APPENDIX VR – 1
DEVERS – PALO VERDE 2 TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT VISUAL RESOURCES - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

METHODOLOGIES:

VRM BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS: VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM)

VS-VC NON-BLM LANDS: VISUAL SENSITIVITY - VISUAL CHANGE (VS-VC)

VIEWPOINT		BLM - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING					BLM - VISUAL CONTRAST ANALYSIS		IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	Description	Scenic Quality Classification	Viewer Sensitivity	VRM Class: Status	VRM Class: Rating	VRM Class: Management Objective	Level of Change (See Appendix VR-2 Contrast Rating Worksheets)	VRM Consistency	Before Mitigation / After Mitigation	Mitigation
KVP 1 **Big Horn Mountains** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-2A / 2B**	View to the north-northwest toward existing DPV1 Towers A358 through A362, from a 4WD access road south of the Big Horn Mountains and north of I-10.	**Not Available** (Wherever "Not Available" is indicated in a specific data field of this table, the VRM classification was originally determined by the BLM and the specific data field [Scenic Quality or Viewer Sensitivity] either was not documented or is otherwise not available.)	**Not Available**	**Existing RMP** (Resource Management Plan)	**III**	To partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management Activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.	**Low** The DPV2 line would be built adjacent and slightly to the south of the exiting DPV1 transmission line. The new structures and conductors would be visible, though not prominent at this viewing distance. The new structures would be the same design and height as the existing structures, resulting in a weak level of visual contrast.	**Consistent** The low level of change would meet the VRM Class III objective of a moderate (or lower) degree of visual change. While the new line would not repeat the basic elements of the existing natural features in the landscape, it would repeat the characteristics of the existing line. And though the project would be visible, it would not dominate the view of the casual observer.	**BEFORE:** **Adverse but Less Than Significant (Class III)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)

VIEWPOINT		CPUC - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING							CPUC - VISUAL CHANGE					IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
				Viewer Exposure											
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	Description	Visual Quality	Viewer Concern	Visibility	Distance Zone	Number of Viewers	Duration of View	Overall Viewer Exposure	Overall Visual Sensitivity	Description of Visual Change	Visual Contrast	Project Dominance	View Blockage	Overall Visual Change	Before Mitigation / After Mitigation	Mitigation
KVP 2 **Interstate 10 Crossing Harquahala Plain** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-3A / 3B**	View to the west toward existing DPV1 Towers A310 through A314, from westbound I-10, 1.5 miles west of Avenue 75E.	**Low-to-Moderate** Foreground to background relatively non-descript, flat, grass- and shrub covered plain, punctuated by prominent utility towers with industrial character. Backdropped by undulating mountain ranges low on the horizon. Interstate 10 is a prominent linear feature bisecting the plain.	**Moderate** Travelers on I-10 are provided panoramic views across a broad flat plain to distant mountain ranges. Although some travelers may anticipate the occasional energy infrastructure, any addition of industrial character to the predominantly natural appearing landscape or blockage of views to more valued landscape features (distant mountains) would be seen as an adverse visual change.	**High**	**Foreground**	**High**	**Extended**	**High**	**Moderate**	Structures D-33 through D-37 of the DPV2 line would be built adjacent and slightly to the southeast of the existing DPV1 line. The new and existing towers would appear similar in design and height and would be paired up. The new structures would cause a noticeable increase in structure prominence and industrial character within the corridor. Additional skylining (extending above the horizon line) and view blockage of background sky and distant mountains would also occur.	**Moderate**	**Co-Dominant**	**Low to Moderate**	**Moderate**	**BEFORE:** **Adverse but Less Than Significant (Class III)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)

APPENDIX VR – 1
DEVERS – PALO VERDE 2 TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT VISUAL RESOURCES - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

METHODOLOGIES:

VRM	**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS: VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM)**
VS-VC	**NON-BLM LANDS: VISUAL SENSITIVITY - VISUAL CHANGE (VS-VC)**

VIEWPOINT		BLM - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING					BLM - VISUAL CONTRAST ANALYSIS		IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	Description	Scenic Quality Classification	Viewer Sensitivity	VRM Class			Level of Change (See Appendix VR-2 Contrast Rating Worksheets)	VRM Consistency	Before Mitigation / After Mitigation	Mitigation
				Status	Rating	Management Objective				
KVP 3 **Eagletail Mountains Access** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-4A / 4B**	View to the northwest toward existing DPV1 Towers A422 through A303, from Eagletail Mountains BLM access road YE047 at the north end of the Eagletail Mountains.	**Not Available**	**Not Available**	**Existing RMP**	**III**	To partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management Activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.	**Low to Moderate** The DPV2 line would be built adjacent and slightly to the south of the exiting DPV1 transmission line. The new structures and conductors would be visible slightly to the east (right) of the existing towers, effectively doubling the number of visible towers. The new structures would be the same design and height as the existing structures The resulting visual contrast would be weak to moderate.	**Consistent** The low to moderate level of change would meet the VRM Class III objective of a moderate (or lower) degree of visual change. While the new line would not repeat the basic elements of the existing natural features in the landscape, it would repeat the characteristics of the existing line. And though the project would be visible, it would not dominate the view of the casual observer when viewed from the access roads represented by KVP 3.	**BEFORE:** **Adverse but Less Than Significant (Class III)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)

VIEWPOINT		CPUC - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING							CPUC - VISUAL CHANGE					IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	Description	Visual Quality	Viewer Concern	Viewer Exposure					Description of Visual Change	Visual Contrast	Project Dominance	View Blockage	Overall Visual Change	Before Mitigation / After Mitigation	Mitigation
				Visibility	Distance Zone	Number of Viewers	Duration of View	Overall Viewer Exposure							
KVP 4 **Crystal Hill Road Kofa NWR** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-5A / 5B**	View to the southeast toward existing DPV1 Towers A740 through A743, from Crystal Hill Road in KOFA National Wildlife Refuge, approximately 4.8 miles east of U.S. 95.	**Moderate** Foreground flat desert landscape backdropped by rugged, angular mountains with a very coarse texture. The existing DPV1 transmission line with its contrasting industrial character compromises the otherwise natural appearing landscape, reducing landscape coherence and overall visual quality to a moderate level.	**High** Travelers on Crystal Hill Road in Kofa National Wildlife Refuge are typically pursuing back-country and off-highway recreation opportunities in a predominantly natural desert setting. Any addition of developed industrial features to the landscape or blockage of views to higher quality landscape features (Livingston Hills) would be perceived as an adverse visual change in the landscape.	**High**	**Foreground**	**Low**	**Extended**	**Moderate to High**	**Moderate to High**	Structures F-50 through F-53 of the DPV2 line would be built adjacent and slightly to the south of the existing DPV1 line. The new towers would appear similar in design and height and would be paired with the existing towers. The new structures would cause a noticeable increase in structure prominence and industrial character along the corridor. Additional view blockage of background sky and the Livingston Hills would also occur.	**Moderate**	**Co-Dominant**	**Moderate to High**	**Moderate**	**BEFORE:** **Significant (Class I)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)

APPENDIX VR – 1
DEVERS – PALO VERDE 2 TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT VISUAL RESOURCES - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

METHODOLOGIES:

VRM	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS: VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM)
VS-VC	NON-BLM LANDS: VISUAL SENSITIVITY - VISUAL CHANGE (VS-VC)

