

**VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
FOR
LAZER BROADCASTING RADIO MONOPOLE
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY**

Submitted to:

**County of San Bernardino
Land Use Services Department
385 North Arrowhead Avenue
San Bernardino, CA 92415-0182**

Prepared by:

**LILBURN
CORPORATION**

1905 Business Center Drive
San Bernardino, CA 92408
(909) 890-1818

October 2011

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
1.0 INTRODUCTION	1
2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION.....	1
2.1 Project Location	1
2.2 Proposed Project	2
2.3 Project Design Features	2
3.0 EXISTING VISUAL SETTING.....	5
3.1 Project Site	5
3.2 Wildwood Canyon State Park.....	6
3.3 Adjacent Residential Areas	8
3.4 Oak Glen and Wildwood Canyon Roads	8
4.0 VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT	8
4.1 Overview	8
4.2 Visual Resource Management Objective.....	9
4.3 Visual Resources Class I Objective	10
4.4 Key Observation Points	10
4.4.1 Existing Visual Setting from KOPs	10
4.5 Visual Simulations	16
4.6 Contrast Rating Process	16
4.7 Visual Impacts By KOP	18
4.7.1 Visual Simulation – Worksheet 1	18
4.7.2 Visual Simulation – Worksheet 2	19
4.7.3 Visual Simulation – Worksheet 3	19
4.7.4 Visual Simulation – Worksheet 4	20
4.7.5 Visual Simulation – Worksheet 5	20
4.8 Conclusions and Recommendations	20

LIST OF FIGURES

1 Key Observation Point Locations	3
2 Proposed Site Plan	4
3 Proposed KXRS Radio Broadcast Antenna Detail	7
4 Key Observation Point 1	11
5 Key Observation Point 2.....	12
6 Key Observation Point 3.....	13
7 Key Observation Point 4.....	14
8 Key Observation Point 5.....	15

Attachment A Computer Simulation Methodology

Attachment B Visual Contrast Rating Worksheets

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Lilburn Corporation was contracted by the County of San Bernardino Land Use Services Department to prepare this Visual Assessment of Lazer Broadcasting, Inc.'s proposed KXRS-FM Radio Broadcast Facility (the "Proposed Project"). The Project is proposed to be located on a 38.12-acre parcel in the Yucaipa area in the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains (the "Project Site"). The Project Applicant previously prepared two visual analyses; the most recent supplemental report was prepared by David Moss & Associates, Inc. and is dated July 24, 2008. The 2008 report addressed changes to the project including lowering the height of the pole from 100-feet to 80-feet. The project design has since been amended by the Project Applicant and is described in Section 2.2. The visual reports prepared by the Applicant's consultants employed a methodology that was developed by the Federal Highways Administration ("Visual Impact Assessment for Highways Projects (Pub. No. FHWA-HI-88-054)"). Lilburn Corporation reviewed the analyses provided by the Applicant and employed a different and also widely-accepted methodology for performing visual analyses for surface disturbing activities that occur in wilderness or natural landscape areas.

This visual impact assessment was prepared pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to identify and address any potentially significant visual impacts that may result from approval and construction of a radio broadcast facility proposed to include a 43-foot monopole and a one-story, 10-foot by 10-foot by 9-foot high equipment shed, and a 10-foot by 20-foot parking area. This assessment is based on the approved visual assessment practices as employed by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. In summary, the methodology includes the following tasks:

- Defining the project and its visual setting;
- Identifying sensitive viewpoints for assessment;
- Analyzing the baseline visual quality and character of the identified views;
- Depicting the visual appearance of the project from identified views;
- Assessing the project's impacts to those views in comparison to their baseline visual quality and character, and;
- Proposing methods to mitigate any potentially significant visual impacts identified.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 PROJECT LOCATION

The Project Site is located west of Pisgah Peak Road approximately 1.5 miles north of its intersection with Wildwood Canyon within an unincorporated portion of San Bernardino County and in the Oak Glen Planning area (see Figure 1). The Project site is approximately 1.5 miles south of the San Bernardino National Forest and approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile south of an existing broadcast tower (KRBQ). The Project Site is designated as Rural Living (RL-20, 20 acre minimum lot size) and within the Fire Safety Review Area One (FS-1) Overlay District.

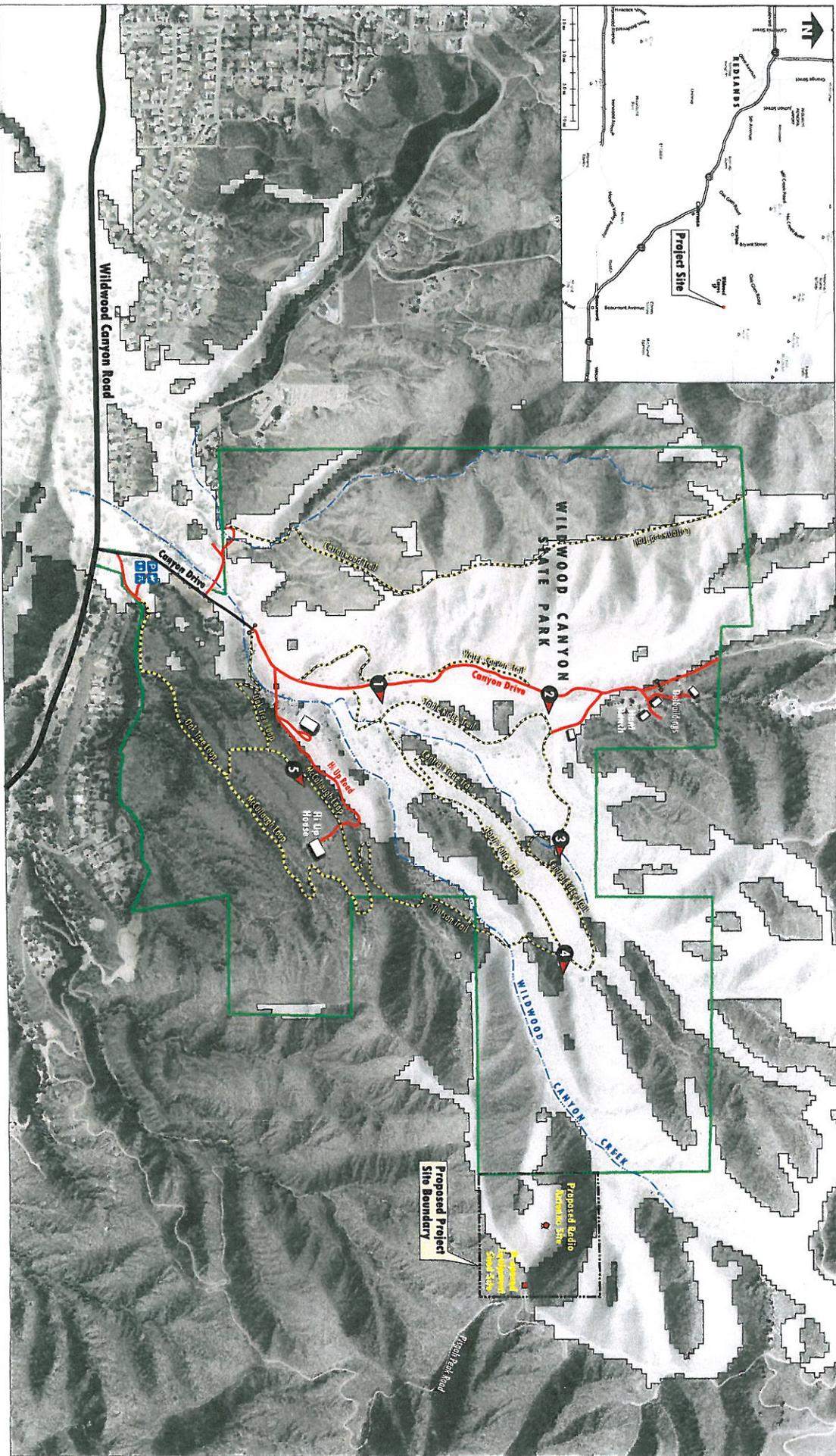
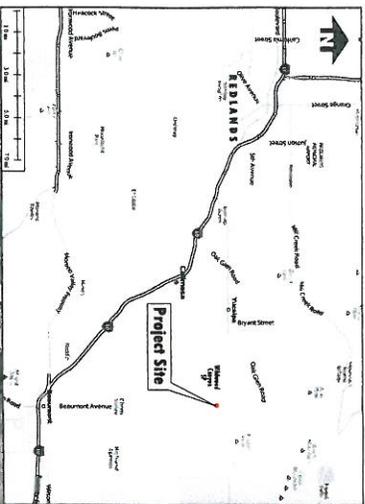
2.2 PROPOSED PROJECT

