Exhibit R

Scenic Resources

Sunstone Solar Project
June 2023

Prepared for

Sunstone Solar, LLC

Prepared by

Tetra Tech, Inc.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Applicant	Sunstone Solar, LLC, a subsidiary of Pine Gate Renewables, LLC
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
CMP	Comprehensive Management and Use Plan
Facility	Sunstone Solar Project
GIS	geographic information system
NTSA	National Trails System Act
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
ONHT	Oregon National Historic Trail
OR	Oregon Route
RMP	Resource Management Plan
RNA	Research Natural Area
VRM	Visual Resource Management
ZVI	zone of visual influence

1.0 Introduction

Sunstone Solar, LLC, a subsidiary of Pine Gate Renewables, LLC (Applicant), proposes to construct and operate the Sunstone Solar Project (Facility), a solar energy generation facility and related or supporting facilities in Morrow County, Oregon. This Exhibit R was prepared to meet the submittal requirements in Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 345-021-0010(1)(r).

2.0 Analysis Area

In accordance with OAR 345-021-0010(1)(r) (and as defined in the Project Order [ODOE 2022]), the analysis area for visual and scenic areas is the area within and extending 10 miles from the site boundary (Figure R-1) The site boundary is defined in detail in Exhibits B and C and is shown on Figure R-1.

3.0 Identification of Significant or Important Scenic Resources

OAR 345-021-0010(1)(r) An analysis of potential visual impacts of the proposed facility, if any, on significant or important scenic resources within the analysis area, providing evidence to support a finding by the Council under OAR 345-022-0080, including:

(A) An inventory of scenic resources identified as significant or important in a land use management plan adopted by one or more local, tribal, state, or federal government or agency applicable to lands within the analysis area for scenic resources. The applicant must provide a list of the land management plans reviewed in developing the inventory and a copy of the relevant portion of the plans;

(B) A map or maps showing the location of the scenic resources described under paragraph (A), in relation to the site of the proposed facility;

Table R-1 provides an inventory of the potentially scenic resources within the 10-mile analysis area and indicates the proximity and direction of each protected area relative to the Facility site boundary. These scenic resources are identified by name on Figure R-1.

Table R-1. Important Scenic Resources Inventory

Jurisdiction	Plan	Scenic Resources Specified in Plan (Y/N)	Important or Significant Scenic Resources Identified in Analysis Area (Y/N)	Name of Scenic Resource	Location Scenic Resources Discussed in Plan
Counties					
Morrow County	Morrow County Comprehensive Plan and Zoning Ordinance, as updated through 2013	No	No	N/A	Natural Resources Element, p 96
Umatilla County	Umatilla County Comprehensive Plan, as amended through 2010	Yes	No	N/A	Chapter 8
Municipalities					
City of Lexington	City of Lexington Comprehensive Plan (1979)	No	No	N/A	Section IV
Tribal					
None Applicable	None	-	-	-	
State					
None Applicable	None				
Federal					
BLM, Vale District, Baker Resource Area	Baker Resource Management Plan (BLM 1989)	Yes	No	N/A	Chapter 2, Visual Resources; Management Guidance for applicable Geographic Units; Map 5
NPS	Management and Use Plan Update, Oregon National Historic Trail and Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail, 1999	No	No	N/A	Historic Routes and Significant Resources Chapter
DoD	Integrated Natural Resource Management Plan and Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan for Boardman Bombing Range (Naval Weapons System Training Facility), 2012	No	No	N/A	N/A; scenic resources not addressed in plan
USFS/ ODOT	Blue Mountain Scenic Byway Interpretive Management Plan	Yes	No	N/A	Section II Resource Inventory

3.1 Counties

3.1.1 Morrow County, Oregon

The Morrow County Comprehensive Plan (Morrow County 1986) was reviewed for designated scenic resources or sites. Goal 5 & 6 - Natural and Cultural Resources Elements, under the heading "Scenic Views and Sites," states: "Morrow County contains a variety of landscapes, many of which may be considered scenic. The County has not, however, designated any sites or areas as being particularly high in scenic-resource value."

Therefore, the Morrow County Comprehensive Plan does not identify any scenic resource of value for inclusion in this Exhibit.

