

ADDENDUM C:
VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEETS

Table C.1 Summary Results of Visual Contrast Rating for the WMWE Project.

Location	Land/Water Body	Vegetation	Structures
White Mountain Petroglyph Site			
Form	None	None	Weak
Line	None	None	Weak
Color	None	None	Weak
Texture	None	None	Weak
Cedar Canyon Petroglyph Site			
Form	None	None	Weak
Line	None	None	Weak
Color	None	None	Weak
Texture	None	None	Weak
Cherokee Trail Segment CT-1			
Form	None	None	Strong
Line	None	None	Strong
Color	None	None	Strong
Texture	None	None	Strong
Pilot Butte Site			
Form	Moderate	Weak	Strong
Line	Moderate	Moderate	Strong
Color	Weak	Weak	Strong
Texture	Moderate	Moderate	Strong
Boars Tusk Site			
Form	None	None	Weak
Line	None	None	Weak
Color	None	None	Weak
Texture	None	None	Weak
Historic Downtown Rock Springs Site			
Form	None	None	Weak
Line	None	None	Weak
Color	None	None	Weak
Texture	None	None	Weak
Historic Downtown Green River Site			
Form	None	None	None
Line	None	None	None
Color	None	None	None
Texture	None	None	None
New Fork Wagon Road			
Form	None	None	Strong
Line	None	None	Strong
Color	None	None	Strong
Texture	None	None	Strong

Form 8400-4
(September 1985)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Date April 3 and September 17, 2009

District High Desert

Resource Area Rock Springs

Activity (program) Wind Energy

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Name White Mountain Wind Energy Project	4. Location Township <u>22N</u> Range <u>105W</u> Section <u>12</u>	5. Location Sketch
2. Key Observation Point White Mountain Petroglyph Site (Site 48SW302) KOP1		
3. VRM Class VRM Class III and IV		

SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Low gently rolling terrain in foreground and middle ground with low rising, flat uplifts to the west and south in background	Low homogenous sagebrush with globular junipers in the foreground	None
LINE	Horizontal to gently sloping on valley floor and on top of uplifts. Short diagonal lines on slope of uplifts	Weak horizontal lines in distance with bold, jagged juniper in foreground	None
COLOR	Light to grayish brown where visible	Nearly continuous gray to grayish green sagebrush with linear patches of light brown bunchgrasses. Dark green juniper	None
TEXTURE	Smooth and continuous where visible	Slightly coarse sagebrush and bunchgrasses in foreground that transitions to fine in background. Coarse isolated junipers in foreground	None

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Changes to the land/water will be on the horizontal surface of White Mtn. and will not be visible due to distance and angle of perspective	Changes to the vegetation will be on the horizontal surface of White Mtn. and will not be visible due to distance and angle of perspective	Narrow, vertical pole, with tri-bladed pinwheel. Small at distance
LINE	See Above	See Above	Complex, angular, bold. Individual narrow vertical poles with revolving pinwheel of three narrow blades.
COLOR	See Above	See Above	White to gray depending on lighting
TEXTURE	See Above	See Above	Ordered, symmetrical, moderately dense, uniform. No internal contrast.

SECTION D. CONTRAST RATING SHORT TERM LONG TERM

1.	DEGREE OF CONTRAST	FEATURES												2. Does project design meet visual resource management objectives? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Explain on reverse side)
		LAND/WATER BODY (1)				VEGETATION (2)				STRUCTURES (3)				
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	3. Additional mitigating measures recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Explain on reverse side)
ELEMENTS	Form				X				X				X	
	Line				X				X				X	
	Color				X				X				X	
	Texture				X				X				X	

Visual Contrast Rating Worksheet

SECTION D. (Continued)

Comments from item 2.

Turbines within the proposed project area will be visible on the skyline along the eastern crest of White Mountain and will be in contrast to the current lack of such features on that area of White Mountain. However, the contrast is recommended as weak primarily because of the distance and the angle of observation between the site and the project area. The project area is between 12 and 20 mi (19 and 32 km) south of the site, which will substantially reduce the project's visible size and scale. Also, the angle of observation between the site and the project area in conjunction with the project's small visible size will limit the amount of the horizontal viewshed (approximately 2% [6° arc] of the 360° viewshed) and the vertical viewshed (less than 1% ($<1^\circ$) of the 90° viewshed) in which the project will be seen.

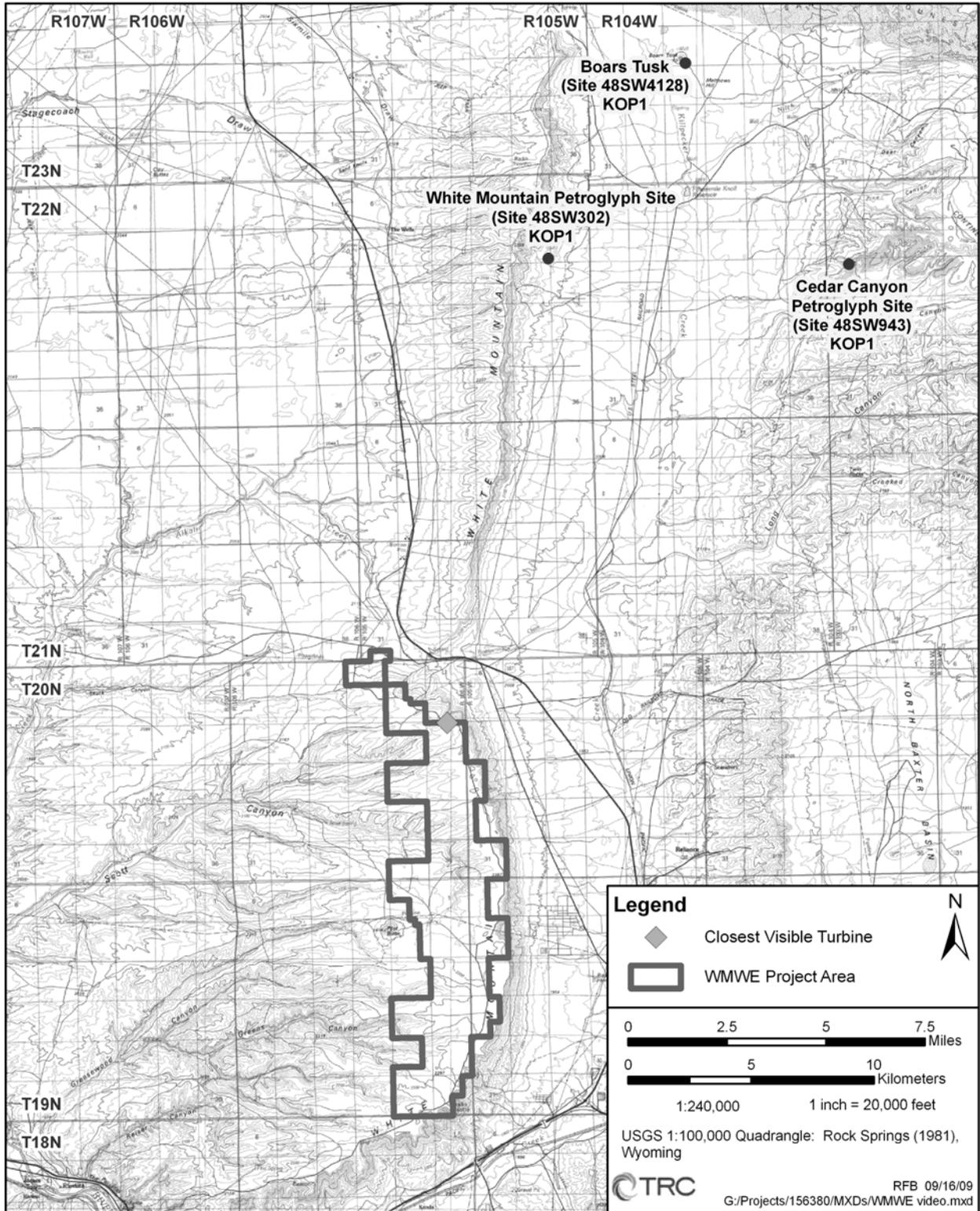
Furthermore, turbine movement will have a minimal effect on the project's visibility from the site. While the moving turbines will be visible at a distance of 12 mi (19 km) when looking directly at them, it will not attract the attention of an observer. This is primarily due to distance and the narrow angle of observation but also because of the direction of observation. Given the prevailing wind direction, the blades will be facing east-northeast/ west-southwest ($70/250^\circ$) the majority of the time. Therefore, the rotating blades will be viewed closer to in-profile (56°) and will be considerably less visible than if viewed from in-line.