The Proposed Project includes approval of a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) to construct an unmanned radio broadcast facility to include a 43-foot monopole with attached antenna, a one-story, 10-foot by 10-foot by 9-foot high equipment shed, and a 10-foot by 20-foot parking space on an approximate 38.12-acre vacant parcel (APN: 0325-011-19) (see Figure 2). At the site of the equipment shed, the existing slope would be cut back to allow the equipment shed to be recessed into the hillside. The back and sides of the equipment shed would be engineered to retain earth between four to seven feet. The Project also includes undergrounding of approximately 6,700 feet of electrical and telecommunication lines from the existing KQRB Tower, located northeast of the Project Site, to the proposed equipment shed along Pisgah Peak Road. Undergrounding of the electrical and telecommunication lines would continue from the equipment shed to the monopole for a distance of approximately 680 feet. The Project would not require any grading along Pisgah Peak Road. The Project also includes vegetation removal and the application includes a variance to reduce the fuel modification area from 100 feet to 30 feet. Proposed fuel modifications would include removal of all vegetation within a ten-foot radius of the equipment shed and the monopole, followed by vegetation thinning within a 30-foot radius of the equipment shed and monopole, per the County Fire Department. Revegetation with fire-resistant plants would occur within the 30-foot radius of the monopole per the County Fire Department. Vegetation removal, thinning and subsequent replanting would be coordinated with a County-approved biologist and the Fire Department.

2.3 PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES

Some visual impacts will be inevitable with any radio broadcasting project. Reducing or minimizing negative impacts can be achieved in a number of ways. A well-sited and designed project will have incorporated some of the techniques into the original application. If there appear to be significant visual impacts resulting from the project, additional mitigation approaches can be used. Design features incorporated into the Proposed Project include the following:

- *Appropriate Siting:* This design feature involves avoiding a site that appears very prominent throughout a region. Selecting a site that can comfortably accommodate the project without visually overwhelming sensitive scenic resources on or near the site and the region as a whole is important.
- *Downsizing:* Reducing the scale of the Project (height of Project) has helped to fit the Project more comfortably into its surroundings. The Project was reduced from a 140-foot lattice tower to a 43-foot monopole.
- *Redesign:* The previous Project design, a lattice tower; appearing utilitarian and industrial in design, was redesigned as a monopole to allow for repeated design elements within the park (i.e., existing electrical/telephone poles) and provide more opportunity for blending in with the natural setting.
- *Infrastructure Design:* The Project includes undergrounding electrical and telecommunication lines.



LEGEND

- Area of Potential Radio Antenna Visibility (lighter areas on aerial)
- Area Radio Antenna will not be Visible
- Key Observation Point (KOP) Number, Location and Direction of View (5 total)
- Proposed Project Site Boundary
- Wildwood Canyon State Park
- Trail
- Locked Gate
- Horseback Trail
- Parking
- Picnic Areas
- Restrooms

Key Observation Point Locations
 Laser Broadcasting - Pigeon Peak Road
 County of San Bernardino, California

Figure 1

- *Color:* White or metallic paint can appear industrial and introduce glare into an area. The Proposed Project includes painting the pole to blend with surrounding topography/vegetation or allowing weathering to a non-glare finish and a 6-foot high wrought iron fence to be finished to the same specifications.
- *Minimizing Vegetation Removal:* Existing vegetation should be retained to the greatest extent possible. Clear cuts generally have negative visual impacts. The Proposed Project includes a variance to reduce the fuel modification area from 100 feet to 30 feet. Proposed fuel modifications would include removal of all vegetation within a ten-foot radius of the equipment shed and the monopole, followed by vegetation thinning within a 30-foot radius of the equipment shed and monopole, per the County Fire Department. Revegetation with fire-resistant plants would occur within the 30-foot radius of the monopole per the County Fire Department. Vegetation removal, thinning and subsequent replanting would be coordinated with a County-approved biologist and the Fire Department.

The Proposed Project includes painting the pole to blend with surrounding topography/vegetation or allowing weathering to a non-glare finish and a 6-foot high wrought iron fence to be finished to the same specifications. The pole is not required by the Federal Aviation Administration and Federal Communication Commission to be lit for air navigation safety.

The proposed antenna would be attached to the side of the monopole in a due south or due west direction and would begin approximately midway up the pole (about 21.5 feet above the ground) to within one-foot below the top of the pole. The antenna would extend approximately 4.5 feet out from the side of the pole and would have an overall length of 21 feet. The antenna would be composed of four bent dipoles (elements) and be made of copper. Figure 3 illustrates the detail of the antenna.

3.0 EXISTING VISUAL SETTING

3.1 PROJECT SITE

The Project Site is located within the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains west of Pisgah Peak Road, and northwest of Wildwood Canyon and Oak Glen roads in an unincorporated area of San Bernardino County. The Project Site is located approximately 1.5 miles south of the San Bernardino National Forest and over one-mile northwest of Oak Glen Road; a County of San Bernardino designated Scenic Route.

The site is at an approximate elevation of 4,450 feet, and has an on-site topography consisting of two east-west trending ridgelines that descend from a north-south ridge along the eastern boundary of the site. The site is predominately covered in mixed chaparral and consists of moderate to steep slopes. Access to the site is provided by Pisgah Peak Road, a 12-foot wide, unpaved private road.



Photograph 1: View from trailhead at Wildwood Canyon State Park looking northeast along Canyon Drive.

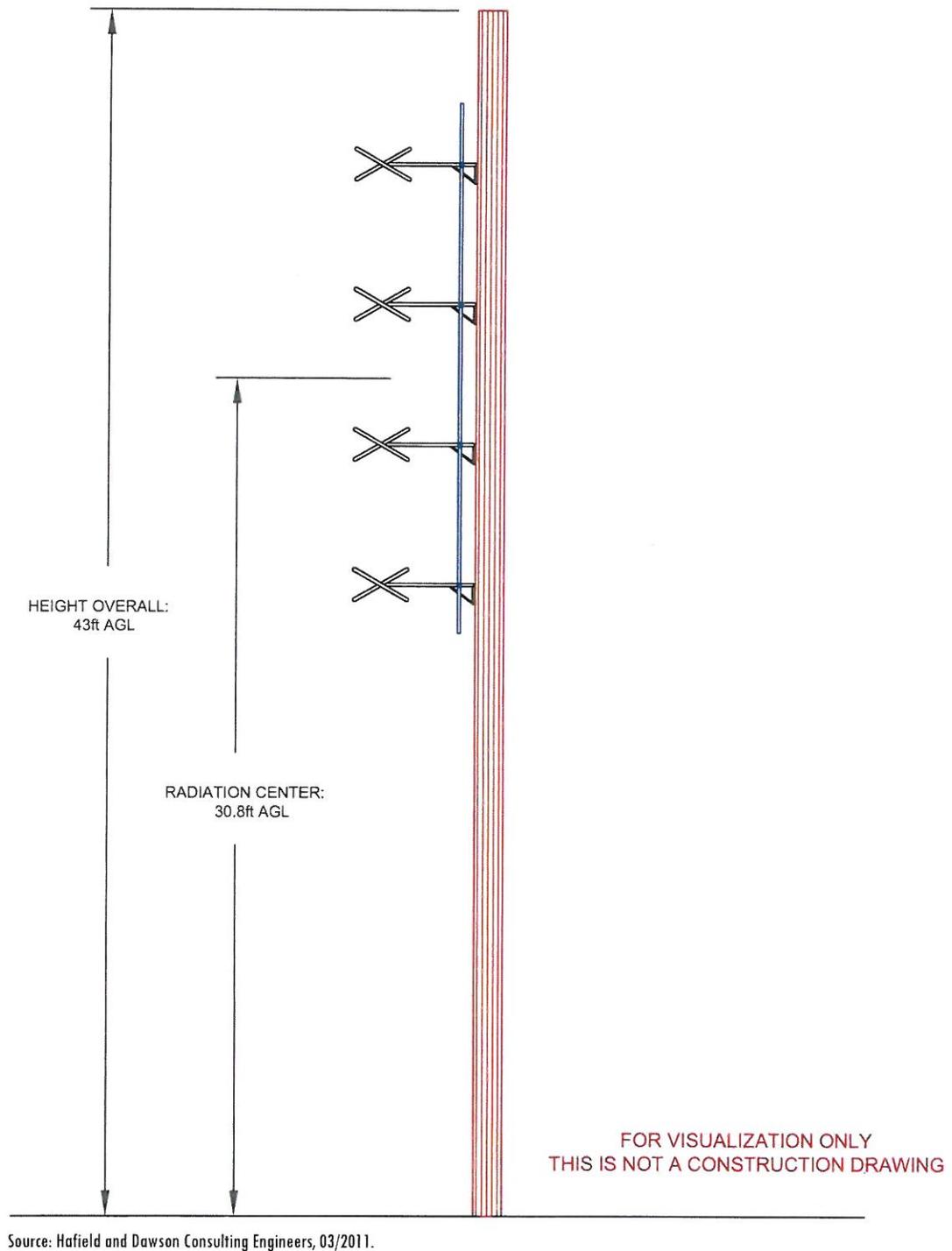
Surrounding land uses include vacant land to the north, east, south and west including the Wildwood Canyon State Park and portions of the City of Yucaipa to the west, and vacant unincorporated land followed by the San Bernardino National Forest to the north and south.