3.1.2 Umatilla County, Oregon

The Umatilla County Comprehensive Plan (Umatilla County 2008) addresses the 14 statewide planning goals adopted by the State of Oregon. Chapter 8 of the Plan addresses Goal 5, which is "To conserve open space and protect natural and scenic resources." The Plan states that "there are areas and views which are commonly recognized as striking in their effect upon those who experience them. Geological features, green vegetation, and water are major scenic features; human works and dry, shrub-steppe landscape are other attractions. So that areas do not lose their eye-catching attributes, plans attempt to identify 'commonly recognized' scenic features and suggest uses for these areas that minimize conflicts with the valuable features" (p. 8-1). No specific scenic resources are identified in this portion of Chapter 8.

Subsequent material in Chapter 8 documents the finding that "Umatilla County has a number of outstanding scenic views and pleasant vistas" (p. 8-10). In response to the finding, the Plan establishes a series of policies intended to protect scenic views in the county. In general, the policies state the need to address and mitigate adverse visual effects of development and discuss programmatic steps to address potential scenic conflicts that might be associated with proposed changes in land use. One of the policies states that Wallula Gap (a prominent physiographic feature along the Columbia River where it enters Oregon) has been recognized as a significant scenic resource and the County shall enact special land use measures to protect this area (p. 8-12).

3.2 Municipalities

3.2.1 City of Lexington

The City of Lexington Comprehensive Plan (1979) establishes a series of goals and policies corresponding to the applicable statewide planning goals. The plan includes a policy goal "to conserve open space and protect natural and scenic resources." This is followed by an Objective "to identify open spaces, scenic and historical areas, and natural resources which should be preserved from urban development." Section IV of the plan provides a summary of findings, and includes the

statement, "No scenic views, wilderness areas, recreational trails or scenic waterways were identified." Implementing measures listed in the Comprehensive Plan related to scenic resources includes the use of an Open Space zoning district; however, there are no areas in the City of Lexington to which that designation has been applied.

Based on the content of the comprehensive plan, the Applicant concludes that no features within the City of Lexington have been identified as important scenic resources.

3.3 State

One area of statewide natural area destination was identified within the scenic resources study area, Lindsay Prairie Preserve, which is managed by The Nature Conservancy. However, the Lindsay Prairie Preserve is not identified in any management plan by any local, state, or federal government agency. The site is also not readily accessible to the public, based on its evaluation for this Application in Exhibit L. Therefore, Lindsay Prairie Preserve has not been carried forward here as a significant scenic resource.

3.4 Tribes

No tribal lands were identified within the analysis area; therefore, this Exhibit does not address any tribal land management plans. The Applicant has coordinated separately with the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation (CTUIR) and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs (CTWS) as described in Exhibit S, to identify potential visual impacts to resources of concern to them in proximity to the Facility.

3.5 Federal Land Management

This section includes an analysis of the federal land management plans that apply to lands within the Project's analysis area, as listed in Table R-1. The plans pertain to management of Bureau of Land Management (BLM)-managed lands within the analysis area, management of the Oregon Trail and its significant sites, and management of the Boardman Bombing Range.

3.5.1 BLM

There are four isolated parcels of lands managed by the BLM located within the analysis area, all in Morrow County. The locations of these BLM parcels are shown on Figure R-1.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 requires the BLM to protect the quality of scenic values on public lands (43 United States Code 1701). The BLM manages scenic resources on the federal lands under its jurisdiction through application of the Visual Resource Management (VRM) system (BLM 2001). BLM-administered lands in Morrow, Umatilla, Union, and Baker counties are within the Baker Resource Area of the Vale District; the current Resource Management Plan (RMP) for the Baker Resource Area was adopted in 1989 (BLM 1989). The RMP assigns the lands within the Baker area of the district to 14 geographic areas or planning units; the two inholdings are managed as part of the Blue Mountain planning unit.

The RMP assigns VRM classifications to all BLM-administered lands within its scope; lands are placed within VRM Classes I, II, III, or IV depending on their existing visual quality and the management objectives relative to the amount of visual change that would be allowed to occur within those lands.

The Applicant understands that the Oregon Department of Energy considers BLM-administered lands managed as VRM Class I and II to be important scenic resources, based on the level of visual resource protection afforded to those lands. Based on the assignment of the BLM-managed lands within the analysis area to VRM Class III or IV, the Applicant concludes that there are no scenic resources identified as significant or important by the BLM's Baker RMP located within the analysis area.

