APPENDIX 10 – VISUAL RESOURCES
TABLE AP.10-1. SUMMARY OF KEY OBSERVATION POINT ANALYSES

VIEWPOINT		EXISTING VISUAL SETTING								VISUAL CHANGE					CEQA IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
				Viewer Exposure												
Key Observation Point (KOP)	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 and After Mitigation	Mitigation Measure
SEGMENT 1																
KOP 1 Right of Way Crossing of Mission Road in Loma Linda Figures ~~D.3~~D.18-8A / 8B	View to the south from Mission Road, down the right of way (ROW) park that has been developed under portions of the transmission lines, in the City of Loma Linda. Latitude: 34° 3' 23.44" N Longitude: 117° 14' 20.67" W	Low to Moderate Foreground to middleground suburban electric utility corridor with substantial industrial character, containing developed park facilities within the ROW. Suburban residential areas border both sides of the ROW. 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 are spanned by the ROW and adjacent to the park, viewers would consider any increase in industrial character, structure prominence, or view blockage of higher value landscape features (background sky or ridgelines) an adverse visual change.	High	Foreground	Moderate	Extended	High	Moderate to High	The Project would result in the replacement of three existing transmission lines with two, taller, double-circuit facilities of identical lattice structure design. The taller structures would cause increased skylining (extending above the horizon) and would appear more visually prominent. However, the reduction in the overall number and types of structures would reduce (1) structural complexity within the ROW, (2) overall industrial character, and (3) view blockage of higher value landscape features.	Slightly Reduced	Co-Dominant	Slightly Reduced	Improved	BEFORE: Beneficial (Class IV) AFTER: Same	Measure VR-~~89~~a (Project Design) Measure VR-~~910~~a (Surface Treatment)
SEGMENT 2																
KOP 2 Canyon Vista Dr. and East Chase Canyon Lane in Colton Figures ~~D.3~~D.18-9A / 9B	View to the west toward the existing transmission lines along the ridgeline south of the residential development, from Canyon Vista Drive, just west of East Chase Canyon Lane, in the City of Colton. Latitude: 34° 2' 10.49" N Longitude: 117° 16' 18.57" W	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 and ridgelines with monotone tan grasses, punctuated by prominent, structurally complex, lattice transmission structures that exhibit 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	The Project would result in the replacement of one of three existing transmission lines with taller, double-circuit lattice structures. The incrementally taller structures would cause slightly increased skylining (extending above the horizon). However, ~~due to a lower positioning on the slope, the increase height and skylining would be less noticeable and~~ structural~~e~~ prominence, complexity, and industrial character would appear similar to the existing conditions.	Low	Co-Dominant	Low	Low to Moderate	BEFORE: Adverse but Less than Significant (Class III) AFTER: Same	Measure VR-~~89~~a (Project Design) Measure VR-~~910~~a (Surface Treatment)

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SEGMENT 3																
KOP 3 Pilgrim Road in San Timoteo Canyon Figures ~~D.3~~D.18-10A / 10B	View to the west toward the Proposed Project route, from Pilgrim Road, off of San Timoteo Canyon Road in San Timoteo Canyon. Latitude: 34° 1' 25.35" N Longitude: 117° 12' 56.91" W	Moderate Rural residential landscape of rolling grass-covered hills with minimal visual variety, and the prominent complex of vertical forms consisting 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	The Project would result in the replacement of three existing transmission lines of different design and size with two, taller, double-circuit facilities of identical lattice structure design. Due to lower positions on the hill slopes, the taller structures would not cause increased skylining and would not appear more visually prominent. Also, the reduction in the overall number and types of structures would reduce (1) structural complexity within the ROW, (2) asynchronous spans, (3) overall industrial character, and (4) view blockage of higher value landscape features.	Reduced	Co-Dominant	Reduced	Improved	BEFORE: Beneficial (Class IV) AFTER: Same	Measure VR-~~8~~9a (Project Design) Measure VR-~~9~~10a (Surface Treatment)
KOP 4 Westbound San Timoteo Canyon Road Figures ~~D.3~~D.18-11A / 11B	View to the southwest toward the Proposed Project route, from westbound San Timoteo Canyon Road. Latitude: 33° 59' 11.52" N Longitude: 117° 8' 39.43" W	Moderate Open, panoramic views of the southern hills and ridgelines that define the southwest boundary of San Timoteo Canyon are available throughout much of the length of San Timoteo Canyon Road. The hills are primarily grass-covered and offer subdued coloration and minimal visual variety but are primarily natural in appearance. The notable exception is the substantial transmission line corridor containing three transmission lines that traverses the hills and ridges.	High Although energy transmission infrastructure features prominently in the foreground landscape, residents and travelers on San Timoteo Canyon Road 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 to Moderate	Extended	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	The Project would result in the replacement of three existing transmission lines of different design and size with two, taller, double-circuit facilities of identical lattice structure design. Due to lower positions on the hill slopes, the taller structures would not cause increased skylining and would not appear more visually prominent. Also, the reduction in the overall number and types of structures would reduce (1) structural complexity within the ROW, (2) asynchronous spans, (3) overall industrial character, and (4) view blockage of higher value landscape features.	Reduced	Co-Dominant	Reduced	Improved	BEFORE: Beneficial (Class IV) AFTER: Same	Measure VR-~~8~~9a (Project Design) Measure VR-~~9~~10a (Surface Treatment