In 2010, to mark the location of the Project Site and to demonstrate to viewers the scale of the project, a 43-foot high telephone pole was placed at the proposed Project Site by the Applicant. The current pole would serve as the monopole for the broadcasting tower upon approval of the Project. Currently, the telephone pole (hereinafter referred to as monopole) appears weathered and darkened from the elements.

3.2 WILDWOOD CANYON STATE PARK

Wildwood Canyon State Park (Park) is located west and adjacent to the Project Site in east Yucaipa. The State Park consists of 900 acres of land and provides trails for hikers, mountain bikers and equestrian users. As noted on its website (<http://wildwoodcanyonstatepark.com>), the Park is home to wild animals, ancient oaks, wide open wildlands, and facilities including horse corals and arenas, picnic area, and meeting area.

The Project Site and proposed monopole would be visible along portions of trails within the Park. The primary viewshed for hikers and equestrian users within the Park is northeast toward Pisgah Peak, as a majority of the marked trails trend in this direction. Existing utility poles and wires are visible from the gated entrance to the trails as shown in Photograph 1 below. Rolling hills, valleys and steep slopes occur throughout the Park with marked and unmarked trails trending generally southwest to northeast.



Proposed KXRS Radio Broadcast Antenna Detail

Off-site residential structures are visible throughout portions of the site and are generally visible along ridgelines. Recreational areas for park users include: a horse staging area, corals, and meeting area with picnic tables, port-a-potty, and an event/meeting building. Portions of the Park include above-ground electrical utility poles and overhead wires that are visible at the park entrance, along trails, and near the horse corals.

From trails within the Park located near the western boundary of the Project Site, the telephone pole is barely visible, and is difficult to find. However, from along the easternmost trail near the central portion of the Park the telephone pole is visible due to the contrast created by the darkened weathered wood and linear lines of the pole which stand out in contrast to the lighter vegetation along the hills.

3.3 ADJACENT RESIDENTIAL AREAS

During a field visit conducted on August 18, 2011, a tour of an adjacent neighborhood to the southwest, nearest to the Project Site, was reviewed for potential visual impacts from the Proposed Project. The visit included a windshield survey along Oakview Road, Oak Grove Rd and Peak Road.

From these roadways and the vantage point of a vehicle, the Project Site was not visible. It is possible that the monopole and/or the 10-foot by 10-foot equipment shed may be visible from the backyards or second stories of residents with views of the Project Site; however without access to those properties, the exact visual impact is unknown. Given the height of the monopole, 43 feet, its location along the western-facing slope, and its distance below the ridgeline, approximately 227 feet, it is unlike that any potentially significant visual impacts would result from the proposed monopole. However, the equipment shed given its proposed location of approximately 7.5 feet below the ridgeline, may possibly be visible from adjacent residences.

3.4 OAK GLEN AND WILDWOOD CANYON ROADS

The project site is located approximately one-mile northwest of Oak Glen Road, a County of San Bernardino designated Scenic Route. During the August 2011 field visit, the monopole was also not visible along Wildwood Canyon Road or Oak Glen Road.

Since the Project Site is not visible from public roadways, and would not impact views along Oak Glen Road, a County-designed Scenic Route, this Visual Impact Assessment will focus on potential visual impacts of the Proposed Project as viewed from users within the Park.

4.0 VISUAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

4.1 OVERVIEW

This section utilizes the Visual Resources Management (VRM) System established by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management (“BLM”) for objectively rating the quality of visual resources and evaluating changes in scenic quality attributed to a proposed change in land use. The contrast rating system is a systematic process used by the BLM to analyze potential visual impacts of

proposed projects and activities. According to BLM's Visual Resource Management Manual 8431, the basic philosophy underlying the system is that: "The degree to which a management activity affects the visual quality of a landscape depends on the visual contrast created between a project and the existing landscape." This system is used to measure the degree of contrast and impact between the existing landscape and the proposed FM Radio Broadcasting Facility. Potential impacts are assessed and mitigation measures are recommended to reduce or limit impacts.

(Note: a "management activity" would be for example BLM's approval of or permitting of a change in land use and in this case, is the terminology of BLM's Visual Resource Management methodology applied to assessing the visual change represented by construction of the proposed broadcasting tower and associated structures).

Simulations of the Proposed Project elements were overlain on photographs taken of the Project Site from various viewpoints. The computer simulation procedures employed by Lilburn Corporation are explained in Section 4.5 and summarized in Attachment A.

4.2 VISUAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVE

The Project Site occurs within an unincorporated area of the County and is not under the jurisdiction of the BLM. According to VRM Manual 8431, in the event that BLM Resource Management Plan generated objectives are not available for an area, then interim VRM classes shall be developed using the guidelines in Handbook H-8410-1.

The purpose of Visual Resource Classes is to establish categories assigned to public lands to serve as: 1) an inventory tool that portrays the relative value of the visual resources; and 2) a management tool that portrays the visual management objectives. There are a total of four classes (I, II, III, and IV) that may be assigned.

Visual resource inventory classes are assigned through the inventory process. Class I is assigned to those areas where a management decision has been made previously to maintain a natural landscape. This includes areas such as national wilderness areas, the wild section of national wild and scenic rivers, and other congressionally and administratively designed areas where decisions have been made to preserve a natural landscape. Classes II, III and IV are assigned based on a combination of scenic quality, sensitivity levels, and distance zones, and accomplished by combining the three overlays for scenic quality, sensitivity levels, and distance zones and using the guidelines within Handbook H-8410-1 to assign the proper class. According to the BLM Handbook H-8410-1, inventory classes are informational and provide the basis for considering visual values, and do not establish management direction and should not be used as a basis for constraining or limiting surface disturbing activities.

Since the Project Site is adjacent to a State park and visible from locations within the park, and because the park was formed to preserve the wilderness aspects of the area, the visual impacts are assessed under the BLM VRM category of Class I.

4.3 VISUAL RESOURCES CLASS I OBJECTIVE

The objective of Class I is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.

4.4 KEY OBSERVATION POINTS

The contrast rating is performed from the most critical viewpoints. This is generally along commonly traveled routes or at other likely observation points. Factors considered in selecting the Project's Key Observation Points (KOPs) included: angle of observation, number of viewers, length of time the project is in view, relative project size, season of use, and light condition. Since the Project is linear, it was also rated from several viewpoints representing the following:

- Most critical viewpoints (e.g. views from easternmost trails);
- Typical views encountered in representative landscapes, if not covered by critical viewpoints; and
- Any special project or landscape features such as skyline crossings, river crossings, substations, etc.

4.4.1 Existing Visual Setting from KOPs

Figure 1 shows the location of the five KOPs. From the visitor's entrance of the Wildwood Canyon Park, continuing northeast to a locked gate marks the beginning of the Water Canyon Trail. This north-south trending trail is centrally located within the Park and is west of Cottonwood Trail, the easternmost marked trail within the Park. Along Water Canyon Trail two KOPs were selected - KOP-1 and KOP-2 (refer to Figure 1). KOP-1 is located about midway along the trail. From KOP-1, the Project Site is visible (see Figure 4). However the monopole is difficult to find amongst all the ridgelines along the eastern edge of the Park. Ground scraping and vegetation removal that occurred during the placement of the monopole, created a linear path that is visible between the top and toe of the ridgeline. This distinct linear mark allows travelers at KOP-1 to easily locate the Project Site.

KOP-2 is located further north along Water Canyon Trail near the equestrian area as depicted in Figure 1. Hikers and equestrian users along this portion of the trail have a clearer view of the project site which is visible in the center of the face of the slope (see Figure 5) versus along the ridgeline as viewed from KOP-1. The soil disturbance that occurred during the placement of the monopole is as distinct as is the darkened, weathered pole.

