 40

4. Comments:

Attractive rural visual settings, in particular with views to open water as in photo 44. Variety and contrast in stone walls provide sense of heritage to the land scape.

# Management Classification System

Date: Oct. 19, 2017  
 Personnel: Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: rural residential  
 Photo Reference: DSC 6827-7001 / DSC 6840-7001 / DSC 3997 / DSC 0348 / DSC 0322 / 20170910-161030

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	0
Landform: <u>undulating landform</u>	4
Vegetation: <u>maund grass, firs, shrubs</u>	7
Land Use: <u>horst + open lot</u>	6
User Activity: <u>horst</u>	4

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

old house Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 1  
stone walls Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 27

4. Comments:

undulating land & road roads along stone fences with old shake house w/ water included homes

# Management Classification System

Date: 10/24/2017  
 Personnel: JOCELYN GRAY  
 Similarity Zone: ZONE 11: RURAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE  
 Photo Reference: 41-44

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 2  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 41

4. Comments:

The character of this zone can vary significantly by area. Overall, outward views to the ocean are limited from this inland zone. Unique characteristics surrounding specific locations may be highly valued.

# Management Classification System

Date: 23 OCT 2017  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: RURAL RESIDENTIAL ZONE  
 Photo Reference: MULTIPLE ZONE 11 #1 41, 42, 43, 44

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	4
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 2  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 1  
 Total 37

4. Comments:

CULTURAL LANDMARKS: FARMLAND/DEVELOPED IDENTIFY & PACE  
HISTORIC LANDMARKS: FARM HOUSES, HOMESTEADS, STONE WALLS  
AESTHETIC ELEMENTS: ROLLING TOPOGRAPHY MAINTAINED CONDITION WITH DOMINANT STONE WALL ELEMENTS, SLIGHTLY 'STERILE' W/ ALL THE LARGE CAWN AREAS



# Management Classification System

Date: 11/1/17  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: 12 Suburban Residential  
 Photo Reference: 45-48

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	N/A
Landform:	4
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	4

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	0
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	0

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>

4. Comments:

Fairly typical suburban neighborhood views that can be found in most communities. Although there are appear well-maintained there are few if any distinguishing visual characteristics.

# Management Classification System

Date: October 25, 2017  
 Personnel: Smarden  
 Similarity Zone: Suburban residential  
 Photo Reference: IMG 8053 / EDI 0598 / EDI 0204 / PXC 0351 / PXC 0062  
20170910\_161652(2) / 20170910\_161624

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	0
Landform:	3
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	5

*low slope*  
*open grass, street trees, small plants*  
*residential mixed architecture - low density*  
*residential*

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	0
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	0

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>

4. Comments:

Mixed residential of non-dominant architecture - some houses close - some for apart - open grass to small plants with street trees in some areas

# Management Classification System

Date: 10/24/17  
 Personnel: Jesselyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: ZONE 12: SUBURBAN RESIDENTIAL ZONE  
 Photo Reference: 45-48

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	N/A
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	0
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>

4. Comments:

Views are limited within this more built-up zone. Unique aesthetic elements might include architectural elements, though not in abundance.

# Management Classification System

Date: 23 OCT 2017  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SUBURBAN RESIDENTIAL ZONE  
 Photo Reference: MULTIPLE - ZONE 12 #'S 45, 46, 47, 48

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	N/A
Landform:	4
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	0
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	1
<b>Total</b>	

4. Comments:

CULTURAL LANDMARKS ORGANIZED SUBURBAN SPACE IDENTIFY OF PLACE  
HISTORIC LANDMARKS NONE APPARENT  
AESTHETIC ELEMENTS THE MORE NATURALIZED STREET FRONT WITH MATURE TREE VEGETATION ALONG THE BLDG IS MUCH MORE APPEALING THAN THE STANDARD SUBDIVISION.



# Management Classification System

Date: 11/1/17  
 Personnel: W. KAUNA  
 Similarity Zone: 13 Village/Town Center Zone  
 Photo Reference: 49-52

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	NA
Landform:	NA
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	2
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>

4. Comments:

Attractive village/town centers with somewhat distinct New England architecture, but may not be much more than slightly better than average for coastal communities.

# Management Classification System

Date: October 25, 2017  
 Personnel: Spencer  
 Similarity Zone: village or town center  
 Photo Reference: JTW0213/DC 7650+H03/DC0509/DC0280/20170912-071400/20170910-162789

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	2
Landform:	3
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	8

*only a few scores back to low landform street does not uniform streetscape buildings were adv. lots of activity*

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

*lots of historic structures + landmarks*

*structure chimney - fence - street lamps - benches*

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>

*driv not seen trash but must be litter + car exhaust*

4. Comments:

complex architecture mixtures + streetscape. into some historic structure plus lot of pedestrian elements plus activity.

# Management Classification System

Date: 10/24/2017  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Garitt  
 Similarity Zone: Zone 13: Village/Town Center Zone  
 Photo Reference: 49-52

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	N/A
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>

4. Comments:

This zone consists of intensely built up and highly used public & private spaces. It is aesthetically defined predominantly by the architectural characteristics of the built form.

# Management Classification System

Date: 23 Oct 2017  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: Village/Town Center Zone  
 Photo Reference: MULTIPLE - ZONE 13 #'S 49 50 51 52

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	N/A
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	0
<b>Total</b>	

4. Comments:

CULTURAL LANDMARKS WORKING VILLAGE IDENTIFY PLACE HISTORIC LANDMARKS VILLAGE BUILDINGS, DISTRICT  
AESTHETIC ELEMENTS SOME STREETSCAPES ARE MORE DESIGNED THAN OTHERS. A FEEL MIX OF WORKING AND TOWN VILLAGE AESTHETICS VISUALLY CONTROLLED



# Management Classification System

Date: 11/1/17  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: 14 Commercial Zone  
 Photo Reference: 53-56

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	NA
Landform:	2
Vegetation:	3
Land Use:	4
User Activity:	3

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	0
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	0

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>

4. Comments:

Non-distinct commercial corridor lacking visual interest. Foreground and mid-ground views include visual clutter from overhead utilities and signage.

# Management Classification System

Date: Oct 19, 2017  
 Personnel: Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Commercial  
 Photo Reference: Aquidneck/Dartmouth/DSC0217/IMG 2090

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	0
Landform:	0
Vegetation:	3
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	0
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	0

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>

4. Comments:

Commercial structures + traffic & roads. A lot of pavement with little vegetation cover, no landform or water visible. Lots of user activity!

# Management Classification System

Date: 10/24/2017  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gravit  
 Similarity Zone: Zone 14: Commercial Zone  
 Photo Reference: 53-56

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	N/A
Landform:	4
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	2
User Activity:	4

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	0
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	0

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>

4. Comments:

These relatively flat, open, developed commercial areas are visually distinct by the suburban strip type development patterns. These are car-centric and not developed around outward views. Pollution/litter, though not present in the photos is likely to occur due to human activity.

# Management Classification System

Date: 23 OCT 2017  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COMMERCIAL ZONE  
 Photo Reference: MULTIPLE: ZONE 14 #1 53, 54, 55, 56

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	N/A
Landform:	4
Vegetation:	4
Land Use:	4
User Activity:	4

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	0
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	0

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	0
<b>Total</b>	

4. Comments:

CULTURAL LANDMARKS: NONE APPARENT  
 IDENTIFIY OF PLACE  
 HISTORICAL LANDMARKS: NONE APPARENT  
 AESTHETIC ELEMENTS: NONE APPARENT, HIGHLY DEVELOPED WITH STRIP ARCHITECTURE, BISECTING POWERLINES, STOREFRONT LIGHTS, ETC. REDUCE THE AESTHETIC QUALITY OF THE PLACE.



# Management Classification System

Date: 11/1/17  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: 15 Agricultural/Open Field  
 Photo Reference: 57-60

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	NA
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	4

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?   
 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)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?   
 Total

4. Comments:

Typical agricultural lands, fields in foreground views with backdrop of woodland in mid-ground views. Few, if any, visual focal points of interest.

# Management Classification System

Date: Oct 19, 2017  
 Personnel: Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Agricultural Open Field  
 Photo Reference: JTW 0227 / DSC 0104 / DSC 0122 / DSC 0328 / DSC 0127 / DSC 0068 / DSC 0037 / ZCA 70911-17713

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	N/A
Landform:	3
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?   
 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)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?   
 Total

4. Comments:

Most scenes contain open fields with little terrain. Some scenes contain stone walls & farm animals plus farm structures in the distance which add interest. High scores for land use & user activity → positive productive use of the land.

# Management Classification System

Date: 10/24/17  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: ZONE 15: AGRICULTURAL / OPEN FIELD ZONE  
 Photo Reference: 57-60

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	3
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?   
 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)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?   
 Total

4. Comments:

The agricultural element is unique and has value aesthetically in this region as it is not present in abundance. The rural landscape offers picturesque opportunities, but also opportunities for working equipment, structures & associated items.

# Management Classification System

Date: 23 Oct 2017  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: AGRICULTURAL / OPEN FIELD ZONE  
 Photo Reference: MULTIPLE - ZONE 15 #'s 57, 58, 59, 60

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	5
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?   
 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)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?   
 Total

4. Comments:

CULTURAL LANDMARKS: TIRE FARMS, WORKING FARMS (IDENTITY OF PLACE)  
 HISTORICAL LANDMARKS: SCENIC LANDSCAPES  
 AESTHETIC ELEMENTS: OPEN WORKING FIELDS WITH SOME STRUCTURES BUT IN GENERAL THE ZONE IS OPEN LAND WITH VERY LITTLE TERRAIN CHANGE



# Management Classification System

Date: 11/1/17  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: 16 Inland Lakes and Ponds  
 Photo Reference: 61-64

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	<u>7</u>
Landform:	<u>7</u>
Vegetation:	<u>8</u>
Land Use:	<u>9</u>
User Activity:	<u>NA</u>

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 37

4. Comments:

Sense of serenity and seclusion created by the balance between surface waters in foreground and surrounding mix of vegetation types.

# Management Classification System

Date: Oct 19, 2017  
 Personnel: Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Inland ponds & lakes  
 Photo Reference: DKC 0197 / DKC 0745 / DKC 0718 / JTW 2562  
2017 0910-1827K / 2017 0910-182521

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	<u>9</u>
Landform:	<u>5</u>
Vegetation:	<u>8</u>
Land Use:	<u>0</u>
User Activity:	<u>0</u>

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
waterfall + walkway Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 28

4. Comments:

freshwater or freshwater ponds and marsh edges with multiple layers of vegetation plus undulating shore edge. But no user activity.

# Management Classification System

Date: 10/24/17  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Zone 16: Inland Lakes & Ponds  
 Photo Reference: 61-64

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	<u>9</u>
Landform:	<u>7</u>
Vegetation:	<u>8</u>
Land Use:	<u>8</u>
User Activity:	<u>8</u>

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 1  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2  
 Total 46

4. Comments:

Inland water bodies will each be valued as an individual aesthetic and resource. User activity is likely concentrated around many of these water bodies

# Management Classification System

Date: 23 Oct 2017  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: INLAND LAKES AND PONDS  
 Photo Reference: MULTIPLE ZONE 16 #s 61, 62, 63, 64

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	<u>7</u>
Landform:	<u>6</u>
Vegetation:	<u>6</u>
Land Use:	<u>7</u>
User Activity:	<u>7</u>

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 2  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2  
 Total

4. Comments:

CULTURAL LANDMARKS: PLATWATER, VEGETATED EDGES, IDENTITY OF PLACE  
HISTORIC LANDMARKS: PARKLAND, PONDS  
AESTHETIC ELEMENTS: SCENE QUALITY OF PLATWATER, WATERFALL, VEGETATED EDGES AND DIVERSITY OF VEGETATION.



## Management Classification System

Date: 11/1/17  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: 17 Highway Transportation  
 Photo Reference: 65-68

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	4
Landform:	4
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	4
User Activity:	3

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	0
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>

4. Comments:

Average views are typical for the area although extended view of landform & water from bridge (photo 68) are more interesting.

## Management Classification System

Date: October 23, 2017  
 Personnel: Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Transportation  
 Photo Reference: DSC 0437 / EDI-026 / EDI-027 / EDI-028 / EDI-029  
JTW 00141 JTW 023

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	2
Landform:	3
Vegetation:	4
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	0
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>

4. Comments:

mostly of low highway - w/ typical view barrier, relatively walk. Some roadside vegetation in some areas. carrying load + poor through traffic.

## Management Classification System

Date: 10/24/2017  
 Personnel: JOCELYN GAVITT  
 Similarity Zone: ZONE 17: HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION ZONE  
 Photo Reference: 65-68

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	3
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	1
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>

4. Comments:

The value from this zone comes from the intensity of human use and exposure. This landscape zone rarely affords great views, but occasionally there are memorable and significant vistas.

## Management Classification System

Date: 23 OCT 2017  
 Personnel: KAL  
 Similarity Zone: HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION ZONE  
 Photo Reference: MULTIPLE ZONE 17 #1 65, 66, 67, 68

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	5
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	1
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	0
<b>Total</b>	

4. Comments:

UTLTIAR LANDMARKS - BRIDGES  
 IDENTITY OF PLACE  
 HISTORIC LANDMARKS - NONE APPARENT  
 AESTHETIC ELEMENTS - EXPANSIVE VIEWS TO WATER FROM BRIDGE IS AESTHETICALLY APPEALING, OTHER ROAD VIEWS ARE CONTAINED AND UTILITARIAN.



## **Appendix F**

Visual Impact Rating Forms

(separate attachment)



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-10-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Brenton Point State Park A101

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	4
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3

Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2

Total 36

4. Comments:  
Pleasant view to the water, but relatively common to a State Park in this general area.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-10-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Brenton Point State Park A101

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	4	Special Cond.:	7
		Total	36

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

5. Comments:  
Turbines may be visible along the horizon, but not a distraction to other visual features.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-17-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Brenton Point State Park A101 Night

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	4.5
Landform:	4.5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	4.5
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 2

Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2

Total 31

4. Comments:  
Completely dark nighttime viewing - only 2 unknown points of light left of center view



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-17-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Brenton Point State Park A101 Night

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	3.5	Land Use:	4.5
Landform:	4.5	User Activity:	3
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	6
		Total	26

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

5. Comments:  
Horizon defined by turbine lights across the view, showing some reflection on water. Will be noticeable under clear conditions and emphasized if lights are blinking.





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/12/2019*  
 Personnel: R. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Maintain Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A01 Brenta Point State Park

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	1
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>

4. Comments:

cars parked on left side detract from the view

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/12/2019*  
 Personnel: R. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Maintain Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A01 Brenta Point State Park

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	7
Landform:	6	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	5
		<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>

5. Comments:

wind turbines are noticeable on the horizon line  
left in both simulated view

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 17, 2019  
 Personnel: R. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Maintain Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A01 Brenta Point State Park Night

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	0.5
Landform:	0.5
Vegetation:	0.5
Land Use:	0.5
User Activity:	0.5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	2
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	0

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

4. Comments:

Night time view - no physical landscape elements visible

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 17, 2019  
 Personnel: R. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Maintain Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A01 Brenta Point State Park Night

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	0.5	Land Use:	0.5
Landform:	0.5	User Activity:	0.5
Vegetation:	0.5	Special Cond.:	4
		<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>

5. Comments:

Turbine tower lights barely visible - no change



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreational Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A101 - Brenton Point State Park

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	9
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>

4. Comments:

Clear open water view from a culturally sensitive public location.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreational Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A101 - Brenton Point State Park

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	9
Landform:	8	User Activity:	9
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	9
		<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>

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

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

5. Comments:

Proposed structures are barely visible along horizon, having minimal impact and subordinate position in the visual.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/16/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreational Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A101 - Nighttime view, Brenton Point State Park

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	4.5
Landform:	4.5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	4.5
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>

4. Comments:

Predominately dark open view of water and sky. A single light in the sky reflects in the water.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/16/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A101 - Nighttime view, Brenton Point State Park

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	3.5	Land Use:	3.0
Landform:	4.5	User Activity:	3.5
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	9
		<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	2.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1.3	Land Use:	3
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	2	<b>Total:</b>	<b>12</b>

5. Comments:

Turbines visible as faint lights along horizon line. Turbine lights are far more numerous but significantly less visible than existing lights.





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: MAINTAINED REC. AREA  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A101 BRENTON POINT STATE PARK

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Resource	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?  
STATE PARK, HISTORIC 3

Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?  
EX BUNCH 150 TURBINES 1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 1

Total 31.5

4. Comments:  
THE HIGHLY UPLIFTING VIEW OF PATHS  
PARKING, ROADS AND SEAWALK DISTRACT  
THE VISUAL ATTENTION TO THE GREATER  
WATER AND HORIZON VIEW (STRONG HORIZON).