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Key Observation Point (KOP)	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 and After Mitigation	Mitigation Measure
SEGMENT 4																
KOP 5 Boros Boulevard – Tukwet Canyon Figures ~~D.3~~D.18-12A / 12B	View to the northeast from the intersection of Boros Boulevard and Venturi Avenue, in the Tukwet Canyon residential development, at the eastern end of San Timoteo Canyon. Latitude: 33º 57' 48.16" N Longitude: 117º 3' 30.34" W	Moderate Foreground new suburban residential landscape of two-story single-family homes. Prominent (though partially screened) energy transmission infrastructure (structures and conductors) is adjacent and to the rear of the northern 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 ridges or sky) an adverse visual change.	High	Foreground	Low to Moderate	Extended	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	The Project would result in the replacement of three existing transmission lines of different design and size with two, taller, double-circuit facilities of identical lattice structure design. The taller structures would be more visible to residents, and cause increased skylining (extending above the horizon), appearing more visually prominent. However, the reduction in the overall number and types of structures would reduce (1) structural complexity within the ROW, (2) asynchronous spans, (3) overall industrial character, and (4) view blockage of higher value landscape features.	Low	Co-Dominant	Slightly Reduced	Low	BEFORE: Adverse but Less than Significant (Class III) AFTER: Same	Measure VR-~~89~~a (Project Design) Measure VR-~~910~~a (Surface Treatment
KOP 6 Stetson Community Park in the City of Beaumont Figures ~~D.3~~D.18-13A / 13B	View to the northwest from the east end of Stetson Community Park, viewing down the park that has been developed within the ROW, in the City of Beaumont. Latitude: 33º 57' 27.38" N Longitude: 117º 0' 46.86" W	Low to Moderate Foreground to middleground suburban electric utility corridor with substantial industrial character, but hosting developed park facilities within the ROW. Suburban residential areas border both sides of the ROW. Vegetation within, and adjacent to the corridor provides 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 are spanned by the ROW and adjacent to the park, viewers would consider any increase in industrial character, structure prominence, or view blockage of higher value landscape features (background sky or ridgelines) an adverse visual change.	High	Foreground	Moderate	Extended	High	Moderate to High	The Project would result in the replacement of three existing transmission lines with two, taller, double-circuit facilities of identical lattice structure design. The taller structures would cause increased skylining and would appear more visually prominent. However, from within and north of the ROW, the reduction in the overall number and types of structures would reduce (1) structural complexity within the ROW, (2) asynchronous spans, (3) overall industrial character, and (4) view blockage of higher value landscape features. From south of the ROW, structures would appear more visually prominent	North of, Within, & Most Views South of ROW: Reduced Some Views South of ROW: Moderate Some Views South of ROW: High	Co-Dominant	North of, Within, & Most Views South of ROW: Reduced Some Views South of ROW: Low to Moderate Some Views South of ROW: Moderate to High	North of, Within, & Most Views South of ROW: Improved Some Views South of ROW: Moderate Some Views South of ROW: Moderate to High	North of, Within, & Most Views South of ROW: Beneficial (Class IV) Some Views South of ROW: Adverse but Less than Significant (Class III) Some Views South of ROW: Significant (Class I)	Measure VR-~~89~~a (Project Design) Measure VR-~~910~~a (Surface Treatment