The red nighttime warning lights will likely have a marginal effect on the project's visibility from the site. The existing light pollution within and surrounding the City of Rock Springs already serves to attract one's attention from the site due to the lack of light pollution in the remainder of the nighttime viewshed surrounding the site. It should also be noted that the majority of the site's visitors will likely come during the daytime as opposed to the nighttime. Therefore, the proposed turbine warning lights on the adjacent White Mountain are considered a weak contrast.

Although the distance and angle of observation will significantly reduce the overall contrast of the structures with respect to each of the basic elements, the contrast created by the proposed color of the structures (stark white) will be variable depending on atmospheric and lighting conditions (sunny, bright, and clear vs. cloudy, dull, and overcast).

Additional Mitigating Measures (See item 3)

If possible (based on availability and FAA regulations), paint the turbines a darker, non-reflective color; Aggressor Gray (FS 36251) is the shade of gray used on U.S. Air Force fighters (F-15 and F-16) that is designed to be low visibility. This will likely reduce the variability and the overall contrast under the majority of atmospheric and lighting conditions.





View of the Existing Setting from KOP1 Toward the Proposed Project Area, Looking South, White Mountain Petroglyph Site (Taken by Randall Blake, 3/3/09).



Simulation Showing the Proposed Project from KOP1, Looking South, White Mountain Petroglyph Site (Taken by Randall Blake, 3/3/09).

Form 8400-4
(September 1985)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Date April 3 and September 17, 2009

District High Desert

Resource Area Rock Springs

Activity (program) Wind Energy

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Name White Mountain Wind Energy Project	4. Location Township <u>22N</u> Range <u>103W</u> Section <u>18</u>	5. Location Sketch
2. Key Observation Point Cedar Canyon Petroglyph Site (Site 48SW943) KOP1		
3. VRM Class VRM Class III and IV		

SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Low gently rolling terrain in foreground and middle ground with low rising, flat to rolling ridges in the middle ground and flat uplifts in the background	Low homogenous sagebrush/rabbitbrush with globular to conical junipers in the foreground	None
LINE	Horizontal to gently sloping in the foreground, undulating ridges in the middle ground, and flat uplifts in the background	Bold, jagged juniper in foreground, with weak horizontal and diagonal lines in distance	None
COLOR	Light to grayish brown where visible	Nearly continuous gray to grayish green sagebrush with linear patches of light brown bunchgrasses; Dark green juniper	None
TEXTURE	Smooth to pockmarked and continuous where visible	Slightly coarse sagebrush and bunchgrasses in foreground that transitions to fine in background. Coarse, uneven isolated to patchy junipers in foreground	None

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Changes to the land/water will be on the horizontal surface of White Mtn. and will not be visible due to distance and angle of perspective	Changes to the vegetation will be on the horizontal surface of White Mtn. and will not be visible due to distance and angle of perspective	Narrow, vertical pole, with tri-bladed pinwheel; small at distance
LINE	See Above	See Above	Complex, angular, bold; individual narrow vertical poles with revolving pinwheel of three narrow blades
COLOR	See Above	See Above	White to gray depending on lighting
TEXTURE	See Above	See Above	Ordered, symmetrical, moderately dense, uniform; no internal contrast.

SECTION D. CONTRAST RATING SHORT TERM LONG TERM

ELEMENTS	1. DEGREE OF CONTRAST		FEATURES												2. Does project design meet visual resource management objectives? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Explain on reverse side)	
			LAND/WATER BODY (1)				VEGETATION (2)				STRUCTURES (3)				3. Additional mitigating measures recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Explain on reverse side)	
			Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None		
	Form				X				X				X	Evaluator's Names Nathan Fleming Date April 3 and September 17, 2009		
	Line				X				X				X			
Color				X				X				X				
Texture				X				X				X				

Visual Contrast Rating Worksheet

SECTION D. (Continued)

Comments from item 2.

Numerous turbines within the proposed project area will be visible on the skyline along the eastern crest of White Mountain and will be in contrast to the current lack of such features in that area of White Mountain. However, the contrast is recommended as weak primarily because of the distance and the angle of observation between the site and the project area. The project area is between 15 and 24 mi (24 to 39 km) southwest of the site, which will substantially reduce the project's visible size and scale. Also, the project's small visible size in conjunction with the angle of observation between the site and the project area will limit the amount of the horizontal viewshed (approximately 8% [30° arc] of the 360° viewshed) and the vertical viewshed (less than 1% (<1°) of the 90° viewshed) in which the project will be visible. It should also be noted that the presence of moderately dense pinon and juniper trees within the site would serve to reduce or block the project's visibility depending on an observer's location.

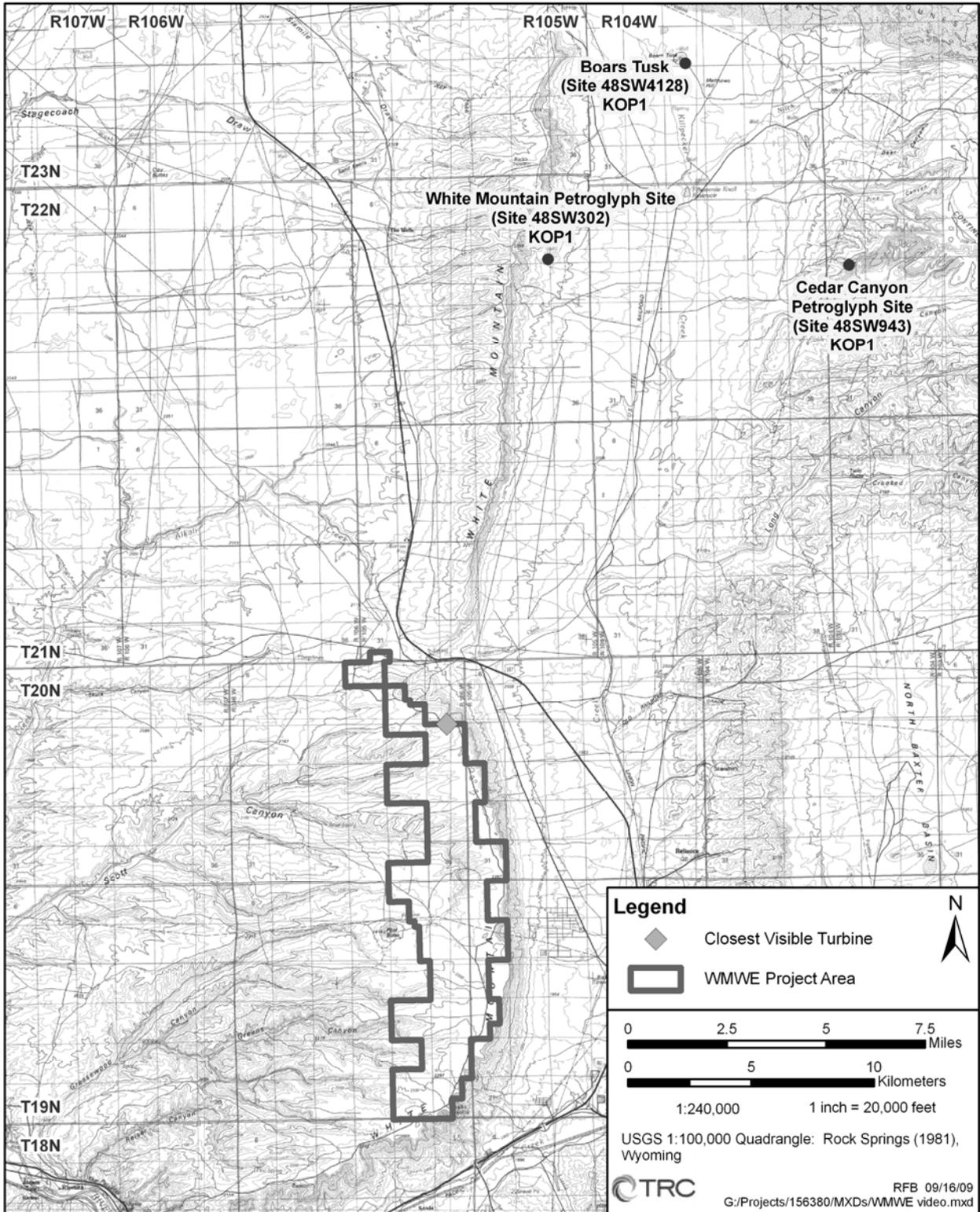
Furthermore, turbine movement will have a minimal effect on the project's visibility from the site. While the moving turbines will be visible at a distance of 15 mi (24 km) when looking directly at them, they will not otherwise attract the attention of an observer due to the overwhelming influence of distance and the angle of observation. This is despite the fact that given the prevailing wind direction and the direction of observation, the blades will be facing east-northeast/west-southwest (70/250°) the majority of the time, and the rotating blades will be closer to in-line (29°) and therefore more visible.