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: MAINTAINED REC. AREA  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A101 BRENTON POINT STATE PARK

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Resource	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	5
Special Cond.:	5
<small>HISTORIC</small> Total	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">32.5</span>

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

Water Resources:	1.5
Landform:	1
Vegetation:	1
Land Use:	1.5
User Activity:	1.5
Total:	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6.5</span>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5
Landform:	1
Vegetation:	1
Land Use:	1.5
User Activity:	1.5
Total:	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6.5</span>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1.5
Landform:	1
Vegetation:	1
Land Use:	1
User Activity:	1.5
Total:	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6.0</span>

5. Comments:  
THE INSTALLATION OF TURBINES, WHILE EXTENSIVE,  
SITS QUIETLY ON THE HORIZON AND ARE DIFFICULT  
TO SEE AGAINST THE SKY. UNDER DIFFERENT SKY  
CONDITIONS THE TURBINES MAY BE MUCH MORE  
DOMINANT.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 15 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: MAINTAINED REC. AREA  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A101 BRENTON POINT STATE PARK  
NIGHT

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Resource	Score
Water Resources:	4.5
Landform:	4.5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?  
STATE PARK / HISTORIC 2

Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?  
DARK NIGHT SKY 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?  
VERY LITTLE LIGHT POLLUTION 2

Total 33.5

4. Comments:  
THE NIGHT SKY IS VERY DARK AND WOULD  
BE GREAT FOR STAR GAZING, ESPECIALLY WITH  
THE LARGE CANYON TO VIEW FROM. THERE IS VERY  
LITTLE AMBIENT LIGHT EXCEPT FOR THE LIGHTS IN  
THE WEST OF THE VIEW

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 15 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: MAINTAINED REC. AREA  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A101 BRENTON POINT STATE PARK  
NIGHT

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Resource	Score
Water Resources:	4.5
Landform:	4.5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	5
Special Cond.:	2
<small>REDUCED CONTRAST</small> Total	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">26.5</span>

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

Water Resources:	1.5
Landform:	1.5
Vegetation:	1.5
Land Use:	2
User Activity:	2.5
Total:	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9</span>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5
Landform:	1.5
Vegetation:	1.5
Land Use:	2
User Activity:	2
Total:	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">8.5</span>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1.5
Landform:	1.5
Vegetation:	1.5
Land Use:	2
User Activity:	2.5
Total:	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">9</span>

5. Comments:  
THE MAGNITUDE OF THE TURBINES ON THE HORIZON  
CHANGES THE DARK SKY EXPERIENCE AND IS THE  
FOCAL POINT IS THE 'STAR OF NIGHT' DREAM  
VIEW. THE 'BLINK' OF THE LIGHTS  
WOULD BE VISUALLY OVERWHELMING.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-10-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Open Water, Maintained Rec. Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Newport Cliffwalk A103

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	NA
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 41

4. Comments:

Very attractive views because of rocky landforms in foreground that are unique to this area. Observers will be drawn to this viewpoint because of its unique setting.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-10-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Open Water, Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Newport Cliffwalk A103

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	8
Landform:	7	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	NA	Special Cond.:	9
		Total:	39

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	NA	Total:	6

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	NA	Total:	6

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	NA	Total:	4

5. Comments:

Under these lighting conditions turbines are likely to be visible and because of their number many may find them visually intrusive.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/12/2019*  
 Personnel: E. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: open water  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A103 Newport Cliff Walk

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	9
Vegetation:	4
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 0

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 39

4. Comments:

view dominated by open water & rocky shore



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/12/2019*  
 Personnel: E. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: open water  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A103 Newport Cliff Walk

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	9	Land Use:	5
Landform:	9	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	4	Special Cond.:	9
		Total:	43

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

5. Comments:

wind turbines appear against the horizon line for both scenarios - will be noted by Newport Cliff Walkers





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A103 - Newport Cliff Walk

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	9
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	9
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	5
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>

4. Comments:

National Recreational trail provides dynamic open water view with unique landform in foreground



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreational Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A103 - Newport Cliff Walk

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	9	Land Use:	9
Landform:	9	User Activity:	9
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>		

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

5. Comments:

Proposed turbines can barely be seen on a clear day causing minimal impact on views



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: MAINTAINED REC AREA / SHORELINE LOCAL RES  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A103 - NEWPORT CLIFF WALK

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? <u>REC. TRAIL, CLIFF WALK, HISTORIC</u>	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? <u>ROCKY ISLAND</u>	1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>35.5</b>

4. Comments:

THERE IS A HIGH LEVEL OF VISUAL INTEREST FROM THE CLIFF WALK VIEW TO THE FOREGROUND WATER AND ROCK, THEN M.I.G-GROUND/BEACH VIEW TO THE HORIZON.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: MAINTAINED REC AREA / SHORELINE LOCAL RES  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A103 - NEWPORT CLIFF WALK

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	5	Land Use:	5
Landform:	5	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<i>HISTORIC</i>	

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8.5</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8.5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8.5</b>

5. Comments:

THE VISUAL DENSITY OF THE TURBINES AND 'DSS' PLAT-DEM ON THE HORIZON DOMINATE THE VIEW FROM THE HISTORIC CLIFFWALK, EVEN UNDER FAVORABLE SKY CONDITIONS.





# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-10-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Scrub/Scrub Forest  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Sachuest Point Nat'l Wildlife Refuge A105

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 2  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 43

4. Comments:

Rocky land form in foreground dominates this view along the coast providing a very attractive setting that will be sought out by observers.

# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-10-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Scrub/Scrub Forest  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Sachuest Point Nat'l Wildlife Refuge A105

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	6
Landform:	7	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	5	Special Cond.:	8
Total:		<u>39</u>	

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	<u>5</u>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	<u>9</u>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	<u>8</u>

5. Comments:

Depending on lighting conditions, especially if backlit along the horizon, the number of turbines and close spacing distract from the natural views.

# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/10/2019*  
 Personnel: B. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal scrub/scrub  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A105 Sachuest Point National Wildlife Refuge

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 36

4. Comments:

open ocean to horizon  
rocky strata in foreground

# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/10/2019*  
 Personnel: B. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal scrub/scrub  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A105 Sachuest Point National Wildlife Refuge

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	5
Landform:	7	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	5	Special Cond.:	5
Total:		<u>36</u> <i>34 + 2</i>	

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	<u>6</u>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	<u>6</u>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	<u>6</u>

5. Comments:

towers are visible across the horizon line - more noticeable in 3d simulation - would have more impact if people had more access to this site



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Sorelynn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Scrub / Scrub Forest  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A105 - Sachuest Point National Wildlife Refuge

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	9
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	9
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	0

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.5</b>

4. Comments:

Positive open water view from rocky shoreline -  
Landform/rocks appear in mid-ground focal area.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Sorelynn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Scrub / Scrub Forest  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A105 - Sachuest Point National Wildlife Refuge

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	9
Landform:	9	User Activity:	9
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.5</b>		

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>9</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	2	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>10.5</b>

5. Comments:

Large cluster of turbines visible in  
distance along horizon. Density of turbines  
renders them noticeable.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL SCRUB / SCRUB FOREST  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A105 - SACHUEST POINT N.W.R.

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	2
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>

4. Comments:

THE ROCKY COAST OF THIS POINT OF LAND  
WOULD OFFER DRAMATIC VIEWS IN A 270°  
VIEW AND APPEARS WILD AND UNDISTURBED  
BY HUMANS EXCEPT FOR THE PATHS.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL SCRUB / SCRUB FOREST  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A105 - SACHUEST POINT N.W.R.

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	6
Landform:	5	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.5</b>		

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8.5</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8.5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8.5</b>

5. Comments:

THE ADDITION OF THE EXTENSIVE TURBINE  
INSTALLATION ON THE HORIZON DOMINATES THE  
VIEW AND CONTRAST THE VISUAL SIMPLICITY OF THE  
N.W.R. LANDS AND PATH.





# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-10-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Sachwest Beach A106

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	4
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2

4. Comments:

Typical Coastal beach, nothing distinct



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-10-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Sachwest Beach A106

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	5
Landform:	6	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	4	Special Cond.:	3
Total:		29	

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

5. Comments:

Under these lighting and sky conditions the turbines may be visible to most observers, but distance reduces adverse effects.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 rechecked 12/12/2019  
 Personnel: V. Swanda  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline beach/coastal dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A106 Sachwest Beach A106 Sachwest Beach A106

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	4
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 1

4. Comments:

heavily used beach adjacent with beach structure  
some surf and ground  
open water background w/ land spit at left



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 rechecked 12/12/2019  
 Personnel: V. Swanda  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline beach/coastal dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A106 Sachwest Beach

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	9	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	8
Vegetation:	4	Special Cond.:	5
Total:		40	

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

5. Comments:

towers noticeable in both views  
but not spatially co-dominant at this distance





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A106 - Sachuest Beach (second beach)

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	2
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>

4. Comments:

Clean open beach area with sandy dunes and a wide panoramic water view.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A106 - Sachuest Beach (second beach)

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	8	Special Cond.:	7
		<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6.5</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5.5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

5. Comments:

Turbines are minimally visible along horizon line and therefore have a minimal impact on view.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BEACH  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A106 - SACHUEST BEACH (SECOND)

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	1
<u>PUBLIC BEACH</u>	
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1
<u>DUNES</u>	

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	1
<u>BEACH LITTER</u>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.5</b>

4. Comments:

THE EXISTING BEACH VIEW HIGHLIGHTS THE PASSIVE AND ACTIVE RECREATION ACTIVITIES THAT VISITORS ENJOY. HIGH CONTRAST BETWEEN SKY AND OCEAN.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BEACH  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A106 - SACHUEST BEACH (SECOND)

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	5	Land Use:	5
Landform:	5	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	3
		<b>Total</b>	<b>27.5</b>

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

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6.5</b>

5. Comments:

THE INSTALLATION OF THE TURBINES ARE A VISUAL EXTENSION OF THE LANDMASS TO THE LEFT IF THE VIEW, AND STEP IN A REASONABLE DISTANCE. A BUILT EXTENSION FROM LAND - VS FLOATING IN THE OCEAN.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-10-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Scrub/Scrub Forest  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Hanginy Rock A107

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	5
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 2  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 1  
 Total 34

4. Comments:

Varied uses and features, nothing is visually distinct.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-10-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Scrub/Scrub Forest  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Hanginy Rock A107

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	4	Land Use:	6
Landform:	4	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	4	Special Cond.:	5
		Total:	28

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	2	Total:	10

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	2	Total:	10

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	2	Total:	10

5. Comments:

Close spacing and numerous turbines are distracting along the horizon especially under these lighting and sky conditions.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/12/2019*  
 Personnel: R. Swartz  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal bluff  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A107 Hanginy Rock - Natman's land

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 0

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 31

4. Comments:

coastal bluff structure + road to highway  
 open water right - land from opt MIA - bridge



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/12/2019*  
 Personnel: R. Swartz  
 Similarity Zone: coastal bluff  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A107 Hanginy Rock - Natman's land

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	4
		Total:	30

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	3	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

5. Comments:

towers across the horizon line -  
 dominant in 2d silhouette





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Scrub / Scrub Forest  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A107 - Hanging Rock (Newman Bird Sanctuary)

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

4. Comments:

Foreground in view is occupied by pavement area, and other man-made elements, drawing attention away from open water view.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Scrub / Scrub Forest  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A107 - Hanging Rock (Newman Bird Sanctuary)

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	5
Landform:	7	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	6
		<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7.5</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	2	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7.5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

5. Comments:

Extensive cluster of turbines visible along distant horizon. Turbines will be noticed and become a focal point on the water.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL SCRUB / SCRUB FOREST  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A107 HANGING ROCK (NEWMAN BIRD SANCTUARY)

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? BIRD SANCTUARY / SCENIC VIEWING	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? UNIQUE WATER VIEW	2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? ROAD UTTER	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>

4. Comments:

THIS VIEW INCLUDES A MAN MADE POND OVER WALL WITH OBSERVATION PLATFORM, ROADWAY AND PARKING IN FOREGROUND TO THE BEACH ENTRANCE AND CONVIEW TO HORIZON.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL SCRUB / SCRUB FOREST  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: A107 HANGING ROCK (BIRD SANCTUARY)

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	5	Land Use:	5
Landform:	5	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	5
		<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>

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

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>9</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>9</b>

5. Comments:

THE TURBINE INSTALLATION IS AN EXTENSION OF THE INDUSTRIAL NATURE OF THE MAN-MADE POND AND VIEWING PLATFORM, BUT THE NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE TURBINES TAKES OVER THE VIEW.





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-10-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Southeast Lighthouse B104

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 47

4. Comments:

Very attractive visual setting with a nice composition of natural and cultural resources.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-10-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Southeast Lighthouse B104

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	8
Total		44	

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	9

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

5. Comments:

Under these specific lighting and sky conditions the turbines are not as distracting due to their white color

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-17-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Southeast Lighthouse B104 Night

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	4.5
Landform:	4.5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	4.5
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 2  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2  
 Total 30

4. Comments:

Completely dark nighttime viewing - 1 unknown point of light possibly focused on horizon

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-17-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Southeast Lighthouse B104 Night

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	3.0	Land Use:	4.5
Landform:	4.5	User Activity:	4.5
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	6
Total		27	

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

5. Comments:

Horizon defined by presence of turbine lights with reflection on water under these conditions.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/12/2019*  
 Personnel: K. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: maintained recreation area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: B104 Southeast light house New Station

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 2

Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3

Total 40

4. Comments:  
Project done + attractive + nice vegetation  
bird feed → Project open work



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/12/2019*  
 Personnel: K. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: maintained recreation area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: B104 Southeast light house New Station

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	6
Total:		40	

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

5. Comments:  
translucent across horizon line in both simulations  
highly visible from light house side viewer but  
minimal contrast w/ light conditions



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 17, 2019  
 Personnel: K. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: maintained recreation area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: B104 Southeast light house night

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	5
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 2

Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 0

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3

Total 30

4. Comments:  
physical landscape elements not visible  
one light appears



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 17, 2019  
 Personnel: K. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: maintained recreation area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: B104 Southeast light house night

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	4	Land Use:	5
Landform:	5	User Activity:	4
Vegetation:	5	Special Cond.:	4
Total:		27	

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

5. Comments:  
lighting clearly visible across horizon line  
affecting compatibility & spatial definition





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/17  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavit  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: B104 - Southeast Lighthouse

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Rating includes  
 winded photos

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?

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)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?

Total

4. Comments:

Well maintained cultural viewpoint has existing turbines prominent off-shore. These existing turbines create a focal area on the horizon in adjacent views.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/17  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavit  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: B104 - Southeast Lighthouse

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	7
Landform:	8	User Activity:	8
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	7
		Total:	48

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6.5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5.5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

5. Comments:

Proposed turbines visible in distance along horizon in clear conditions, but have minimal impact due to distance.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-16-17  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavit  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area / Shoreline Bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: B104 - Southeast Lighthouse - Night

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	4.5
Landform:	4.5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	4.5
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?

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)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?

Total

4. Comments:

Some stars in the sky are visible along with a light along the horizon. Otherwise a predominantly dark view of open water and sky. Other light sources visible in adjacent context.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-16-17  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavit  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area / Shoreline Bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: B104 - Southeast Lighthouse - Night

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	3	Land Use:	2
Landform:	4.5	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	8
		Total:	27

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	9

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	2.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	3
Vegetation:	1	Total:	10

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	3	Land Use:	3
Landform:	1	User Activity:	3
Vegetation:	1	Total:	11

5. Comments:

Proposed turbine lights create a thin star across horizon line and dominate the night view.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019

Personnel: KAC

Similarity Zone: MAINTAINED REG. AREA

Viewpoint Name/Number: B104 SOUTHEAST LIGHTHOUSE

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?  
LIGHT HOUSE / HISTORIC 3  
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?  
EX. QUICK ISO TURBINES 1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?  
TOURIST HOTEL 2  
Total 39

4. Comments:

THE FOREGROUND FENCE INTERRUPTS THE WIDE VIEW TO THE WATER, AND THE EXISTING ANTENNA IN THE MIDDLE-GROUND DISTRACTS THE VIEWER'S ATTENTION. EX. TURBINES NOT IN VIEW BUT PART OF GREATER CONTEXT.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019

Personnel: KAC

Similarity Zone: MAINTAINED REG. AREA

Viewpoint Name/Number: B104 SOUTHEAST LIGHTHOUSE

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	5	Special Cond.:	6
		Total:	36

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7.5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	8

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	8

5. Comments:

THE PROPOSED TURBINES ARE LESS VISIBLE IN THIS VIEWING CONDITION, A CERTAINLY LESS THAN THE EX. QUICK ISO TURBINES, HOWEVER THE MASS OF TURBINES WOULD ATTRACT ATTENTION.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 15 DEC 2019

Personnel: KAC

Similarity Zone: MAINTAINED REG. AREA

Viewpoint Name/Number: B104 SOUTHEAST LIGHTHOUSE - NIGHT

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	4.5
Landform:	4.5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?  
LIGHT HOUSE / HISTORIC 3  
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?  
EX. QUICK ISO TURBINES / STARS 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?  
SOME NIGHT POLLUTION FROM ADJACENT TURBINES 1.5  
Total 34.0

4. Comments:

THE NIGHT SKY IS VERY DARK AND THE STARS ARE CLEAR WITHIN THE PHOTO. THERE IS STARLIGHTS ON THE HORIZON AND FARRIED VIEWS TO THE EX. QUICK ISO TURBINE LIGHT IN THE ADJACENT VIEW TO THE S.E.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 15 DEC 2019

Personnel: KAC

Similarity Zone: MAINTAINED REG. AREA

Viewpoint Name/Number: B104 SOUTHEAST LIGHTHOUSE NIGHT

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	4.5	Land Use:	5
Landform:	4.5	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	3
		Total:	26.5

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

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1.5	Total:	9

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1.5	Total:	8.5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1.5	Total:	9

5. Comments:

THE MAGNITUDE OF THE NACELLE AND PLATFORM LIGHTS IN THIS VIEW, BANKING OUT-OUT HAS A DREWHELMING PRESENCE, EVEN WITH THE EX. QUICK ISO TURBINES IN PROXIMITY.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-10-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Bluff  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Clayhead Trail B112

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	9
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	0
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>

4. Comments:

Very attractive natural setting with interesting compositions in the foreground including diverse types of vegetation and landform.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-10-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Bluff  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Clayhead Trail B112

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	8
Landform:	8	User Activity:	8
Vegetation:	9	Special Cond.:	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>		

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

5. Comments:

Turbines are not readily visible.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-17-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Bluff  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Clayhead Trail B112 Clear Conditions

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	8
Landform:	8	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	9	Special Cond.:	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>		

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

5. Comments:

Turbines will be visible under clear weather conditions, but their impact is mitigated by distance.





# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/12/2019*  
 Personnel: E. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: coastal bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: BI12 Clayhead Trail New Structure

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	<input type="text" value="8"/>
Landform:	<input type="text" value="7"/>
Vegetation:	<input type="text" value="7"/>
Land Use:	<input type="text" value="7"/>
<i>trail access</i> ← User Activity:	<input type="text" value="7"/>

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?

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)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?

Total

4. Comments:

*Original business vegetation a top of dune  
 mid to low grade open water  
 trail access view*



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/12/2019*  
 Personnel: E. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: coastal bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: BI12 Clayhead Trail New Structure

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	<input type="text" value="8"/>	Land Use:	<input type="text" value="7"/>
Landform:	<input type="text" value="7"/>	User Activity:	<input type="text" value="7"/>
Vegetation:	<input type="text" value="7"/>	Special Cond.:	<input type="text" value="3"/>
Total		<input type="text" value="39"/>	

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

Water Resources:	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Land Use:	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Landform:	<input type="text" value="1"/>	User Activity:	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Vegetation:	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Total:	<input type="text" value="5"/>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Land Use:	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Landform:	<input type="text" value="1"/>	User Activity:	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Vegetation:	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Total:	<input type="text" value="5"/>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Land Use:	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Landform:	<input type="text" value="1"/>	User Activity:	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Vegetation:	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Total:	<input type="text" value="5"/>

5. Comments:

*trail not visible/obscured in both simulations*



## BI12 Clear Conditions - Proposed

						Compatibility					Scale					Spatial Dominance					
Water Resources	Landform	Vegetation	Land Use	User Activity	Special Conditions	Water Resources	Landform	Vegetation	Land Use	User Activity	Water Resources	Landform	Vegetation	Land Use	User Activity	Water Resources	Landform	Vegetation	Land Use	User Activity	
7	7	7	7	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Bluff  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: BL12 - Clayhead Trail

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	9
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>

4. Comments:

Dune vegetation in foreground with wide open  
pristine water views above/beyond.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-17-19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Bluff  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: BL12 - Clayhead Trail

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	7
Landform:	8	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	8	Special Cond.:	9
		<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6.5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

5. Comments:

Turbines visible in distance along horizon  
line. Turbines are noticeable but not  
dominant.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Bluff  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: BL12 - Clayhead Trail

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	9	Land Use:	8
Landform:	8	User Activity:	8
Vegetation:	9	Special Cond.:	9
		<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

5. Comments:

Turbines virtually undetectable in these  
atmospheric conditions. No visual impacts.





# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL BUFF  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: B112 - CLAYHEAD TRAIL

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Resource	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?  
CLAYHEAD TRAIL 2

Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?  
BUFF'S VIEW TO OCEAN 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?  
TRASH LITTER 2

**Total** 30

4. Comments:  
OPEN OCEAN VIEW WITH A STRONG HORIZON  
IN BACKGROUND. TALL NATIVE GRASSES  
BORDER THE BUFF EDGE AND CREATE  
SEPARATION FOR HIKERS. LONG VIEW TO OCEAN



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 17 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL BUFF  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: B112 - CLAYHEAD TRAIL CLEAR CONDITIONS

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	7
Landform:	6	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	6
		<b>Total</b>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">37</span>

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

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6.5</span>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6.5</span>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">6.5</span>

5. Comments:  
THE TURBINES UNDER CLEAR CONDITIONS SIT  
CLOSELY ON THE HORIZON WITH THE TURBINES  
SHOWING AS THIN, GREY LINES ON THE HORIZON  
THE EV TURBINES OUT OF VIEW ARE MORE  
DOMINANT THAN THE LONG VIEW.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL BUFF  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: B112 - CLAYHEAD TRAIL

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	7
Landform:	6	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	6
		<b>Total</b>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">30</span>

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5</span>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5</span>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<span style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">5</span>

5. Comments:  
THE TURBINE INSTALLATION IS ALMOST IMPERCEPTIBLE  
IN THIS VIEW AND DOES NOT AFFECT THE VISUAL  
QUALITY OF THE TRAIL EXPERIENCE.





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-10-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: North Light B 113

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 44

4. Comments:

Nice peaceful setting with good balance between foreground views of dune vegetation and background views of water.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-10-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: North Light B 113

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	8
Total		38	

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	2	Total:	10

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	2	Total:	10

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	2	Total:	10

5. Comments:

The tight spacing and numerous turbines along the horizon are a distraction from natural features.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 revised 12/12/2019  
 Personnel: K. Smuda  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: B113 North Light New Station

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 0

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 43

4. Comments:

Foreground path, bench, dune vegetation  
notable dune landforms  
minimal water and background

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 revised 12/12/2019  
 Personnel: K. Smuda  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: B113 North Light New Station

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	7
Landform:	8	User Activity:	8
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	6
Total		45	

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

5. Comments:

Towers seen across the horizon line - mainly cabinet  
highly visible from path.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: B113 North Light

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	9
Vegetation:	9
Land Use:	9
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 54

4. Comments:

Views from dunes with undulating landform covered with vegetation in foreground. Open water views beyond. Views has a dynamic composition.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: B113 North Light

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	8
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	9
		Total	47

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

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	2	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1.5	Total:	6

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1.5	Total:	7

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1.5	Total:	7.5

5. Comments:

Large cluster of turbines - beams focus of view out to water.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL DUNES  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: B113 NORTH LIGHT

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
NORTH LIGHT / HISTORIC  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2  
DUNE VEG

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2  
VISITOR LITTER  
 Total 44

4. Comments:

THE NORTH LIGHT HISTORIC SITE OFFERS HISTORIC AND SCENIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR VISITORS. IT IS A REMOTE EXPERIENCE WITH DENSE VEGETATION COVER AND PRIVACY.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL DUNES  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: B113 NORTH LIGHT

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	5	Land Use:	6
Landform:	7	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	5
		Total	35

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1.5	Total:	9.5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1.5	Total:	9.5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1.5	Total:	9.5

5. Comments:

THE REMOTE NATURE OF THE NORTH LIGHT SITE AND POINT IS ALTERED BY THE MASS OF TURBINES NOW IN THE VIEW AND INSPIRE AN INDUSTRIAL CHARACTER TO THE SCENE.





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALWA  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Coastal Bluff  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Beaver tail Lighthouse CO1

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	9
Vegetation:	NA
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 41

4. Comments:

Unique landform in foreground with vast views to the ocean, provides a unique viewing experience

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALWA  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area Coastal Bluff  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Beaver tail Lighthouse CO1

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	7
Landform:	9	User Activity:	8
Vegetation:	NA	Special Cond.:	9
		Total:	41

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	NA	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	NA	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	NA	Total:	4

5. Comments:

Under these lighting and sky conditions the turbines may be visible to some observers, but their white color and distance reduce impacts.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019  
 Personnel: K. Smaden  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: CO1 Beaver tail Lighthouse Junction

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	4
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 2  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 0

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 36

4. Comments:

Proposed rocky shore + trees mid to background open water

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019  
 Personnel: K. Smaden  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: CO1 Beaver tail Lighthouse Junction

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	4	Special Cond.:	6
		Total:	36

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

5. Comments:

Towers would be visible on horizon line depending on light conditions highly accessible site to users



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreational Area, Coastal Bluff  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: CO1 - Beavertail Lighthouse

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	9
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	9
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 52

4. Comments:

Maintained Cultural area with open water views.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreational Area, Coastal Bluff  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: CO1 - Beavertail Lighthouse

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	9	Land Use:	9
Landform:	9	User Activity:	9
Vegetation:	8	Special Cond.:	9
		Total	52

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

5. Comments:

Proposed turbines are barely discernible along the horizon due to distance.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: RAC  
 Similarity Zone: MAINTAINED REC AREA / COASTAL BLUFF  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: CO1 BEAVERTAIL LIGHTHOUSE

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
LIGHTHOUSE / HISTORIC SITES  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1  
EX. BUCK ISLAND TURBINES

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 1  
SHARP LINE FISHING LITER  
 Total 32.5

4. Comments:

THE HORIZON LINE IS DOMINANT IN THE WATER VIEW. THE COLOR OF THE WATER AND ROCKS IS HIGHLY CONTRASTING TO THE SKY. DESPITE WIDEAREA HISTORIC LANDMARKS, THE VIEW IS DOMINATED BY REC FISHING



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: RAC  
 Similarity Zone: MAINTAINED REC AREA / COASTAL BLUFF  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: CO1 BEAVERTAIL LIGHTHOUSE

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	5	Land Use:	6
Landform:	5	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	5
		Total	31.5

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

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5.5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5.5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5.5

5. Comments:

THE PROPOSED TURBINES ARE DIFFICULT TO SEE ON THE HORIZON, WITH THE SHARPING VESSEL BEING VISUALLY DOMINANT ON THE HORIZON.





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Scrub/Scrub Forest  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Cuttyhunk Island C101

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	9
Vegetation:	9
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 49

4. Comments:

Beautiful views due to the balanced composition of diverse vegetation, blue water and hazy sky conditions.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Scrub/Scrub Forest  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Cuttyhunk Island C101

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	8
Landform:	7	User Activity:	8
Vegetation:	8	Special Cond.:	6
		Total:	44

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

Water Resources:	3	Land Use:	2
Landform:	3	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	2	Total:	12

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	2	Total:	10

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	2	Total:	10

5. Comments:

Contrast in color and shape of the turbines, combined with their number and spacing is very distracting to the existing natural environment.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/12/2019*  
 Personnel: R. Smolan  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal scrub/scrub  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: C101 Cuttyhunk Island Gosnell

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 39

4. Comments:

Scrubland makes vegetation air due to black tower midget → biological open water ocean

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/12/2019*  
 Personnel: R. Smolan  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal scrub/scrub  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: C101 Cuttyhunk Island Gosnell

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	4
		Total:	39

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	3	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	3	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

5. Comments:

towers visible across the horizon line side content & spatial dominance same especially 2nd simulator



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Scrub / Scrub Forest  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: C101 - Cuttonunk Island

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	9
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	2
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>

4. Comments:

View from elevated bluff across vegetated landscape and out to pristine open water.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Scrub / Scrub Forest  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: C101 - Cuttonunk Island

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	8
Vegetation:	8	Special Cond.:	8
		<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	2	<b>Total:</b>	<b>10</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	2	<b>Total:</b>	<b>9</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	2	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8</b>

5. Comments:

Turbines are distant but clearly visible in these conditions. The large quantity of structures creates a focal area on the horizon.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL SCRUB / SCRUB FOREST  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: C101 - CUTTONUNK ISLAND

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	2
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>

4. Comments:

THIS IS A UNIQUE VIEW TO THE OCEAN DUE TO THE ROLLING TOPOGRAPHY WITH SCRUB VEGETATION DENSELY COVERING THE LAND W/ MARCHING CEDARS IN THE VIEW UNTIL THE PINE IS SECONDARY IN VIEW

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL SCRUB / SCRUB FOREST  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: C101 - CUTTONUNK ISLAND

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	5	Land Use:	6
Landform:	5	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	7
		<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>

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

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1.5	<b>Total:</b>	<b>10.5</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1.5	<b>Total:</b>	<b>10.5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1.5	<b>Total:</b>	<b>10.5</b>

5. Comments:

THE INSTALLATION OF THE TURBINES IN A BACK-LIT CONDITION DOMINATES THE VIEW AND INTERRUPTS THE SENSE OF PROMINENCE AND LONGVIEW TO AN UNBLENDED HORIZON. OSS ARE PREDOMINANT ABOVE OCEAN SURFACE.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Montauk Point State Park L104

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 45

4. Comments:

Attractive views due to balanced composition of vegetation, land use, water and sky - diverse color and texture



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Montauk Point State Park L104

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	8	Special Cond.:	9
		Total:	46

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

5. Comments:

Distance to and color of turbines on the horizon are not distracting.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-17-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Montauk Point State Park L104 NIGHT

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	4.5
Landform:	4.5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	4.5
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2  
 Total 33

4. Comments:

Block Island turbines are the focus of views to the horizon with some slight visibility of foreground features, such as fencing.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-17-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Montauk Point State Park L104 NIGHT

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	4.5	Land Use:	4.5
Landform:	4.5	User Activity:	8
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	7
		Total:	33

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

5. Comments:

Block Island turbines remain the focus of views to the horizon and proposed turbines are not visible.





# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 16, 2019 *revised 12/16/2019*  
 Personnel: B. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Maintain recreation area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: L104 Montauk Point State Park - East Harbor

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 2  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 0

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 36

4. Comments:

think/see vegetation + fence + road beyond  
open water mid to background



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 16, 2019 *revised 12/16/2019*  
 Personnel: B. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Maintain recreation area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: L104 Montauk Point State Park - East Harbor

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	6
Landform:	5	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	5	Special Cond.:	6
		Total:	36 <i>no change</i>

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	3

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	3

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	3

5. Comments:

structures not visible at this location + distance



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 17, 2019  
 Personnel: B. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Maintain recreation area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: L104 Montauk Point State Park - West

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	5
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 2  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 0

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 30

4. Comments:

physical landscape elements not visible



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 17, 2019  
 Personnel: B. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Maintain recreation area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: L104 Montauk Point State Park - West

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	5	Land Use:	5
Landform:	5	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	5	Special Cond.:	5
		Total:	25 <del>30</del>

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	3

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	3

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	4 <del>5</del>

5. Comments:

will have lights co-dominant - left side of view  
which is the existing block island wind tower





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreational Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: 1104 Mantauk Point State Park

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	4.5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	4.5
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3

4. Comments:

View from land, slightly elevated & regulated with road between viewer and ocean lighthouse in contextual view.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: 1104 - Mantauk Point State Park

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	4.5
Landform:	4.5	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	9
		Total:	36.5

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

5. Comments:

Proposed features are barely discernable along horizon in these clear conditions.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-16-19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: 1104 - Mantauk Point State Park - Night

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	3.5
Landform:	4.5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	3.0
User Activity:	3.0

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2

4. Comments:

Numerous lights visible along horizon line in the distance.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-16-19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: 1104 - Mantauk Point State Park - Night

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8.5	Land Use:	3.0
Landform:	4.5	User Activity:	3.0
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	8
		Total:	26.5

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

5. Comments:

No discernable difference from existing view to proposed view.





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: MAINTAINED REC AREA  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: L104 - MONTAUK POINT STATE PARK

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?  
LIGHT HOUSE/ HISTORIC 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?  
LANDFORM / VEG / LIGHTHOUSE 2  
EX BLOCK ISD TURBINES

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?  
PARKING LITTER 2  
 Total 41

4. Comments:

THE MONTAUK POINT LIGHTHOUSE IS THE PRIME  
FOCUS OF THIS VIEWPOINT HOWEVER THE EX-  
BLOCK ISD TURBINES ARE VISIBLE W/ SOME CLEAR  
ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS WHEN VIEWING FROM  
THE PARKING LOT AREA



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: MAINTAINED REC AREA  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: L104 - MONTAUK POINT STATE PARK

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	7
Landform:	6	User Activity:	8
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	7
		Total:	41

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

5. Comments:

THE ADDITION OF THE TURBINES ARE VERY  
DIFFICULT TO SEE ON THE HORIZON AT THIS  
DISTANCE, AND ARE WIDEN INTO THE EX BLOCK  
ISLAND INSTALLATION.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 15 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: MAINTAINED REC AREA  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: L104 MONTAUK POINT STATE PARK  
NIGHT

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	4.5
Landform:	4.5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	4.5
User Activity:	5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?  
LIGHT HOUSE/ HISTORIC 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?  
EX BLOCK ISD TURBINES 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?  
MODERATE LIGHT POLLUTION 1  
 Total 29

4. Comments:

THE EXISTING VIEW HAS AMBIENT LIGHT FROM  
THE ADJACENT LIGHTHOUSE WASHING THE NOOD  
ENABORAIL AND VEGETATION IN THE FOREGROUND  
THERE ARE LIGHTS FROM BLOCK ISLAND AND  
THE EXISTING TURBINE INSTALL SHOWN ON  
THE HORIZON. THIS IS NOT A 'DARK  
CONDITIONS.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 15 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: MAINTAINED REC AREA  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: L104 MONTAUK POINT STATE PARK  
NIGHT

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	4.5	Land Use:	4.5
Landform:	4.5	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	6
		Total:	29

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

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1.5	Total:	7.5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1.5	Total:	7.5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1.5	Total:	7.5

5. Comments:

THE PROPOSED TURBINE LIGHTS ARE A MINOR ADD  
TO THIS VIEW WITH THE FOREGROUND MIDGND LIGHTS  
DOMINATING THE EXPERIENCE THE POTENTIAL  
FOR ALTERING DARKING BETWEEN ALL THE  
LIGHTS WOULD BE VISUALLY  
OVERWHELMING.