VIEWPOINT		BLM - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING					BLM - VISUAL CONTRAST ANALYSIS		IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	Description	Scenic Quality Classification	Viewer Sensitivity	VRM Class			Level of Change (See Appendix VR-2 Contrast Rating Worksheets)	VRM Consistency	Before Mitigation / After Mitigation	Mitigation
				Status	Rating	Management Objective				
KVP 5 **U.S. 95 Crossing Kofa Entrance** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-6A / 6B**	View to the north toward existing DPV1 Towers A720 and A721, from northbound U.S. 95, just south of the Crystal Hill Road entrance to Kofa National Wildlife Refuge.	**Not Available**	**Not Available**	**Existing RMP**	**III**	To partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management Activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.	**Low** The DPV2 span of US 95 would occur immediately south of the existing DPV1 transmission line. The proposed project would effectively double the number of visible structures and conductors from US 95. However, the new structures would be the same design and height as the existing structures and would not substantially change the character of the existing landscape. The resulting visual contrast would be weak.	**Consistent** The low level of change would meet the VRM Class III objective of a moderate (or lower) degree of visual change. While the new line would not repeat the basic elements of the existing natural features in the landscape, it would repeat the characteristics of the existing line. And though the project would be visible, it would not dominate the view of the casual observer when viewed from northbound or southbound US 95.	**BEFORE:** **Adverse but Less Than Significant (Class III)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)
KVP 6 **Copper Bottom Pass** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-7A / 7B**	View to the east-southeast toward existing DPV1 Tower 493, from Pipeline Road, just south of Copper Bottom Pass in the Dome Rock Mountains.	**Not Available**	**Not Available**	**Existing RMP**	**III**	To partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management Activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.	**Moderate** The Proposed Project would parallel the existing DPV1 line to the south. Although the new structures would be the same design and height as the existing structures, the new line would cause some additional view blockage of the adjacent ridges and slopes when viewed from the 4WD access road. The new line would also increase the structural complexity and industrial character in the narrow valley landscape with confined views. The resulting visual contrast for form and line would be moderate.	**Consistent** The moderate level of change would meet the VRM Class III objective of a moderate (or lower) degree of visual change. The new line would not repeat the basic elements of the existing natural features in the landscape and would increase the industrial character of the existing landscape somewhat. However, the new line would repeat the characteristics of the existing line and it would not dominate the view from the 4WD access road to Copper Bottom Pass.	**BEFORE:** **Adverse but Less Than Significant (Class III)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)
KVP 7 **Colorado River Crossing** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-8A / 8B**	View to the southwest (down river) toward existing DPV1 Towers B801 and B802, from the Colorado River, north of the crossing.	**Not Available**	**Not Available**	**Existing RMP**	**II** (Inside River/ Riparian Corridor) **III** (Outside River/ Riparian Corridor)	**Class II** To retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape. **Class III** See Above	**Low** (for conductors) **Moderate** (for structures) The Proposed Project would parallel the existing DPV1 line to the north. Although the new structures would be the same design and height as the existing structures, the new structures would "skyline" (extend above the horizon line) as they approach the span of the river. As a result, some additional view blockage of sky would occur as boaters approach the span. The new line would also increase the structural complexity and industrial character visible from the river. The resulting visual contrast for form and line would be moderate.	**Consistent** The span (**conductors**) over the river (Class II) and the low level of change resulting from the additional conductors would meet the VRM Class II objective of a low degree of visual change. The moderate level of change associated with the **structures** would meet the VRM Class III objective of a moderate (or lower) degree of visual change. While the new line would not repeat the basic elements of the existing natural features in the landscape, it would repeat the characteristics of the existing line and it would not dominate the view from the river.	**BEFORE:** **Adverse but Less Than Significant (Class III)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)

APPENDIX VR – 1
DEVERS – PALO VERDE 2 TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT VISUAL RESOURCES - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

METHODOLOGIES:

VRM	**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS: VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM)**
VS-VC	**NON-BLM LANDS: VISUAL SENSITIVITY - VISUAL CHANGE (VS-VC)**

VIEWPOINT		CPUC - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING								CPUC - VISUAL CHANGE					IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
				Viewer Exposure												
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	**Description**	**Visual Quality**	**Viewer Concern**	**Visibility**	**Distance Zone**	**Number of Viewers**	**Duration of View**	**Overall Viewer Exposure**	**Overall Visual Sensitivity**	**Description of Visual Change**	**Visual Contrast**	**Project Dominance**	**View Blockage**	**Overall Visual Change**	**Before Mitigation ——— After Mitigation**	**Mitigation**
KVP 8 **State Route 78 Crossing - Ripley** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-9A / 9B**	View to the north toward existing DPV1 Towers 4735XX and 4736XX, from northbound State Route 78, just north of the community of Ripley.	**Low-to-Moderate** Foreground to middleground, modified landscape consisting of level agricultural fields characterized by flat, valley floor landform with horizontal lines, punctuated by the vertical forms and industrial character of utility infrastructure. Backdropped by distant mountain ranges low on the horizon with irregular, undulating lines.	**High** Travelers on SR 78, including residents of Ripley anticipate the rural, agricultural character of the Palo Verde Valley landscape as well as the substantial presence of the existing electric transmission and roadside utility infrastructure. However, any increase in industrial character or increase in view blockage of distant mountain ranges and panoramic sightlines would be seen as an adverse visual change.	**High**	**Foreground**	**Moderate**	**Moderate to Extended**	**Moderate to High**	**Moderate**	Structures 2735 and 2736 of the DPV2 line would be built adjacent and slightly to the north of the existing DPV1 line. The new and existing towers would appear similar in design and height and would be paired up. The new structures would cause a noticeable increase in structure prominence and industrial character when viewed from SR 78. Additional view blockage of background sky and mountains would also occur.	**Low to Moderate**	**Co-Dominant**	**Moderate**	**Moderate**	**BEFORE:** **Adverse but Less Than Significant (Class III)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)

VIEWPOINT		BLM - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING					BLM - VISUAL CONTRAST ANALYSIS		IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
				VRM Class						
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	**Description**	**Scenic Quality Classification**	**Viewer Sensitivity**	**Status**	**Rating**	**Management Objective**	**Level of Change (See Appendix VR-2 Contrast Rating Worksheets)**	**VRM Consistency**	**Before Mitigation ——— After Mitigation**	**Mitigation**
KVP 9 **Chuckwalla Valley** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-10A / 10B**	View to the east-southeast toward existing DPV1 Towers 4546XX through 4549, from I-10, at the end of the on-ramp from Corn Springs Road in Chuckwalla Valley.	**Class C** The landform of the central-eastern portion of the Chuckwalla Valley floor is flat and non-descript with grass and low-growing shrubs of subdued color. Though distant mountain ranges (McCoy Mountains to the north and Chuckwalla Mountains to the south, which are not part of this unit) do provide limited backdrops of visual interest, the landscape is primarily influenced by the dominant presence of existing utility infrastructure and Interstate 10.	**High** (Note: All BLM lands within the study area in California are within the Desert Conservation Area. This designation imparts a High rating for Viewer Sensitivity)	**Interim**	**III**	To partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management Activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.	**Low** The Proposed Project would parallel the existing DPV1 line to the north. Although the new structures would be the same design and height as the existing structures, the new structures would cause additional skylining (extend above the horizon line) as they cross the floor of Chuckwalla Valley. As a result, some additional view blockage of sky and mountains (though slight) would occur when viewed from Interstate 10. The new line would also slightly increase the structural complexity and industrial character visible from I-10. The resulting visual contrast would be weak for structural form and weak to moderate for line.	**Consistent** The low level of change would meet the VRM Class III objective of a moderate (or lower) degree of visual change. While the new line would not repeat the basic elements of the existing natural features in the landscape, it would repeat the characteristics of the existing DPV1 line. Also, at this viewing distance, the additional structures would not dominate the view of the casual observer.	**BEFORE:** **Adverse but Less Than Significant (Class III)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)

APPENDIX VR – 1
DEVERS – PALO VERDE 2 TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT VISUAL RESOURCES - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

METHODOLOGIES:

VRM BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS: VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM)

VS-VC NON-BLM LANDS: VISUAL SENSITIVITY - VISUAL CHANGE (VS-VC)

VIEWPOINT		BLM - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING					BLM - VISUAL CONTRAST ANALYSIS		IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	Description	Scenic Quality Classification	Viewer Sensitivity	VRM Class			Level of Change (See Appendix VR-2 Contrast Rating Worksheets)	VRM Consistency	Before Mitigation / After Mitigation	Mitigation
				Status	Rating	Management Objective				
KVP 10 **Alligator Rock ACEC** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-11A / 11B**	View to the east-southeast toward existing DPV1 Towers 4515X through 4518XX, from an access road within the Alligator Rock ACEC, south of I-10 and Desert Center.	**Class B** The landscape consists of an interesting combination of flat valley floor with desert scrub vegetation, punctuated by unusual rock formations (including the alligator-shaped ridge that gives rise to the area's name), and backdropped by the steeply rising Chuckwalla Mountains to the immediate south (not part of the landscape unit). Although there is a transmission line that passes through the landscape, it is to the south of most of the formations and blends effectively with the background when viewed from more distant viewpoints.	**High**	**Interim**	**II**	To retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.	**Moderate** The Proposed Project would parallel the existing DPV1 line to the north. Although the new structures would be the same design and height as the existing structures, the new structures would cause additional skylining and view blockage of the Chuckwalla Mountains beyond. The new line would also increase the structural complexity and industrial character visible from within the Alligator Rock ACEC. The resulting visual contrast for structural form and line would be moderate.	**Not Consistent** The moderate level of change would not meet the VRM Class II objective of a low degree of visual change. Also, the prominence of the additional line would attract the attention of the casual viewer. While the new line would repeat characteristics of the existing DPV1 line, it would not repeat the basic elements of the existing natural features in the landscape.	**BEFORE:** **Significant (Class I)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)
KVP 11 **Interstate 10 - Orocopia Mountains** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-12A / 12B**	View to the southeast toward existing DPV1 Towers 4423 and 4424X, from eastbound I-10, approximately 0.9 mile west of Hayfield Road.	**Class C** This landscape unit encompasses portions of the Chuckwalla Valley extending from I-10 south to the Orocopia Mountains. The valley bottom and alluvial fans are flat and relatively non-descript with low growing grasses and shrubs. However, the southern portion of this landscape transitions into rugged foothills and ridges. While the visual variety of the landscape is enhanced by the variation in terrain characteristics, the overall scenic quality is compromised by the substantial presence of utility infrastructure including wood-pole utility lines and the lattice structure DPV1 transmission line.	**High**	**Interim**	**III**	To partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management Activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.	**Low to Moderate** The Proposed Project would parallel the existing DPV1 line to the north. Although the new structures would be the same design and height as the existing structures, the new structures would cause additional skylining (extend above the horizon line) as the line crosses the lower ridges of the Orocopia Mountains. As a result, some additional view blockage of sky and mountains (though slight) would occur when viewed from Interstate 10. The new line would also increase the structural complexity and industrial character visible from I-10. The resulting visual contrast would be moderate for structural form and weak for line, color, and texture.	**Consistent** The low to moderate level of change would meet the VRM Class III objective of a moderate (or lower) degree of visual change. While the new line would not repeat the basic elements of the existing natural features in the landscape, it would repeat the characteristics of the existing DPV1 line. Although the skylining aspect of thee new structures would result in increased prominence, at this viewing distance, the additional structures would not dominate the view of the casual observer.	**BEFORE:** **Adverse but Less Than Significant (Class III)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)

APPENDIX VR – 1
DEVERS – PALO VERDE 2 TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT VISUAL RESOURCES - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

METHODOLOGIES:

VRM BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS: VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM)

VS-VC NON-BLM LANDS: VISUAL SENSITIVITY - VISUAL CHANGE (VS-VC)

VIEWPOINT		BLM - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING					BLM - VISUAL CONTRAST ANALYSIS		IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	Description	Scenic Quality Classification	Viewer Sensitivity	VRM Class: Status	VRM Class: Rating	VRM Class: Management Objective	Level of Change (See Appendix VR-2 Contrast Rating Worksheets)	VRM Consistency	Before Mitigation / After Mitigation	Mitigation
KVP 12 **Cottonwood Springs Road - Joshua Tree National Park** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-13A / 13B**	View to the south-southeast toward existing DPV1 Towers 4349X through 4401, from Cottonwood Springs Road, just south of the entrance to Joshua Tree National Park.	**Class C** This landscape unit encompasses the central portion of Shavers Valley. The valley bottom is flat and relatively non-descript with low-growing grasses and shrubs. The more distant, rugged ridgelines (not part of the unit) of the Orocopia Mountains define much of the horizon and provide a backdrop to Shavers Valley. Transmission lines transect both the north and south sides of the valley with Interstate 10 running down the center of the valley. From the slightly elevated vantage point of KVP 12 (at a distance of approximately two miles), the existing DPV1 line is difficult to discern.	**High**	**Interim**	**III**	To partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management Activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.	**Very Low** The Proposed Project would parallel the existing DPV1 line to the north. However, from this viewing distance, the structures would be barely discernable. The new structures would be the same design and height as the existing structures and would not attract the attention of viewers leaving Joshua Tree National Park. Though some additional view blockage of the background alluvial fans and mountains would occur, it would not be noticeable when viewed from Cottonwood Springs Road. The resulting visual contrast would be weak.	**Consistent** The very low level of change would meet the VRM Class III objective of a moderate (or lower) degree of visual change. While the new line would not repeat the basic elements of the existing natural features in the landscape, it would repeat the characteristics of the existing DPV1 line. Also, at this viewing distance, the additional structures would blend effectively with the background terrain and would be barely perceptible to the casual observer.	**BEFORE:** **Adverse but Less Than Significant (Class III)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)

VIEWPOINT		CPUC - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING							CPUC - VISUAL CHANGE					IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	Description	Visual Quality	Viewer Concern	Viewer Exposure: Visibility	Viewer Exposure: Distance Zone	Viewer Exposure: Number of Viewers	Viewer Exposure: Duration of View	Viewer Exposure: Overall Viewer Exposure	Overall Visual Sensitivity	Description of Visual Change	Visual Contrast	Project Dominance	View Blockage	Overall Visual Change	Before Mitigation / After Mitigation	Mitigation
KVP 13 **Terra Lago in Indio** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-14A / 14B**	View to the north toward existing DPV1 Towers 4236X through 4238X, from the Terra Lago golf and residential development in the City of Indio.	**Moderate** Foreground landscaped golf course with vibrant vegetative green coloration contrasting with the muted earth tones of the background hills and mountains. The existing DPV1 is a noticeable feature of industrial character. However, the lattice structures are able to blend somewhat with the background landforms, thereby reducing structural prominence.	**High** Residents of and visitors to the Terra Lago development anticipate a highly landscaped environment that exhibits natural and designed vegetative characteristics. The introduction of any additional, noticeable industrial character or view blockage of the background mountains would be perceived as an adverse visual change.	**High**	**Foreground**	**Moderate**	**Extended**	**High**	**Moderate to High**	Structures 2236XX through 2238X of the DPV2 line would be built adjacent and slightly to the north of the existing DPV1 line and two other transmission lines. The DPV2 and DPV1 towers would appear similar in design and height. The DPV2 towers would be somewhat offset from the DPV1 towers and would cause a noticeable increase in structure prominence and industrial character. Additional view blockage of the background hills would also occur.	**Moderate**	**Co-Dominant**	**Moderate**	**Moderate**	**BEFORE:** **Adverse but Less Than Significant (Class III)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measures V-3** (Project Design) **V-19** (Tower Painting)