The red nighttime warning lights along the top of White Mountain will have a moderate effect on the project's visibility from the site. Although the lights will be visible from areas in the site where views to the west and southwest are open, it is considered a weak contrast. This is because the existing light pollution (albeit limited) associated with the City of Rock Springs already serves to attract one's attention in that direction. It should also be noted that the majority of the visitors to this remote site likely come during the daytime as opposed to the nighttime.

Although the distance and angle of observation will significantly reduce the overall contrast of the structures with respect to each of the basic elements, the contrast created by the proposed color of the structures (stark white) will be variable depending on atmospheric and lighting conditions (sunny, bright, and clear vs. cloudy, dull, and overcast).

Additional Mitigating Measures (See item 3)

If possible (based on availability and FAA regulations), paint the turbines a darker, non-reflective color; Aggressor Gray (FS 36251) is the shade of gray used on U.S. Air Force fighters (F-15 and F-16) that is designed to be low visibility. This will likely reduce the variability and the overall contrast under the majority of atmospheric and lighting conditions.





View of the Existing Setting from KOP1 Toward the Proposed Project Area, Looking Southwest, Cedar Canyon Petroglyph Site (Taken by Randall Blake, 3/3/09).



Simulation Showing the Proposed Project from KOP1, Looking Southwest, Cedar Canyon Petroglyph Site (Taken by Randall Blake, 3/3/09).

Form 8400-4
(September 1985)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Date April 27, 2009

District High Desert

Resource Area Rock Springs

Activity (program) Wind Energy

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Name White Mountain Wind Energy Project	4. Location Township <u>20N</u> Range <u>105W</u> Section <u>8</u>	5. Location Sketch – See Attached
2. Key Observation Point Cherokee Trail, Segment CT-1 (Site 48SW3680) KOP1		
3. VRM Class VRM Class III and IV		

SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Low gently rolling terrain in foreground; massive, flat, moderately tall White Mtn. in middleground	Low homogenous sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and bunchgrasses	Bold, flat, linear roadway; low, linear, open framework of snow fence; short, narrow delineator post
LINE	Horizontal to curvilinear rolling terrain in foreground; strong horizontal top with repeated diagonal lines on slope face of White Mtn. in middleground	Bold, horizontal to curvilinear, irregular patches following roadway and snow fence in foreground and along drainages on slopes of White Mtn. in middleground	Bold, horizontal, continuous roadway; bold, horizontal, continuous snow fence with vertical posts; short, thin, vertical delineator post
COLOR	Light to grayish brown where visible	Nearly continuous gray to grayish green sagebrush with light brown bunchgrasses	Dark brown snow fence; medium to dark gray roadway; dark green delineator post
TEXTURE	Smooth to pockmarked and continuous	Slightly coarse sagebrush and bunchgrasses in foreground that transitions to patchy and fine on slopes of White Mtn. in middleground	Smooth roadway; bold framework in snowfence; isolated vertical post

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Changes to the land/water will be on the horizontal surface of White Mtn. and will not be visible due to distance and angle of perspective	Changes to the vegetation will be on the horizontal surface of White Mtn. and will not be visible due to distance and angle of perspective	Narrow, vertical pole, with tri-bladed pinwheel; large at short distance
LINE	See Above	See Above	Complex, angular, bold; individual narrow vertical poles with revolving pinwheel of three narrow blades
COLOR	See Above	See Above	White to gray depending on lighting
TEXTURE	See Above	See Above	Ordered, symmetrical, low to moderately dense, uniform; no internal contrast.

SECTION D. CONTRAST RATING SHORT TERM LONG TERM

ELEMENTS	1. DEGREE OF CONTRAST	FEATURES												2. Does project design meet visual resource management objectives? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Explain on reverse side)	
		LAND/WATER BODY (1)				VEGETATION (2)				STRUCTURES (3)				3. Additional mitigating measures recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Explain on reverse side)	
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None		
	Form				X				X	X				Evaluator's Names Nathan Fleming	Date April 3, 2009
	Line				X				X	X					
Color				X				X	X						
Texture				X				X	X						

Visual Contrast Rating Worksheet

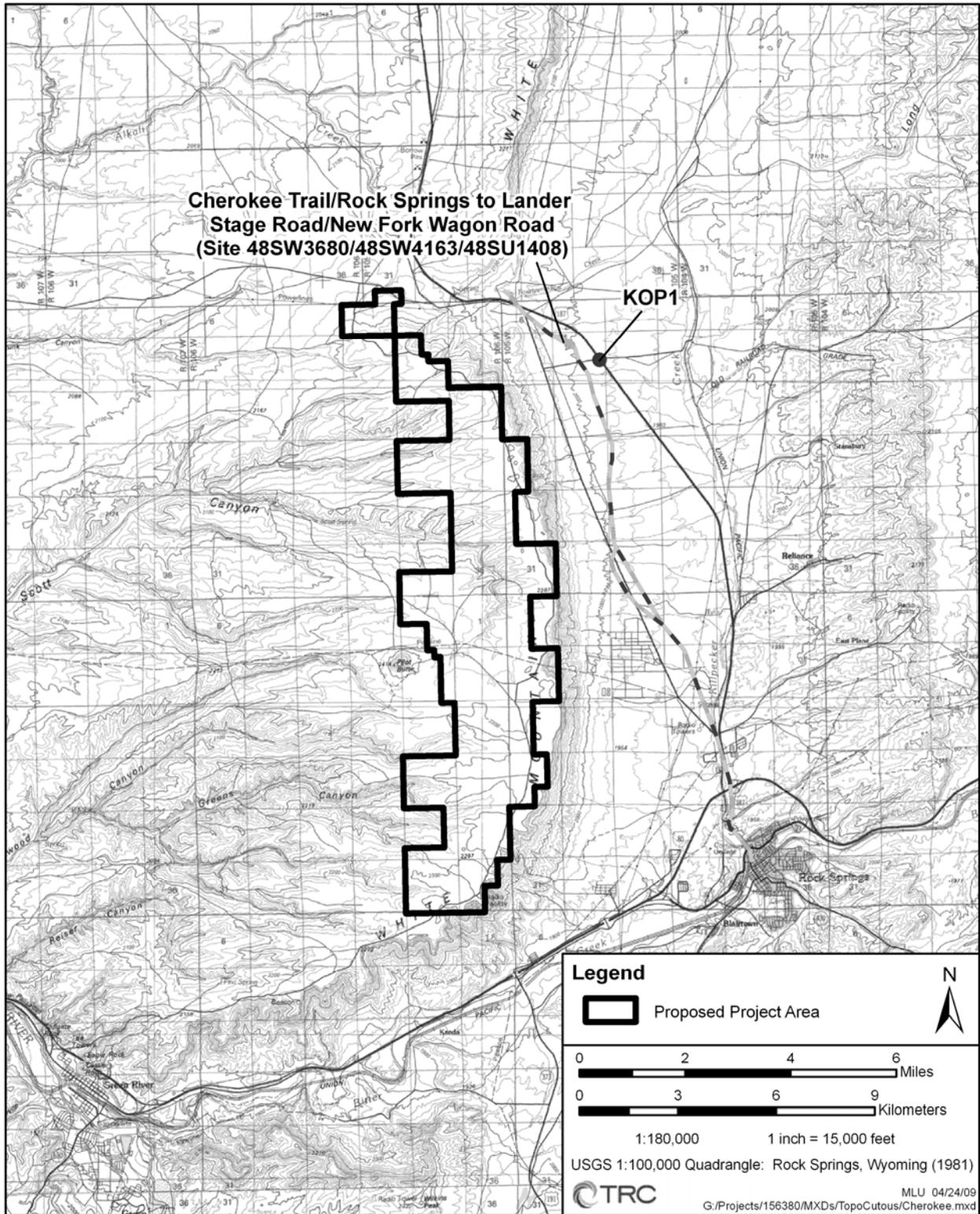
SECTION D. (Continued)

Comments from item 2.