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				Viewer Exposure												
Key Observation Point (KOP)	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 and After Mitigation	Mitigation Measure
SEGMENT 4 (cont'd)																
KOP 6A Solera Residential Golf Community in the City of Beaumont Figures D.18-13C / 13D	View to the northwest toward the Proposed Project route, from Sagura Road, just west of Snowberry Road, one of the residential streets in the Solera residential golf community, in the City of Beaumont. Latitude: 33° 57' 20.87" N Longitude: 117° 00' 38.00" W	Low to Moderate Foreground suburban residential landscape of one-story single-family homes. Prominent (though partially screened) energy transmission infrastructure (towers and conductors) with notable complex industrial form and character is immediately adjacent and to the north of the residences. 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 or ridgelines to the north) an adverse visual change.	High	Foreground	Low	Extended	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	The Project would result in the replacement of three existing transmission lines with two, taller, double-circuit facilities of identical lattice structure design. The noticeably taller structures would cause increased skylining and would appear more visually prominent due to their concentration in the southern half of the ROW. The closer proximity of the structures to the residences on the south side of the ROW would contribute to the structures' appearance as the dominant landscape features.	High	Dominant	Moderate	Moderate to High	BEFORE: Significant (Class I) AFTER: Same	Measure VR-8a (Project Design) Measure VR-9a (Surface Treatment

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				Viewer Exposure												
Key Observation Point (KOP)	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 and After Mitigation	Mitigation Measure
SEGMENT 4 (cont'd)																
KOP 7 Oak Valley Golf Course Figures ~~D.3~~D.18-14A / 14B	View to the southeast toward the Proposed Project route, from the Solera Oakmont Clubhouse in the City of Beaumont. Latitude: 33º 57' 17.16" N Longitude: 116º 59' 58.28" W	Moderate Foreground, manicured landscape of grass and trees designed to provide open views and aesthetic appeal for recreational visitors. Adjacent residential developments are also visible. Prominent in views are the existing electric transmission facilities of various designs, which impart prominent industrial character.	High Visitors to the golf course and Clubhouse 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	The Project would result in the replacement of three existing transmission lines with two, taller, double-circuit facilities of identical lattice structure design. The taller structures would cause increased skylining and would appear more visually prominent. However, from within and north of the ROW, the reduction in the overall number and types of structures would reduce (1) structural complexity within the ROW, (2) asynchronous spans, (3) overall industrial character, and (4) view blockage of higher value landscape features. From south of the ROW, structures would appear more prominent	North of, Within, & Most Views South of ROW: Reduced Some Views South of ROW: Moderate Some Views South of ROW: High	Co-Dominant	North of, Within, & Most Views South of ROW: Reduced Some Views South of ROW: Low to Moderate Some Views South of ROW: Moderate to High	North of, Within, & Most Views South of ROW: Improved Some Views South of ROW: Moderate Some Views South of ROW: Moderate to High	North of, Within, & Most Views South of ROW: Beneficial (Class IV) Some Views South of ROW: Adverse but Less than Significant (Class III) Some Views South of ROW: Significant (Class I)	Measure VR-~~89~~a (Project Design) Measure VR-~~910~~a (Surface Treatment
KOP 8 Stargazer St. and Rose Ave. in The Estates Residential Development in the City of Beaumont Figures ~~D.3~~D.18-15A / 15B	View to the east-southeast toward the Proposed Project route, from the intersection of Stargazer Street and Rose Avenue, one of the residential streets in The Estates subdivision, in the City of Beaumont. Latitude: 33º 57' 11.99" N Longitude: 116º 59' 29.43" W	Moderate Foreground 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	The Project would result in the replacement of three existing transmission lines with two, taller, double-circuit facilities of identical lattice structure design. The taller structures would cause increased skylining and would appear more visually prominent. However, from within and north of the ROW, the reduction in the overall number and types of structures would reduce (1) structural complexity within the ROW, (2) asynchronous spans, (3) overall industrial character, and (4) view blockage of higher value landscape features. From south of the ROW, structures would appear more prominent	North of, Within, & Most Views South of ROW: Reduced Some Views South of ROW: Moderate Some Views South of ROW: High	Co-Dominant	North of, Within, & Most Views South of ROW: Reduced Some Views South of ROW: Low to Moderate Some Views South of ROW: Moderate to High	North of, Within, & Most Views South of ROW: Improved Some Views South of ROW: Moderate Some Views South of ROW: Moderate to High	North of, Within, & Most Views South of ROW: Beneficial (Class IV) Some Views South of ROW: Adverse but Less than Significant (Class III) Some Views South of ROW: Significant (Class I)	Measure VR-~~89~~a (Project Design) Measure VR-~~910~~a (Surface Treatment