APPENDIX VR – 1
DEVERS – PALO VERDE 2 TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT VISUAL RESOURCES - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

METHODOLOGIES:

VRM BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS: VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM)

VS-VC NON-BLM LANDS: VISUAL SENSITIVITY - VISUAL CHANGE (VS-VC)

VIEWPOINT		BLM - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING					BLM - VISUAL CONTRAST ANALYSIS		IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	Description	Scenic Quality Classification	Viewer Sensitivity	VRM Class			Level of Change (See Appendix VR-2 Contrast Rating Worksheets)	VRM Consistency	Before Mitigation / After Mitigation	Mitigation
				Status	Rating	Management Objective				
KVP 14 Coachella Valley Preserve **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-15A / 15B**	View to the south toward existing DPV1 Towers 4202 and 4203, from a hiking trail in the Coachella Valley Preserve, just west of Thousand Palms Canyon Road.	**Not Available**	**High**	**Existing RMP**	**II**	To retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.	**Low** The Proposed Project would parallel the existing DPV1 line to the north. Although the new structures would be the same design and height as the existing DPV1 structures, the new structures would cause additional view blockage of the background mountains. The new line would also slightly increase the structural complexity and industrial character visible from the Coachella Valley Preserve. However, in the context of the three existing lattice structure transmission lines, the resulting visual contrast would be weak.	**Consistent** The low level of change would meet the VRM Class II objective of a low degree of visual change. While the new line would not repeat the basic elements of the existing natural features in the landscape, it would repeat the characteristics of the existing three lattice tower transmission lines. Also, the additional structures would not dominate the view of, nor attract the attention of, the casual observer.	**BEFORE:** **Adverse but Less Than Significant (Class III)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)

VIEWPOINT		CPUC - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING							CPUC - VISUAL CHANGE					IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	Description	Visual Quality	Viewer Concern	Viewer Exposure					Description of Visual Change	Visual Contrast	Project Dominance	View Blockage	Overall Visual Change	Before Mitigation / After Mitigation	Mitigation
				Visibility	Distance Zone	Number of Viewers	Duration of View	Overall Viewer Exposure							
KVP 15 State Route 62 Scenic Hwy. **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-16A / 16B**	View to the south-southeast toward proposed tower location 207, from southbound SR 62, just north of the crossing of SR 62.	**Low-to-Moderate** Foreground to middleground flat, desert landform dominated by a profusion of energy infrastructure consisting of the predominantly vertical forms of wind turbines and electric transmission line towers. This industrial-appearing landscape is backdropped by Mount San Jacinto, rising dramatically from the desert floor.	**High** SR 62 is a State designated Scenic Highway and therefore warrants a high rating for viewer concern. Although travelers on this short stretch of SR 62 would not likely notice the change in conductors and tower configurations proposed for the DPV1 corridor, any perceived increase in industrial character, structure prominence, or view blockage would be experienced as an adverse visual impact.	**High**	**Foreground**	**High**	**Moderate to Extended**	**High**	**Moderate to High**	Tower M1-T1 would be reconductored. Tower M61-T2 would be removed. Tower T266 would be replaced with a taller lattice structure. Although the replacement tower would appear similar in design and height to that of Tower M1-T1, the increased height over the existing tower would cause additional skylining (extending above the horizon), view blockage (of sky), and increased structural prominence, resulting in increased visual contrast.	**Moderate**	**Co-Dominant**	**Low to Moderate**	**Moderate**	**BEFORE:** **Adverse but Less Than Significant (Class III)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)

APPENDIX VR – 1
DEVERS – PALO VERDE 2 TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT VISUAL RESOURCES - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

METHODOLOGIES:

VRM	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS: VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM)
VS-VC	NON-BLM LANDS: VISUAL SENSITIVITY - VISUAL CHANGE (VS-VC)

VIEWPOINT		CPUC - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING								CPUC - VISUAL CHANGE					IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
				Viewer Exposure												
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	Description	Visual Quality	Viewer Concern	Visibility	Distance Zone	Number of Viewers	Duration of View	Overall Viewer Exposure	Overall Visual Sensitivity	Description of Visual Change	Visual Contrast	Project Dominance	View Blockage	Overall Visual Change	Before Mitigation / After Mitigation	Mitigation
KVP 16 **Painted Hills Road** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-17A / 17B**	View to the south-southeast toward proposed tower location 209, from Painted Hills Road, just east of Country View Road.	**Low-to-Moderate** Foreground to middleground flat, desert landform dominated by a profusion of energy infrastructure consisting of the predominantly vertical forms of wind turbines and electric transmission line towers. A background of distant hills and mountains low on the horizon adds visual interest. Mount San Jacinto is the dominant natural feature in the region.	**High** Residential viewers in the Painted Hills Road neighborhood would consider any increase in industrial character, structure prominence, or view blockage of higher value landscape features (background sky, ridges, and Mount San Jacinto) an adverse visual change.	**High**	**Foreground**	**Low**	**Extended**	**Moderate to High**	**Moderate to High**	Tower M1-T3 would be reconductored. Tower M61-T4 would be removed. Tower T262 would be replaced with a taller lattice structure. Although the replacement tower would appear similar in design and height to that of Tower M1-T3, the increased height over the existing tower would result in increased skylining, view blockage, and structural prominence, resulting in increased visual contrast.	**Moderate**	**Co-Dominant**	**Low to Moderate**	**Moderate**	**BEFORE:** **Adverse but Less Than Significant (Class III)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)
KVP 17 **Whitewater Canyon Road** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-18A / 18B**	View to the southeast toward proposed tower location 215, from Whitewater Canyon Road, south of Bonnie Bell.	**Moderate** Foreground desert river canyon landscape defined by low canyon walls and the vertical, industrial forms of wind turbines, backdropped by the massive angular form of Mount San Jacinto, rising dramatically from the flat desert floor.	**High** Travelers on Whitewater Canyon Road, including residents from the nearby residential community of Bonnie Bell, would consider any increase in industrial character or built structural prominence in the canyon, or view blockage of the background sky and Mount San Jacinto an adverse visual change.	**High**	**Foreground**	**Low to Moderate**	**Moderate**	**Moderate to High**	**Moderate to High**	Tower M3-T1 would be reconductored. Tower M63-T2 would be removed. Tower T251 would be replaced with a taller lattice structure. The replacement tower would appear similar in design and height to that of Tower M3-T1. Although the replacement tower would cause increased skylining and structural prominence, the removal of Tower M63-T2, which also skylines, would offset the new skylining, view blockage, and structural prominence of M63-T2.	**Low to Moderate**	**Subordinate to Co-Dominant**	**Low**	**Low to Moderate**	**BEFORE:** **Adverse but Less Than Significant (Class III)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)

APPENDIX VR – 1
DEVERS – PALO VERDE 2 TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT VISUAL RESOURCES - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

METHODOLOGIES:

VRM	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS: VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM)
VS-VC	NON-BLM LANDS: VISUAL SENSITIVITY - VISUAL CHANGE (VS-VC)