The contrast created by the proposed structures is recommended as strong for each of the four basic elements because of the current lack of similar features in the area, the close proximity of the proposed project area (2 mi [3 km]), which will increase its relative size and scale, and the fact the moving wind turbines will be highly visible on the skyline, attracting the attention of the casual observer and dominating the setting to the west and southwest of Segment CT-1. The contrast created by the proposed color of the structures (stark white) will be variable depending on atmospheric and lighting conditions (sunny, bright, and clear vs. cloudy, dull, and overcast).

Additional Mitigating Measures (See item 3)

If possible (based on availability and FAA regulations), paint the turbines a darker, non-reflective color; Aggressor Gray (FS 36251) is the shade of gray used on US Air Force fighters (F-15 and F-16) that is designed to be low visibility. This will likely reduce the variability and the overall contrast under the majority of atmospheric and lighting conditions.





View of the Existing Setting from KOP1 Toward the Proposed Project Area, Looking Southwest, Cherokee Trail/Rock Springs to Lander Stage Road/New Fork Wagon Road (Taken by Randall Blake, 3/3/09).



Simulation Showing the Proposed Project from KOP1, Looking Southwest, Cherokee Trail/Rock Springs to Lander Stage Road/New Fork Wagon Road (Taken by Randall Blake, 3/3/09).

Form 8400-4
(September 1985)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Date April 3, 2009

District High Desert

Resource Area Rock Springs

Activity (program) Wind Energy

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Name White Mountain Wind Energy Project	4. Location Township <u>19N</u> Range <u>106W</u> Section <u>11</u>	5. Location Sketch
2. Key Observation Point Pilot Butte (Site 48SW4012) KOP1		
3. VRM Class VRM Class III and IV		

SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Low gently rolling terrain in foreground, overlooking low, flat uplifts in the background	Low homogenous globular sagebrush and bunchgrasses	Small rectangular billboard and radiotower in middleground
LINE	Horizontal to gently sloping in the foreground, and flat topped uplifts with diagonal slopes in the background	None on rolling terrain; bold, curvilinear, irregular patches following drainages on slopes. Dissected by several bold two-track roads	Angular, blocky billboard; thin, open-framed, vertical radio tower
COLOR	Light to grayish brown where visible	Nearly continuous gray to grayish green sagebrush mottled with light brown bunchgrasses	Light to dark gray depending on lighting
TEXTURE	Smooth to pockmarked and continuous	Slightly coarse sagebrush and bunchgrasses in foreground that transitions to fine in background.	Discontinuous, sparse, irregular

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Flat, leveled areas around turbines; narrow, curvilinear access roads	Vegetation removed from disturbance areas around turbines and on road. Reclamation of areas around turbines	Narrow, vertical pole, with tri-bladed pinwheel; large at short distance
LINE	Distinct horizontal lines for disturbance areas around turbines; distinct curvilinear lines for roads	Sharp, banded lines where vegetation removed	Complex, angular, bold; individual narrow vertical poles with revolving pinwheel of three narrow blades
COLOR	Light to grayish brown where visible	Gray to grayish green sagebrush mottled with light brown bunchgrasses dissected by roads	White to gray depending on lighting
TEXTURE	Smooth on disturbance areas and roads	Slightly coarse sagebrush and bunchgrasses; smooth where removed	Ordered, symmetrical, moderate to high density, uniform; no internal contrast.

SECTION D. CONTRAST RATING SHORT TERM LONG TERM

ELEMENTS	1. DEGREE OF CONTRAST	FEATURES												2. Does project design meet visual resource management objectives? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Explain on reverse side)
		LAND/WATER BODY (1)				VEGETATION (2)				STRUCTURES (3)				3. Additional mitigating measures recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Explain on reverse side)
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	
	Form		X					X		X				Evaluator's Names Nathan Fleming
	Line		X				X			X				
Color			X				X		X					
Texture		X			X				X					

Visual Contrast Rating Worksheet

SECTION D. (Continued)

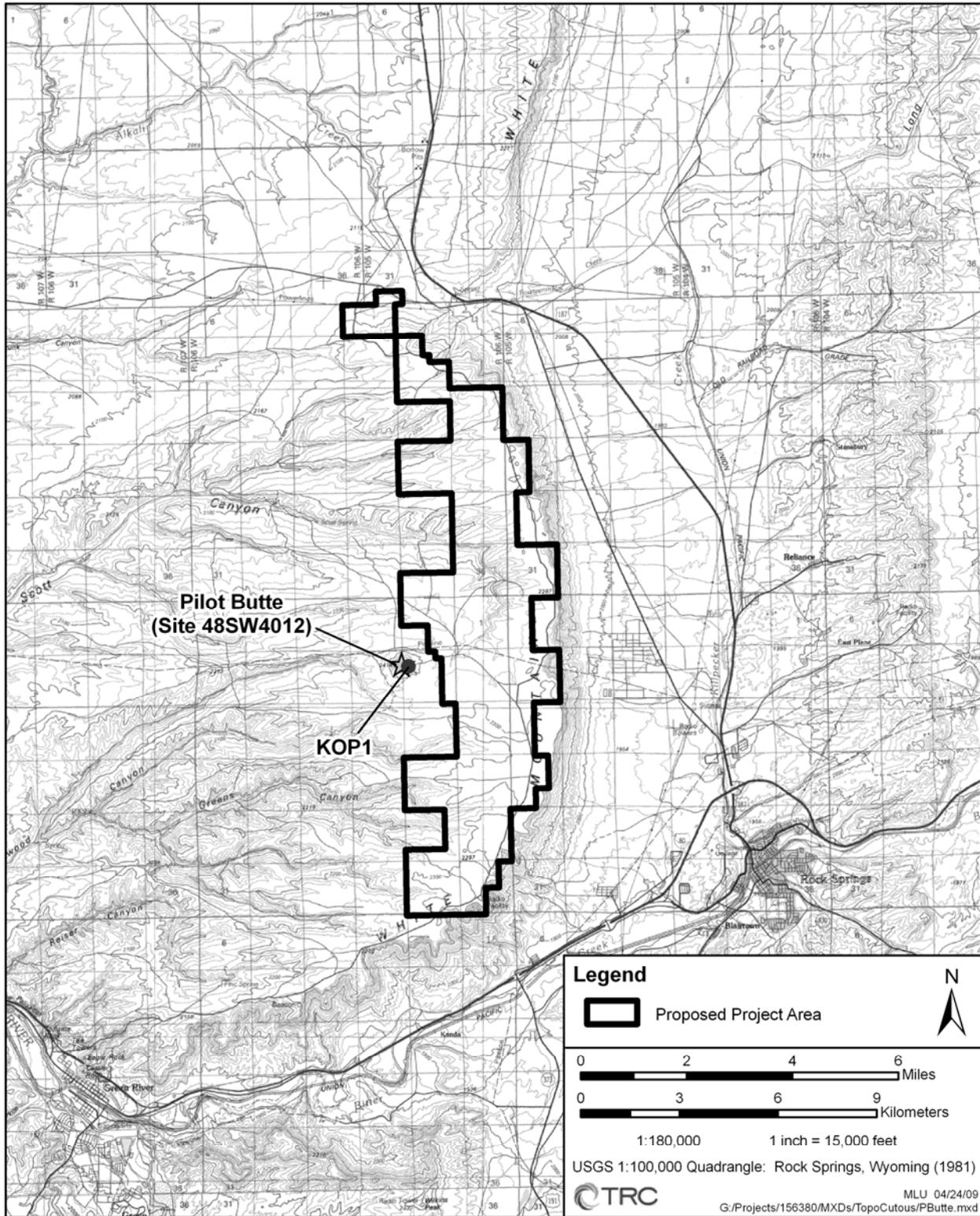
Comments from item 2.