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Scrub/Scrub Forest  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Gooseberry Island MM01

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 42

4. Comments:

Vegetation in foreground and mid-ground dominates this pleasant natural setting.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Scrub/Scrub Forest  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Gooseberry Island MM01

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	5	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	8	Special Cond.:	6
		Total:	39

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

5. Comments:

Number of turbines and contrast against the horizon is color and form is distracting.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/11/2019*  
 Personnel: R. Swaden  
 Similarity Zone: coastal dunes/scrub  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MM01 Gooseberry Island Westport

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 1  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 37

4. Comments:

barren coastal vegetation & path foreground  
intended open water trail to background.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/11/2019*  
 Personnel: R. Swaden  
 Similarity Zone: coastal dunes/scrub  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MM01 Gooseberry Island Westport

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	5
Landform:	7	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	5
		Total:	35 <i>30</i>

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

5. Comments:

turbines less visible at horizon line  
co-dominant in 2d simulation





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gravitt  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Scrub/ Scrub Forest  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MMD1 - Gorseberry Island

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	1

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 1

Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2

Total 45

4. Comments:  
View from relatively flat vegetated shoreline with rocky edge at water. Open water views.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gravitt  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Scrub/ Scrub Forest  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MMD1 - Gorseberry Island

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	6
Landform:	7	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	6
		Total	37

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	8

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	2	Total:	10

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	2	Total:	10

5. Comments:  
significant number of turbines visible and clustered along horizon lines. Turbines will become the focal point from this view despite their distance out to sea.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL SCRUB/ SCRUB FOREST  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MMD1 - GORSEBERRY ISLAND

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3

Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2

Total 45

4. Comments:  
THE VISUAL QUALITY OF THE VIEW IS ACCENTUATED BY THE LOW ROLLING TERRAIN, DUNE SCRUB WARPEN PATH AND PROXIMITY OF THE OCEAN. THE FOREGROUND GRASS & FENCED DRAINAGE VIEW.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL SCRUB/ SCRUB FOREST  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MMD1 - GORSEBERRY ISLAND

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	7
Landform:	6	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	7
		Total	40

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	8

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	8.5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	8

5. Comments:  
THE OPEN OCEAN, REMOTE QUALITIES OF THE ISLAND ARE HINDERED BY THE INSTALLATION OF THE TURBINES. THEY ARE AN INDUSTRIAL WALL TO THE LONG VIEW.





# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Nobska Lighthouse MM04

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2  
 Total 37

4. Comments:

Nice view with distant landform on horizon, but nothing is distinct or a focal point



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Nobska Lighthouse MM04

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	7
		Total:	37

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

5. Comments:

Under these lighting conditions turbines are not intrusive and may appear interesting to some observers



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/10/2019*  
 Personnel: R. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MM04 Nobska Lighthouse Falmouth

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 0

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 42

4. Comments:

Background - trees, field road, some vegetation  
midground - open water  
background distant landform - water



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/10/2019*  
 Personnel: R. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MM04 Nobska Lighthouse Falmouth

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	6
		Total:	42

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

5. Comments:

towers look isolated on horizon line - but will be noted by visitors





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Areas  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: M104 - Nobska Lighthouse

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	1
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	9
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 51

4. Comments:

False destination, culturally sensitive viewpoint location overlooking open water with interesting landform framing view

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Areas  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: M104 - Nobska Lighthouse

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	8
Landform:	7	User Activity:	8
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	9
		Total:	46

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7.5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6.5

5. Comments:

While turbines are quite distant, the large quantity stretching along the horizon will render them noticeable to viewers.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: MAINTAINED REC AREA  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: M104 NOBSKA LIGHTHOUSE

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
LIGHT HOUSE/ HISTORIC  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1  
LOVE

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 1  
ROAD & PARKING LITTER  
 Total 36

4. Comments:

THE EXISTING VIEW IS UTOPIAN IN THE FORMS ON PARKING AND ROADWAYS. THE VEGETATIVE EDGE AND FENCE WILL BE FORESPREAD INTERRUPTING THE LANDVIEW TO THE HORIZON.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 10 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: MAINTAINED REC AREA  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: M104 NOBSKA LIGHTHOUSE

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	5	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	5	Special Cond.:	5
		Total:	33

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

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6.5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6.5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6.0

5. Comments:

DESPITE THE SMALL SIZE OF THE TURBINES ON THE HORIZON, THE NUMBER AND MASS UNDER FAVORABLE CONDITIONS ARE VISIBLE TO VIEWERS TAKING IN THE CONVECTION TO THE HORIZON.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Philbin Beach MK02

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	NA
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 32

4. Comments:

Attractive view due to changes in color and texture  
from sand, rocks and deep water.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Philbin Beach MK02

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	5
Landform:	7	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	NA	Special Cond.:	6
		Total:	30

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	NA	Total:	8

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	NA	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	NA	Total:	4

5. Comments:

Number and color contrast of turbines on horizon  
may be distracting to some observers



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/10/19*  
 Personnel: R. Smaden  
 Similarity Zone: shoeline beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV02 Philbin Beach Aquinath

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	4
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 38

4. Comments:

foreign beach + rocky shoreline - no veg  
min ground to be changed around



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/10/19*  
 Personnel: R. Smaden  
 Similarity Zone: shoeline beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV02 Philbin Beach Aquinath

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	9	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	4	Special Cond.:	4
		Total:	38

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	3
Vegetation:	1	Total:	8

5. Comments:

turbines very visible on the horizon line  
will appear to be dominant for background





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV 02 Philbin Beach

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	9
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	2
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>

4. Comments:

Open water view sandy beach with interesting rocks at shoreline.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV 02 Philbin Beach

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	5
Landform:	7	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	6
		<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

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

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	2.5
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>10.5</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	3
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>10</b>

5. Comments:

Turbines populate horizon in clear conditions. Large quantity of visible structures draws attention and creates a somewhat dominant condition.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BEACH  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV02 PHILBIN BEACH

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	1
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.5</b>

4. Comments:

THE EXISTING BEACH VIEW IS PLEASANT AND THE ROCKS OFFER FOREGROUND VISUAL INTEREST. THE HORIZON LINE IS STRONG AND NOT HEAVILY INTERRUPTED.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BEACH  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV02 PHILBIN BEACH

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	5	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	3
		<b>Total</b>	<b>29.5</b>

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6.5</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6.5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7.5</b>

5. Comments:

THE MASS OF THE TURBINES IN THE VIEW DOMINATES THE USER'S EXPERIENCE FROM THIS VIEWPOINT. THERE IS NO ESCAPING THE BEAUTIFUL OF THE INSTANT. THE OFFSHORE SUBSTATIONS LOOK LIKE PEPPERCORNS.





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Lucy Vincent Beach MV03

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 41

4. Comments:

Attractive mix of colors, textures and activity  
creates an interesting view.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Lucy Vincent Beach MV03

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	6
Total		<u>41</u>	

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	<u>5</u>

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	<u>5</u>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	<u>5</u>

5. Comments:

Turbines are visible, but lighting and haze help  
reduce their contrast.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-17-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Lucy Vincent Beach MV03 Sunset

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	7
Landform:	<u>86</u> <u>WTK</u>	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	6
Total		<u>40</u>	

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	2	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	<u>6</u>

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	2	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	<u>6</u>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	<u>5</u>

5. Comments:

Sunset sky conditions tend to highlight the turbines  
along the landform horizon





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/17/2019*  
 Personnel: R. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: shoalbe beach/coastal dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV03 Lucy Vincent Beach Chillmark

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	9
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?   
 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)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?   
 Total

4. Comments:

beached coastal scrub/shrub vegetation  
emerged beach + kelp areas - surf  
beachfront open ocean + headed to the right



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/17/2019*  
 Personnel: R. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: shoreline beach/coastal dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV03 Lucy Vincent Beach Chillmark

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	7
Landform:	9	User Activity:	9
Vegetation:	8	Special Cond.:	6
		Total:	40

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

5. Comments:

fewer visits to find simulates - 21 simulates better landscape  
contrast reduced because of light conditions  
but would be visible to beach users



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 17, 2019  
 Personnel: R. C. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: coastal dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV03 Lucy Vincent Beach - sunset

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?   
 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)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?   
 Total

4. Comments:

sunset makes some of the physical landscape  
clouds less visible - plus less user activity



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 17, 2019  
 Personnel: R. C. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: coastal dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV03 Lucy Vincent Beach - sunset

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	5
		Total:	40

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	2	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	2	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

5. Comments:

fewer beach visits against coastal headland





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV 03 - Lucy Vincent Beach

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	9
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	9
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>

4. Comments:

Complex shoreline view including coastal dune vegetation in the foreground, public sandy beach in the midground, and open water and distant shoreline in background.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV 03 - Lucy Vincent Beach

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	8
Landform:	8	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>		

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8</b>

5. Comments:

Turbines are visible along horizon and span a large distance in the view. Turbines will be noticed.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV 03 - Lucy Vincent Beach - Sunset

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	7
Landform:	8	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	8	Special Cond.:	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>		

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8.5</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8.5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8</b>

5. Comments:

Sunset view causes turbines behind land mass to be more visible due to back-lighting.





# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL DUNES  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV03: LUCY VINCENT BEACH

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? <u>PUBLIC BEACH</u>	1
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? <u>DUNES / BLUFF</u>	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? <u>BEACH LITTER</u>	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

4. Comments:

THE DRAMATIC NATURE OF THE BLUFFS AND ASSOCIATED DUNES MAKE THE VIEW TAKE IT HAS ENOUGH COMBINED VISUAL STRENGTH TO DOMINATE THE BEACH CENTER AND COLORS

# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL DUNES  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV03: LUCY VINCENT BEACH

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.: <u>DUNES/BLUFF</u>	5
		<b>Total</b>	<b>38</b>

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

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	2	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	2	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6.5</b>

5. Comments:

THE TURBINE INSTALLATION IS WELL SPACED AT THE END OF THE LAND MASS MOVING INTO THE OCEAN, HOWEVER, THE TURBINES PRESENTED BY THE COAST ARE MORE PROMINENT. ATMOSPHERIC HAZE SOFTENS TURBINE VIEW

# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 15 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL DUNES  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV03: LUCY VINCENT BEACH SUNSET

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	8
Landform:	8	User Activity:	8
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.: <u>DUNES/BLUFF</u>	5
		<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>

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

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	2	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7.5</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	2	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

5. Comments:

THE VISUAL QUALITY OF THE WATER AND SKY WITH THE DRAMATIC BLUFFS CAPTURES THE VIEWER'S ATTENTION AND DOMINATES THE VIEW. DUNES - THE TURBINES SECONDARY IN THE VIEW.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Mashup Beach MVO5

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	0
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>

4. Comments:

Nice views with changes in color and texture of  
vegetation and water in foreground and mid-ground.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Mashup Beach MVO5

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>40</b>	

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

5. Comments:

The high number and backlighting of the turbines  
against the horizon increase contrast and draws  
attention to their presence



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Mashup Beach MVO5 Sunset

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	5
<b>Total</b>		<b>39</b>	

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

5. Comments:

Sunset tends to focus the view to the horizon to observe  
contrast in color, heightens awareness of the turbines  
along the horizon.





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *Included 12/10/2019*  
 Personnel: E. Smadar  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach/Coastal Dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MVOS Mustang Beach Chillmark

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?

Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?  1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?  3

Total  38

4. Comments:

Scragged dune grass vegetation -  
mid grass - water & salt.  
back grass open ocean

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 16, 2019 *Included 12/16/2019*  
 Personnel: E. Smadar  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach/Coastal Dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MVOS Mustang Beach Chillmark

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	9	Land Use:	5
Landform:	6	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	4
		Total	35

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	3
Vegetation:	1	Total:	8

5. Comments:

dominant wind further against the horizon 1 lb  
especially for beach users

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: January 17, 2019  
 Personnel: E.C. Smadar  
 Similarity Zone: MVOS Mustang + coastal dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MVOS Mustang Beach - sunset

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?  0

Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?  13

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?  3

Total  38

4. Comments:

slight difference in existing conditions as  
vegetation decreases but lighting of  
sunsets adds to aesthetic elements

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: January 17, 2019  
 Personnel: E.C. Smadar  
 Similarity Zone: coastal dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MVOS Mustang Beach - sunset

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	5
Landform:	6	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	4
		Total	31

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	3
Vegetation:	1	Total:	8

5. Comments:

wind further dominant against the horizon  
especially for beach viewers



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV05 - Mashup Beach

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	0
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>

4. Comments:

View from elevated vegetated dunes  
with open water beyond.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV05 - Mashup Beach

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	5	Land Use:	3
Landform:	6	User Activity:	4
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>21</b>		

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

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	2.5
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	2	<b>Total:</b>	<b>11</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	2	<b>Total:</b>	<b>11</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	3	Land Use:	3
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	2	<b>Total:</b>	<b>12.5</b>

5. Comments:

Proposed turbines spread across entire  
horizon and become the focus.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV05 - Mashup Beach Sunset

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	4	Land Use:	3
Landform:	6	User Activity:	4
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>		

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

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	2.5
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	2	<b>Total:</b>	<b>11</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	2.5
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	2	<b>Total:</b>	<b>11</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	3	Land Use:	3
Landform:	2	User Activity:	3
Vegetation:	2	<b>Total:</b>	<b>13</b>

5. Comments:

Turbines dominate view along horizon.





# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL DUNES  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV05 MUSHUP BEACH

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?  
*SCENIC AREA / BEACH / MV SOUND* 3

Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?  
*DUNES / GRASSES* 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?  
*BEACH LITTER* 2

Total 40



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL DUNES  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV05 MUSHUP BEACH

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.: <i>SCENIC AREA</i>	7
Total		38	

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7.5

5. Comments:  
*WHILE THE ROLLING SURF AND GRASS VEGETATION INITIALLY HELDS THE VIEWERS ATTENTION, THE MAGNITUDE OF THE TURBINES ON THE HORIZON IS A DOMINANT FEATURE IN THE LANDSCAPE*



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 15 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL DUNES  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV05 MUSHUP BEACH SUNSET

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.: <i>SCENIC AREA</i>	7
Total		38	

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7.5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7.5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	8

5. Comments:  
*THE QUALITY OF THE SUNSET VIEW IS COMPROMISED BY THE INTRODUCTION OF THE TURBINES & OFFSHORE SUBSTATIONS, HOWEVER THE INTENSITY OF THE SETTING SUN, GOLDEN SKY TONES, AND ROYAL BUMB & THE OCEAN DOMINATES THE EXPERIENCE.*





# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Aquinwah Overlook MVO7

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>

4. Comments:

Vast views to the horizon, cultural features in the foreground tend to focus the views.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Aquinwah Overlook MVO7

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	6
Landform:	5	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	5	Special Cond.:	8
		<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

5. Comments:

The white color and front lighting help reduce the focusing of views on the turbines.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-17-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Aquinwah Overlook MVO7 Sunset

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	5
Landform:	5	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	5	Special Cond.:	8
		<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

5. Comments:

Sunset tends to focus the view to the horizon. The contrast in color of the turbines against the yellow sky is heightened.





# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-17-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Aquinnah Overlook MVO7 Night

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	4.5
Landform:	4.5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	4.5
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 2  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 1  
 Total 29

4. Comments:

Existing night views are completely dark with no discernible points of light

# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-17-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Aquinnah Overlook MVO7 Night

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	4.5	Land Use:	4.5
Landform:	4.5	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	5
		Total:	29

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

5. Comments:

Towers may appear as small points of light on horizon under ideal conditions, but not likely noticeable to most observers.

# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/17/2019*  
 Personnel: R. Smuda  
 Similarity Zone: shoreline bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MVO7 Aquinnah Overlook

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 2  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 43

4. Comments:

forests - small scale lights - structures - some roads  
middle ground - good - open areas

# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/17/2019*  
 Personnel: R. Smuda  
 Similarity Zone: shoreline bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MVO7 Aquinnah Overlook

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	8
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	6
		Total:	43

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

5. Comments:

towers can be seen horizon in the last simulation - spatial visibility area for visual contrast & scale dominance



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 17, 2019  
 Personnel: R.C. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: shoreline bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MVC7 Aquinnah Outlook - sunset

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Resource	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	2
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
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4. Comments:

only difference is possibly a little less visitors  
 plus set sunset lighting conditions



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 17, 2019  
 Personnel: R.C. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: shoreline bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MVC7 Aquinnah Outlook - sunset

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Resource	Score	Resource	Score
Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	6
		Total:	40

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	3	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	8

5. Comments:

dominate at the horizon like with  
 sunset lighting conditions



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 17, 2019  
 Personnel: R.C. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: shoreline bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MVC7 Aquinnah Outlook - sunset

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Resource	Score
Water Resources:	5
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	2
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	0

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
---	---

4. Comments:

physical landscape not visible



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 17, 2019  
 Personnel: R.C. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: shoreline bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MVC7 Aquinnah Outlook - sunset

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Resource	Score	Resource	Score
Water Resources:	5	Land Use:	5
Landform:	5	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	5	Special Cond.:	5
		Total:	30

no change

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

5. Comments:

last sunset - legs are just barely visible





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV 07 - Aquinnah Overlook

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	9
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	9
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>

4. Comments:

Open view from above & behind a  
lookout building out to open water.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV 07 - Aquinnah Overlook

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	8
Landform:	9	User Activity:	8
Vegetation:	8	Special Cond.:	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>		

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6.5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6.5</b>

5. Comments:

Turbines are faint but visible along  
horizon line. Large quantity could draw  
attention in clearer conditions.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV 07 - Aquinnah Overlook - Sunset

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	5	Land Use:	4
Landform:	7	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>		

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

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>4.5</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	2.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7.5</b>

5. Comments:

Turbines dominant along horizon line.





# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12.16.19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Bluffs -  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV 07- Aquinnah Overlook - Night

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	4.5
Landform:	4.5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	4.5
User Activity:	4.5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.5</b>

4. Comments:

Predominately black views.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12.16.19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV 07- Aquinnah Overlook - Night

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	4.5	Land Use:	4.5
Landform:	4.5	User Activity:	4.5
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	7
		<b>Total</b>	<b>31.5</b>

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

5. Comments:

Faint view of lights just discernable in the off horizon. Too faint to become a focal point. May go unnoticed.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BLUFFS  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV 07 AQUINNAH OVERLOOK

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>42</b>

4. Comments:

THE EXISTING VIEW TO THE OCEAN AND HORIZON IS POWERFUL DUE TO THE VIEWER'S ELEVATION AND ABILITY TO ENJOY A LONGVIEW TO THE HORIZON. THE VISITOR'S CENTER PARTIALLY OBSTRUCTS THE VIEW TO THE OCEAN, AND IS DISTRACTING IN THE VIEW.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BLUFFS  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV 07 AQUINNAH OVERLOOK

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	7
		<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8.5</b>

5. Comments:

THE PROPOSED TURBINES DOMINATE THE HORIZON AND THE OVERLOOK IS NO LONGER JUST FOR THE OCEAN, BUT FOR THE TURBINES IN THE OCEAN. THE OFFSHORE SUBSTATIONS STAY AWAY FROM THE HORIZON LINE.





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 15 DEC 2019

Personnel: KAC

Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BUFFS

Viewpoint Name/Number: MV07 AQUINNAH OVERLOOK  
SUNSET

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	<u>5</u>	Land Use:	<u>5</u>
Landform:	<u>7</u>	User Activity:	<u>5</u>
Vegetation:	<u>6</u>	Special Cond.:	<u>5</u>
		HISTORIC Total	<u>33</u>

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

Water Resources:	<u>2</u>	Land Use:	<u>2</u>
Landform:	<u>1.5</u>	User Activity:	<u>2.5</u>
Vegetation:	<u>1</u>	Total:	<u>9</u>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	<u>2.5</u>	Land Use:	<u>2</u>
Landform:	<u>1.5</u>	User Activity:	<u>2.5</u>
Vegetation:	<u>1</u>	Total:	<u>9.5</u>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	<u>2.5</u>	Land Use:	<u>2</u>
Landform:	<u>1.5</u>	User Activity:	<u>2.5</u>
Vegetation:	<u>1</u>	Total:	<u>9.5</u>

5. Comments:

THE PROPOSED TURBINES AND OFFSHORE SUBSTATIONS ARE BACKLIT BY THE SETTING SUN AND DOMINATE THE VIEW. THE SUNSET EXPERIENCE IS ALTERED AND VISUALLY COMPROMISED BY THE MASSIVE SILENCE OF TURBINES IN THE VIEW.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 15 DEC 2019

Personnel: KAC

Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BUFFS

Viewpoint Name/Number: MV07 AQUINNAH OVERLOOK  
NIGHT

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	<u>4.5</u>
Landform:	<u>4.5</u>
Vegetation:	<u>4.5</u>
Land Use:	<u>7</u>
User Activity:	<u>7</u>

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? <u>HISTORIC SCENIC AREA</u>	<u>3</u>
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? <u>DARK SKY</u>	<u>2</u>

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? <u>NO LIGHT POLLUTION</u>	<u>3</u>
Total	<u>35.5</u>

4. Comments:

THE EXISTING NIGHT SKY IS COMPLETELY DARK AND WOULD PROVIDE EXCELLENT STAR GAZING ABILITIES FROM THE OVERLOOK.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 15 DEC 2019

Personnel: KAC

Similarity Zone: \_\_\_\_\_

Viewpoint Name/Number: MV07 AQUINNAH OVERLOOK  
NIGHT

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	<u>4.5</u>	Land Use:	<u>5</u>
Landform:	<u>4.5</u>	User Activity:	<u>5</u>
Vegetation:	<u>4.5</u>	Special Cond.:	<u>3</u>
		Total	<u>26.5</u>

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

Water Resources:	<u>1.5</u>	Land Use:	<u>1.5</u>
Landform:	<u>1.5</u>	User Activity:	<u>2</u>
Vegetation:	<u>1.5</u>	Total:	<u>8</u>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	<u>1.5</u>	Land Use:	<u>1.5</u>
Landform:	<u>1.5</u>	User Activity:	<u>2</u>
Vegetation:	<u>1.5</u>	Total:	<u>8</u>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	<u>1.5</u>	Land Use:	<u>1.5</u>
Landform:	<u>1.5</u>	User Activity:	<u>2</u>
Vegetation:	<u>1.5</u>	Total:	<u>8</u>

5. Comments:

THE TURBINES TAKE ON LESS OF A PRESENCE IN THE DARK AS THE WARNING LIGHTS ARE SMALL AND ARE USUALLY DISTANT. HOWEVER, THE BEINGING OF THE MASS OF LIGHTS WOULD BE VISUALLY DISTRACTING.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Gay Head Lighthouse MV09

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2  
 Total 44

4. Comments:

Nice views with interesting cultural features in foreground.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Gay Head Lighthouse MV09

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	7
Landform:	8	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	8
		Total:	44

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

5. Comments:

Turbines are visible, but given the developed nature of this viewpoint many observers may find the views interesting.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 16, 2019 *revised 12/17/2019*  
 Personnel: K. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: ~~shoreline~~ ~~bluffs~~ maintained recreation area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV09 Aquinnah ~~Bluffs~~ / Gay Head Lighthouse

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 2  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 47

4. Comments:

excellent view foreground open maintained area - preserve - structures + road middle ground lighthouse + water background open ocean area



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 16, 2019 *revised 12/17/2019*  
 Personnel: K. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: maintained recreation area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV09 Aquinnah / Gay Head Lighthouse

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	8
Landform:	8	User Activity:	9
Vegetation:	8	Special Cond.:	6
		Total:	47

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

5. Comments:

excellent view provides access to turbines against the horizon but lighting conditions reduce contrast





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavit  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreational Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV 09 - Gayhead Lighthouse

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	9
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3

Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2

Total 47

4. Comments:

Existing view from higher shoreline elevation and includes numerous man-made infrastructure such as roads and buildings with clear open water in background.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavit  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreational Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV 09 - Gayhead Lighthouse

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	7
Landform:	8	User Activity:	8
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	7
		Total:	44

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

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6.5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6.5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6.5

5. Comments:

Turbines populate horizon line, large population of visible structures. Distance to turbines minimizes impact.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: MAINLAND REC AREA  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV 09 - GAY HEAD LIGHTHOUSE

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
LIGHTHOUSE HISTORIC

Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2  
POUNCE TIPS/VEGETATION

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 1  
ROAD = PARKING LITTER

Total 38

4. Comments:

WHILE THIS VIEW ENCOMPASSES PART OF THE OCEAN EXPERIENCE, IT IS FOCUSED ON THE ROAD SYSTEM, PARKING AND FACILITIES. IT IS CLUTTERED W/ UTILITIES & SERVICES. THERE IS LOTS OF VISUAL CLUTTER

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: MAINLAND REC AREA  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV 09 - GAY HEAD LIGHTHOUSE

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	6
		Total:	36

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

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6.5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

5. Comments:

THE PROPOSED TURBINES ARE WELL SPACED AND LESS CLASSED IN THIS VIEW. THEY ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS REQUIRE VISIBILITY, AND THE VIEWER'S BACKGROUND VIEW IS CLUTTERED W/ UTILITY ACCESS, BUILDINGS, AND WIPES ETC. WHICH COMPLETE FOR VISUAL DOMINANCE



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: South Beach State Park MV10

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	NA
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 32

4. Comments:

Attractive beach setting with no discernable focal points



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: South Beach State Park MV10

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	NA	Special Cond.:	4
		Total:	32

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	NA	Total:	4

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	NA	Total:	4

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	NA	Total:	4

5. Comments:

Under these lighting and sky conditions the turbines are visible along the horizon, but do not distract views from this location.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 16, 2019 revised 12/16/2019  
 Personnel: R. Smaden  
 Similarity Zone: shoeline beach/coastal dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV10 South Beach State Park Edgerton

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 39

4. Comments:

Designated open sandy beach + surf mitigated to background open ocean water



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 16, 2019 revised 12/16/2019  
 Personnel: R. Smaden  
 Similarity Zone: shoeline beach/coastal dunes  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV10 South Beach State Park Edgerton

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	9	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	4
		Total:	39

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

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

5. Comments:

towers can be seen at horizon line but have minimal impact at this distance





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV10 - South Beach State Park

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	9
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 2  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2  
 Total 49

4. Comments:

Public beach consisting of dunes, extensive sandy beach and open water views.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV10 - South Beach State Park

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	8
Landform:	8	User Activity:	8
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	8
		Total	46

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	8

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

5. Comments:

Numbers for bins are visible along open water horizon creating a focus in the distance.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BEACH  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV10 - SOUTH BEACH STATE PARK

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 1  
BEACH  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1  
DUNES

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 1  
BEACH LITTER  
 Total 31.5

4. Comments:

THE EXISTING VIEW TO THE WHITE SAND BEACH, BLUE OCEAN AND SKY IS CLASSIC N.E. BEACH CONDITIONS. DUE TO ISLAND LOCATIONS, USERS ARE LOWER IN NUMBER THAN MAINLAND BEACHS. VIGOROUS DUNE VEGETATION



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BEACH  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV10 - SOUTH BEACH STATE PARK

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	5	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	3
		DUNES Total	30.5

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

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5.5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5.5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5.5

5. Comments:

THE PROPOSED TURBINES ARE LIMITED IN SCALE TO THE HORIZON AND THEIR NUMBER AND MASS IS THE VISUAL DRAW IN THE BACKGROUND VIEW. SIGHT ATMOSPHERIC HAZE WOULD OBSTRUCT ANY VIEW.





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Wasque Point MVII

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2  
 Total 34

4. Comments:

Nice view with variation in color and texture



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Wasque Point MVII

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	6
Landform:	7	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	5	Special Cond.:	3
Total		34	

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

5. Comments:

Turbines are visible along the horizon, but do not detract from the viewing experience



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 revised 12/12/2019  
 Personnel: R. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: shoalbe beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MVII Wasque Point Edgartown

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 35

4. Comments:

Edgartown beach is open water & beach bar  
 then open ocean



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 revised 12/12/2019  
 Personnel: R. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: shoalbe beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MVII Wasque Point Edgartown

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	7.5 <sup>2</sup>	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6		User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	5		Special Cond.:	4
Total		35		

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

5. Comments:

wind towers barely visible on the horizon





# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/17  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV11 - Wasque Point

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	9
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	2
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>

4. Comments:

Open water view with significant sand bar serving as a focal point in the view.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/17  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV11 - Wasque Point

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	8
Landform:	8	User Activity:	8
Vegetation:	8	Special Cond.:	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>47</b>		

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

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6.5</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score 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	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

5. Comments:

Turbines visible, though quite distant along horizon. Presence of sand bar in this view draws attention away from turbines.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BEACH  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV11 - WASQUE POINT

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	2
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.5</b>

4. Comments:

THE EXISTING VIEW IS DYNAMIC DUE TO THE COMPLEXITY OF THE WATER AND SAND BAR WORKED THROUGH THE VIEW, ALTERNATING THE CLASSIC CURVES AND TEXTURES OF N.E BEACHES.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BEACH  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV11 - WASQUE POINT

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	6
Landform:	7	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>36.5</b>		

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

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5.5</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6.5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5.5</b>

5. Comments:

THE TURBINE INSTALLATION IS LIMITED IN HEIGHT ON THE HORIZONTAL AND ANY ATMOSPHERIC MIST WOULD CONCEAL MUCH OF THE DISSECTED POTARS WITH THE PROJECT IN PLACE THIS IS STILL A STUNNING VIEW.





# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-17-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Forest  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Peaked Hill Reservation MVI2

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	5
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	0
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>

4. Comments:

Complex landform and vegetation creates very attractive views to the horizon



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-17-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Forest  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Peaked Hill Reservation MVI2 Daytime

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	5	Land Use:	6
Landform:	7	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	8	Special Cond.:	6
		<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

5. Comments:

Turbines are not visible, except for a few along the horizon due to haze along the horizon.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-17-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Forest  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Peaked Hill Reservation MVI2 Sunset

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	3	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	6
		<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	2	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	2	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

5. Comments:

Visibility of turbines greatly increases along the horizon at sunset due to contrast in color and form as well as light spacing.





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 17, 2019  
 Personnel: K.C. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Broad  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV12 Peaked Hill Escavation

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Resource	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 1  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 41

4. Comments:

view dominated by forest at high elevation



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 17, 2019  
 Personnel: K.C. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: MV12 Peaked Hill Escavation  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Broad

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	8	Special Cond.:	6
		Total:	41

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	3

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	3

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	3

5. Comments:

no apparent change



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 17, 2019  
 Personnel: K.C. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Broad  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV12 Peaked Hill Escavation - forest

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Resource	Score
Water Resources:	5
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 1  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 36

4. Comments:

physical landscape elements much less visible



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 17, 2019  
 Personnel: K.C. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Broad  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV12 Peaked Hill Escavation

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	5	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	5
		Total:	33

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

5. Comments:

turns stretch across the horizon line to co-dominant





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12.16.19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Forest  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV12 - Peaked Hill

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	7
Landform:	8	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	9
		Total:	42

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5.5

5. Comments:

Turbines are barely visible in distance. Atmospheric conditions suggest they would be more visible under clearer conditions.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12.16.19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Forest  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV12 - Peaked Hill

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Score
Landform:	8	
Vegetation:	7	
Land Use:	7	
User Activity:	7	

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	2
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
Total	42

4. Comments:

Complex viewpoint consisting of mature vegetation in the foreground, land and water views in the mid ground, open water in the far distance. View is from a high point at a culturally significant location.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12.16.19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Forest  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV12 - Peaked Hill - Sunset

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	4	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	8
		Total:	36

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7.5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	8

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	3	Land Use:	3
Landform:	1	User Activity:	3
Vegetation:	1	Total:	11

5. Comments:

Turbines in sunset condition are much more visible than the daytime simulation.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 15 DEC 2019

Personnel: KAC

Similarity Zone: FOREST

Viewpoint Name/Number: MV12 PEAKED HILL RESERVATION

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	5
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? <u>BATTLEFIELD</u>	1
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? <u>VEGETATED OVERHILL</u>	1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? <u>DENSE VEGETATION</u>	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>

4. Comments:

THE VISUAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS VIEW IS THE MATURE TREE VEGETATION, INCLUDING TALL EVERGREENS THAT FOCUS THE VIEWER'S ATTENTION TO THE COVE AND OCEAN. ATMOSPHERIC MIST PARTIALLY OBSCURES THE HORIZON.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 15 DEC 2019

Personnel: KAC

Similarity Zone: FOREST

Viewpoint Name/Number: MV12 PEAKED HILL RESERVATION

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	5	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.: <u>BATTLEFIELD</u>	4
		<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>

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

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6.5</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

5. Comments:

THE DARK GREEN FOREST VEGETATION REMAINS DOMINANT IN THE FOREGROUND VIEW. THE PROPOSED TURBINES ARE MOSTLY IN THE BACKGROUND HORIZON VIEW AND THE ATMOSPHERIC CONDITIONS MINIMIZE THEIR IMPACTS.

## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 15 DEC 2019

Personnel: KAC

Similarity Zone: FOREST

Viewpoint Name/Number: MV12 PEAKED HILL RESERVATION

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	5	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.: <u>BATTLEFIELD</u>	4
		<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>

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

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6.5</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7.5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7.5</b>

5. Comments:

THE TURBINES HAVE GREATER VISUAL DOMINANCE AT SUNSET WHERE THE LINE BETWEEN THE SKY AND OCEAN IS WELL-DEFINED. THE TURBINES ARE NOT DOMINANT IN HEIGHT, BUT ARE IN MASS AND NUMBER ON THE HORIZON.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Bluff  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead MVB3

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 49

4. Comments:

Very attractive and peaceful seaside views



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Bluff  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead MVB3

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	8
		Total:	42

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	3
Vegetation:	2	Total:	11

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	2	Total:	10

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	2	Total:	10

5. Comments:

The height, spacing and number of turbines contrasted with the horizon sky tends to emphasize their presence and detracts from the natural setting.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 rechecked 12/12/2019  
 Personnel: R. Smarden  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MVB3 Edwin D. Vanderhoop

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 40

4. Comments:

Foreground diverse mix of habitats & substantial vegetation mix good bluff edge bedrock open water



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 rechecked 12/12/2019  
 Personnel: R. Smarden  
 Similarity Zone: coastal bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MVB3 Edwin D. Vanderhoop

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	6
Landform:	8	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	8	Special Cond.:	4
		Total:	40

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	2

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	2

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6.5

5. Comments:

towers can be clearly seen across the horizon





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gault  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Bluff  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV 13 Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	9
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	9
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>

4. Comments:

Clear open water view from elevated bluff, with low vegetation.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gault  
 Similarity Zone: Coastal Bluff  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV 13 Edwin DeVries Vanderhoop Homestead

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	5
Landform:	6	User Activity:	4
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	7
		<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>

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

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	2.5
Landform:	2.5	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	2	<b>Total:</b>	<b>12</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	2
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1.5	<b>Total:</b>	<b>10.5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2.5
Landform:	2	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	2	<b>Total:</b>	<b>11</b>

5. Comments:

Numerous turbines along the horizon become the focus of this viewpoint.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL BLUFF  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV 13 EDWIN D. VANDERHOOP HOMOESTEAD

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>

4. Comments:

THE NHPP HOMESTEAD IN A STUNNING ELEVATED BLUFF OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN WITH DENSE VEGETATION AND ROLLING TOPOGRAPHY. LOTS OF DIVERSITY AND VISUAL INTEREST IN THE POINT VIEW.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: COASTAL BLUFF  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: MV 13 EDWIN D. VANDERHOOP HOMOESTEAD

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	5	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	7
		<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8.5</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8</b>

5. Comments:

THE PROPOSED TURBINES ARE IN A PORTION OF THE EXISTING VIEW, BEING MORE SPACED OUT AND CONDENSING AS THE VIEW MOVES TO THE RIGHT AND THE LANDMASS CONCEALS TURBINES. THE VEGETATION STILL DOMINATES THE VIEW.





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Madaket Beach N110

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	NA
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 1  
 Total 26

4. Comments:

Typical shoreline beach setting, nothing distinct



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Madaket Beach N110

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	5
Landform:	5	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	NA	Special Cond.:	5
		Total:	26

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	NA	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	NA	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	NA	Total:	5

5. Comments:

Turbines regardless of sky/hazy conditions are not readily visible or distracting



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/12/2019*  
 Personnel: R. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: shoalbe beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: N110 Madaket Beach Nantucket

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	8
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 1  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2  
 Total 41

4. Comments:

Proposed - only beach + users + beach controls  
 not to be budgeted - open ocean



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/12/2019*  
 Personnel: R. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: shoalbe beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: N110 Madaket Beach Nantucket

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	8
Landform:	6	User Activity:	9
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	4
		Total:	41 <i>not &lt; 41</i>

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

5. Comments:

turbines not visible even in good atmospheric conditions





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: NI 10 - Madaket Beach

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	8

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 1  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 40.5

4. Comments:

Sandy beach with open water view and structures (houses) and parking close to beach edge.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: NI 10 - Madaket Beach

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	8
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	6
		Total:	40.5

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

5. Comments:

Towers are barely visible along distant horizon line.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BEACH  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: NI 10 MADAKET BEACH

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 1  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 1  
 Total 31.5

4. Comments:

THE EXISTING BEACH VIEW FOCUSES ON THE LONG VIEW TO THE HORIZON, WITH VERY CLEAR LINES OF SEA, WATER AND BEACH. THERE IS VISUAL CLUTTER FROM BEACH GOEL CHAIRS, UMBRELLAS, ETC. THAT DOMINATE THE FOREGROUND VIEW.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BEACH  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: NI 10 MADAKET BEACH

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	3
		Total:	31.5

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

5. Comments:

THE TURBINE INSTALLATION ON THE HORIZON IS ALMOST IMPERCEPTIBLE TO THE VIEWER UNDER CLOUDY OR CLEAR CONDITIONS. THE FOREGROUND BEACH ACTIVITIES WILL HOLD THE VIEWER'S ATTENTION.





# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-17-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Normans Land Island N101

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	0
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>34</b>

4. Comments:

Water dominates the view with considerable contrast  
in color with sky and vegetation



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-17-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Normans Land Island N101 Daytime

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	4	Land Use:	6
Landform:	5	User Activity:	4
Vegetation:	5	Special Cond.:	6
		<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

5. Comments:

Turbines contrast against the sky at the horizon  
under these daytime conditions -



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-17-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Normans Land Island N101 Sunset

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	3	Land Use:	6
Landform:	5	User Activity:	4
Vegetation:	5	Special Cond.:	6
		<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>

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

Water Resources:	3	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8</b>

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	3	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

5. Comments:

Turbines substantially contrast against the horizon  
at sunset due to color and form, as well as  
due to the number and spacing.





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 17, 2019  
 Personnel: R.C. Smaden  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: NV01 HWK Hartman's Van Isola

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Resource	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	4
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 0

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 37

4. Comments:

mostly open water view



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 17, 2019  
 Personnel: R.C. Smaden  
 Similarity Zone: shoreline bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: NV01 HWK Hartman's Van Isola - sunset

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Resource	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 36

4. Comments:

vegetation loss distinct  
 but sunset lighting



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 17, 2019  
 Personnel: R.C. Smaden  
 Similarity Zone: shoreline bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: NV01 HWK Hartman's Van Isola

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	6
Landform:	7	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	3
		Total:	30

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	3	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

5. Comments:

spatially dominant against the horizon line



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 17, 2019  
 Personnel: R.C. Smaden  
 Similarity Zone: shoreline bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: NV01 HWK Hartman's Van Isola - sunset

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	6
Landform:	7	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	3
		Total:	31

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	3	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	3	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

5. Comments:

dominant against the horizon line





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/16/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: NL01 - Noman's Land Island NWR

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	8
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	1
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>

4. Comments:

Open water view from shoreline. Pristine.  
Viewpoint location has restricted access  
and very low use.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/16/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: NL01 - Noman's Land Island NWR

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	4	Land Use:	5
Landform:	8	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	8	Special Cond.:	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>39</b>	

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

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	2.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	3
Vegetation:	1	Total:	10

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	2.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	9.5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	2.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	9.5

5. Comments:

Turbines clearly visible as a focus along  
the horizon line.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/16/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Bluffs  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: NL01 - Noman's Land Island NWR - Sunset

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	5
Landform:	6	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	8
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	

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

Water Resources:	3	Land Use:	3
Landform:	1	User Activity:	3
Vegetation:	1	Total:	11

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	3	Land Use:	3
Landform:	1	User Activity:	3
Vegetation:	1	Total:	11

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	3	Land Use:	3
Landform:	1	User Activity:	3
Vegetation:	1	Total:	11

5. Comments:

Becklit turbines are a highly visible  
focal point for this sunset view.





# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 15 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BUFFS  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: NL01 - NORMANS LAND ISLAND NWR

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	Score
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	4.5
Special Cond.:	4.5
CLOSED TO PUBLIC	

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?  
 WILDLIFE REFUGE / TRIBAL LAND 3

Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?  
 DRAMATIC BUFFS 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?  
 MILITARY DEBRIS/LXD 0

Total 34

4. Comments:  
THE LACK OF REGULAR USE OF THIS RESOURCE BY THE PUBLIC, AND LIMITED ACCESS BY THE NAMPANOG TRIBE MUST BE CONSIDERED IN THE ASSESSMENT. THIS IS A DRAMATIC AND UNIQUE LANDSCAPE THAT HAS BEEN COMPROMISED BY HUMAN ACTIVITY

# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 15 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BUFFS  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: NL01 - NORMANS LAND ISLAND NWR

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	4.5
Landform:	6	User Activity:	4.5
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	6
		BUFFS	Total
			33

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6.5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

5. Comments:  
THE INSTALLATION OF TURBINES DOMINATES THE VIEW, AND THE OFFSHORE SUBSTATION IS IN CLEAR VIEW SUSPENDED OVER THE WATER SURFACE. IF THE USER ACTIVITY IS BASED UPON TRIBAL VISITATION THE EXPERIENCE IS COMPROMISED BY THE TURBINES.

# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 15 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BUFFS  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: NL01 - NORMANS LAND ISLAND NWR SUNSET

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	4.5
Landform:	6	User Activity:	4.5
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	6
		BUFFS	Total
			33

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7.5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	8

5. Comments:  
THE BACK UP TURBINES WITH THE SETTING SUN BEHIND TAKE AN SIGNIFICANT VISUAL DOMINANCE IN ADDITION TO THE OFFSHORE SUBSTATION. THE PROJECT FEATURES ARE IN CLEAR VIEW AND PROJECT VISUALLY AGAINST THE SKY.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Shoreline Residential  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Watch Hill Lighthouse R101

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 40

4. Comments:

Nice view with mix of color and texture between cultural and natural features



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area, Shoreline Residential  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Watch Hill Lighthouse R101

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	9
		Total:	40

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

5. Comments:

Turbines not readily visible



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/10/2019*  
 Personnel: R. Smada  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: R101 Watch Hill Lighthouse West

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	4
Vegetation:	4
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 37

4. Comments:

Seagull bird seen → the wall  
 view to background open ocean water



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/10/2019*  
 Personnel: R. Smada  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreation Area  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: R101 Watch Hill Lighthouse - West

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	7
Landform:	4	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	4	Special Cond.:	7
		Total:	37 <i>no change</i>

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

5. Comments:

turbines not visually apparent at this location  
 E. distance





# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreational Area, Shoreline Residential  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: R1 01 - Watch Hill Lighthouse

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	9
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	9
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>

4. Comments:

This is a well-maintained, highly used site for public viewing.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Maintained Recreational Area, Shoreline Residential  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: R1 01 - Watch Hill Lighthouse

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	4
Landform:	9	User Activity:	9
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	9
		<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

5. Comments:

Turbines difficult to detect at this distance.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: MAINTAINED REC AREA / SHORELINE RES.  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: R101 - WATCH HILL LIGHTHOUSE

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>

4. Comments:

THE ADJACENT LIGHTHOUSE AND WATCH HILL MANSIONS ARE THE FOCUS OF THE V.P. THE WATER VIEW TO BUCK ISD. BEYOND IS NICE BUT NOT OVERLY VISUALLY INTERESTING. EW TURBINES NOT VISIBLE.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: MAINTAINED REC AREA / SHORELINE RES.  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: R101 - WATCH HILL LIGHTHOUSE

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	5	Special Cond.:	6
		<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>

5. Comments:

THE EXISTING BUZZ ISLAND TURBINES AND PROPOSED TURBINE INSTALLATION ARE IMPERCEPTIBLE TO THE VIEWER.





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Salt Pond/Tidal Marsh  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Truston Pond NWR R106

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	NA
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 33

4. Comments:

Water dominates the view with noticeable linear land form in mid-ground



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Salt Pond/Tidal Marsh  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Truston Pond NWR R106

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	7
Landform:	6	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	NA	Special Cond.:	6
		Total:	33

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	NA	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	2	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	NA	Total:	6

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	NA	Total:	4

5. Comments:

Number, spacing and vertical form of turbines make them more of a focal point on the horizon



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 16, 2019 *revised 12/12/2019*  
 Personnel: R. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Salt Pond/Tidal Marsh  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: R106 Truston Pond NWR - South Keyhole

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 38

4. Comments:

Foreground open past fields  
 mid ground better marsh  
 background open ocean/sky



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/12/2019*  
 Personnel: R. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Salt Pond/Tidal Marsh  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: R106 Truston Pond NWR - South Keyhole

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	5
		Total:	36

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

5. Comments:

birds visible on the horizon but stretching across horizon





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Salt Ponds/Tidal Marsh  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: R106 - Truston Pond NWR

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>51</b>

4. Comments:

Positive view across salt water marsh, sand barrier and open sea.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jacelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Salt Ponds/Tidal Marsh  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: R106 - Truston Pond NWR

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	9
Landform:	7	User Activity:	8
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	9
		<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>

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

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

5. Comments:

Numerous turbines visible in the far-off horizon in these clear conditions. Turbines are noticeable but not dominant.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SALT POND/TIDAL MARSH  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: R106 TRUSTON POND NWR

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	5
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>37</b>

4. Comments:

THE EXPANSIVE VIEW TO THE FROZEN POND/MARSH AND OPEN OCEAN IN THE BACKGROUND IS VISUALLY DYNAMIC AND APPEALING. UNIQUE WINTER EXPERIENCE BARRIER BEACH BISECTS THE VIEW.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SALT POND/TIDAL MARSH  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: R106 TRUSTON POND NWR

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	5	Special Cond.:	7
		<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6.5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1.5	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6.5</b>

5. Comments:

WITH THE PROJECT IN PLACE, THE TURBINE ARE LOW PROFILE ON THE HORIZON, BUT THEY ARE VISIBLE AND INTERRUPT THE CANAL, BACKGROUND VIEW TO THE HORIZON AND OCEAN.





# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-17-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Scarborough Beach State Park R 108

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	5
Landform:	4
Vegetation:	0
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 1  
 Total 21

4. Comments:

Typical beach setting, nothing visually distinct.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-17-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Scarborough Beach State Park R 108

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	4	Land Use:	5
Landform:	4	User Activity:	4
Vegetation:	0	Special Cond.:	2
		Total:	19

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

5. Comments:

Turbines are visible along the horizon and will be noticeable to most viewers, but this is not likely to adversely affect beach activity.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 17, 2019  
 Personnel: R. C. Smoot  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: NL 108 Scarborough Beach State Park

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	8
Landform:	7
Vegetation:	6
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 2

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2  
 Total 41

4. Comments:

Very heavily used state beach.  
 water & beach sand dominates view



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 17, 2019  
 Personnel: R. C. Smoot  
 Similarity Zone: shoreline beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: NL 108 Scarborough Beach State Park

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	7
Landform:	7	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	6	Special Cond.:	3
		Total:	37

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contrast of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

5. Comments:

spread across the horizon the  
 but low scale contrast





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-16-19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: R108 - Scarborough Beach State Park

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	7
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 3  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 2  
 Total 52

4. Comments:

Open beach/water views. Popular gathering place.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-16-19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: R108 - Scarborough Beach State Park

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	8	Land Use:	6
Landform:	8	User Activity:	8
Vegetation:	9	Special Cond.:	8
		Total:	47

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

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	7

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	4.5

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6.5

5. Comments:

Turbines visible in the distance along horizon. Impact is reduced due to considerable other human activity in this view.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 15 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BEACH  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: R108 SCARBOROUGH BEACH STATE PARK

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	5

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 1  
STATE PARK  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 0

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 1  
BEACH LITTER  
 Total 27.5

4. Comments:

THE STANDING HORIZON LINE IS INTERRUPTED BY NUMEROUS FISHING TRAWLERS, BARGES, AND PLEASURE BOATS AGAINST A HAZY SKY. THE FOREGROUND VIEW TO BEACHESER UMBRELLAS, SET UPS AND GENERAL ACTIVITY DOMINATES THE VIEW. A VERY CHARACTERISTIC N.E. BEACH DAY.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 15 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAC  
 Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BEACH  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: R108 SCARBOROUGH BEACH STATE PARK

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	5	Land Use:	5
Landform:	5	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	2
		Total:	26.5

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

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6.5

5. Comments:

THE INSTALLATION OF THE TURBINES ON THE HORIZON FURTHER CUTTELS AN ALREADY BUSY VIEW, HOWEVER THE TURBINES ARE MINIMAL IN HEIGHT BUENO SOMEWHAT WITH THE BOAT ACTIVITY.





# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Narragansett Beach R109

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	NA
Land Use:	5
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 27

4. Comments:

Typical beach front view, nothing distinctive



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12-11-19  
 Personnel: W. KALINA  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: Narragansett Beach R109

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	6	Land Use:	5
Landform:	6	User Activity:	6
Vegetation:	NA	Special Cond.:	4
Total		27	

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	NA	Total:	4

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	NA	Total:	4

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	NA	Total:	4

5. Comments:

Although some turbines may be visible under these weather conditions, they are not distracting, especially to casual observers.