Figure 6 illustrates the vantage point from KOP-3, which is located along Central Ridge Trail as depicted on Figure 1. From KOP-3 the Project Site appears most visible in relation to marked trails within the Park. The soil disturbance that occurred during the placement of the monopole is distinct as is the darkened, weathered pole.



View looking northeast from Canyon Drive (KOP 1) towards the Proposed Project Site.



View with the Proposed Project in place. Both the antenna and equipment shed will be visible.

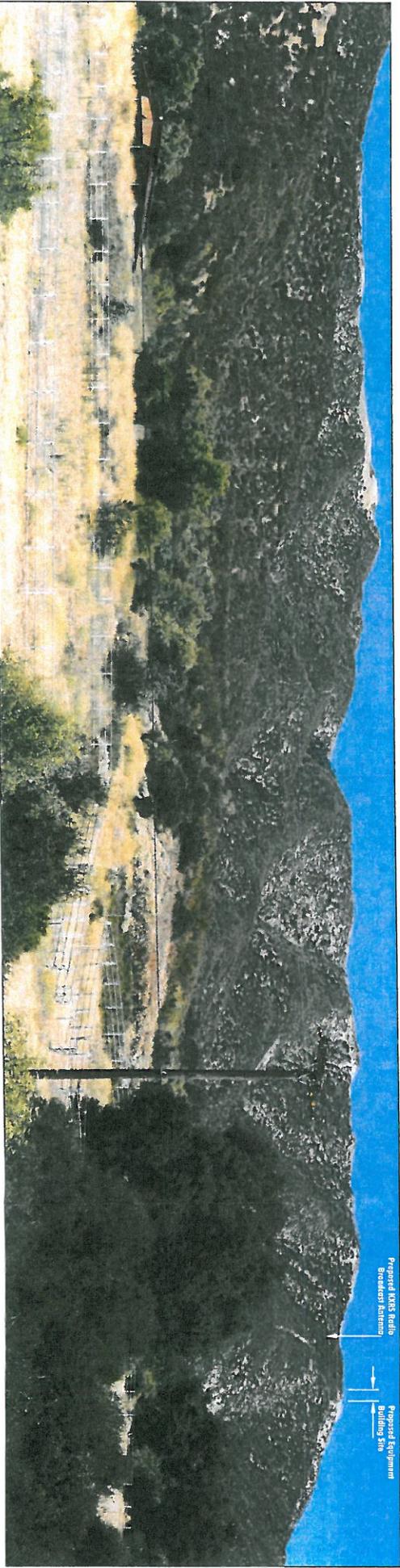
Key Observation Point 1

Luxer Broadcasting - Pizesh Park Road
 County of San Bernardino, California

Figure 4



View looking northeast from Canyon Drive (KOP 2) towards the Proposed Project Site.

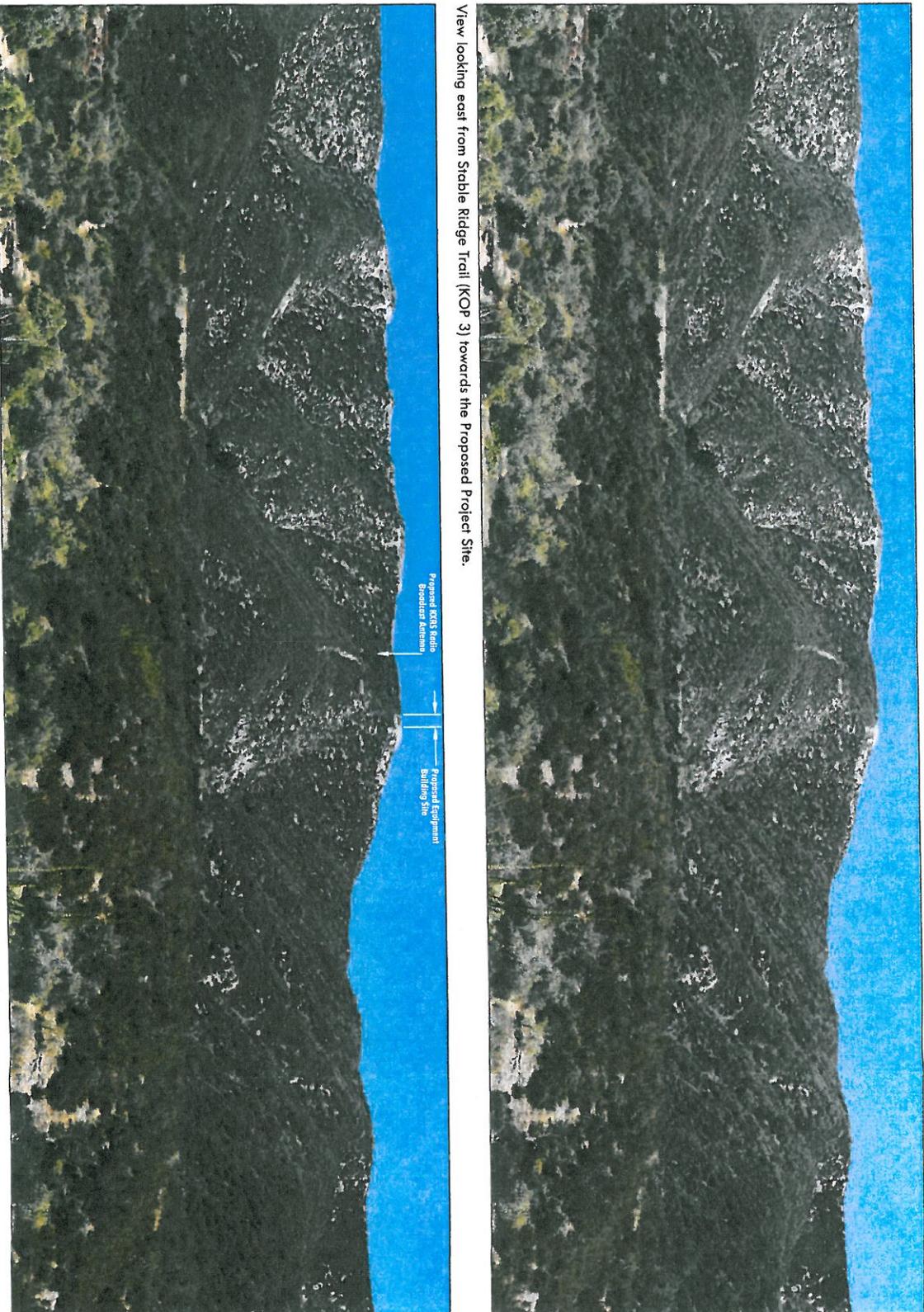


View with the Proposed Project in place. Both the antenna and equipment shed will be visible.

Key Observation Point 2

Utah Broadcasting - Riggs Park Road
 County of San Bernardino, California

Figure 5



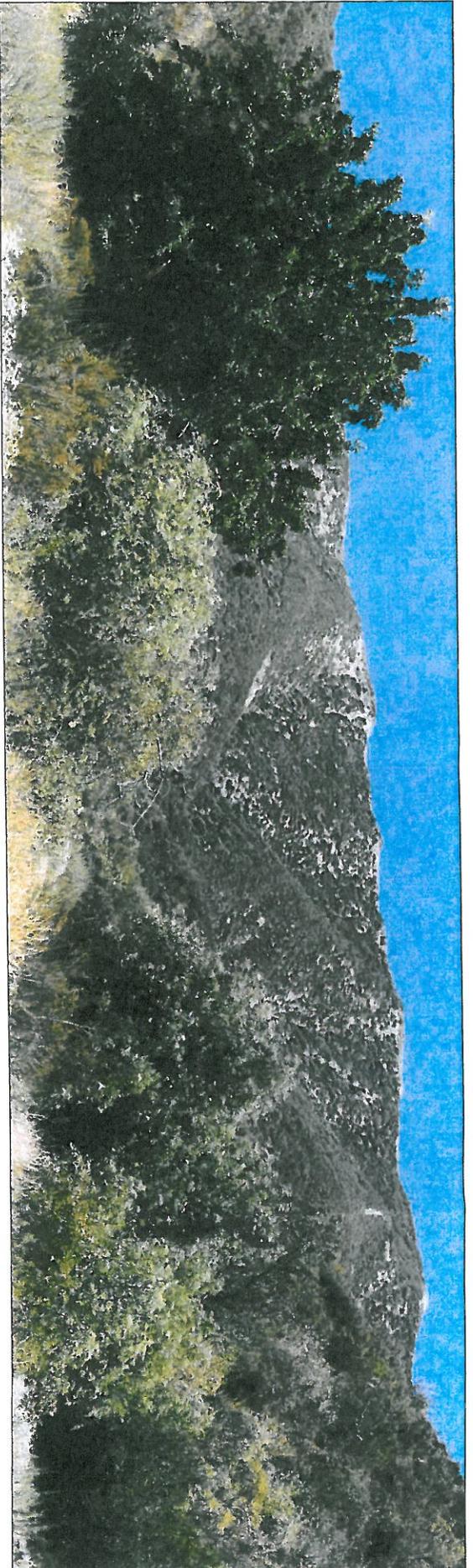
View looking east from Stable Ridge Trail (KOP 3) towards the Proposed Project Site.