The proposed project area will be clearly visible from the site in a 180° perspective from north to south, and will be in contrast to the current lack of such features on that area of White Mountain. The contrast created by the proposed structures is recommended as strong for each of the four basic elements because of the close proximity of the site to the proposed project area and the current lack of similar features in the area. The contrast created by the proposed color of the structures (stark white) will be variable depending on atmospheric and lighting conditions (sunny, bright, and clear vs. cloudy, dull, and overcast). Additionally, the disturbances associated with the access roads and work space areas for turbine emplacement will produce weak to moderate contrasts to the land/water and vegetation.

Additional Mitigating Measures (See item 3)

If possible (based on availability and FAA regulations), paint the turbines a darker, non-reflective color; Aggressor Gray (FS 36251) is the shade of gray used on US Air Force fighters (F-15 and F-16) that is designed to be low visibility. This will likely reduce the variability and the overall contrast under the majority of atmospheric and lighting conditions.

Utilize as many existing roads as possible. Revegetate work space areas with emphasis on re-establishing sagebrush.





View of the Existing Setting from KOP1 Toward the Proposed Project Area, Looking East, Pilot Butte (Taken by Randall Blake, 3/3/09).



Simulation Showing the Proposed Project from KOP1, Looking East, Pilot Butte (Taken by Randall Blake, 3/3/09).



View of the Existing Setting from KOP1 Toward the Proposed Project Area, Looking Southeast, Pilot Butte (Taken by Randall Blake, 3/3/09).



Simulation Showing the Proposed Project from KOP1, Looking Southeast, Pilot Butte (Taken by Randall Blake, 3/3/09).



View of the Existing Setting from KOP1 Toward the Proposed Project Area, Looking Northeast, Pilot Butte (Taken by Randall Blake, 3/3/09).



Simulation Showing the Proposed Project from KOP1, Looking Northeast, Pilot Butte (Taken by Randall Blake, 3/3/09).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET	Date April 3 and September 17, 2009 <hr/> District High Desert <hr/> Resource Area Rock Springs <hr/> Activity (program) Wind Energy
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SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Name White Mountain Wind Energy Project 2. Key Observation Point Boars Tusk (Site 48SW4128) KOP1 3. VRM Class VRM Class III and IV	4. Location Township <u>23N</u> Range <u>104W</u> Section <u>16</u>	5. Location Sketch
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SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

1. LAND/WATER		2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Low gently rolling terrain in foreground and middle ground with low rising, flat to undulating uplifts in distance	Low homogenous sagebrush and rabbitbrush in foreground	None
LINE	Horizontal to gently sloping on valley floor and on top of uplifts. Short diagonal lines on slope of uplifts	Weak horizontal lines created by changes in density in distance	None
COLOR	Yellowish to grayish brown where visible	Nearly continuous gray to grayish green sagebrush intermixed with light brown to green rabbitbrush and bunchgrasses.	None
TEXTURE	Smooth and continuous where visible	Slightly coarse sagebrush and rabbitbrush bunchgrasses in foreground that transitions to fine in background.	None

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

1. LAND/WATER		2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Changes to the land/water will be on the horizontal surface of White Mtn. and will not be visible due to distance and angle of perspective	Changes to the vegetation will be on the horizontal surface of White Mtn. and will not be visible due to distance and angle of perspective	Narrow, vertical pole, with tri-bladed pinwheel. Small at distance
LINE	See Above	See Above	Complex, angular, bold. Individual narrow vertical poles with revolving pinwheel of three narrow blades.
COLOR	See Above	See Above	White to gray depending on lighting
TEXTURE	See Above	See Above	Ordered, symmetrical, moderately dense, uniform. No internal contrast.

SECTION D. CONTRAST RATING SHORT TERM LONG TERM

ELEMENTS	1. DEGREE OF CONTRAST	FEATURES												2. Does project design meet visual resource management objectives? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Explain on reverse side)
		LAND/WATER BODY (1)				VEGETATION (2)				STRUCTURES (3)				3. Additional mitigating measures recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Explain on reverse side)
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	
	Form				X				X				X	Evaluator's Names Nathan Fleming
	Line				X				X				X	
Color				X				X				X		
Texture				X				X				X		

Visual Contrast Rating Worksheet

SECTION D. (Continued)

Comments from item 2.

Turbines within the proposed project area will be visible on the skyline along the eastern crest of White Mountain and will be in contrast to the current lack of such features in that area of White Mountain. However, the contrast is recommended as weak primarily because of the distance and the angle of observation between the site and the project area. The project area is between 17 and 28 mi (27 and 45 km) southeast of the site, which will substantially reduce the project's visible size and scale. Also, the project's small visible size in conjunction with the angle of observation between the site and the project area will limit the amount of the horizontal viewshed (approximately 5% [18° arc] of the 360° viewshed) and the vertical viewshed (less than 1% [$<1^\circ$] of the 90° viewshed) in which the project will be visible.

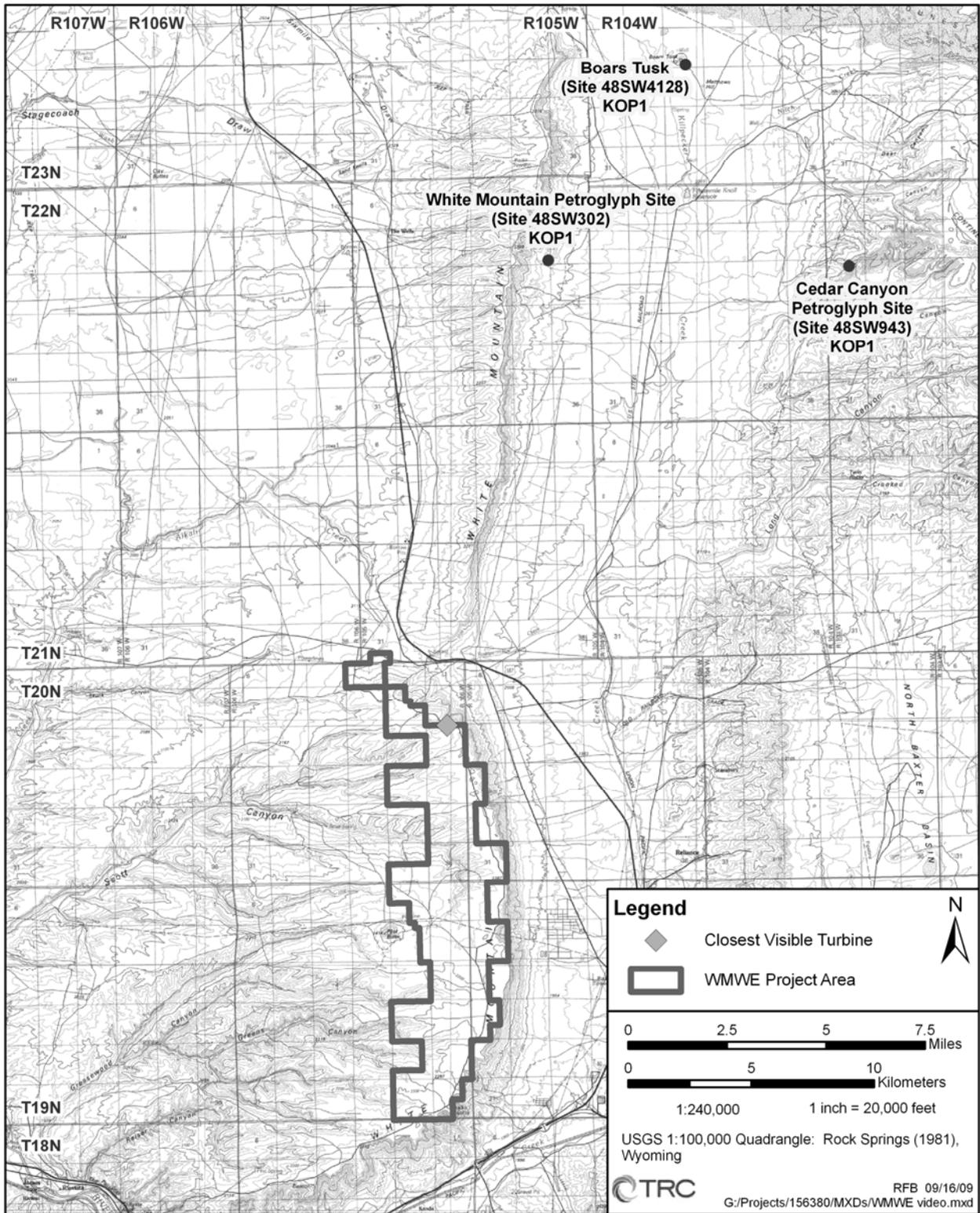
Furthermore, turbine movement will have a minimal effect on the project's visibility from the site. While the moving turbines will be visible at a distance of 17 mi (27 km) when looking directly at them, it will not otherwise attract the attention of an observer. This is primarily due to distance and the narrow angle of observation, but also because of the direction of observation. Given the prevailing wind direction, the blades will be facing east northeast/west-southwest ($70/250^\circ$) the majority of the time. Therefore, the rotating blades will be viewed closer to in-profile (49°) and will be considerably less visible than if viewed from in-line.