VIEWPOINT		CPUC - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING								CPUC - VISUAL CHANGE					IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
				Viewer Exposure												
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	Description	Visual Quality	Viewer Concern	Visibility	Distance Zone	Number of Viewers	Duration of View	Overall Viewer Exposure	Overall Visual Sensitivity	Description of Visual Change	Visual Contrast	Project Dominance	View Blockage	Overall Visual Change	Before Mitigation / After Mitigation	Mitigation
KVP 18 **Haugen-Lehmann Way West Palm Springs Village** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-19A / 19B**	View to the west toward proposed tower location 226, from Haugen-Lehmann Way, just south of the intersection with Amethyst Drive, in West Palm Springs Village.	**Low to Moderate** Foreground rural residential desert landscape dominated by the vertical forms of utility poles and electric transmission line towers, and backdropped by a low range of rolling hills and angular ridges with muted earth-tone colors.	**High** Although energy transmission infrastructure features prominently in the landscape visible within this community, residential viewers would consider any increase in industrial character, structure prominence, or view blockage of higher value landscape features (background sky, ridges, or Mount San Jacinto if viewing to the south) an adverse visual change.	**High**	**Foreground**	**Low**	**Extended**	**Moderate to High**	**Moderate to High**	Replacement of the existing wood-pole H-frame structure (T231) with a new lattice tower (226) would result in increased structural complexity and industrial character, which would cause an increase in visual contrast.	**Moderate**	**Co-Dominant**	**Low to Moderate**	**Moderate**	**BEFORE:** **Adverse but Less Than Significant (Class III)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)
KVP 19 **Morongo Community Center** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-20A / 20B**	View to the southwest toward proposed tower location 256, from the Morongo Community Center at 13000 Fields Road, north of I-10.	**Low to Moderate** Foreground dominated by the flat arid landscape of San Gorgonio Pass with prominent energy transmission infrastructure (towers and conductors), paved parking surfaces, and Interstate 10 immediately to the south, and backdropped by steeply rising ridges both to the north and south of the Pass.	**High** Although energy transmission infrastructure features prominently in the foreground landscape when viewed from the Community Center, visitors to the Community Center would consider any increase in industrial character, structure prominence, or view blockage of higher value landscape features (background sky, ridges, and Mount San Jacinto) an adverse visual change.	**High**	**Foreground**	**Low to Moderate**	**Extended**	**High**	**Moderate to High**	Tower M14-T1 would be reconductored. Tower M74-T2 would be removed. Towers T173 and T174 would be replaced with taller lattice structures. Although the replacement towers would appear similar in design and height to that of Tower M14-T1, the increased height over the existing H-frames would result in increased skylining, view blockage (of sky), structural prominence, and industrial character resulting in increased visual contrast, which would be somewhat offset by the net reduction in the number of structures.	**Moderate**	**Co-Dominant**	**Low to Moderate**	**Moderate**	**BEFORE:** **Adverse but Less Than Significant (Class III)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)

APPENDIX VR – 1
DEVERS – PALO VERDE 2 TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT VISUAL RESOURCES - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

METHODOLOGIES:

VRM	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS: VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM)
VS-VC	NON-BLM LANDS: VISUAL SENSITIVITY - VISUAL CHANGE (VS-VC)

VIEWPOINT		CPUC - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING								CPUC - VISUAL CHANGE					IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
				Viewer Exposure												
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	Description	Visual Quality	Viewer Concern	Visibility	Distance Zone	Number of Viewers	Duration of View	Overall Viewer Exposure	Overall Visual Sensitivity	Description of Visual Change	Visual Contrast	Project Dominance	View Blockage	Overall Visual Change	Before Mitigation / After Mitigation	Mitigation
KVP 20 **Murray Street in Banning** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-21A / 21B**	View to the northeast toward proposed tower locations 102 and 103, from Murray Street in the City of Banning.	**Low to Moderate** Semi-arid rural residential landscape with minimal visual variety, dominated by the nearby grass- and shrub-covered hills and ridges with muted hues of tans and yellows with some darker contrasting greens from within residential yards. Existing vertical forms of energy infrastructure (lattice and wood-pole structures) with industrial character are prominent, particularly where structure skylining occurs (structures extending above the horizon line).	**High** Although energy transmission infrastructure features prominently in the foreground landscape at the base of the hills, residents would consider any increase in industrial character, structure prominence, or view blockage of higher value landscape features (background sky or hills) an adverse visual change.	**High**	**Foreground**	**Low**	**Extended**	**Moderate to High**	**Moderate to High**	Tower M17-T1 would be reconductored. Tower M77-T1 would be removed. Towers T152 and T153 would be replaced with taller lattice structures. Although the replacement towers would appear similar in design and height to that of Tower M17-T1, the increased height over the existing H-frames would result in increased skylining. However, the lattice design would allow the structures to better blend with the background.	**Low to Moderate**	**Co-Dominant**	**Low to Moderate**	**Low to Moderate**	**BEFORE:** **Adverse but Less Than Significant (Class III)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)
KVP 21 **Cedar Hollow Road in Beaumont** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-22A / 22B**	View to the west-southwest toward proposed tower locations 127 and 128, from Cedar Hollow Road, in the City of Beaumont.	**Low to Moderate** Foreground suburban residential landscape of one and two-story single-family homes, dominated by an adjacent energy transmission infrastructure (towers and conductors) corridor. Generally lacking distinctive features or elements of visual interest.	**High** Although energy transmission infrastructure features prominently in the foreground of views from the adjacent neighborhood, residents would consider any increase in industrial character, structure prominence, or view blockage of higher value landscape features (background sky) an adverse visual change.	**High**	**Foreground**	**Low**	**Extended**	**Moderate to High**	**Moderate to High**	Towers M22-T4 and M23-T1 would be reconductored. Lattice Towers M82-T4 through M83-T2 would be removed. H-frame Towers T114 and T115 would be replaced with taller lattice structures, which would be of similar design and height as the existing lattice towers to be reconductored. Tower replacement would eliminate the visually prominent H-frame structures and their asynchronous spans (relative to the reconductored lattice towers). The result would be reduced structural prominence and complexity and industrial character within the corridor.	**Low**	**Reduced**	**Reduced**	**Improved**	**BEFORE:** **Beneficial (Class IV)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Improved)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)

APPENDIX VR – 1
DEVERS – PALO VERDE 2 TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT VISUAL RESOURCES - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

METHODOLOGIES:

VRM	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS: VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM)
VS-VC	NON-BLM LANDS: VISUAL SENSITIVITY - VISUAL CHANGE (VS-VC)

VIEWPOINT		CPUC - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING								CPUC - VISUAL CHANGE					IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
				Viewer Exposure												
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	Description	Visual Quality	Viewer Concern	Visibility	Distance Zone	Number of Viewers	Duration of View	Overall Viewer Exposure	Overall Visual Sensitivity	Description of Visual Change	Visual Contrast	Project Dominance	View Blockage	Overall Visual Change	Before Mitigation / After Mitigation	Mitigation
KVP 22 **Stargazer St. and Rose Ave. in Beaumont** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-23A / 23B**	View to the east-southeast toward proposed tower locations 129 and 130, from the intersection of Stargazer Street and Rose Avenue in the City of Beaumont.	**Moderate** Foreground new suburban residential landscape of one-story single-family homes. Prominent (though partially screened) energy transmission infrastructure (towers and conductors) is adjacent and to the rear of the southern perimeter of the development. Generally lacking distinctive features or elements of visual interest.	**High** Although energy transmission infrastructure features prominently in the foreground of views from the adjacent neighborhood, residents would consider any increase in industrial character, structure prominence, or view blockage of higher value landscape features (background sky) an adverse visual change.	**High**	**Foreground**	**Low**	**Extended**	**Moderate to High**	**Moderate to High**	Towers M24-T1 and M23-T3 would be reconductored. Lattice Towers M83-T3 and M84-T1 would be removed. H-frame Towers T105 through T107 would be replaced with fewer, taller lattice structures, which would be of similar design and height as the existing lattice towers to be reconductored. Tower replacement would eliminate the visually prominent H-frame structures and their asynchronous spans (relative to the reconductored lattice towers). The result would be reduced structural prominence and complexity and industrial character within the corridor.	**Low**	**Reduced**	**Reduced**	**Improved**	**BEFORE:** **Beneficial (Class IV)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Improved)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)
KVP 23 **Oak Valley Golf Course** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-24A / 24B**	View to the east toward proposed tower locations 130 and 131, from the Oak Valley Golf Course in the City of Beaumont.	**Moderate** Foreground, manicured landscape of grass and trees designed to provide open views and aesthetic appeal for recreational visitors. Adjacent residential development newly constructed. Existing electric transmission facilities of various designs impart prominent industrial character.	**High** Visitors to the golf course expect to see a landscape with high aesthetic appeal, characterized by a mosaic of natural and managed vegetative forms. Any additional intrusion of built structures with industrial character or blockage of views from any of the golf course grounds would be seen as an adverse visual change.	**High**	**Foreground**	**Low to Moderate**	**Extended**	**Moderate to High**	**Moderate to High**	Towers M24-T1 and M24-T2 would be reconductored. Lattice Towers M84-T1 and M84-T2 would be removed. H-frame Towers T104 through T106 would be replaced with fewer, taller lattice structures, which would be of similar design and height as the existing lattice towers to be reconductored. The result would be reduced structural complexity and industrial character within the corridor, but with slightly more prominent conductors.	**Low**	**Reduced**	**Reduced**	**Improved**	**BEFORE:** **Beneficial (Class IV)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Improved)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)