View with the Proposed Project in place. Both the antenna and equipment shed will be visible.

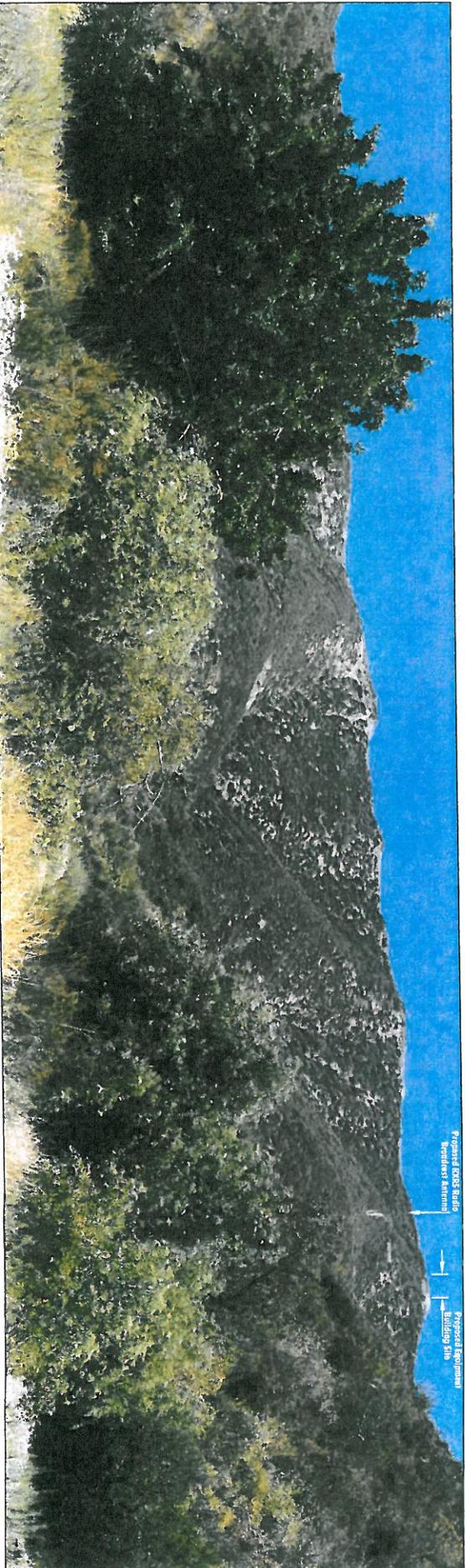
Key Observation Point 3

Lower Broadcasting - Plymouth Park Road
County of San Bernardino, California

Figure 6



View looking east from Shinton Trail (KOP 4) towards the Proposed Project Site.



View with the Proposed Project in place. Both the antenna and equipment shed will be visible.

Key Observation Point 4

Lanxir Broadcasting - Pisgah Park Road
County of San Bernardino, California

Figure 7



View looking northeast from McCullough Loop (KOP 5) towards the Proposed Project Site. Neither the antenna or equipment shed will be visible due to foreground ridgelines.

Key Observation Point 5

Laser Broadcasting - Pisgah Peak Road
County of San Bernardino, California

Figure 8

Near the intersection of Central Ridge Trail, North Valley Trail and the Stetson Trail, the Project Site is visible in the background as viewed from KOP-4 (see Figure 7). From this KOP, the soil disturbance area appears shortened as compared to the view from KOP-3. Vegetation in the foreground and middle ground is mature and dominates the view from KOP-4.

From KOP-5 along the McCullough Loop the Project Site is not visible due to foreground ridgelines (see Figure 8). As shown on Figure 1, the Project Site is not visible from KOP-5 as well as all other areas shaded in green.

4.5 VISUAL SIMULATIONS

Visual simulations are an effective tool for evaluating the impacts of a project, as they portray the relative scale and extent of the project. The methodology within the BLM's publication *Visual Simulation Techniques* was used to compile appropriate simulations.

Computer-generated digital-elevation models (DEMs) illustrate where any hypothetical point (such as the top of the monopole) could potentially be visible within a given area, such as a 10-mile radius around the Proposed Project. The surface model is based on digital-terrain modeling and may not account for surface elements like vegetation or buildings that might block views. Field analysis is essential to verify actual visibility.

Photographs of the proposed Project Site were taken with a 50-mm lens which most closely matches human visual perception. Ideal field conditions included clear weather to provide the best clarity of the scene as well as "worst-case conditions," which are represented in all of the simulations to allow a complete evaluation.

Using a DEM, various 3D programs were used to create accurate digital models of the terrain from a particular point along the angle of view. The Proposed Project's site plan was used to insert the exact locations for the monopole, proposed equipment shed, other project infrastructure, areas of fuel modification, and roads into the model. Images of the monopole and equipment shed were created on the DEM using programs such as Microstation and Sketchup and merged with a photograph using a digital photo editing program. The color, brightness, shadows, and sharpness of the Proposed Project are then adjusted to appear consistent with the photograph. Depending on lighting conditions, the monopole may appear white or black if silhouetted against the sky.

4.6 CONTRAST RATING PROCESS

Degree of Contrast Criteria

In order to rate the degree of contrast, a matrix is provided in the worksheet. The matrix includes four levels of contrast for determining the potential degree of contrast. The four levels of contrast are defined below:

None: The element contrast is not visible or perceived.

Weak: The element contrast can be seen but does not attract attention.

Moderate: The element contrast begins to attract attention and begins to dominate the characteristic landscape.

Strong: The element contrast demands attention, will not be overlooked, and is dominant in the landscape.

Accessing the Degree of Contrast

Four key elements including: form, line, color, and texture, are used to determine the degree of contrast and are described as follows:

Form: Contrast in form results from changes in the shape and mass of landforms or structures. The degree of change depends on how dissimilar the introduced forms are to those continuing to exist in the landscape.

Line: Contrasts in line results from changes in edge types and interruption or introduction of edges, bands, and silhouette lines. New lines may differ in their sub-elements (boldness, complexity, and orientation) from existing lines.

Color: Changes in value and hue tend to create the greatest contrast. Other factors such as chroma, reflectivity, color temperature, also increase the contrast.

Texture: Noticeable contrast in texture usually stems from differences in the grain, density, and internal contrast. Other factors such as irregularity and directional patterns of texture may affect the rating.

When applicable, the following additional factors should be considered when applying the criteria:

Distance: The contrast created by a project usually is less as viewing distance increases.

Angle of Observation: The apparent size of a project is directly related to the angle between the viewer's line-of-sight and the slope upon which the project is to take place. As this angle nears 90 degrees (vertical and horizontal), the maximum area is viewable.

Length of Time the Project Is In View: If the viewer has only a brief glimpse of the project, the contrast may not be of great concern. If, however, the project is subject to view for a long period, as from an overlook, the contrast may be very significant.

Relative Size or Scale: The contrast created by the project is directly related to its size and scale as compared to the surroundings in which it is placed.

Season of Use: Contrast rating should consider the physical conditions that exist during the heaviest or most critical visitor use season, such as snow cover and tree defoliation during the winter, leaf color in the fall, and lush vegetation and flowering in the spring.

Light Conditions: The amount of contrast can be substantially affected by the light conditions. The direction and angle of lighting can affect color intensity, reflection, shadow, form, texture, and may other visual aspects of the landscape. Light conditions during heavy periods must be a consideration in contrast rating.

Recovery Time: The amount of time required for successful revegetation should be considered. Recovery usually takes several years and goes through several phrases (e.g., bare ground to grasses, to shrubs, to trees, etc.).

Spatial Relationships : The special relationship within a landscape is a major factor in determining the degree of contrast.

Atmospheric Conditions: The visibility of projects due to atmospheric conditions such as air pollution or natural haze should be considered.