3.5.2 Oregon Trail Comprehensive Management and Use Plan, National Park Service

The analysis area includes a portion of the Oregon National Historic Trail (ONHT), which received federal designation as a "historic trail" under the National Trails System Act (NTSA) in 1978. The purpose of the historic trail designation on federal lands is to protect the historic route and any associated artifacts. Specifically, the purpose is described in the NTSA as follows:

> *National historic trails shall have as their purpose the identification and protection of the historic route and its historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment. Only those selected land and water based components of an historic trail which are on federally owned lands and which meet the national historic trail criteria established in this chapter are included as Federal protection components of a national historic trail….*

Thus, the NTSA and its related protections apply only to where the ONHT is on federal lands. In addition, the focus of the NTSA is on historic preservation, not management of scenic resources.

The NTSA indicates that specific locations along a historic trail can be identified as "high-potential" sites or trail segments. High-potential sites and trail segments are described as those locations that provide an opportunity to interpret the historic significance of the trail during its major use. As identified in the Comprehensive Management and Use Plan – Oregon National Historic Trail and Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail (CMP; NPS 1999), The portion of the ONHT within the analysis area includes one high-potential site—the Well Springs Interpretive Site—as well as a portion of the 12-mile-long, high-potential trail segment that passes through the southern end of the Boardman Bombing Range (Figure R-1). The Well Springs Interpretive Site is located along the southern boundary of the Boardman Bombing Range.

The CMP was developed to comply with the requirements of the National Historic Trails Act and to manage preservation of the ONHT. The CMP explains that the purposes of the ONHT are "to identify, preserve, and interpret sites, route, and history of the Oregon Trail" and "to commemorate the westward movement of emigrants to the Oregon country as an important chapter of our national heritage." Thus, the ONHT is managed for historical significance and not primarily as a scenic resource. The CMP's focus on the historic significance of the ONHT and not management of scenic

resources is consistent with Energy Facility Siting Council findings in Section IV.3(d) of the Final Order on the Shepherds Flat Wind Farm, dated July 25, 2008. The scenic value connected with the ONHT is focused on the view of visible trail remnants and ruts, along with the immediate surroundings. Therefore, the high-potential sites of the ONHT identified in the CMP and located in the analysis area are significant or important historic resources but are not specifically identified as scenic resources.

Although the Oregon Trail and the single high-potential site are important historic resources, they are neither considered nor managed as significant or important scenic resources. However, the Applicant provides an analysis below to demonstrate that the Project will have limited impacts on the views from these locations.

3.5.3 Blue Mountain National Scenic Byway Interpretive Management Plan, USFS

Although it is a designated state scenic byway, the only "management plan" for this byway is the Blue Mountain Scenic Byway Interpretive Management Plan, prepared by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS; 1993), Umatilla National Forest (a significant portion of the route is along USFS roads). This management plan is focused on means to enhance wayfinding and visitor experience in the many towns along the tour route. It is not a land management plan, a transportation plan, or a highway management plan, but is instead a plan for enhancing tourism. The plan does not grant or imply authority for land management outside of the Umatilla National Forest, which is outside of the analysis area.

The plan identifies a few specific views such as views of the Blue Mountains from a particular highway turnout; however, none of the identified viewpoints are located within the Facility analysis area. In the area where the Facility could be potentially visible from Oregon Route (OR) 74, no specific scenic resources are identified. Therefore, this plan does not identify important or significant scenic resources for the purposes of this analysis.

3.5.4 Boardman Bombing Range, Department of Defense

Literature search activities conducted for the Facility's visual assessment indicate the U.S. Navy has not prepared an overall land or resource management plan for the Naval Weapons Training Facility Boardman (formerly the Boardman Bombing Range). The Navy has developed an Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan (2012a, 2012b) for the facility; this plan addresses wildlife and plant species and their habitats but does not address scenery or other non-ecological natural resources. Similarly, the Navy has also developed an Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan for the facility; this plan addresses historic and archaeological resources but does not address scenery or other non-cultural aspects of the human environment. In summary, plans for the Naval Weapons Training Facility Boardman do not specifically address scenic resources and do not identify any scenic resource or value as significant or important.