APPENDIX VR – 1
DEVERS – PALO VERDE 2 TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT VISUAL RESOURCES - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

METHODOLOGIES:

VRM BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS: VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM)

VS-VC NON-BLM LANDS: VISUAL SENSITIVITY - VISUAL CHANGE (VS-VC)

VIEWPOINT		CPUC - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING								CPUC - VISUAL CHANGE					IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
				Viewer Exposure												
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	Description	Visual Quality	Viewer Concern	Visibility	Distance Zone	Number of Viewers	Duration of View	Overall Viewer Exposure	Overall Visual Sensitivity	Description of Visual Change	Visual Contrast	Project Dominance	View Blockage	Overall Visual Change	Before Mitigation / After Mitigation	Mitigation
KVP 24 **Pilgrim Road in San Timoteo Canyon** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-25A / 25B**	View to the west-southwest toward proposed tower locations 183 and 184, from Pilgrim Road, off of San Timoteo Canyon Road in San Timoteo Canyon.	**Moderate** Rural residential landscape of rolling grass-covered hills with minimal visual variety, and the prominent complex vertical forms of energy transmission infrastructure. Lattice structures blend effectively with background landforms but become noticeably more conspicuous where structure skylining occurs (structures extending above the horizon line).	**High** Although energy transmission infrastructure features prominently in the foreground landscape, residents would consider any increase in industrial character, structure prominence, or view blockage of higher value landscape features (background sky or ridges) an adverse visual change.	**High**	**Foreground**	**Low**	**Extended**	**Moderate to High**	**Moderate to High**	Tower M38-T2 would be reconductored. Lattice Tower M98-T2 would be removed. H-frame Towers T28 and T29 would be replaced with taller lattice structures, which would be of similar design and height as the existing lattice towers to be reconductored. The result would be reduced structural complexity and industrial character within the corridor, but with slightly more prominent conductors.	**Low**	**Co-Dominant**	**Low**	**Low to Moderate**	**BEFORE:** **Beneficial (Class IV)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Improved)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)
KVP 25 **Canyon Vista Dr. and Chase Canyon Lane in Colton** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-26A / 26B**	View to the west toward existing Towers M42-T2 and M42-T3, from the intersection of Canyon Vista and Chase Canyon Lane in the City of Colton.	**Moderate** Foreground residential landscape consisting of newer two-story, single-family residences with some established trees providing interesting color contrasts with red-tiled roofs. Backdropped by grass-covered rolling hills with monotone tan grasses, punctuated by structurally complex, lattice transmission towers with substantial skylining.	**High** Although energy transmission infrastructure features prominently in the foreground views from the residential neighborhood, residents would consider any increase in industrial character, structure prominence, or view blockage of higher value landscape features (background sky or ridges) an adverse visual change.	**High**	**Foreground**	**Low**	**Extended**	**Moderate to High**	**Moderate to High**	Towers M42-T2 and M42-T3 would be reconductored. The result would be slightly more prominent conductors on the Devers-Vista No. 1 and No 2 structures with slightly increased visual contrast and view blockage.	**Low**	**Co-Dominant**	**Low**	**Low to Moderate**	**BEFORE:** **Adverse but Less Than Significant (Class III)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)
KVP 26 **Right of Way Park off Beaumont Ave. in Loma Linda** **Proposed Project** **Figures D.3-27A / 27B**	View to the north toward existing Towers M2-T4, from a bench at the top of the right of way park, adjacent to Beaumont Avenue in the City of Loma Linda.	**Low to Moderate** Foreground to middleground suburban electric utility corridor with substantial industrial character, but hosting developed park facilities within the right of way. Vegetation within, and adjacent to the corridor provides visual interest and color contrast but is dominated by the larger, complex industrial forms of the transmission structures.	**High** Although energy transmission infrastructure dominates foreground views from the park areas within the corridor, from adjacent residential neighborhoods, and from roads that cross the right of way, viewers would consider any increase in industrial character, structure prominence, or view blockage of higher value landscape features (background sky or mountains) an adverse visual change.	**High**	**Foreground**	**Moderate**	**Extended**	**High**	**Moderate to High**	The existing lattice structures would have the outside circuits reconductored, which would then match the bundled, inside circuits along the center-line of the right of way. The result would be slightly more prominent conductors and slightly increased view blockage.	**Low**	**Subordinate**	**Low**	**Low**	**BEFORE:** **Adverse but Less Than Significant (Class III)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)

APPENDIX VR – 1
DEVERS – PALO VERDE 2 TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT VISUAL RESOURCES - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

METHODOLOGIES:

VRM	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS: VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM)
VS-VC	NON-BLM LANDS: VISUAL SENSITIVITY - VISUAL CHANGE (VS-VC)

VIEWPOINT		BLM - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING					BLM - VISUAL CONTRAST ANALYSIS		IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	Description	Scenic Quality Classification	Viewer Sensitivity	VRM Class			Level of Change (See Appendix VR-2 Contrast Rating Worksheets)	VRM Consistency	Before Mitigation / After Mitigation	Mitigation
				Status	Rating	Management Objective				
KVP 27 **Eagletail Mountains Courthouse Rock** **Harquahala-West Alternative** **Figures D.3-28A / 28B**	View to the east-northeast across Harquahala Plain toward Big Horn Mountain, from BLM Road YE013 to Courthouse Rock, east of the Eagletail Mountains.	**Not Available**	**Not Available**	**Existing RMP**	**III**	To partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management Activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.	**Moderate to High** The Harquahala-West Alternative would result in the introduction of a new transmission line into a natural appearing landscape lacking similar built structures of industrial character. The resulting structural form and line contrast would be strong and the color contrast would be weak to moderate.	**Not Consistent** The moderate to high level of change would not meet the VRM Class III objective of a moderate degree of visual change. The new line would not repeat the basic elements of the existing natural features in the landscape. The line would cause view blockage of background sky, distant mountain ranges, and Harquahala Plain, and would dominate the views of the casual observer.	**BEFORE:** **Significant (Class I)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)
KVP 28 **Salome Highway Saddle Mountain** **Palo Verde Alternative** **Figures D.3-29A / 29B**	View to the south-southwest toward Palo Verde Alternative tower locations D-123 through D-125 and Saddle Mountain, from Salome Highway, approximately 1.2 miles east of the highway crossing.	**Not Available**	**Not Available**	**Existing RMP**	**III**	To partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management Activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.	**Low** The Palo Verde Alternative would parallel the existing DPV1 line to the west. Although the new structures would be the same design and height as the existing DPV1 structures, the new structures would cause some additional view blockage of Saddle Mountain in the background. While the new line would slightly increase the structural complexity and industrial character visible from Salome Highway, it would also blend substantially with the background landform. In the context of the two existing lattice structure transmission lines, the resulting visual contrast would be weak.	**Consistent** The low level of change would meet the VRM Class III objective of a moderate (or lower) degree of visual change. While the new line would not repeat the basic elements of the existing natural features in the landscape, it would repeat the characteristics of the existing two lattice tower transmission lines. Also, the additional structures would not dominate the view nor attract the attention of the casual observer.	**BEFORE:** **Adverse but Less Than Significant (Class III)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)