Contrast Rating Worksheets

A contrast rating worksheet was complete of each of the five visual simulations prepared. In order to properly assess the contrasts between the proposed and existing situation, the worksheet reviews the basic features (i.e., landform/water, vegetation, and structures) and basic elements (i.e., form, line, color, and texture) so that the specific features and elements that create contrast can be accurately identified.

As discussed in BLM Manual 8431, in order to determine whether the VRM objectives are met, the contrast ratings are compared with the objectives for the VRM Class. For comparative purposes, the four levels of contrast (i.e., none, weak, moderate, and strong) roughly correspond with classes I, II, III and IV, respectively. In making these comparisons, the cumulative effects of all the contrast ratings should be considered. The objective of Class I is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.

4.7 VISUAL IMPACTS BY KOP

Findings from the worksheets are summarized herein and worksheet details are included in Attachment B of this Visual Impact Assessment.

4.7.1 Visual Simulation 1 - Worksheet 1

Proposed elements, as seen from KOP-1 and shown in Figure 4, are small in scale and appear weak within the background; the proposed monopole and equipment shed can be seen but do not attract attention or distract from the scenic aspects within the State Park. Introduction of small, thin, vertical and horizontal lines would occur in the background. However, the overall existing landscape including its form, line, color and textures would not change. Additionally, the proposed fuel modification is not visually significant and blends with other natural bare areas along the ridgeline.

In addition to utilizing the general guidance for accessing contract (e.g., form, line, color, and texture), factors considered during the evaluation of the degree of contrast included: distance, angle of observation, relative size and scale, recovery time (re-vegetation), and space relationships (the space surrounding the Project Site is enclosed and is bounded by slopes, limiting visibility).

4.7.2 Visual Simulation 2 – Worksheet 2

Proposed elements, as seen from KOP-2 and shown in Figure 5, are minimal. The foreground landscape including its existing forms, lines, color and texture would remain the dominant elements in the landscape. The introduction of small-scale vertical lines, rectangular forms, and contrasting colors within the background would not distract from the existing visual aspects of the State Park. Although the proposed monopole and equipment shed can be seen, they would not contrast with the existing elements within the area. Additionally, the proposed fuel modification is not visually significant and blends with other natural areas void of vegetation along the ridgeline.

In addition to utilizing the general guidance for accessing contract (e.g., form, line, color, and texture), factors considered during the evaluation of the degree of contrast included: distance, angle of observation, relative size and scale, recovery time (re-vegetation), and space relationships (the space surrounding the Project Site is enclosed and is bounded by slopes, limiting visibility).

4.7.3 Visual Simulation 3 – Worksheet 3

Proposed elements, as seen from KOP-3 and shown in Figure 6, are small in scale in relationship to the hills and level, broad foreground. The proposed monopole and shed would be most visible from this KOP and area within the State Park. However, based on their scale, they are not intrusive or dominate. From a hiker's perspective along the Stable Ridge Trail, the Project Site is visible at intermittent times (e.g., brief stops) given the importance of footing and safety concerns (i.e., snakes, poison oak). However, on horseback the Project Site can be viewed for a greater amount of time. The overall degree of contrast for the potential visual impacts is considered weak for this KOP. The proposed monopole and equipment shelter can be seen but do not attract attention or distract from the scenic aspects of the area. Introduction of small, thin, vertical and horizontal lines would occur in the background. However, the overall existing landscape including its form, line, color and textures would not change. Additionally, the proposed fuel modification does not seem out of place and blends with other natural areas void of vegetation along the ridgeline.

In addition to Project Design Features listed in Section 2.3 of this Visual Impact Assessment, mitigation measures contained in Section 4.7 of this report will further reduce the contrast created from Project-related form, line and color.

In addition to utilizing the general guidance for accessing contract (e.g., form, line, color, and texture), factors considered during the evaluation of the degree of contrast included: distance, angle of observation, relative size and scale, recovery time (re-vegetation), and space

relationships (the space surrounding the Project Site is enclosed and is bounded by slopes, limiting visibility).

4.7.4 Visual Simulation 4 – Worksheet 4

Along this portion of the North Valley/Stintson Trail, mature trees in the foreground tend to dominate the landscape (see Figure 7). Background hills with triangular lines meet in the centers and toes of the slopes. The Project Site is visible off to the side and tends to blend more in this location. However, there is still an introduction of a thin vertical line a few degrees below the ridgeline, and rectangular form nestled at the top of the ridge; although its color and form blend into the hillside. As seen from all of the KOP's, with the exception of KOP-5, the Proposed Project elements appear small in scale relative to the landscape and have a weak level of contrast within the surrounding area. The determination of the Project to have a weak level of contrast indicates that the proposed monopole and equipment shelter would be visible but would not attract attention or distract from the scenic aspects of the area. Introduction of small, thin, vertical and horizontal lines would occur in the background. However, the overall existing landscape including its form, line, color and textures would not be altered in a significant way. General maintenance within a Class I area is permitted. It is reasonable to determine that the Proposed Project would require no more than minimal maintenance and human activities would be discreet when compared to a residence, which is a permitted use at the site.

In addition to utilizing the general guidance for accessing contract (e.g., form, line, color, and texture), factors considered during the evaluation of the degree of contrast included: distance, angle of observation, relative size and scale, recovery time (re-vegetation), and space relationships (the space surrounding the Project Site is enclosed and is bounded by slopes, limiting visibility). The objective of Class I is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.

4.7.5 Visual Simulation 5 – Worksheet 5

Since the Project Site is not visible from KOP-5 no simulations were created. Therefore the contrast worksheet prepared for KOP-5 indicates no changes to the categories of form, line, color and texture for all of the features (land/water body, vegetation, structures) within the landscape.

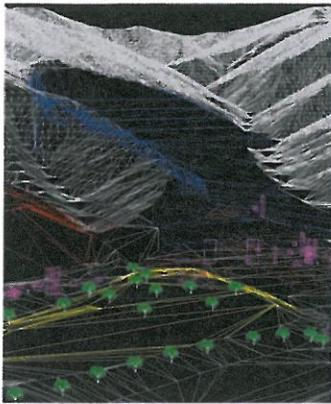
4.8 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

As previously discussed, the contrast worksheet prepared for KOP-5 indicate that no change would result to the existing form, line, color and/or texture for all of the features (land/water body, vegetation, structures) within the landscape as viewed from KOP-5. Based on the results of the contrast rating worksheets completed for KOP-1, KOP-2, KOP-3 and KOP-4, the Proposed Project would result in a weak level of contrast not considered a significant visual impact. However, to reduce the contrast of the Project-related form, line and color the following mitigation measures shall be implemented:

Mitigation Measure 1: The monopole, antenna and shed shall be painted olive green to blend with the surrounding vegetation. In addition to this first layer of treatment, a second layer of paint shall be worked in a random pattern in colors of deep olive, light sage and light brown to further mimic a vegetative pattern or camouflage effect. The random pattern shall be applied in a stippling or sponging in manner to avoid sharp lines.

Mitigation Measure 2: The Project Proponent shall revegetate the portion of the ridge in which the telephone pole currently occupies. During placement of the telephone pole vegetation was removed. The scraped area, which appears in the form of a line down the slope, and any other areas that may be disturbed during site development shall be revegetated at the direction of a County-approved biologist prior to issuance of occupancy permits.

ATTACHMENT A
COMPUTER SIMULATION METHODOLOGY



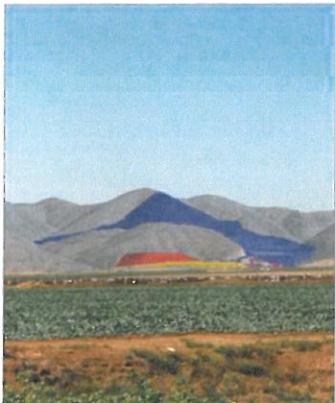
Project elements and computer terrain models were constructed from design plans and merged with existing topography. The final terrain model is meshed, consisting of triangles or squares, and becomes a close representation of the physical environment.



The model is then registered to a three dimensional coordinate system by using USGS topo quads and aerial imagery. This allows the designer to quickly identify locations for visual simulation viewpoints. Once identified, computer “cameras” are positioned.



Rendering the meshed terrain model utilizes real world lighting schemes, position of the sun, site latitude and longitude, elevation and the characteristics of the camera lens originally used for site photographs.



the computer rendered model is then overlayed or matched to existing site photography. Merging proposed design elements with existing features is based on color-coding the facilities. Proposed design elements are isolated and textured to more closely represent real world coloring.