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SEGMENT 4 (cont'd)																
KOP 9 Cedar Hollow Road in Beaumont Figures ~~D.3~~D.18-16A / 16B	View to the southwest toward the Proposed Project in Segment 4 as it passes through the northern residential areas in the City of Beaumont. Latitude: 33º 57' 1.24" N Longitude: 116º 58' 1.56" W	Low to Moderate Foreground suburban residential landscape of one- and two-story single-family homes, dominated by an adjacent energy transmission 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	The Project would result in the replacement of three existing transmission lines with two, taller, double-circuit facilities of identical lattice structure design. The taller structures would cause increased skylining and would appear more visually prominent. However, from within and north of the ROW, the reduction in the overall number and types of structures would reduce (1) structural complexity within the ROW, (2) asynchronous spans, (3) overall industrial character, and (4) view blockage of higher value landscape features. From south of the ROW, structures would appear more prominent	North of, Within, & Most Views South of ROW: Reduced Some Views South of ROW: Moderate Some Views South of ROW: High	Co-Dominant	North of, Within, & Most Views South of ROW: Reduced Some Views South of ROW: Low to Moderate Some Views South of ROW: Moderate to High	North of, Within, & Most Views South of ROW: Improved Some Views South of ROW: Moderate Some Views South of ROW: Moderate to High	North of, Within, & Most Views South of ROW: Beneficial (Class IV) Some Views South of ROW: Adverse but Less than Significant (Class III) Some Views South of ROW: Significant (Class I)	Measure VR-~~89~~a (Project Design) Measure VR-~~910~~a (Surface Treatment
SEGMENT 5																
KOP 10 Bluff Street in Banning Figures ~~D.3~~D.18-17A / 17B	View to the southeast toward the Proposed Project at the border of Segments 4 and 5, as the Project passes north of the City of Banning, extending to the east across Morongo tribal lands. Latitude: 33º 56' 54.75" N Longitude: 116º 52' 38.86" W	Moderate Semi-arid rural residential landscape with foreground grass- and shrub-covered hills and ridges with muted hues of tans and yellows with some darker contrasting greens from within residential yards. The background is dominated by Mount San Jacinto. Existing vertical forms of energy infrastructure (lattice and wood-pole structures) with industrial character feature prominently in the landscape, particularly where structure skylining occurs.	High Although energy transmission infrastructure features prominently in the foreground landscape at the base of the hills, travelers on Bluff Street and adjacent residents would consider any increase in industrial character, structure prominence, or view blockage of higher value landscape features (background sky, hills, and mountains) an adverse visual change.	High	Foreground	Low	Extended	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	The Project would result in the replacement of three existing transmission lines of different design and size with two, taller, double-circuit tubular steel poles (TSPs) of identical design. The TSPs would appear more massive and visibly more prominent at greater distance. However, the reduction in the overall number and types of structures would reduce visible structural complexity within the ROW.	Moderate	Co-Dominant	Moderate	Moderate	BEFORE: Adverse but Less than Significant (Class III) AFTER: Same	Measure VR-~~89~~a (Project Design) Measure VR-~~910~~a (Surface Treatment

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SEGMENT 5 (cont'd)																
KOP 11 Hathaway Street in Banning Figures ~~D.3~~D.18-18A / 18B	View to the northeast toward the Proposed and Alternative Project routes across the southwest corner of the Morongo tribal lands, from the entrance to the Summit Ridge Apartments on Hathaway Street, in eastern Banning. Latitude: 33º 55' 54.44" N Longitude: 116º 51' 33.79" W	Low to Moderate The foreground, disturbed and undeveloped, open landscape is generally lacking features of visual interest and exhibits minimal visual variety. Existing utility infrastructure further compromises views of the background San Bernardino Mountains, which do provide a backdrop of visual interest.	High Although the foreground landscape is highly disturbed and existing utility infrastructure is noticeable in views from Hathaway Street, travelers and adjacent residents would consider any increase in industrial character, structure prominence, or view blockage of higher value landscape features (background sky, hills, and mountains) an adverse visual change.	High	Foreground	Low	Extended	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	The Project would result in the introduction of two, double-circuit tubular steel poles transmission lines into a foreground landscape presently absent similar features. The TSPs would appear as prominent, vertical structures that would result in moderate to high visual contrast. The TSPs would appear co-dominant in scale with the more distant background mountains. View blockage of the mountains and sky would be moderate to high.	Moderate to High	Co-Dominant	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	BEFORE: Significant ~~but Mitigable~~ (Class ~~II~~) AFTER: ~~Less than Significant~~Same	Measure VR-~~8~~9a (Project Design) ~~Measure VR-9b~~ ~~(Route Relocation)~~ Measure VR-~~9~~10a (Surface Treatment
KOP 12 Morongo Community Center Figures ~~D.3~~D.18-19A / 19B	View to the southwest toward the Proposed Project route as it passes south of the Morongo Community Center at 13000 Fields Road, north of I-10. Latitude: 33º 56' 7.46" N Longitude: 116º 49' 22.36" W	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	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	The Project would result in the replacement of three existing transmission lines of different design and size in an existing corridor with two, double-circuit tubular steel poles (TSPs) of identical design in a new corridor. The TSPs would be similar in height to the tallest of the existing lattice structures, but they would appear somewhat more massive. They would also appear shorter but more numerous when viewed from the Community Center because the TSPs have shorter conductor spans requiring more structures (38 for the proposed vs. 37 for the existing line).	Moderate	Co-Dominant	Moderate	Moderate	BEFORE: Less than Significant (Class III) AFTER: Same	Measure VR-~~8~~9a (Project Design) Measure VR-~~9~~10a (Surface Treatment