APPENDIX VR – 1
DEVERS – PALO VERDE 2 TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT VISUAL RESOURCES - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

METHODOLOGIES:

VRM BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS: VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM)

VS-VC NON-BLM LANDS: VISUAL SENSITIVITY - VISUAL CHANGE (VS-VC)

VIEWPOINT		CPUC - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING								CPUC - VISUAL CHANGE					IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
				Viewer Exposure												
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	Description	Visual Quality	Viewer Concern	Visibility	Distance Zone	Number of Viewers	Duration of View	Overall Viewer Exposure	Overall Visual Sensitivity	Description of Visual Change	Visual Contrast	Project Dominance	View Blockage	Overall Visual Change	Before Mitigation / After Mitigation	Mitigation
KVP 29 **Harquahala Junction Switchyard Alternative** **Figure D.3-30**	View to the southeast toward the alternative substation site, from Salome Highway, at mile marker 39.	**Low to Moderate** Foreground flat desert landscape with horizontal form. Backdropped by rounded to angular hills and mountains with jagged ridgelines. Natural vegetation is of subdued yellow and green colors. Prominent, skylined foreground transmission line structures of tubular and lattice design, exhibit industrial character and compromise landscape coherence and overall visual quality.	**High** Although energy transmission infrastructure features prominently in the foreground views from Salome Highway, travelers would consider any increase in industrial character, structure prominence, or view blockage of higher value landscape features (background sky or mountains) an adverse visual change.	**High**	**Foreground**	**Low to Moderate**	**Extended**	**Moderate to High**	**Moderate to High**	Placement of a 500 kV switchyard immediately adjacent to Salome Highway would introduce substantial industrial character, visual contrast and view blockage into views from Salome Highway.	**Moderate to High**	**Co-Dominant**	**Moderate**	**Moderate**	**BEFORE:** **Significant (Class II)** **AFTER:** **Less Than Significant**	**Measures V-6a to V-6c** (Surface Treatment, Screening, and Lighting) **V-35** (Screening)

VIEWPOINT		BLM - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING					BLM - VISUAL CONTRAST ANALYSIS		IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
				VRM Class						
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	Description	Scenic Quality Classification	Viewer Sensitivity	Status	Rating	Management Objective	Level of Change (See Appendix VR-2 Contrast Rating Worksheets)	VRM Consistency	Before Mitigation / After Mitigation	Mitigation
KVP 30 **Eastbound I-10 at Alligator Rock** **Desert Southwest Transmission Project & Alligator Rock South of I-10 Frontage Alternatives** **Figures D.3-31A / 31B**	View to the east toward the Desert Southwest Transmission Project and Alligator Rock South of I-10 Alternatives, from eastbound I-10, approximately one mile west of the Desert Center off-ramp.	**Class B** The landscape consists of an interesting combination of flat valley floor with desert scrub vegetation, punctuated by unusual rock formations and the alligator-shaped ridge that gives rise to the area's name. The rugged, steeply rising Chuckwalla Mountains provide a backdrop to the immediate south (not part of the landscape unit). A wood-pole utility line and fence line are visible in the foreground of views from I-10 though they are not prominent relative to Alligator Rock.	**High**	**Interim**	**II**	To retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.	**Moderate to High** The Desert Southwest Transmission Project and Alligator Rock South of I-10 Frontage Alternatives would result in the introduction of a new transmission line into a landscape generally lacking similar built structures of industrial character. Although the DPV1 line passes through the ACEC, it is sufficiently to the south to not appear noticeable in views from Interstate 10. Also, the new line would cause substantial view blockage of Alligator Rock when viewed by both east- and westbound travelers on I-10. The resulting structural form and line contrast would be strong and the color contrast would be moderate.	**Not Consistent** The moderate to high level of change would not meet the VRM Class II objective of a low degree of visual change. The new transmission line would not repeat the basic elements of the existing natural features in the landscape. Also, the new line would cause substantial view blockage of Alligator Rock and would appear co-dominant to the casual observer.	**BEFORE:** **Significant (Class I)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)

APPENDIX VR – 1
DEVERS – PALO VERDE 2 TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT VISUAL RESOURCES - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

METHODOLOGIES:

VRM	**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS: VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM)**
VS-VC	**NON-BLM LANDS: VISUAL SENSITIVITY - VISUAL CHANGE (VS-VC)**

VIEWPOINT		BLM - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING					BLM - VISUAL CONTRAST ANALYSIS		IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	Description	Scenic Quality Classification	Viewer Sensitivity	VRM Class			Level of Change (See Appendix VR-2 Contrast Rating Worksheets)	VRM Consistency	Before Mitigation / After Mitigation	Mitigation
				Status	Rating	Management Objective				
KVP 31 **Southbound Kaiser Road** **Alligator Rock - North Of Desert Center Alternative** **Figures D.3-32A / 32B**	View to the south toward the Alligator Rock North of Desert Center Alternative, from southbound Kaiser Road, approximately one mile north of I-10 and Desert Center	**Class C** The landscape north of I-10 is within the central portion of Chuckwalla Valley and is flat and relatively non-descript with low growing grasses and shrubs, and backdropped by the Chuckwalla Mountains to the south. Closer to Desert Center, scenic quality becomes more influenced by a number of built structures that are in a state of disrepair.	**High**	**Interim**	**III**	To partially retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be moderate. Management Activities may attract attention but should not dominate the view of the casual observer. Changes should repeat the basic elements found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.	**Moderate to High** The Alligator Rock-North of Desert Center Alternative would result in the introduction of a new transmission line into a rural landscape lacking similar built structures of industrial character. Although other built structures are visible in the Desert Center landscape, only a single telecommunications tower shares the structural complexity or vertical extent of the lattice transmission towers. The resulting structural form and line contrast would be moderate to strong, color contrast would be weak to moderate, and texture contrast would be weak.	**Not Consistent** The moderate to high level of change would not meet the VRM Class III objective of a moderate (or lower) degree of visual change. The new transmission line would not repeat the basic elements of the existing natural features in the landscape. Also, the new line would cause view blockage of portions of the background Chuckwalla Mountains and would appear co-dominant to the casual observer.	**BEFORE:** **Significant (Class I)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)
KVP 32 **Westbound I-10 at Alligator Rock** **Alligator Rock-Blythe Energy Transmission Alternative** **Figures D.3-33A / 33B**	View to the southwest toward the Alligator Rock-Blythe Energy Transmission Alternative adjacent to Alligator Rock, from westbound I-10, approximately 0.72 mile east of the Desert Center overpass.	**Class B** The landscape consists of an interesting combination of flat valley floor with desert scrub vegetation, punctuated by unusual rock formations (including the alligator-shaped ridge that gives rise to the area's name), and backdropped by the steeply rising Chuckwalla Mountains to the immediate south (not part of the landscape unit). Although there is a transmission line that passes through the landscape, it is to the south of most of the formations and blends effectively with the background.	**High**	**Interim**	**II**	To retain the existing character of the landscape. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be low. Management activities may be seen, but should not attract the attention of the casual observer. Any changes must repeat the basic elements of form, line, color, and texture found in the predominant natural features of the characteristic landscape.	**Moderate to High** The Alligator Rock-Blythe Energy Transmission Alternative would result in the introduction of a new transmission line into a landscape generally lacking similar built structures of industrial character. Although the DPV1 line passes through the ACEC, it is sufficiently to the south to not appear noticeable in views from Interstate 10. Also, the new line would cause substantial view blockage of Alligator Rock when viewed by westbound travelers on I-10. The resulting structural form and line contrast would be strong and the color and texture contrast would be weak.	**Not Consistent** The moderate to high level of change would not meet the VRM Class II objective of a low degree of visual change. The new transmission line would not repeat the basic elements of the existing natural features in the landscape. Also, the new line would cause substantial view blockage of Alligator Rock and would appear co-dominant to the casual observer.	**BEFORE:** **Significant (Class I)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-3** (Project Design)