Generalized Computer Simulation Procedures

ATTACHMENT B
VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

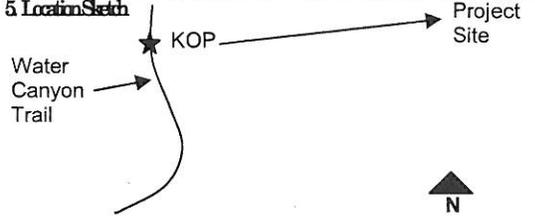
Date August 18, 2011

District N.A.

Resource Area N.A.

Activity (program) Radio Broadcasting Monopole

SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Name Lazer Broadcasting	4. Location Township T2S Range R1W Section 3 NW1/4	5. Location Sketch 
2. Key Observation Point KOP-1 along Canyon Drive		
3. VRM Class Class I		

SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Flat to rolling terrain	Simple forms with natural patterns	_____
LINE	Horizontal and diagonal	Transitional edge	_____
COLOR	Foreground includes olive, deep and light greens, and scattered white, with muted blues, tans and grays in the background.	Foreground includes olive, deep and light greens, and scattered white, with muted blues, tans and grays in the background.	_____
TEXTURE	Rugged with scattered areas of smooth ground.	Uneven/random rugged to medium grain in an overall dense pattern	_____

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Flat to rolling terrain; introduction of geometric and vertical forms in the background.	Simple forms with natural patterns; no change	Geometric and vertical
LINE	Horizontal, diagonal, with thin and faint, vertical and rectangular lines.	Transitional edge; no change	Vertical and rectangular
COLOR	Foreground includes olive, deep and light greens, and scattered white, with muted blues, tans and grays in the background; introduction of brown in background	Foreground includes olive, deep and light greens, and scattered white, with muted blues, tans and grays in the background. No change.	Brown
TEXTURE	Rugged with scattered areas of smooth; no change.	Uneven/random rugged to medium grain in an overall dense pattern; no change.	Smooth to medium

SECTION D. CONTRAST RATING SHORT TERM LONG TERM

1. DEGREE OF CONTRAST	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)											
	Evaluator's Names											Date August 18, 2011
	Natalie Patty											
	Troy Goodwalt											
ELEMENTS	Form			✓				✓				✓
	Line			✓				✓				✓
	Color			✓				✓				✓
	Texture				✓			✓				✓

Comments from item 2.

Proposed elements, as seen from KOP-1 and shown in Figure 4, are small in scale and appear weak within the background; the proposed monopole and equipment shed can be seen but do not attract attention or distract from the scenic aspects of the area. Introduction of small, thin, vertical and horizontal lines would occur in the background. However, the overall existing landscape including its form, line, color and textures would not change.

In addition to utilizing the general guidance for accessing contrast (e.g., form, line, color, and texture), factors considered during the evaluation of the degree of contrast included: distance, angle of observation, relative size and scale, recovery time (re-vegetation), and space relationships (the space surrounding the Project Site is enclosed and is bounded by slopes, limiting visibility). The objective of Class I is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.

Additional Mitigating Measures (See item 3)

Mitigation Measure 1: The monopole, antenna and shed shall be painted olive green to blend with the surrounding vegetation. In addition to this first layer of treatment, a second layer of paint shall be worked in a random pattern in colors of deep olive, light sage and light brown to further mimic a vegetative pattern or camouflage effect. The random pattern shall be applied in a stippling or sponging in manner to avoid sharp lines.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

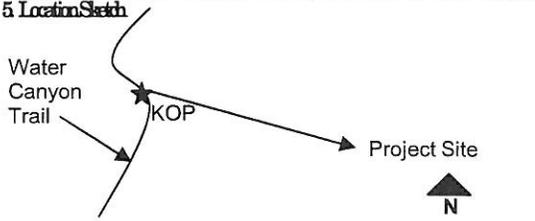
Date August 18, 2011

District N.A.

Resource Area N.A.

Activity(program) Radio Broadcasting Monopole

SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1 Project Name Lazer Broadcasting	4 Location Township T2S Range R1W Section 3 NW1/4	5 Location Sketch 
2 Key Observation Point KOP-2 along Canyon Drive		
3 VRM Class Class I		

SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Dimensional shape and mass with trapezoidal and linear elements. Flat to rolling hills.	2-dimensional shape created by areas of a contrast in vegetative color.	Definite; rectangular forms, bold, vertical line.
LINE	Horizontal and diagonal	Bold, irregular in both the foreground and middle ground.	Bold vertical, horizontal and diagonal lines
COLOR	Cream and olive greens	Cream, green and deep hunter green, with olive and taupe/olive in the background.	Red, tan and brown, light gray/non-glare metallic silver with white highlights.
TEXTURE	Smooth to rugged	Medium to rugged	Smooth to medium

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1. LAND/WATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Dimensional shape and mass with trapezoidal and linear elements. Flat to rolling hills; no change	2-dimensional shape created by areas of a contrast in vegetative color; no change	2-dimensional shape created by areas of a contrast in vegetative color; no change
LINE	Horizontal and diagonal; no change	Bold, irregular in both the foreground and middle ground; no change	Bold, irregular in both the foreground and middle ground; no change
COLOR	Cream and olive greens; no change	Cream, green and deep hunter green, with olive and taupe/olive in the background; no change	Cream, green and deep hunter green, with olive and taupe/olive in the background; no change
TEXTURE	Smooth to rugged; no change	Medium to rugged; no change	Medium to rugged; no change

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	
					✓				✓				✓	
					✓				✓				✓	
ELEMENTS	Form				✓				✓				✓	3. Additional mitigating measures recommended? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (Explain on reverse side)
	Line				✓				✓				✓	
	Color				✓				✓				✓	
	Texture				✓				✓				✓	
												Evaluator's Names Natalie Patty Troy Goodwalt	Date August 18, 2011	

Comments from item 2.

Proposed elements, as seen from KOP-2 and shown in Figure 5, are minimal. The foreground landscape including its existing forms, lines, color and texture would remain the dominant elements in the landscape. The introduction of small-scale vertical lines, rectangular forms, and contrasting colors within the background would not distract from the existing visual aspects of the State Park. Although the proposed monopole and equipment shed can be seen, they would not contrast with the existing elements within the area.

In addition to utilizing the general guidance for accessing contract (e.g., form, line, color, and texture), factors considered during the evaluation of the degree of contrast included: distance, angle of observation, relative size and scale, recovery time (re-vegetation), and space relationships (the space surrounding the Project Site is enclosed and is bounded by slopes, limiting visibility). The objective of Class I is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.

Additional Mitigating Measures (See item 3)

No mitigation measures are proposed.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

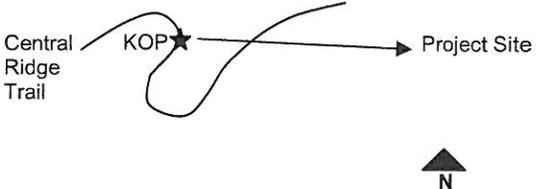
Date August 18, 2011

District N.A.

Resource Area N.A.

Activity (program) Radio Broadcasting Monopole

SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1 Project Name Lazer Broadcasting	4 Location Township T2S Range R1W Section 3 NW1/4	5 Location Sketch Central Ridge Trail KOP* Project Site 
2 Key Observation Point KOP-3 on Stable Ridge Trail		
3 VRM Class Class I		

SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

	1. LANDWATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Simplistic and regular with moderate to steep slopes.	Relatively solid with scattered portions of sparse to no coverage.	_____
LINE	Horizontal; soft angles	Rugged	_____
COLOR	Warm and cool colors distinguish the foreground from the middle ground. Areas of bare earth are light tan to peach.	Even mix of red-browns, olives, and deep greens.	_____
TEXTURE	Medium density in an overall uneven pattern.	Medium density with an even pattern.	_____

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1. LANDWATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Simplistic and regular with moderate to steep slopes; introduction of geometric and vertical forms in the background.	Relatively solid with scattered portions of sparse to no coverage; no change	Geometric and vertical
LINE	Horizontal; soft angles with thin and faint, vertical and rectangular lines.	Rugged; no change.	Vertical and rectangular
COLOR	Warm and cool colors distinguish the foreground from the middle ground. Areas of bare earth are light tan to peach; introduction of brown in background	Even mix of red-browns, olives, and deep greens; no change.	Brown
TEXTURE	Medium density in an uneven pattern; no change.	Medium density with an uneven pattern; no change.	Smooth to medium

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)
		LANDWATER BODY (1)				VEGETATION (2)				STRUCTURES (3)				
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	
				✓					✓			✓		
				✓					✓			✓		
ELEMENTS	Form			✓				✓				✓		3. Additional mitigating measures recommended? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (Explain on reverse side)
	Line			✓				✓				✓		
	Color			✓				✓				✓		
	Texture				✓			✓				✓		
												Evaluator's Names Natalie Patty Troy Goodwalt	Date August 18, 2011	

Comments from item 2.