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/10/2019*  
 Personnel: K. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: R109 Narragansett Beach

## Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	7
Landform:	5
Vegetation:	4
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	7

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks? 0  
 Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource? 0

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter? 3  
 Total 32

4. Comments:

Perennial sandy beach  
 managed → background open water - Bay



# Visual Impact Assessment

Date: December 10, 2019 *revised 12/10/2019*  
 Personnel: K. Smardon  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: R109 Narragansett Beach

## Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	6
Landform:	5	User Activity:	7
Vegetation:	4	Special Cond.:	3
Total		32	

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

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1
Vegetation:	1	Total:	6

5. Comments:

tower body visible at this distance & bath  
 thin atmosphere reduces visibility & contrast





## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: R109 - Narragansett Beach

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	9
Landform:	8
Vegetation:	7
Land Use:	9
User Activity:	9

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	3
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	3

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>

4. Comments:

Public use and wide open water views make this location sensitive



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 12/11/19  
 Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt  
 Similarity Zone: Shoreline Beach  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: R109 - Narragansett Beach

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	7	Land Use:	8
Landform:	8	User Activity:	8
Vegetation:	7	Special Cond.:	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>		

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

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	1.5
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7.5</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	2	Land Use:	2
Landform:	1	User Activity:	2
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8</b>

5. Comments:

Turbines span distant horizon. Turbines will likely be more dominant/visible under clearer conditions.



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAL  
 Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BEACH  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: R109 - NARRAGANSETT BEACH

### Existing Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

	Score
Water Resources:	6
Landform:	6
Vegetation:	4.5
Land Use:	6
User Activity:	6

2. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 not present to 3 being high density)

Does this zone contain any cultural or historic landmarks?	1
Are there other aesthetic elements that add to this resource?	1

3. Respond to each question below using a score of 0 to 3 (0 littered/polluted to 3 free of litter/pollution)

Is this zone free from pollution and/or litter?	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>31.5</b>

4. Comments:

THE EXISTING VIEW'S ATMOSPHERIC HAZE + POST-RAIN QUALITY CREATES A MOODY, MONO-CHROMATIC EXPERIENCE THAT IS REPRESENTATIVE OF MANY DAYS ALONG THE COAST. SHIPPING VESSEL BREAKS THE HORIZON



## Visual Impact Assessment

Date: 11 DEC 2019  
 Personnel: KAL  
 Similarity Zone: SHORELINE BEACH  
 Viewpoint Name/Number: R109 - NARRAGANSETT BEACH

### Proposed Conditions

1. Rate the aesthetic quality/sensitivity of each resource on a score of 1 to 9 (1 liability to 9 distinct)

Water Resources:	5	Land Use:	6
Landform:	6	User Activity:	5
Vegetation:	4.5	Special Cond.:	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.5</b>		

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

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

3. Rate scale contract of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 minimal to 3 severe)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

4. Rate spatial dominance of the proposed project on a score of 1 to 3 (1 subordinate, 2 co-dominant, 3 dominant)

Water Resources:	1.5	Land Use:	1
Landform:	1	User Activity:	1.5
Vegetation:	1	<b>Total:</b>	<b>6</b>

5. Comments:

THE PROPOSED TURBINES ARE MOSTLY AT THE ATMOSPHERIC HAZE OF THE VIEW. THE SHIPPING VESSELS APPEAR TO SWAY ON BETWEEN THE SPACED TURBINES. WHILE LOW ON THE HORIZON, THE MASS OF TURBINES ATTRACTS THE FAR VIEW





# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: A101 Brenton Pt SP

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Comments:

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: A101N Brenton Pt Night

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:

Unlikely to be missed by casual observers at night looking to horizon due to turbine lights

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: A101

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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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.	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Comments:

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: A101 night

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments: *night lighting makes max visible on the horizon*







# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: A103 Newport Cliff Walk

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

Not readily visible

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: A103-Newport Cliff Walk

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 9. Comments:

Turbines visible but not dominant

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: A103

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: A103 Cliff Walk

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:



# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: A105 Sachuest Pt NW

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: A105-Sachuest Point

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:

Backlighting makes turbines plainly visible.

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: A105

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments: *haze diminishes visibility*

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: A105 Sachuest Point

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:



# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: A106 Sachuest Beach

Date: 3-30-21

## Proposed Conditions

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9. Comments:



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: A106, Sachuest Beach

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.

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9. Comments:

Front lighting conditions reduce visibility compared to backlit conditions. Visible but not dominant.



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: A106

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments: more visible in bright situations



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: A106 Sachuest Beach

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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	
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9. Comments:



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: A107 Hanging Rock

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

Competes with other features under these lighting conditions

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: A107 Hanging Rock (B)

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.

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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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

Large quantity of turbines create a field of focus and draws attention.

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: A107

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Comments: *Street across horizon - but lighting conditions reduce contrast*

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: A107 Hanging Rock

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:



# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: B104 SE Lighthouse

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

Color of turbines under these lighting conditions reduces their visibility

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: B104N SE Lighthouse

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: B104

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments: haze diminishes visibility

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: B104 Night

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments: night lighting increases visibility across the horizon



# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: B104\_Southeast Light

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

Front lit conditions mitigate visibility. Viewers will notice them eventually.

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: B104N\_Southeast Light

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

Large quantity of lights are the only thing visible in the night view, becoming the focus. They create a strong line across the horizon.



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: B104 SE Lighthouse

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: B104 SE Lighthouse Nt

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: B112 Clayhead Trail

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 9. Comments:

Haze obscures view of turbines

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: B112C Clayhead Trail

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: B112

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments: *very hazy atmospheric conditions*

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: B112 clear

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments: *clear conditions slightly increase visibility*







# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: B113 North Light

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

Visible when scanning horizon but does not compete with foreground features



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: B113 North Light

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

Tubines are plainly visible because of the large quantity that create a field.



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: B113

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments: atmospheric condition - haze & clouds - dimmit visibility



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: B113 North Light

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: C01 Beavertail Light

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: C01-Beavertail Light

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:

Viewers will likely not notice turbines.



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: C01

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: C01 Beavertail Lhouse

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: C101 Cuttyhunk Island

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:

Visually prominent but does not out compete foreground and mid-ground features

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: C101-Cuttyhunk Island

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.

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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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:

Large quantity of turbines occupy horizon and become clearly noticeable to viewers.

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: C101

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:

turbines stretch across the horizon - but lighting conditions reduce contrast

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: C101 Cuttyhunk Island

Date: 03/30/2021

## Proposed Conditions

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9. Comments:



# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: L104 Montauk Pt SP

Date: 3-30-21

## Proposed Conditions

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9. Comments:

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: L104N Montauk Pt SP

Date: 3-30-21

## Proposed Conditions

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9. Comments:

Block Island Wind Farm turbines are visible, but proposed turbines are not visible

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: L104

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.

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9. Comments:

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: L104 night

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.

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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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:

night lighting increases visibility



# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: LI04\_Montauk Point

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

Viewers will likely not notice turbines.

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: LI04N\_Montauk Point

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

Viewers will likely not notice turbines.

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: LI04 Montauk Pt Park

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: LI04 Montauk Pt Night

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:



# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: MM01 Gooseberry Island

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:

Shoreline features (rocks and pathway) tend to direct attention towards turbines



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: MM01 Gooseberry Island

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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	
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9. Comments:

turbines are fairly distant but are visible as a large group.



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: MM01

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments: *turbines stretch across the horizon - but haze reduces visibility*



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: MM01 Gooseberry Island

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: MM04 Nobska Light

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: MM04 Nobska Light

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:

Viewers will likely not notice turbines.



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: MM04

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: MM04 Nobska LHouse

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: MV02 Philbin Beach

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: MV02 Philbin Beach

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:

Large field of turbines creates a visual entity on the horizon.

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: MV02

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments: *Turbine stretch across horizon - but have reduced contrast*

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: MV02 Philbin Beach

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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.

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9. Comments:



# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: MV03 Lucy Vincent Bay

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.

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9. Comments:

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: MV03S Lucy Vincent Bay

Date: 3-30-21

## Proposed Conditions

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9. Comments:

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: MV03

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments: haze reduces visibility

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: MV03 sunset

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments: sunset lighting conditions slightly increase form contrast above lantern



# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: MV03 Lucy Vincent B

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

Turbines visible but less dense in the view and therefore less noticeable.

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: MV03S Lucy Vincent B

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

Backlighting increases visibility of turbines.



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: MV03 Lucy Vincent B

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: MV03 Lucy Vin Sunset

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: MV05 Moshup Beach

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: MV05S Moshup Beach

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.

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9. Comments:

Sunset and back lighting tend to focus attention to the horizon and the number of turbines

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: MV05

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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8. Comments: *turbines can be seen at the horizon but atmospheric conditions reduce visual contrast*

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: MV05 sunset

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments: *sunset conditions increase visual dominance & contrast*



# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: MV05\_Moshup Beach

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.

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### 9. Comments:

Large quantity of turbines creates a more visible massing along the horizon.

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: MV05S\_Moshup Beach

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

Backlighting at sunset adds to visibility of turbines.



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: MV05 Moshup Beach

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 9. Comments:

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: MV05 Moshup Sunset

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:



PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF



PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF





Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: MV07 Aquinah Over

Date: 3-30-21

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.

Table with 2 columns: Visibility Rating and Description. Contains 6 rows of visibility criteria with checkboxes.

9. Comments:



PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF



Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: MV07S Aquinah Over

Date: 3-30-21

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.

Table with 2 columns: Visibility Rating and Description. Contains 6 rows of visibility criteria with checkboxes.

9. Comments:



PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF



Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: MV07N Aquinah Over

Date: 3-30-21

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.

Table with 2 columns: Visibility Rating and Description. Contains 6 rows of visibility criteria with checkboxes.

9. Comments:



PRINT DOCUMENT TO PDF



Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: MV07

Date: March 31 2021

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.

Table with 2 columns: Visibility Rating and Description. Contains 6 rows of visibility criteria with checkboxes.

9. Comments: *turban can be seen across the horizon in some views but atmospheric conditions reduce visual contrast*





# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: MV07 sunset

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments: Sunset lighting conditions increase visual contrast

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: MV07 night

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments: Night time lighting can be best seen.

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: MV07\_Aquinnah Over

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:

Front lighting creates conditions where turbines are visible but not highly noticeable.

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: MV07S\_Aquinnah Over

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:

Backlit conditions at sunset increase visibility of turbines.







# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: MV09 Gay Head Light

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: MV09

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments: *Turbines can be seen in some of the simulated views but atmospheric conditions reduce contrast*

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: MV09 Gayhead Light

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:

Turbines are visible but lighting conditions help them blend with atmosphere. They are close enough to be easily visible.

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: MV09 Gay Head Light

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:



# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: MV10 South Beach SP

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: MV10

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments: *turbines can be easily seen on the horizon line at distance*



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: MV10 South Beach SP

Date: 4/5/2021

## Proposed Conditions

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9. Comments:

Numerous turbines can be seen but they are quite distant and appear small along the horizon



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: MV10 South Beach SP

Date: 03/30/2021

## Proposed Conditions

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Visibility Rating	Description	
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9. Comments:



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: MV11 Wasque Point

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.

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9. Comments:



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: MV11 Wasque Point

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.

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9. Comments:

Large quantity of turbines are visible but distant and small on the horizon.



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smdaron

KOP: MV11

Date: March 31 2021

## 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	
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9. Comments:



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: MV11 Wasque Point

Date: 03/30/2021

## Proposed Conditions

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9. Comments:



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Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: MV12 Peaked Hill Res

Date: 3-30-21

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.

Table with 2 columns: Visibility Rating and Description. Includes 6 rows of visibility levels with checkboxes.

9. Comments:

Turbines not visible under these lighting conditions

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: MV12S Peaked Hill Res

Date: 3-30-21

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.

Table with 2 columns: Visibility Rating and Description. Includes 6 rows of visibility levels with checkboxes.

9. Comments:

Back lighting by sun at sunset increases turbine visibility along entire horizon

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: MV12

Date: March 31 2021

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.

Table with 2 columns: Visibility Rating and Description. Includes 6 rows of visibility levels with checkboxes.

9. Comments: *turbine could be seen at this distance plus atmospheric conditions*

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: MV12 sunset

Date: March 31 2021

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.

Table with 2 columns: Visibility Rating and Description. Includes 6 rows of visibility levels with checkboxes.

9. Comments: *sunset lighting conditions increase visibility & contrast*



# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: MV12\_Peaked Hill Res

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.

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### 9. Comments:

Turbines would likely go unnoticed in this simulation due to atmospheric conditions.



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: MV12S\_Peaked Hill Res

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

Turbines are visible due to clear backlit conditions.



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: MV12 Peaked Hill Res.

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: MV12 Peaked H Sset

Date: 03/30/2021

## Proposed Conditions

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### 9. Comments:



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: MV13 DeVries Homes

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

Turbines are readily visible even under hazy conditions due to distance



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: MV13 Edwin DeVries

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

Closer turbines appear taller and more spaced apart. Proximity renders them an attention seeking element in the view.



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: MV13

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

turbines appear to be quite large at this distance but atmospheric conditions reduce dominance & visual contrast



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: MV13 ED Vanderhoop

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:



# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: N110C Madaket Beach

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: N110 clear

Date: March 31 2021

## 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	
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9. Comments: *No change in visibility with clear conditions*



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: N110 Madaket Beach

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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9. Comments:

Viewers will likely not notice turbines.



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: NL01 Madaket B Clear

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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	
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9. Comments:



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Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: NL01 Nomans Land NW

Date: 3-30-21

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.

Table with 2 columns: Visibility Rating and Description. Includes 6 rows of visibility criteria with checkboxes. Row 4 is checked.

9. Comments:

Turbines are readily visible due to contrast against the horizon, proximity to viewpoint and high number of turbines

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: NL01S Nomans Land SW

Date: 3-30-21

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.

Table with 2 columns: Visibility Rating and Description. Includes 6 rows of visibility criteria with checkboxes. Row 5 is checked.

9. Comments:

Sunset lighting conditions emphasizes the contrast with sky conditions due to the number and arrangement of turbines

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: NL01

Date: March 31 2021

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.

Table with 2 columns: Visibility Rating and Description. Includes 6 rows of visibility criteria with checkboxes. Row 5 is checked.

9. Comments:

Turbines stand across the horizon line but atmospheric lighting conditions make visual contrast

Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: NL01 sunset

Date: March 31 2021

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.

Table with 2 columns: Visibility Rating and Description. Includes 6 rows of visibility criteria with checkboxes. Row 6 is checked.

9. Comments:

Sunset lighting conditions maximize visual dominance & contrast



# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: NL01 Nomans Land

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

Close proximity to large field of turbines makes them a clear dominant focus of this view.

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: NL01S Nomans Land

Date: 4/5/2021

## Proposed Conditions

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### 9. Comments:

Backlighting at sunset highlights the turbine field and increases contrast and visibility. They are the focus of the view.



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: NL01 Nomans Island

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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.

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### 9. Comments:

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: NL01 Nomans Is Sset

Date: 03/30/2021

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### 9. Comments:



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: R101 Watch Hill Light

Date: 3-30-21

## Proposed Conditions

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9. Comments:



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: R101 Watch Hill Light

Date: 4/5/2021

## Proposed Conditions

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9. Comments:

Viewers will likely not notice turbines.



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: R101

Date: March 31 2021

## 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.

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9. Comments:



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: R101 Watch Hill Light

Date: 03/30/2021

## Proposed Conditions

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9. Comments:



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: R106 Trustom Pond

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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### 9. Comments:

High number of turbines along the horizon increases their visibility

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: R106, Trustom Pond

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.

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### 9. Comments:

Turbines are clearly visible, but are distant and small.

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: R106

Date: March 31 2021

## Proposed Conditions

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### 9. Comments:

turbines can barely be seen on the horizon line at tops of structures

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: R106 Trustom Pond

Date: 03/30/2021

## Proposed Conditions

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### 9. Comments:



# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: R108 Scarborough B

Date: 3-30-21

## Proposed Conditions

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### 9. Comments:

The high number of turbines along the horizon increases their visibility

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Smardon

KOP: R108

Date: March 31 2021

## Proposed Conditions

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### 9. Comments:

Higher up visible as the horizon line but atmospheric haze reduces visibility.

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: R108 Scarborough B

Date: 4/5/2021

## Proposed Conditions

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### 9. Comments:

Numerous turbines can be seen, but they blend a bit with the atmospheric conditions and other visual clutter in the view.

# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: R108 Scarborough B

Date: 03/30/2021

## Proposed Conditions

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### 9. Comments:



# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: W. Kalina

KOP: R109 Narragansett B

Date: 3-30-21

## 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.

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### 9. Comments:

Turbines are not readily visible under these cloudy sky and weather conditions



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Sardon

KOP: R109

Date: March 31 2021

## Proposed Conditions

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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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. Comments: Not being view



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: Jocelyn Gavitt

KOP: R109 Narragansett B

Date: 4/5/2021

## 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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 9. Comments:

Viewers will likely not see the turbines.