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SEGMENT 6																
KOP 13 Haugen-Lehmann Way in the Central Portion of the Community of Whitewater Figures ~~D.3~~D.18-20A / 20B	View to the west toward the Proposed Project route, from Haugen-Lehmann Way, near the intersection with Amethyst Drive, in the community of Whitewater. Latitude: 33º 55' 49.53" N Longitude: 116º 41' 25.92" W	Low to Moderate Foreground rural residential desert landscape dominated by the vertical forms of utility poles and electric transmission line structures, 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	The Project would result in the replacement of three existing transmission lines of different design and size with two, taller, double-circuit facilities of identical lattice structure design. The taller structures would cause increased skylining (extending above the horizon) and would appear more visually prominent. However, the reduction in the overall number and types of structures would reduce (1) structural complexity within the ROW, (2) asynchronous spans, (3) overall industrial character, and (4) view blockage of higher value landscape features.	Reduced	Co-Dominant	Reduced	Improved	BEFORE: Beneficial (Class IV) AFTER: Same	Measure VR-~~8~~9a (Project Design) Measure VR-~~9~~10a (Surface Treatment
KOP 14 Pacific Crest Trail Trailhead / Parking Lot Figures ~~D.3~~D.18-21A / 21B	View to the south toward the Project route passing through the western portion of the community of White Water, from the Pacific Crest Trail (PCT) parking lot, north of Haugen-Lehmann Way. Latitude: 33º 56' 48.80" N Longitude: 116º 41' 33.54" W	Moderate to High Foreground features consist of a, flat desert landscape of low-growing grasses and shrubs of muted colors, the western portion of the rural residential community of White Water, and existing built energy infrastructure including transmission lines and wind turbines. The dominant feature in the landscape is the background, rugged, angular and massive landform of Mount San Jacinto, rising abruptly from the desert plain.	High Although energy infrastructure features prominently in the western San Gorgonio Pass landscape visible from the PCT and parking lot, trail users would consider any increase in industrial character, structure prominence, or view blockage of higher value landscape features (background sky, ridges, or Mount San Jacinto) an adverse visual change.	Moderate to High	Foreground	Low	Extended	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	The Project would result in the replacement of three existing transmission lines of different design and size with two, taller, double-circuit facilities of identical lattice structure design. The new structures would be more noticeable from the PCT due to their greater heights and light gray color, compared to the more weathered, darker-colored structures of the existing lines. However, there would be a reduction in the number and types of structures, which would slightly reduce visible structural complexity, and asynchronous conductor spans.	Low	Subordinate	Similar to Low	Low	BEFORE: Adverse but Less than Significant (Class III) AFTER: Same	Measure VR-~~8~~9a (Project Design) Measure VR-~~9~~10a (Surface Treatment