Proposed elements, as seen from KOP-3 and shown in Figure 6, are small in scale in relationship to the hills and level, broad foreground. The proposed monopole and shed would be most visible from this KOP and area within the State Park. However, based on their scale, they are not intrusive or dominate. From a hiker's perspective along the Central Ridge Trail, the Project Site is visible at intermittent times (e.g., brief stops) given the importance of footing and safety concerns (i.e., snakes, poison oak). However, on horseback the Project Site can be viewed for a greater amount of time. The overall degree of contrast for the potential visual impacts is considered weak for this KOP. The proposed monopole and equipment shelter can be seen but do not attract attention or distract from the scenic aspects of the area. Introduction of small, thin, vertical and horizontal lines would occur in the background. However, the overall existing landscape including its form, line, color and textures would not change.

In addition to utilizing the general guidance for accessing contract (e.g., form, line, color, and texture), factors considered during the evaluation of the degree of contrast included: distance, angle of observation, relative size and scale, recovery time (re-vegetation), and space relationships (the space surrounding the Project Site is enclosed and is bounded by slopes, limiting visibility). The objective of Class I is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.

Additional Mitigating Measures (See item 3)

Mitigation Measure 2: The Project Proponent shall revegetate the portion of the ridge in which the telephone pole currently occupies. During placement of the telephone pole vegetation was removed. The scraped area, which appears in the form of a line down the slope, and any other areas that may be disturbed during site development shall be revegetated at the direction of a County-approved biologist prior to issuance of occupancy permits.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

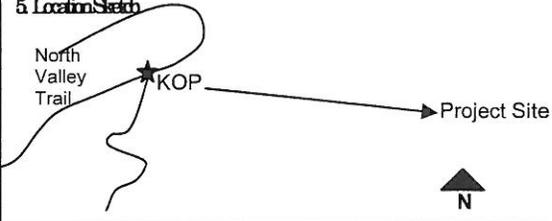
Date August 18, 2011

District N.A.

Resource Area N.A.

Activity (program) Radio Broadcasting Monopole

SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1 Project Name Lazer Broadcasting	4 Location Township T2S Range R1W Section 3 NW1/4	5 Location Sketch 
2 Key Observation Point KOP-4 along North Valley/Stinson Trail		
3 VRM Class Class I		

SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

	1. LANDWATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Smooth to rugged with triangular forms in background.	Solid, round, low to high oval forms in foreground, with a backdrop of irregular, low growing shrubs	_____
LINE	Soft, curving in foreground; angular lines along the background.	Oval, irregular in foreground; rugged in background.	_____
COLOR	Pale sage, highlights of white and yellow in the foreground; random taupe/green and light tan in the background.	Bright greens with light green highlights, with muted olive greens in background.	_____
TEXTURE	Surface variation creates a medium density with a rugged texture, and intermitted smooth areas.	Foreground grain is coarse and dense; background is a medium, random grain.	_____

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1. LANDWATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Smooth to rugged with triangular forms in background; introduction of thin, vertical forms.	Solid, round, low to high oval forms in foreground, with a backdrop of irregular, low growing shrubs; no change.	Geometric and vertical
LINE	Soft, curving in foreground; angular lines with thin and faint, vertical and rectangular lines along the background.	Oval, irregular in foreground; rugged in background, no change.	Vertical and rectangular
COLOR	Pale sage, highlights of white and yellow in the foreground; random taupe/green and light tan in the background; introduction of brown in background.	Bright greens with light green highlights, with muted olive greens in background; no change.	Brown
TEXTURE	Surface variation creates a medium density with a rugged texture, and intermitted smooth areas; no change.	Foreground grain is coarse and dense; background is a medium, random grain; no change.	Smooth to medium

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)
		LANDWATER BODY (1)				VEGETATION (2)				STRUCTURES (3)				
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	
				✓					✓			✓		
				✓					✓			✓		
ELEMENTS	Form			✓				✓				✓		
	Line			✓				✓				✓		
	Color			✓				✓				✓		
	Texture				✓			✓				✓		
3. Additional mitigating measures recommended? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (Explain on reverse side)											Evaluator's Names: Natalie Patty, Troy Goodwalt Date: August 18, 2011			

Comments from item 2.

Along this portion of the North Valley Trail, mature trees in the foreground tend to dominate the landscape (see Figure 7). Background hills with triangular lines meet in the centers and toes of the slopes. The Project Site is visible off to the side and tends to blend more in this location. However, there is still an introduction of a thin vertical line a few degrees below the ridgeline, and rectangular form nestled at the top of the ridge; although its color and form blend into the hillside. As seen from all of the KOP's, with the exception of KOP-5, the Proposed Project elements appear small in scale relative to the landscape and have a weak level of contrast within the surrounding area. The determination of the Project to have a weak level of contrast indicates that the proposed monopole and equipment shelter would be visible but would not attract attention or distract from the scenic aspects of the area. Introduction of small, thin, vertical and horizontal lines would occur in the background. However, the overall existing landscape including its form, line, color and textures would not be altered in a significant way. General maintenance within a Class I area is permitted. It is reasonable to determine that the Proposed Project would require no more than minimal maintenance and human activities would be discreet when compared to a residence, which is a permitted use at the site.

In addition to utilizing the general guidance for accessing contract (e.g., form, line, color, and texture), factors considered during the evaluation of the degree of contrast included: distance, angle of observation, relative size and scale, recovery time (re-vegetation), and space relationships (the space surrounding the Project Site is enclosed and is bounded by slopes, limiting visibility). The objective of Class I is to preserve the existing character of the landscape. This class provides for natural ecological changes; however, it does not preclude very limited management activity. The level of change to the characteristic landscape should be very low and must not attract attention.

Additional Mitigating Measures (See item 3)

No additional mitigation measures are proposed.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

VISUAL CONTRAST RATING WORKSHEET

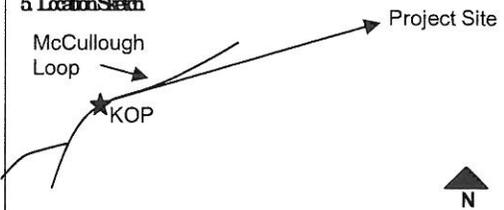
Date August 18, 2011

District N.A.

Resource Area N.A.

Activity (program) Radio Broadcasting Monopole

SECTION A. PROJECT INFORMATION

1. Project Name Lazer Broadcasting	4. Location Township T2S Range R1W Section 3 NW1/4	5. Location Sketch 
2. Key Observation Point KOP-5 along McCullough Loop		
3. VRM Class Class I		

SECTION B. CHARACTERISTIC LANDSCAPE DESCRIPTION

	1. LANDWATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	Small 3-dimensional mass; flat and wide middle ground, with steep vertical background.	Complex with dense, solid forms transitioning to flat, level forms.	Singular, residential type structure.
LINE	Horizontal, diagonal	Bold, butt edges in foreground and middle ground.	Small and stout, vertical chimney; vertical porch supports.
COLOR	Pale yellow and soft white, mixed with olives, and dark greens.	Olive green with rusty brown and butter yellows. Scattered areas of hunter green with silvery green highlights.	Light gray, dark gray, and white.
TEXTURE	Difference in surface variations creates a sparse to medium density.	Fine, medium, with coarse grain variations.	Smooth

SECTION C. PROPOSED ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

	1. LANDWATER	2. VEGETATION	3. STRUCTURES
FORM	No change to existing form.	No change to existing form.	No change to existing form.
LINE	No change to existing lines.	No change to existing lines.	No change to existing lines.
COLOR	No change in color.	No change in color.	No change in color.
TEXTURE	No change in texture.	No change in texture.	No change in texture.

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)
		LANDWATER BODY (1)				VEGETATION (2)				STRUCTURES (3)				3. Additional mitigating measures recommended? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No (Explain on reverse side)
		Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	Strong	Moderate	Weak	None	
					✓				✓				✓	Evaluator's Names
					✓				✓				✓	Date August 18, 2011

Natalie Patty
Troy Goodwalt

Comments from item 2.

Since the Project Site is not visible from KOP-5 no simulations were created. Therefore the contrast worksheet prepared for KOP-5 indicates no changes to the categories of form, line, color and texture for all of the features (land/water body, vegetation, structures) within the landscape.

Additional Mitigating Measures (See item 3)