4.0 Impact Assessment

OAR 345-021-0010(1)(r)(C) A description of the methodology the applicant used to identify and assess potential visual impacts to the scenic resources identified in paragraph (A);

OAR 345-021-0010(1)(r)(D) Identification of potential visual impacts to the scenic resources identified in paragraph (A):

(i) Loss of vegetation or alteration of the landscape as a result of construction or operation;

(ii) Visual impacts of facility structures or plumes, including, but not limited to changes in landscape character or quality; and

(iii) Loss of visibility due to air emissions or other pollution resulting from the construction or operation of the proposed facility;

4.1 Zone of Visual Influence Analysis

A zone of visual influence (ZVI) analysis, also known as a viewshed analysis, was performed using Esri Geographic Information System software and a bare-earth 10-meter digital elevation model to identify those areas from which the Facility's solar arrays and transmission lines would likely be visible, and the amount of the Facility potentially visible. It should be noted that this bare-earth modeling approach, based only on the effects of terrain on visibility, results in a highly conservative assessment of potential visibility for several reasons. Primarily, a bare-earth analysis does not take into account the effects of vegetation or buildings, which will in practice block or screen views in some places. Furthermore, the model does not account for distance, lighting, weather, and atmospheric attenuation factors that diminish visibility under actual field conditions.

To assess the potential visibility of the structures, the ZVI analysis was performed for the solar arrays and the transmission lines (Figures R-2.1 and R-2.2). The analysis assumed a maximum height of 15 feet for the solar arrays. Additionally, a maximum height of 180 feet was assumed for the 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission lines. All other Facility infrastructure was deemed less visually impactful (due to height, being dispersed throughout the site boundary or adjacent to taller infrastructure, etc.) and addressed by the assessment of the solar array and transmission line infrastructure. A typical viewing height of 1.8 meters (6 feet) was assumed. Visibility of Facility infrastructure was defined by visible or not visible, indicated by color coding (see Figure R-2), and by proximity, i.e., foreground (less than 0.5 mile), middleground (0.5 to 5 miles), or background distances (more than 5 miles).

The solar array components are described in further detail in Exhibit B. The solar panels will be the most visible components of the solar arrays and will consist of solar module strings, mounted on single-axis tracker systems. The visibility of the solar arrays will depend primarily on topographic or other view obstructions and the distance from the viewer to the solar arrays. With a maximum height of 15 feet, the arrays will not be visible from sites lower in elevation than the area on which

the array is constructed. From sites that are similar in elevation to the arrays, viewers will see only a dark-colored line on the horizon, and not individual solar panels. Depending on the viewing distance, viewers at sites higher in elevation may have views of the panels, especially if the view direction is toward the angle at which the panel is tilted toward the sun. To the extent practicable, reflectivity of the solar arrays will be minimized. Antireflective coating will be used to reduce glare and the surface of the panels will have high transmittance to increase the amount of light reaching the photovoltaic cells. With these methods, the panels will be less reflective than a natural water body or a coated glass surface that is not antireflective.

4.2 Visual Impact Assessment Results

OAR 345-021-0010(1)(r)(E) An assessment of the significance of the visual impacts described under paragraph (D)

4.2.1 Blue Mountain National Scenic Byway

From the portion of the Blue Mountain National Scenic Byway within the analysis area (i.e., the approximately 5.5 miles of OR-74 beginning at Lexington and continuing northwest), visual impacts are considered to be none. The segment of the Byway closest to the Facility is located nearly 10 miles away, and the visibility analysis indicates no areas of potential visibility along the Byway corridor because views are blocked by existing terrain.

4.2.2 Oregon Trail Well Springs Interpretive Site

At the Well Springs Interpretive Site, visual impacts are considered to be low to none. The visibility analysis indicates potential visibility of the solar arrays at a distance of 4.2 miles or greater. Because the solar arrays will have a maximum height of 15 feet, they will not appear as a prominent feature to viewers at this distance. If they were visible, the arrays would appear as a dark line on the horizon and would create minimal visual contrast, which would be seen in context with existing landscape modifications, including existing wind turbines (i.e., the adjacent Wheatridge Facilities), powerlines, and agricultural irrigation equipment. In addition, the Well Springs Interpretive Site is in a very remote area many miles from the nearest paved road; visitor numbers are assumed to be low.