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Key Observation Point (KOP)	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 and After Mitigation	Mitigation Measure
SEGMENT 6 (cont'd)																
KOP 15 Whitewater Canyon Road, South of Bonnie Bell Figures ~~D.3~~D.18-22A / 22B	View to the southeast toward the Proposed Project route, at the east rim of Whitewater Canyon, from Whitewater Canyon Road, south of Bonnie Bell. Latitude: 33° 56' 16.75" N Longitude: 116° 38' 29.98" W	Moderate Foreground desert river canyon landscape defined by low canyon walls and the vertical, industrial forms of wind turbines and electric transmission structures, 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 enclave 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 to Extended	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	The Project would result in the replacement of three existing transmission lines of different design and size with two, taller, double-circuit facilities of identical lattice structure design. The taller structures would cause increased skylining (extending above the horizon) and would appear slightly more visually prominent to travelers on Whitewater Canyon Road. However, there would be a reduction in the number and types of structures, which would slightly reduce visible structural complexity, and asynchronous conductor spans.	Low	Co-Dominant	Similar to Low	Low	BEFORE: Adverse but Less than Significant (Class III) AFTER: Same	Measure VR-~~8~~9a (Project Design) Measure VR-~~9~~10a (Surface Treatment
KOP 16 Painted Hills Road in the Community of Whitewater Figures ~~D.3~~D.18-23A / 23B	View to the south-southeast toward proposed the Proposed Project route at the eastern end of Segment 6, from Painted Hills Road, immediately east of Verbena, in the eastern portion of the Community of Whitewater, immediately west of SR 62. Latitude: 33° 56' 6.08" N Longitude: 116° 36' 33.57" W	Low-to-Moderate Foreground to middleground flat, desert landscape of grasses and low shrubs of muted tones, dominated by a profusion of energy infrastructure consisting of the predominantly vertical forms of wind turbines and electric transmission line structures. 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 this portion of Whitewater 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	The Project would result in the replacement of three existing transmission lines of different design and size with two, taller, double-circuit facilities of identical lattice structure design. The taller structures would appear slightly more visually prominent due to the greater structural heights. However, the overall structural complexity within the ROW would be slightly reduced, though it would not be readily apparent given the existing structural complexity of the background and adjacent landscape.	Low	Co-Dominant	Low	Low to Moderate	BEFORE: Adverse but Less than Significant (Class III) AFTER: Same	Measure VR-~~8~~9a (Project Design) Measure VR-~~9~~10a (Surface Treatment

APPENDIX 10 – VISUAL RESOURCES
TABLE AP.10-1. SUMMARY OF KEY OBSERVATION POINT ANALYSES

VIEWPOINT		EXISTING VISUAL SETTING								VISUAL CHANGE					CEQA IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
				Viewer Exposure												
Key Observation Point (KOP)	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 and After Mitigation	Mitigation Measure
SEGMENT 6 (cont'd)																
KOP 17 Southbound State Route 62 Scenic Hwy. Figures ~~D.3~~D.18-24A / 24B	View to the southeast toward the Proposed Project span of SR 62, from southbound SR 62, just north of the span. Latitude: 33° 56' 15.64" N Longitude: 116° 35' 50.56" W	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 structures. This industrial-appearing landscape is backdropped by Mount San Jacinto, rising dramatically from the desert floor.	High SR 62 is an Officially Designated State Scenic Highway and therefore warrants a high rating for viewer concern. Although travelers on this stretch of SR 62 would not likely notice the change in conductors and structure configurations given the existing structural context, 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	The Project would result in the replacement of three existing transmission lines of different design and size with two, taller, double-circuit facilities of identical lattice structure design. While there would be a reduction in the structural complexity in the ROW, the taller structures would appear slightly more visually prominent and would cause slightly greater view blockage of higher quality background features. Also, because the proposed conductor span distances would be shorter along this portion of Segment 6, the number of structures would be the same.	Low	Co-Dominant	Low to Moderate	Low to Moderate	BEFORE: Adverse but Less than Significant (Class III) AFTER: Same	Measure VR-~~89~~a (Project Design) Measure VR-~~910~~a (Surface Treatment
Subtransmission Route – Segment 1																
KOP 18 Northbound Iowa Street in the City of Redlands Figures ~~D.3~~D.18-25A / 25B	View to the north along the Iowa Street, near the southwest corner of the Cottage Lane residential subdivision, south of Orange Avenue and North of Barton Road. Latitude: 34° 3' 1.10" N Longitude: 117° 12' 46.93" W	Moderate Foreground suburban landscape, consisting of one- and two-story single-family homes, undeveloped land, and some commercial development. There is no prominent energy transmission infrastructure (structures and conductors) though there are a very few vertical light poles.	High Travelers on Iowa Street and adjacent residents would consider the introduction of prominent energy infrastructure with its associated industrial character and view blockage of higher value landscape features (background sky and mountains) an adverse visual change.	High	Foreground	Low to Moderate	Moderate to Extended	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	The Project would result in the introduction of a light-weight steel pole 66 kV subtransmission line into a foreground residential suburban landscape presently absent similar features. The LWS poles would appear as prominent, vertical structures along the east side of Iowa Street, adjacent to the Cottage Lane residential subdivision. The resulting visual contrast would be moderate to high and the LWS poles would appear co-dominant in scale with the more distant background mountains. View blockage of the mountains and sky would be moderate to high.	Moderate to High	Co-Dominant	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	BEFORE: Significant ~~but Mitigable~~ (Class ~~I~~I) AFTER: ~~Eliminated~~Same	Measure VR-~~89~~a (Project Design) ~~Measure VR-9c~~ ~~(Route Relocation or Under-grounding)~~ Measure VR-~~910~~a (Surface Treatment