The addition of the red nighttime warning lights will likely have a marginal effect on the project's visibility from the site. The lights will be visible from the site, but the existing light pollution within and surrounding the City of Rock Springs already serves to attract one's attention from the site due to the lack of light pollution in the remainder of the nighttime viewshed surrounding the site. It should also be noted that the majority of the site's visitors will likely come during the daytime as opposed to the nighttime. Therefore, the proposed turbine warning lights on the adjacent White Mountain are considered a weak contrast.

Although the distance and angle of observation will significantly reduce the overall contrast of the structures with respect to each of the four basic elements, the contrast created by the proposed color of the structures (stark white) will be variable depending on atmospheric and lighting conditions (sunny, bright, and clear vs. cloudy, dull, and overcast).

Additional Mitigating Measures (See item 3)

If possible (based on availability and FAA regulations), paint the turbines a darker, non-reflective color; Aggressor Gray (FS 36251) is the shade of gray used on U.S. Air Force fighters (F-15 and F-16) that is designed to be low visibility. This will likely reduce the variability and the overall contrast under the majority of atmospheric and lighting conditions.





View of the Existing Setting from KOP1 Toward the Proposed Project Area, Looking South, Boars Tusk (Taken by Randall Blake, 3/3/09).



Simulation Showing the Proposed Project from KOP1, Looking South, Boars Tusk (Taken by Randall Blake, 3/3/09).

Form 8400-4
(September 1985)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Date April 6, 2009

District High Desert

Resource Area Rock Springs

Activity (program) Wind Energy

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Name White Mountain Wind Energy Project	4. Location Township <u>19N</u> Range <u>105W</u> Section <u>35</u>	5. Location Sketch
2. Key Observation Point Rock Springs Historic District (Site 48SW7692) KOP1		
3. VRM Class VRM Class III and IV		

SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Gently sloping in foreground; prominent, moderately tall, massive, large hill in middleground; moderately tall, flat, White Mtn in the background	Medium to tall, conical to globular trees; low continuous grass all in middleground and background	Complex variety of geometric shapes and sizes from buildings, bridges, signs, vehicles, fences, power lines, etc
LINE	Flat to slightly rounded horizontal surfaces on top, with short diagonal lines on slopes of hill and White Mtn	Bold, complex, vertical lines from trees	Complex; bold, sharp, distinct edges; rounded to angular; and vertical to horizontal, geometric shapes
COLOR	Light to grayish brown where visible	Discontinuous shades of green for grass and trees in summer. Dark green evergreens and light brown grass in winter.	Variety of bold, light to dark, bright to dull brown, green, gray, yellow, red, and white
TEXTURE	Smooth on White Mtn; medium-grained, uneven rock outcrops on hill slope	Discontinuous, coarse, random, low density in foreground that transitions to fine in background. Internal contrast	Coarse, dense, uneven with high degree of internal contrast

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Changes to the land/water will be on the horizontal surface of White Mtn. and will not be visible due to distance and angle of perspective	Changes to the vegetation will be on the horizontal surface of White Mtn. and will not be visible due to distance and angle of perspective	Narrow, vertical pole, with tri-bladed pinwheel. Small at distance
LINE	See Above	See Above	Complex, angular, bold. Individual narrow vertical poles with revolving pinwheel of three narrow blades.
COLOR	See Above	See Above	White to gray depending on lighting
TEXTURE	See Above	See Above	Ordered, symmetrical, moderately dense, uniform. No internal contrast.

SECTION D. CONTRAST RATING SHORT TERM LONG TERM

ELEMENTS	1. DEGREE OF CONTRAST	FEATURES												2. Does project design meet visual resource management objectives? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Explain on reverse side)
		LAND/WATER BODY (1)				VEGETATION (2)				STRUCTURES (3)				3. Additional mitigating measures recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Explain on reverse side)
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	
	Form				X				X				X	
	Line				X				X				X	
Color				X				X				X		
Texture				X				X				X		
												Evaluator's Names Nathan Fleming	Date April 6, 2009	

Visual Contrast Rating Worksheet

SECTION D. (Continued)

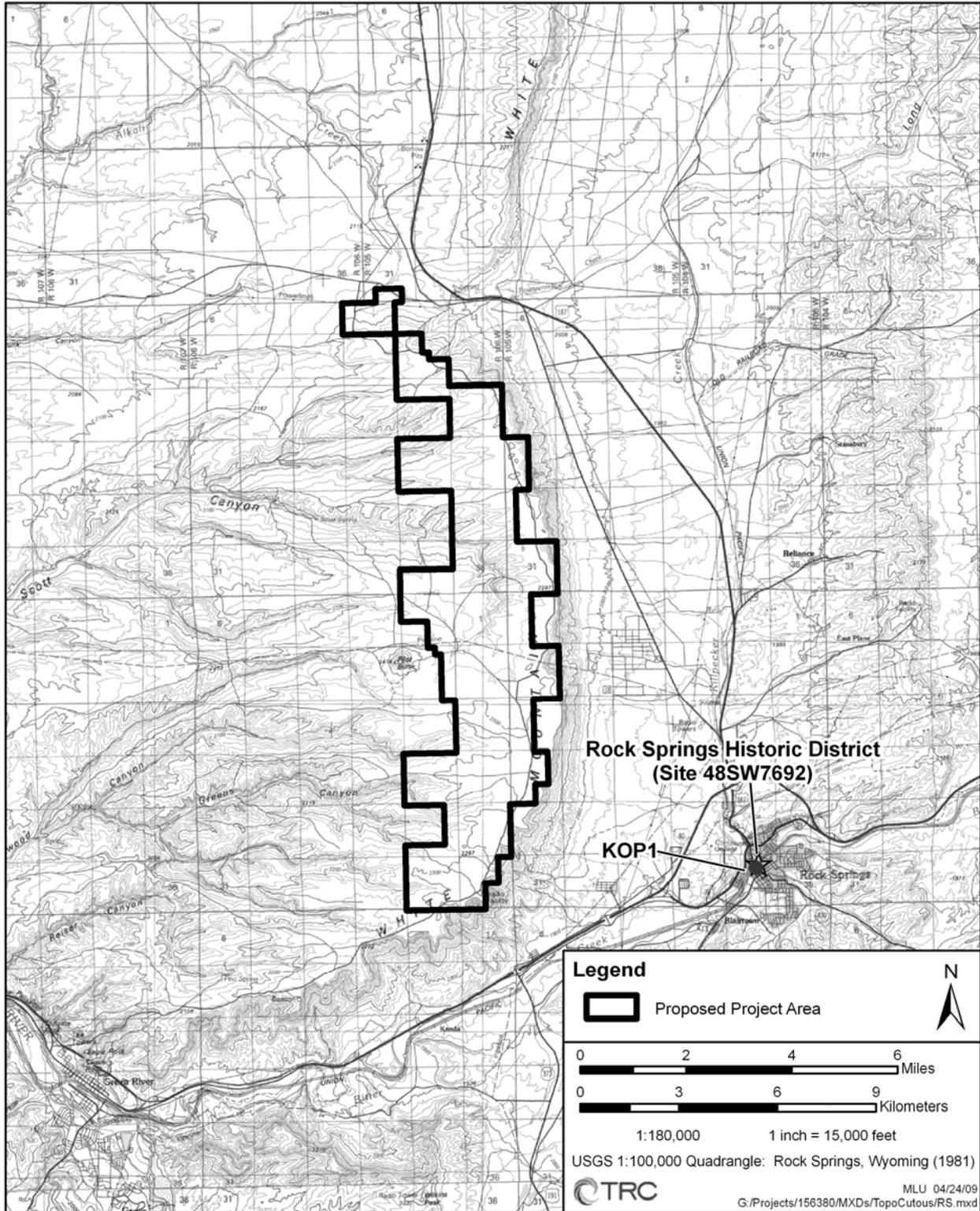
Comments from item 2.