4.2.3 Boardman Research Natural Area

At the Boardman Research Natural Area (RNA), the visual impact of the Facility is considered to be low. The visibility analysis indicates potential visibility of the solar arrays at a distance of 4.0 miles or greater in portions of the RNA, primarily within the southeastern half. Because the solar arrays will have a maximum height of 15 feet, they will not appear as a prominent feature to viewers at this distance. If they were visible, the arrays would appear as a dark line on the horizon and would create minimal visual contrast, which would be seen in context with existing landscape modifications, including existing wind turbines (i.e., the adjacent Wheatridge Facilities), powerlines,

and agricultural irrigation equipment. The Facility's associated transmission lines may also be visible at a distance of 4.0 miles or greater from portions of the RNA, primarily in the southeastern half. If visible, the transmission lines would introduce vertical structures that would create minimal visual contrast in context with substantially taller existing wind turbines as well as other existing similar electrical infrastructure in the viewshed. Note that the existing Umatilla Electric Cooperative transmission line is closer to the Boardman RNA than the proposed Facility transmission lines, further supporting that the Facility will have a negligible impact on the existing viewshed.

The Boardman RNA is located within the Boardman Bombing Range and thus is not accessible to the public, with occasional visits by The Nature Conservancy staff for monitoring and maintenance. As noted in Exhibit L of this Application, views of the Facility will not compromise the purpose of the RNA and will affect few users for a short duration. Additionally, the site is not managed for its scenic qualities. Therefore, the Facility will not have an adverse visual impact on the Boardman Research Natural Area.

5.0 Conclusions

The scenic analysis area contains all or part of six potentially scenic areas. The Applicant analyzed potential impacts to these areas and concluded as follows:

The Facility will be potentially visible from five of the six resources in the analysis area. However, due to distance from the Facility, topographic obstructions, other features within view (i.e., wind turbines and other infrastructure), low user numbers at the nearest sites, and an overall lack of management direction applicable to scenic quality beyond the boundaries of each protected area, the Facility will not have a significant visual impact on any protected area.

Visual impacts resulting from loss of vegetation are not anticipated, because the site areas disturbed during construction would be revegetation with native or naturalized mixed herbaceous plants that could potentially improve foreground views to some viewers where they would replace fields of monoculture agricultural lands.

No visual plumes will occur during operation of the Facility, because no exhaust components are proposed. The Facility will result in no adverse visual impacts as a result of plumes. Similarly, no visible emissions or pollution will occur as a result of the Facility installation.

The Facility will result in aboveground structures (solar arrays and interconnection overhead lines) that could potentially be seen from certain areas within the analysis area, as detailed above. However, while views of the Facility from identified publicly accessible protected or recreation areas are possible, none of the areas identified in this study are specifically managed for scenic quality or designated as significant or important scenic sites by the management plans reviewed. Potential views from identified areas will occur in the middle ground—at a distance of over 2 miles—which is beyond the threshold at which a solar array of this scale could dominate the view, especially given the limited and partial visibility of the Facility expected from a given location.

6.0 Mitigation

OAR 345-021-0010(1)(r)(F) A description of the measures the applicant proposes to avoid, reduce or otherwise mitigate any significant adverse impacts; and

This section discusses anticipated Project design, engineering, and related measures to avoid, reduce, or otherwise mitigate adverse visual impacts from the Facility as described above.

To avoid and minimize visual impacts, the Applicant has sited the Facility in a remote area of Morrow County, and sited the solar arrays such that visibility will be minimal from the nearest towns. The solar arrays will be installed with a racking system that enables the photovoltaics to track the sun through the day. As such, the arrays would only be at their maximum angle (i.e., tallest position) for a brief portion of the day following sunrise, and a brief portion of the day prior to sunset. The solar arrays will be at a lower angle during the remaining hours of the day and night, including horizontal, which is the default and nighttime position.

Additional mitigation measures may include refinements to Project siting during final design, particularly routing of access roads to reduce environmental and visual impacts, and right-of-way vegetation management measures such as vegetation screening, both to be considered on a case-by-case basis.

7.0 Monitoring

OAR 345-021-0010(1)(r)(F) The applicant's proposed monitoring program, if any, for impacts to scenic resources.

Monitoring for visual impacts is not proposed. Unlike some other types of impacts, such as some potential impacts to biological resources, visual impacts typically do not change over time. Therefore, monitoring for visual impact would not provide meaningful information.