APPENDIX VR – 1
DEVERS – PALO VERDE 2 TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT VISUAL RESOURCES - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

METHODOLOGIES:

VRM	**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS: VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM)**

VS-VC	**NON-BLM LANDS: VISUAL SENSITIVITY - VISUAL CHANGE (VS-VC)**

VIEWPOINT		CPUC - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING								CPUC - VISUAL CHANGE					IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
				Viewer Exposure												
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	Description	Visual Quality	Viewer Concern	Visibility	Distance Zone	Number of Viewers	Duration of View	Overall Viewer Exposure	Overall Visual Sensitivity	Description of Visual Change	Visual Contrast	Project Dominance	View Blockage	Overall Visual Change	Before Mitigation ——— After Mitigation	Mitigation
KVP 33 **Pacific Crest Trail and Snow Creek Road** **Devers-Valley Alternative** **Figures D.3-34A / 34B**	View to the west toward existing Devers-Valley towers, from Pacific Crest Trail, just west of Snow Creek Road.	**Moderate** Foreground flat desert landscape backdropped by the rugged and steeply-rising northern ridges of the San Jacinto Mountains. The existing Devers-Valley transmission line is a prominent feature made more noticeable by the visible skylining (extending above the horizon line) that occurs when viewed from lower elevation viewpoints such as the Snow Creek Village residential community and the Pacific Crest Trail.	**High** Residents of the Snow Creek Village residential community and hikers on the Pacific Crest Trail would consider any increase in industrial character, structure prominence, or view blockage of higher value landscape features (background sky and mountain ridges) an adverse visual change.	**High**	**Foreground**	**Low**	**Extended**	**Moderate to High**	**Moderate to High**	D-V2 structures would be built adjacent and slightly to the east (or south) of the existing D-V1 line. The new and existing towers would appear similar in design and height and would be paired up. The new structures would cause a noticeable increase in structure prominence and industrial character within the corridor. Additional skylining and view blockage of background sky and mountain ridges would also occur.	**Moderate**	**Co-Dominant**	**Moderate**	**Moderate**	**BEFORE:** **Significant (Class I)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-40** (Project Design)
KVP 34 **Riza Avenue in Cabazon** **Devers-Valley Alternative** **Figures D.3-36A / 36B**	View to the northeast toward existing Devers-Valley towers DV 49 through DV 51, from Riza Avenue, approximately 0.2 mile west of Elm Street in Cabazon.	**Low to Moderate** Foreground relatively non-descript, grass- and shrub-covered desert landscape punctuated by rural residences and prominent utility towers with industrial character. Backdropped by undulating mountain ridges and a wind farm development to the east.	**High** Although existing energy transmission infrastructure features prominently in the landscape visible from within this community, residential viewers would consider any increase in industrial character, structure, prominence, or view blockage of higher value landscape features (background sky and mountain ridges) an adverse visual change.	**High**	**Foreground**	**Low**	**Extended**	**Moderate to High**	**Moderate to High**	D-V2 structures would be built adjacent and slightly to the south of the existing D-V1 line. The new and existing towers would appear similar in design and height and would be paired up. The new structures would cause a substantial increase in structure prominence and industrial character within the corridor. Additional skylining and view blockage of background sky and mountain ridges would also occur.	**Moderate to High**	**Co-Dominant**	**Moderate to High**	**Moderate to High**	**BEFORE:** **Significant (Class I)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-40** (Project Design)

APPENDIX VR – 1
DEVERS – PALO VERDE 2 TRANSMISSION LINE PROJECT VISUAL RESOURCES - SUMMARY OF ANALYSIS

METHODOLOGIES:

VRM	**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT LANDS: VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (VRM)**
VS-VC	**NON-BLM LANDS: VISUAL SENSITIVITY - VISUAL CHANGE (VS-VC)**

VIEWPOINT		CPUC - EXISTING VISUAL SETTING								CPUC - VISUAL CHANGE					IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
				Viewer Exposure												
Key Viewpoint (KVP)	Description	Visual Quality	Viewer Concern	Visibility	Distance Zone	Number of Viewers	Duration of View	Overall Viewer Exposure	Overall Visual Sensitivity	Description of Visual Change	Visual Contrast	Project Dominance	View Blockage	Overall Visual Change	Before Mitigation / After Mitigation	Mitigation
KVP 35 **State Route 243** **Devers-Valley Alternative** **Figures D.3-37A / 37B**	View to the east toward existing Devers-Valley towers DV 73 through DV 75, from southbound SR 243, just north of the SR 243 span.	**Moderate** Panoramic view of San Gorgonio Pass and the northern ridges of the San Jacinto Mountains. Foreground views dominated by rugged, rocky ridgelines, punctuated by prominent utility towers with industrial character. Backdropped by urban development within San Gorgonio Pass and more distant mountains.	**High** SR 243 is a State designated Scenic Highway and therefore warrants a high rating for viewer concern. Although some travelers may anticipate the presence of existing energy infrastructure, any addition of industrial character or prominence or blockage of higher quality landscape features (sky, mountain ridges, or panoramic views of the Pass) would be seen as an adverse visual change.	**High**	**Foreground**	**Moderate**	**Moderate to Extended**	**Moderate to High**	**Moderate to High**	D-V2 structures would be built adjacent and slightly to the south of the existing D-V1 line. The paired new and existing towers would appear similar in design and height but would be offset in elevation due to the slope and variation in terrain. The new structures would cause a substantial increase in structure prominence and industrial character within the corridor as viewed from SR 243. Additional skylining and view blockage of background sky, mountain ridges, and the Pass would also occur.	**Moderate to High**	**Co-Dominant**	**Moderate**	**Moderate**	**BEFORE:** **Significant (Class I)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-40** (Project Design)
KVP 36 **Mapes Road west of Menifee Road** **Devers-Valley Alternative** **Figures D.3-40A / 40B**	View to the south toward existing Devers-Valley towers DV 146 through DV 151, from Mapes Road, just west of Menifee Road.	**Moderate** Foreground, open views of a flat rural residential landscape consisting of grass-covered fields punctuated by numerous residences and prominent, structurally complex utility towers with industrial character. Backdropped by the undulating ridges of more distant hills and mountains.	**High** Although existing energy transmission infrastructure features prominently in the landscape, residential viewers would consider any increase in industrial character, structure, prominence, or view blockage of higher value landscape features (background sky and mountain ridges) an adverse visual change.	**High**	**Foreground**	**Moderate**	**Extended**	**High**	**Moderate to High**	D-V2 structures would be built adjacent and slightly to the east of the existing D-V2 line. The new and existing towers would appear similar in design and height and would be paired up. The new structures would cause a substantial increase in structure prominence and industrial character within the corridor. Additional skylining and view blockage of background sky and mountain ridges would also occur.	**Moderate to High**	**Co-Dominant**	**Moderate to High**	**Moderate to High**	**BEFORE:** **Significant (Class I)** **AFTER:** **Same** (Impact Reduced)	**Measure V-40** (Project Design)