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# Visual Impact Assessment

Personnel: KAC

KOP: R109 Narragansett B

Date: 03/30/2021

## 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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>
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.	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 9. Comments:



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## **Appendix G**

Rating Panel Resumes



## 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

**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.

## 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.*



**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.

**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.



## education

*University of California, PhD in Environmental Planning, 1982.*  
*University of Massachusetts, Master of Landscape Architecture, 1973.*  
*University of Massachusetts, Bachelor of Sciences in Environmental Design, 1970.*

## professional certification

*Certified Environmental Professional, 2013*

## employment history

*Independent Consultant, 2002.*  
*Vice-President, Integrated Site, Landscape Architects, PC, 1990-2002.*  
*Intermittent Faculty appointment, USCOE Water Exp. Station, Vicksburg, 1988-1990.*  
*Chief technical Consultant, Ecology Compliance Ltd., Syracuse, NY, 1981-1983.*  
*Intermittent Faculty appointment, US Geological Survey, Reston, VA. 1980-1982.*  
*Post Graduate Research Landscape Architect, UC Berkeley, CA, 1977-1979.*  
*Landscape Architect, USDA Pacific SW For. & Range Exp. Station, 1977.*  
*Environ. Impact Assessment Specialist, USDA Ext. Serv. OSU Corvallis 1975-1976.*  
*Associate Planner, Ex. Office of Env. Affairs, Boston and Amherst, MA, 1973-1975.*  
*Env. Planner/Land. Arch with Wallace, Floyd, Ellenzweig and Moore 1972-1973.*

## representative project experience

**South Form Wind Project, NY & RI** - Provided expert visual assessment for wind turbines in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of New York and Rhode Island.

**Bull Run Wind Energy Project, Towns of Altona, Clinton, Ellenburg and Mooers, Clinton County NY** - Provided expert visual assessment for a 130-140 turbine, 449 MW project.

**Number Three Wind Project, Towns of Lowville and Harrisburg, Lewis County, NY** - Provided expert visual assessment for a 30-43 turbine, 105.8 MW project.

**Antrim Wind Farm, NH** - Consultant to legal counsel for critiquing opposition VIA for Antrim wind farm project in New Hampshire.

**Scenic Hudson** - Consultant to Scenic Hudson for assessing multiple electric transmission line corridor impacts in the Hudson River Valley.

**Offshore Wind, MA** - Sub consultant to ESS Group for review visual simulations of offshore wind off Massachusetts for BOEM.

**Loveless Farm, Skaneateles, NY** - Review of Supplemental Visual and Environmental Impact Mitigation Measures.

**Portageville Rail Bridge** - Sub consultant to C & S for methodology for Portageville Rail Bridge Visual Impact Assessment.

**Offshore Wind, MA** - Consultant to Cape Cod Commission to develop visual impact assessment methodology for offshore wind farms within Massachusetts state jurisdiction.

**Wireless Telecommunication Facility, NY** - Review of Visual Resource Evaluation Report for Proposed Wireless Telecommunication Facility in Town of Livingston NY for Scenic Hudson.

**Carvel Property Development, NY** - Review of Visual Resources and Community Character, Carvel Property Development Towns of Pine Plains, Milan, Dutchess County NY.



**New York Regional Interconnect (NYRI), NY** - Review of visual impacts associated with proposed Route of the New York Regional Interconnect (NYRI) from Marcy NY to Orange County NY supported by multi county association

**Maine** - Consultant to Plum Creek for visual quality control work for 26,000-acre development in the Moosehead Lake region Maine.

**LNG Terminal, NY** - Expert Reviewer for NYS Department of State for visual portions of LNG Terminal proposed for Long Island Sound – included written response in regard to NYS CZM considerations plus Long Island Sound visual landscape compatibility issues.

**Long Island Offshore Wind Farm, NY** - Visual quality control expert for Long Island offshore wind farm working with several other firms - project tabled.

**Cobleskill Stone Quarry Expansion, NY** - Consultant to Save Our Schoharie for review of visual impact section of Cobleskill Stone quarry expansion project.

**Tahoe Regional Planning Agency** - Expert reviewer for Tahoe Regional Planning Agency for visual shoreline development standards for Lake Tahoe, California and Nevada.

**California Energy Commission** - External Reviewer to California Energy Commission for revamping Visual Impact Assessment Procedures

**Cape Wind Turbine Farm** - Neutral third-party VIA overview for the Cape Wind Turbine Farm.

**Thalle Quarry Expansion, NY** - Review of VIA of dolomite quarry expansion in Fishkill, NY for Scenic Hudson, Inc. resulted in negotiated mitigation measures.

**St. Lawrence Cement Facility, NY** - Neutral third-party overview of VIA for St. Lawrence Cement facility proposed for Hudson, New York.

External reviewer for NYS Department of Environmental Conservation Policy Procedure memorandum on visual resource assessment.

**Co-Generation Plant, NY** - Review and Critique of VIA for Bowline 3 Proposed co-generation Plant in Haverstraw, NY. Work included visual inventory of key viewpoints, computer visibility analysis, simulations from river edge viewpoints and direct testimony. Visual plus fisheries impacts resulted in dry cooling recommended by the administrative law judge and the NYSDEC Commissioner.

**Torne Valley Energy Center, MO** - Project manager for VIA quality control for Black and Veatch, Kansas City.

**Bethlehem Energy Center, NY** - Project manager for VIA critique for NYSDEC, Albany.

**Twin Tier Co-generation power Plant in Loundsbury, NY** – Assisted in VIA for this project with Young Associates (Green, NY). Work in included visual inventory, visibility assessment and landscape classification within a 5-mile radius along the Susquehanna River.

**Athens Co-generation Facility on Hudson River, NY** - Project manager for counter VIA for Scenic Hudson, Poughkeepsie, NY. Included redo of VIA, simulations and testimony in PSC hearings. Resulted in major new visual mitigation measures.

**Hydroelectric Facility, NY** - Visual analysis of proposed small hydroelectric facility in Barbarsville Falls NY for Nature Conservancy, Troy, NY. Resulted in one of the few projects refused a FPC license because of aesthetic and economic grounds.

**Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation Public Involvement Plan, NY** – Qualified as one of the consulting firms assisting Niagara Mohawk in environmental planning, public relations, public participation, visual analysis and innovative design solutions for electronic transmission facilities throughout the State of New York.

**Project Independence Cogeneration Facility, Scriba, NY** - Project Manager for VIA redo with Environmental Design and Research for Sithe Energies, Oswego, NY.

**Snoqualmie Falls Relicensing, WA** - Aesthetic & visual impact review for existing hydro facility in Snoqualmie, WA. Subconsultant to EBASCO, Bellingham WA. Very controversial project involving low flow maintenance. Native American sacred significance of the falls plus regular VIA issues.

**St. Elizabeth's Hospital Proposed Medical Office Complex** - as Project manager we developed a scoping process for assessing aesthetic impact for this project as part of the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) > Outcome was a more fully tuned site and landscaping plan that incorporated visual mitigation to minimize impact to surrounding residences.

**Deerfield Landfill Site Evaluation, NY** – Project manager for a VIA, wetland assessment and wildlife species review was conducted for a proposed land fill site in upstate New York for a local citizens group (CALIS). This contributed toward elimination of the site from consideration as a landfill.



## 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*

## 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

**Cassadaga Wind Project, Chautauqua County, NY** - Provided expert visual assessment for a 62 turbine, 126 MW project.

**Merrimack Valley Reliability Project, NH & MA** - Provided expert visual assessment for a new 345 kV transmission line and associated transmission line rebuilds along an existing 17-mile National Grid and Public Service of New Hampshire right-of-way in southern New Hampshire.

**New England East-West Solution (NEEWS), New England States** - Provided expert visual assessment for a proposed 75-mile, 345 kV and 115 kV Transmission Line.

**Block Island Wind Project, MA** - Provided expert visual assessment for the proposed Block Island Wind Farm and associated on-shore transmission facilities. The wind farm is a 30 MW facility located in the Atlantic Ocean, 3 miles off the coast. On-shore facilities include electrical lines, switchyards, and substations.

**Allegheny Wind Project, Cattaraugus County, NY** - Provided expert visual assessment for a 29-turbine, 72.5 MW project.

**Rhode Island Reliability Project, RI** - Provided expert visual assessment for the Rhode Island Reliability Project and Interstate Reliability Project being proposed by National Grid. These projects involve various transmission system modifications and upgrades, including new and reconfigured overhead transmission lines and substations in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

**Howard Wind Project, Steuben county, NY** - Provided expert visual assessment for a 27-wind turbine generator power project with access roads and electrical substation.

**NY Regional Interconnect, NY** - Provided expert visual assessment for a +/- 400 kV high voltage direct current ("HVDC") electric transmission line, and associated facilities, that would extend approximately 190 miles from Oneida County to Orange County, New York.

**Dutch Hill Wind Project, Cohocton, NY** - Provided expert visual assessment.

**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** - 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 Waterkeeper's and student designers from SUNY ESF. Project proposed to daylight existing stream, reestablish habitat in an urban setting, and revitalize a postindustrial 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.

**Main Street Study, Cazenovia NY** - Inventory and Analysis of properties and infrastructure along the Ledyard, Forman, Albany and Nelson Street Corridor. GIS based property, building, and tax record information combined with photos, aerials, and location maps. Properties analyzed for existing use, potential use, need for improvements.

**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** - 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.

**Fallingwater, PA** - Summer internship at Frank Lloyd Wright's famously designed home for the Kaufmann Family. Designed and implemented path lighting, site drainage, steps and other projects on the estate.



## education

*Master of Arts, Public Administration, Syracuse University, Maxwell School of Citizenship, 1998.*

*Master of Landscape Architecture, State University of New York, College of Environmental Science & Forestry, 1998.*

*Bachelor of Arts in Geography & Urban Planning, Syracuse University, College of Arts & Sciences, 1980.*

## registration / certifications

*Certified Planner, American Institute of Certified Planners.*

## professional affiliations

*Member, American Planning Association.*

*Member, American Institute of Certified Planners.*

## representative project experience

**Alle-Catt Wind Project, Allegany, Cattaraugus and Wyoming Counties, NY** - Evaluate visual impacts, rating panel for a 117 turbine, 340 MW project.

**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.

**Mohawk Solar Project, Towns of Canajoharie and Minden in Montgomery County, NY** - Evaluate visual impacts, rating panel for a 90.5 MW-AC solar project.

**Interstate 81 (I-81) Viaduct Project, City of Syracuse, Onondaga County, NY** - Prepared Visual Impact Assessment Report and Visual Impact section of Draft Environmental Impact Statement in compliance with Federal Highway Administration requirements for New York State Department of Transportation (NYSDOT) PIN 3501.60, D031085 – the replacement of approximately 5 miles of elevated highways.

**Copenhagen Wind Project, Lewis County, NY** - Prepared a NEPA Environmental Assessment and project QA/QC of Environmental Assessment Report on behalf of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), highlighting the impacts on federal threatened and endangered species for a proposed 47-turbine, approximately 79 MW wind energy project.

**NYS Thruway Authority** - Prior to EDR, Assisted the NYSTA with SEQRA compliance documentation and agency coordination for the proposed construction of six wind turbines at several Thruway interchanges in western New York State. (2011-2012)

**Town of Richfield, Otsego County, NY** - Prior to EDR, Provided SEQRA assistance to the Town of Richfield Planning Board as part of its review of the proposed Monticello Hills Windfarm along NYS Route 20 in the Town of Richfield. (2011-2013)

**Town of Madison, Madison County, NY** - Prior to EDR, Provided site plan and SEQRA environmental review services to the Madison Town Board and Planning Board for a proposed large-scale windfarm in the Town. Also provided project review of the Madison Marketplace project along NYS Route 12B in the Town. (2011-2012)

**NYS Empire State Development, Downtown Revitalization Initiative (DRI), City of Jamestown, NY** - Served as Project Manager and Lead Planner responsible for preparing sections of DRI Final Report on Priority Projects in coordination with the City's Local Planning Committee for submittal to New York State as part of \$10 million downtown revitalization grant awarded to the City.

## employment history

*Senior Planner, Environmental Design & Research, Landscape Architecture and Engineering, P.C., Syracuse & Rochester, NY, 2016-present.*

*Associate Vice President, Principal Planner VI (2015-2016), Section Group Manager (2011-2014), Principal Planner, Associate, Manager of Planning & Ecology Group (2004-2010), Senior Planner (2001-2003); CHA Consulting, Inc., Syracuse, NY, 2001-2016.*

*Manager of Design, Principal Planner; McKenna Associates; Novi, MI, 1998-2001.*

*Environmental Resource Analyst; Environmental Design & Research, P.C., Syracuse & Rochester, NY, 1993-1884.*

*Associate Environmental Scientist & Land Use Planner; Terrestrial Environmental Specialists, Phoenix, NY, 1981-1983.*



**Montgomery County Exit 29 Redevelopment Strategy, Montgomery County, NY** - EDR Lead Planner working with the County and the Village of Canajoharie on a strategy for redevelopment of the former Beech-Nut site at Exit 29 of the New York State Thruway. The planning process includes stakeholder outreach and assistance to the County and the Village of Canajoharie in developing conceptual reuse alternatives for the site, a community profile identifying needs and assets, addressing workforce training needs in the Montgomery County region that could be sited at Exit 29, identifying land use and zoning issues and opportunities for mixed-use development, and waterfront opportunities along the Mohawk River and Canajoharie Creek which bisects the site.

**Schoharie County Economic Development Strategy, Schoharie County, NY** - Project Manager for EDR as a subconsultant to Fairweather Consulting responsible for technical oversight of GIS-based parcel mapping, inventory and analysis of physical assets, natural resources and land use for all 16 towns and six villages in Schoharie County. An overlay analysis including mapping constraints and opportunities for economic development countywide by developing community profiles of each municipality and mapping environmental features, land use and zoning, transportation systems, public infrastructure and utilities. A suitability analysis was conducted to identify priority locations and specific sites within the County that could support economic development to meet regional, County and local economic development goals and needs.

**NYS Department of State, Local Waterfront Revitalization Plan, City of Binghamton, Broome County, NY** - EDR Project Manager working with the City of Binghamton on an update to its previous LWRP prepared in 2005. The planning process includes community outreach, identification of proposed water and land projects including waterfront recreational opportunities, mixed-use development, enhancement of existing parks, trails and public spaces, and mitigation of flooding and drainage issues along the Chenango and Susquehanna Rivers and at their confluence in Downtown Binghamton.

**Montgomery County Agricultural & Farmland Protection Plan Update, Montgomery County, NY** - Managed the preparation of the Agricultural and Farmland Protection Plan that identified key issues facing agriculture in the community, recommended strategies for capitalizing on advantages and overcoming barriers, and advanced the viability of farming as an enterprise and a way of life on behalf of Montgomery County. The purpose of the planning for agriculture is to maintain the quality and accessibility of the sector's primary natural and economic resources.

**Broome County Corporate Park, Town of Conklin, Broome County, NY** - Prepared QA/QC of environmental permitting reports in support of the final design and Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for a proposed 900,000 square foot warehouse located in the Broome County Corporate Park. Also responsible for project coordination between multiple consultants.

**Zoning Ordinance Revisions, Brownfield Opportunity Area Program (BOA), City of Auburn, NY** - Prepared sections of the City of Auburn Downtown Form-Based Zoning Code for a proposed 562-acre Downtown/Owasco River Corridor BOA area characterized by at least 13 identified brownfield sites totaling 60 acres, and numerous other vacant and/or underutilized sites, many of which are suspected of contamination. The objectives of this project includes developing a market-driven, economically feasible plan for riverfront and downtown redevelopment; encouraging cleanup and return of brownfield, vacant and underutilized sites to productive economic and social use; and implementing key strategies needed to support more immediate area-wide redevelopment activities.

**National Veterans Resource Complex (NVRC), Syracuse University, Onondaga County, NY** - Provided SEQRA compliance services and served as a technical resource to the Syracuse University Campus Design and Planning Department, including preparation of Environmental Assessment Form and coordination on project permitting for the proposed demolition of Hoople Hall, and the constructing of the NVRC.

**Town of Henrietta, NY** - Project Manager and Lead Planner working with an Advisory Committee of local officials and residents in preparation of an update to the Town's Comprehensive Plan, as well as significant amendments to the Town's Zoning Ordinance adopted in 2019. Zoning amendments included establishment of overlay zoning districts to promote mixed-use development, preparation of a Design and Development Guide, and SEQRA compliance. The planning process included an in-depth review and analysis of existing land use plans and regulations which led to hybrid code zoning amendments related to establishing three mixed-use overlay zones with development standards and design guidelines for redevelopment of areas to protect community character and guide growth where it can be supported.

**Village of Trumansburg, NY** - Project Manager working with an Advisory Committee on an update to the Village's existing Comprehensive Plan. The update includes visioning, goal setting, and addressing residential growth, infrastructure needs and potential amendments to the Village's zoning ordinance and project review procedures.