APPENDIX 10 – VISUAL RESOURCES
TABLE AP.10-1. SUMMARY OF KEY OBSERVATION POINT ANALYSES

VIEWPOINT		EXISTING VISUAL SETTING								VISUAL CHANGE					CEQA IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
				Viewer Exposure												
Key Observation Point (KOP)	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 and After Mitigation	Mitigation Measure
Phased Build Alternative																
KOP 6A Solera Residential Golf Community in the City of Beaumont Figures D.18-26A / 26B	View to the northwest toward the Phased Build Alternative route, from Sagura Road, just west of Snowberry Road, one of the residential streets in the Solera residential golf community, in the City of Beaumont. Latitude: 33° 57' 20.87" N Longitude: 117° 00' 38.00" W	Low to Moderate Foreground suburban residential landscape of one-story single-family homes. Prominent (though partially screened) energy transmission infrastructure (towers and conductors) with notable complex industrial form and character is immediately adjacent and to the north of the residences. 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 or ridgelines to the north) an adverse visual change.	High	Foreground	Low	Extended	Moderate to High	Moderate to High	The Phased Build Alternative would result in the replacement of two existing transmission lines of different design with one taller, double-circuit facility with a lattice structure design similar to the transmission line being retained under this alternative. Although the taller structures would cause increased skylining and would appear somewhat more visually prominent, this structural prominence would be partially offset by the structure's more distant (from south side residences) location compared to the smaller transmission line (being replaced) that is currently located closer to the southern edge of the ROW. Also, the similar (to the existing 220 kV structures being retained) design of the new structures would lessen structural visual contrast and the overall structural clutter within the ROW presently caused by three transmission lines of significantly different designs and heights combined with asynchronous conductor spans.	Moderate	Co-Dominant	Moderate	Moderate	BEFORE: Adverse but Less than Significant (Class III) AFTER: Same	Measure VR-8a (Project Design) Measure VR-9a (Surface Treatment

APPENDIX 10 – VISUAL RESOURCES

TABLE AP.10-2. EXPLANATION OF VISUAL SENSITIVITY (VS) –VISUAL CHANGE (VC) SUMMARY TABLE

(SEE TABLE AP.10-1 FOR COMPLETED SUMMARY TABLE)

VIEWPOINT		EXISTING VISUAL SETTING								VISUAL CHANGE					IMPACT SIGNIFICANCE	
				Viewer Exposure												
Key Observation Point (KOP)	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
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

1. **Key Observation Point (KOP).** The key observation point column identifies: (a) the KOP number, (b) the KOP name, (c) whether the KOP is for the Proposed Project or an Alternative, and (d) the figure(s) that correspond to the KOP.

2. **Description.** The description column describes the location of the KOP and direction of view with reference to roads or other landmarks.

3. **Visual Quality.** Visual Quality describes the quality of the existing landscape and can be rated from Low to High. Visual Quality is one of three equally weighted contributing factors (along with Viewer Concern [Column 4] and Viewer Exposure [Column 9]) to assess overall Visual Sensitivity (Column 10). While the assessment of Visual Quality considers several factors, ultimately, the rating is determined by analyst judgment.

4. **Viewer Concern.** Viewer Concern is assigned a rating hierarchy similar to visual quality (Low to High) and is based on any known information about the viewing population, existing land uses, and plan or policy designations that might indicate public importance. Ultimately, the rating is determined by analyst judgment.

5. **Visibility.** Visibility is one of four factors contributing to the overall assessment of viewer exposure. As for Visual Quality, Visibility is rated Low to High. Visibility is determined by analyst judgment based on field evaluation of viewing proximity, visible detail, seasonal variations, air quality, lighting, and presence or absence of screening features (land and vegetation).

6. **Distance Zone.** Distance Zone is the second of four factors contributing to the overall assessment of viewer exposure and is assigned one of three ratings (Foreground, Middleground, or Background). The determination of the Distance Zone (the distance from a KOP to a project) is determined by map analysis.