The proposed project area will be intermittently visible on the skyline along the eastern crest of White Mountain and will be in contrast to the current lack of such features on that area of White Mountain. However, the contrast is recommended as weak because of the distance between the site and the project area, adjacent modern disturbances that dominate the immediate viewshed, and the presence of intervening topography with existing modern intrusions on the skyline. The project area is between 5 and 13 mi west and northwest of the district which will reduce its visible size and scale. Furthermore, immediately adjacent to the district are numerous modern disturbances including buildings, bridges, power lines, etc. that immediately draw the attention of the casual observer. Finally, between the historic district and the project area is a large hill with numerous modern houses, a water tank, and a communications tower that all appear on the skyline.

Although the distance, intervening topography, and existing modern disturbances will significantly reduce the overall contrast of the structures with respect to each of the basic elements, the contrast created by the proposed color of the structures (stark white) will be variable depending on atmospheric and lighting conditions (sunny, bright, and clear vs. cloudy, dull, and overcast).

Additional Mitigating Measures (See item 3)

If possible (based on availability and FAA regulations), paint the turbines a darker, non-reflective color; Aggressor Gray (FS 36251) is the shade of gray used on US Air Force fighters (F-15 and F-16) that is designed to be low visibility. This will likely reduce the variability and the overall contrast under the majority of atmospheric and lighting conditions.





View of the Existing Setting from KOP1 Toward the Proposed Project Area, Looking Northwest Across an Overpass and Modern Residential Development on the Skyline, Rock Springs Historic District (Taken by Randall Blake, 3/2/09).



Simulation Showing the Proposed Project from KOP1, Looking Northwest Across Numerous Modern Disturbances, Rock Springs Historic District (Taken by Randall Blake, 3/2/09).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET	Date April 3, 2009 <hr/> District High Desert <hr/> Resource Area Rock Springs <hr/> Activity (program) Wind Energy
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SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Name White Mountain Wind Energy Project 2. Key Observation Point Historic Downtown Green River/Green River Post Office (Site 48SW17058/ 48SW11686/48SW7209) KOP1 3. VRM Class VRM Class III and IV	4. Location Township <u>18N</u> Range <u>107W</u> Section <u>22</u>	5. Location Sketch
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SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

1. LAND/WATER		2. VEGETATION		3. STRUCTURES			
FORM	Flat terrain in foreground and prominent, moderately tall, massive, valley walls with flat top in middleground	Medium to tall, conical to globular trees; low to medium globular shrubs; and low continuous grass all in foreground and middleground	Complex variety of geometric shapes and sizes from buildings, playground equipment, benches, etc	LINE	Horizontal to gently sloping on valley floor and on top of valley walls. Short diagonal lines on slope of valley walls	Bold, complex, vertical lines from trees and shrubs.	Bold, sharp, angular, vertical to horizontal, geometric shapes
COLOR	Light to grayish brown where visible	Nearly continuous, various shades of green in summer. Dark green evergreens and light brown grass in winter.	Variety of bold, light to dark, bright to dull brown, blue, green, gray, yellow, and white	TEXTURE	Smooth to undulating	Continuous, coarse, random, moderately dense in foreground that transitions to fine in background. Internal contrast	Coarse, moderately dense, uneven with high degree of internal contrast

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

1. LAND/WATER		2. VEGETATION		3. STRUCTURES			
FORM	Changes to the land/water will be on the horizontal surface of White Mtn. and will not be visible due to distance and angle of perspective	Changes to the vegetation will be on the horizontal surface of White Mtn. and will not be visible due to distance and angle of perspective	Wind turbines will not be visible	LINE	See Above	See Above	See Above
COLOR	See Above	See Above	See Above	TEXTURE	See Above	See Above	See Above

SECTION D. CONTRAST RATING SHORT TERM LONG TERM

ELEMENTS	1. DEGREE OF CONTRAST	FEATURES												2. Does project design meet visual resource management objectives? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Explain on reverse side)	3. Additional mitigating measures recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Explain on reverse side)	
		LAND/WATER BODY (1)				VEGETATION (2)				STRUCTURES (3)				Evaluator's Names Nathan Fleming		Date April 3, 2009
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None			
	Form				X				X				X			
	Line				X				X				X			
Color				X				X				X				
Texture				X				X				X				

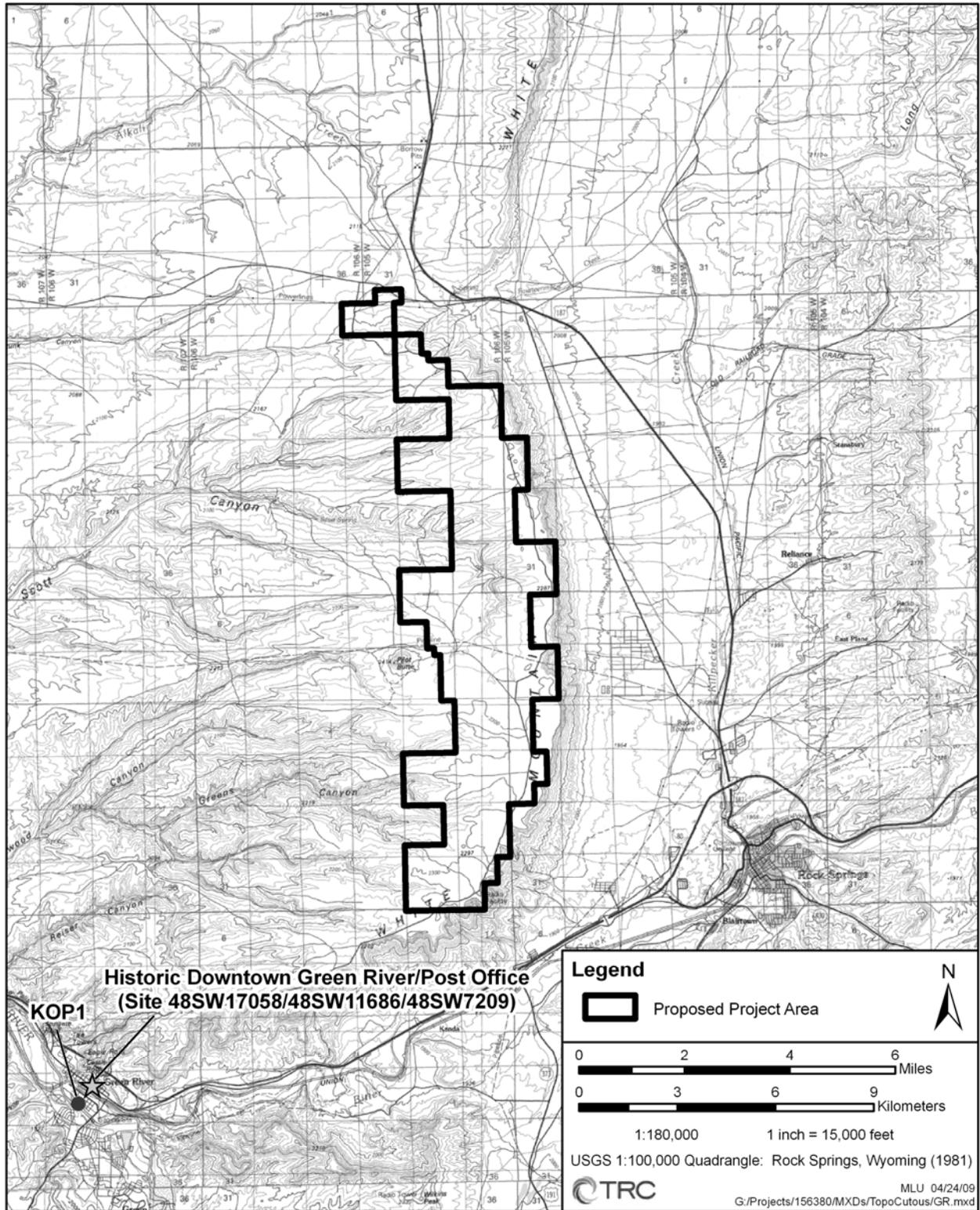
Visual Contrast Rating Worksheet

SECTION D. (Continued)

Comments from item 2.