7. **Number of Viewers.** Number of Viewers is the third of four factors contributing to the overall assessment of Viewer Exposure and can range from Low to High. Number of Viewers is generally a qualitative assessment made by the analyst, though it can draw from quantitative data such as traffic or use data for roads and highways, rivers and trails, and recreation sites. It also includes field observations and a general understanding of potential residential viewers.

8. **Duration of View.** Duration of View is the fourth of four equally weighted factors contributing to the overall assessment of Viewer Exposure. The Duration of View is a qualitative assessment made by the analyst and essentially denotes the relative length of the viewing experience (rated from Brief to Extended).

9. **Overall Viewer Exposure.** Overall Viewer Exposure is a summation of the four contributing and equally weighted factors of Visibility, Distance Zone, Number of Viewers, and Duration of View. The determination is based on analyst judgment. It is intuitive that if all contributing factors are rated highly, the summation will also be rated highly. It is similarly true if all four inputs are moderate or all four are low. However, analyst experience becomes key when the inputs are mixed values. Overall Viewer Exposure is rated Low to High.

10. **Overall Visual Sensitivity.** Overall Visual Sensitivity is a summation of the three contributing and equally weighted factors of Visual Quality, Viewer Concern, and Overall Viewer Exposure. The determination is based on analyst judgment. As with Overall Viewer Exposure, it is intuitive that if all contributing factors are rated highly, the summation will also be rated highly. It is similarly true if all three inputs are moderate or all three are low. However, analyst experience becomes key when the inputs are mixed values. Overall Visual Sensitivity is rated Low to High.

11. **Description of Visual Change.** This column provides a brief description of the change that would be caused by a project or action. It may include a description of the components contributing to the change, as well as the effects on the existing landscape. Often, the description will refer to Visual Contrast (Column 12), Project Dominance (Column 13), and/or View Blockage (Column 14)—the three factors contributing to Overall Visual Change (Column 15). The format is typically a narrative of the ratings identified in Columns 12, 13, and 14.

12. **Visual Contrast.** Visual Contrast is the first of three, equally weighted factors contributing to the overall assessment of Visual Change (Column 15) and is rated Low to High. Visual Contrast is a qualitative assessment made by the analyst and describes the degree to which a project's visual characteristics differ from those established in the existing landscape.

13. **Project Dominance.** Project Dominance is the second of three factors contributing to the assessment of Overall Visual Change (Column 15) and is rated Subordinate to Dominant. Project Dominance is a qualitative assessment made by the analyst and is a measure of a feature's apparent size relative to other visible landscape features and the total field of view.

14. **View Blockage.** View Blockage is the third of three factors contributing to the assessment of Overall Visual Change (Column 15) and is rated from Low to High. View blockage is a qualitative assessment made by the analyst and describes the extent to which any previously visible landscape features are either blocked from view or the views of those features are in some way impaired, as a result of the project's scale and/or position.

15. **Overall Visual Change.** This is a summation of the three contributing and equally weighted factors of Visual Contrast, Project Dominance, and View Blockage. The determination is based on analyst judgment. As with Overall Visual Sensitivity, it is intuitive that if all contributing factors are rated highly, the summation will also be rated highly. It is similarly true if all three inputs are moderate or all three are low. However, analyst experience becomes key when the inputs are mixed values. In some cases, for example where View Blockage is reduced, Overall Visual Change may be Improved

16. **Impact Significance Before/After Mitigation.** This column identifies impact significance (as a function of Overall Visual Sensitivity and Overall Visual Change). This determination is based on analyst judgment, though Table D.18-10 does illustrate the general interrelationships between Overall Visual Sensitivity ratings and Overall Visual Change ratings. Impact significance after mitigation is applied is also presented in this column.

17. **Mitigation Measures.** This column lists any mitigation measures that have been identified (in the text) as applicable to the impact.

SOURCE OF COLUMN DATA

Column

1. **Analyst assigned**
2. **Analyst determination**
3. **Analyst determination**
4. **Analyst determination**
5. **Analyst determination**
6. **Analyst determination**
7. **Analyst determination**
8. **Analyst determination**
9. **5 + 6 + 7 + 8 + Analyst Interpretation**
10. **3 + 4 + 9 + Analyst Interpretation**
11. **Analyst determination**
12. **Analyst determination**
13. **Analyst determination**
14. **Analyst determination**
15. **12 + 13 + 14 + Analyst Interpretation**
16. **10 + 15 + Analyst Interpretation**
17. **Determination based on analysis**