The photo simulation reveals that no wind turbines will be visible from the site because the prominent south-facing escarpment of White Mountain immediately northeast will completely block all perspectives from the site toward the proposed project area.

Additional Mitigating Measures (See item 3)





Simulation from KOP1, Looking Northeast at White Mountain Escarpment that Will Completely Block Visibility of the Proposed Project Area, Historic Downtown Green River/Green River Post Office (Taken by Randall Blake, 3/2/09).

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET	Date April 3, 2009 <hr/> District High Desert <hr/> Resource Area Rock Springs <hr/> Activity (program) Wind Energy
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SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Name White Mountain Wind Energy Project 2. Key Observation Point New Fork Wagon Road (Site 48SU1408) KOP2 3. VRM Class VRM Class III and IV	4. Location Township <u>21N</u> Range <u>105W</u> Section <u>32</u>	5. Location Sketch
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SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Low gently west-sloping terrain in foreground, overlooking valley to moderately tall, massive, flat to rolling uplift in middleground	Low homogenous sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and bunchgrasses	Narrow, open frame, vertical power poles in valley
LINE	Horizontal to gently sloping in the foreground, and flat topped uplifts with diagonal slopes in the middleground	Bold, curvilinear, irregular patches following drainages on slopes	Thin, vertical, horizontally discontinuous
COLOR	Light to grayish brown where visible	Nearly continuous gray to grayish green sagebrush with linear patches of light brown bunchgrasses	Light to dark gray depending on lighting
TEXTURE	Smooth to pockmarked and continuous	Slightly coarse sagebrush and bunchgrasses in foreground that transitions to fine in background.	Ordered, uniform, low to moderate density, no internal contrast

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Changes to the land/water will be on the horizontal surface of White Mtn. and will not be visible due to distance and angle of perspective	Changes to the vegetation will be on the horizontal surface of White Mtn. and will not be visible due to distance and angle of perspective	Narrow, vertical pole, with tri-bladed pinwheel; large at short distance
LINE	See Above	See Above	Complex, angular, bold; individual narrow vertical poles with revolving pinwheel of three narrow blades
COLOR	See Above	See Above	White to gray depending on lighting
TEXTURE	See Above	See Above	Ordered, symmetrical, low to moderately dense, uniform; no internal contrast.

SECTION D. CONTRAST RATING SHORT TERM LONG TERM

I.	DEGREE OF CONTRAST	FEATURES												2. Does project design meet visual resource management objectives? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Explain on reverse side)	
		LAND/WATER BODY (1)				VEGETATION (2)				STRUCTURES (3)					
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	3. Additional mitigating measures recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Explain on reverse side)	
ELEMENTS	Form				X					X	X				Evaluator's Names Nathan Fleming
	Line				X					X	X			Date April 3, 2009	
	Color				X					X	X				
	Texture				X					X	X				

Visual Contrast Rating Worksheet

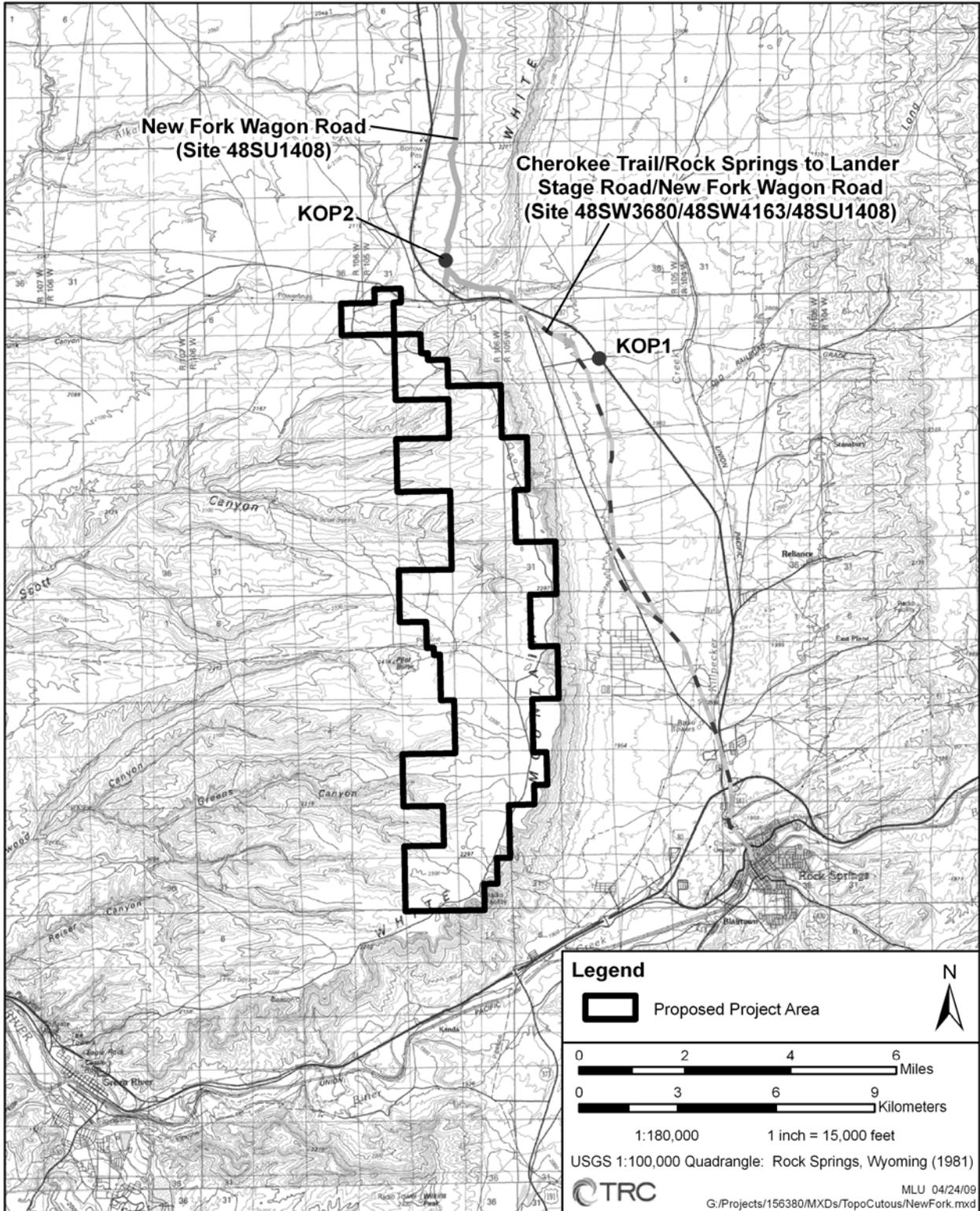
SECTION D. (Continued)

Comments from item 2.

The contrast created by the proposed structures is recommended as strong for each of the four basic elements because of the current lack of similar features in the area, the close proximity of the proposed project area (1 mi) which will increase its relative size and scale, and the fact the wind turbines will be highly visible on the skyline attracting the attention of the casual observer and dominating the setting to the south. The contrast created by the proposed color of the structures (stark white) will be variable depending on atmospheric and lighting conditions (sunny, bright, and clear vs. cloudy, dull, and overcast).

Additional Mitigating Measures (See item 3)

If possible (based on availability and FAA regulations), paint the turbines a darker, non-reflective color; Aggressor Gray (FS 36251) is the shade of gray used on US Air Force fighters (F-15 and F-16) that is designed to be low visibility. This will likely reduce the variability and the overall contrast under the majority of atmospheric and lighting conditions.





View of the Existing Setting from KOP2 Toward the Proposed Project Area, Looking South Across Fourteenmile Gap, New Fork Wagon Road (Taken by Nathan Fleming, 3/10/09).



Simulation Showing the Proposed Project from KOP2, Looking South Across Fourteenmile Gap, New Fork Wagon Road (Taken by Nathan Fleming, 3/10/09)