8.0 Submittal Requirements and Approval Standards

8.1 Submittal Requirements

Table R-2. Submittal Requirements Matrix

Requirement	Location
OAR 345-021-0010(1)(r) An analysis of potential visual impacts of the proposed facility, if any, on significant or important scenic within the analysis area, providing evidence to support a finding by the Council under OAR 345-022-0080 (Scenic Resources), including:	–

Requirement	Location
(A) An inventory of scenic resources identified as significant or important in a land use management plan adopted by one or more local, tribal, state, and or federal plans that address government or agency applicable to lands within the analysis area for scenic resources. The applicant must provide a list of the land management plans reviewed in developing the inventory and a copy of the relevant portion of the plans;	Section 3.0, 3.1, 3.2, 3.5
(B) A map or maps showing the location of the scenic resources described under paragraph (A), in relation to the site of the proposed facility;	Figure R-1
(C) A description of the methodology the applicant used to identify and assess significant potential adverse visual impacts to the scenic resources identified in paragraph (A);	Section 4.1
(D) Identification of potential visual impacts to the scenic resources identified in paragraph (A), including, but not limited to:	Section 4.2
(i) Loss of vegetation or alteration of the landscape as a result of construction or operation;	Section 5.0
(ii) Visual impacts of facility structures or plumes, including, but not limited to changes in landscape character or quality; and	Section 5.0
(iii) Loss of visibility due to air emissions or other pollution resulting from the construction or operation of the proposed facility;	Section 5.0
(E) An assessment of the significance of the visual impacts described under paragraph (D);	Section 4.2
(F) A description of the measures the applicant proposes to avoid, reduce or otherwise mitigate any significant adverse impacts; and	Section 6.0
(G) The applicant's proposed monitoring program, if any, for impacts to scenic resources.	Section 7.0

8.2 Approval Standards

Table R-3. Approval Standard

Requirement	Location
OAR 345-022-0080 Scenic Resources	
(1) To issue a site certificate, the Council must find that the design, construction and operation of the facility, taking into account mitigation, are not likely to result in significant adverse visual impacts to significant or important scenic resources.	Sections 3.0 through 5.0
(2) The Council may issue a site certificate for a special criteria facility under OAR 345-015-0310 without making the findings described in section (1). In issuing such a site certificate, the Council may impose conditions of approval to minimize the potential significant adverse visual impacts from the design, construction, and operation of the facility on significant or important scenic resources.	N/A

Requirement	Location
(3) A scenic resource is considered to be significant or important if it is identified as significant or important in a current land use management plan adopted by one or more local, tribal, state, or federal government or agency.	Section 3.0 through Section 4.0
(4) The Council shall apply the version of this rule adopted under Administrative Order EFSC 1-2007, filed and effective May 15, 2007, to the review of any Application for Site Certificate or Request for Amendment that was determined to be complete under OAR 345-015-0190 or 345-027-0363 before the effective date of this rule. Nothing in this section waives the obligations of the certificate holder and Council to abide by local ordinances, state law, and other rules of the Council for the construction and operation of energy facilities in effect on the date the site certificate or amended site certificate is executed.	N/A

9.0 References

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Figures

Sunstone Solar Project

Figure R-1 Scenic Resources

MORROW COUNTY, OR

Boardman/Willow Creek Research Natural Area

Boardman Research Natural Area

Well Springs Interpretive Site

Lindsay Prairie Preserve

Ione

Lexington

Stanfield

Echo

Morrow County

Umatilla County

84

30

395

207

578

735

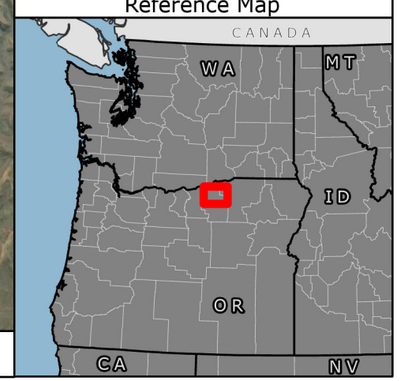
813

- Site Boundary
- Analysis Area (10-mile Buffer)
- City/Town
- County Boundary
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- Existing UEC Transmission Line
- Boardman Bombing Range
- National Register Historic Place
- Historic Oregon Trail
- Blue Mountain Scenic Byway
- BLM Research Natural Areas
- State Natural Heritage Area

TETRA TECH

PINEGATE RENEWABLES

Reference Map



1:170,000

WGS 1984 UTM Zone 11N

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Miles

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

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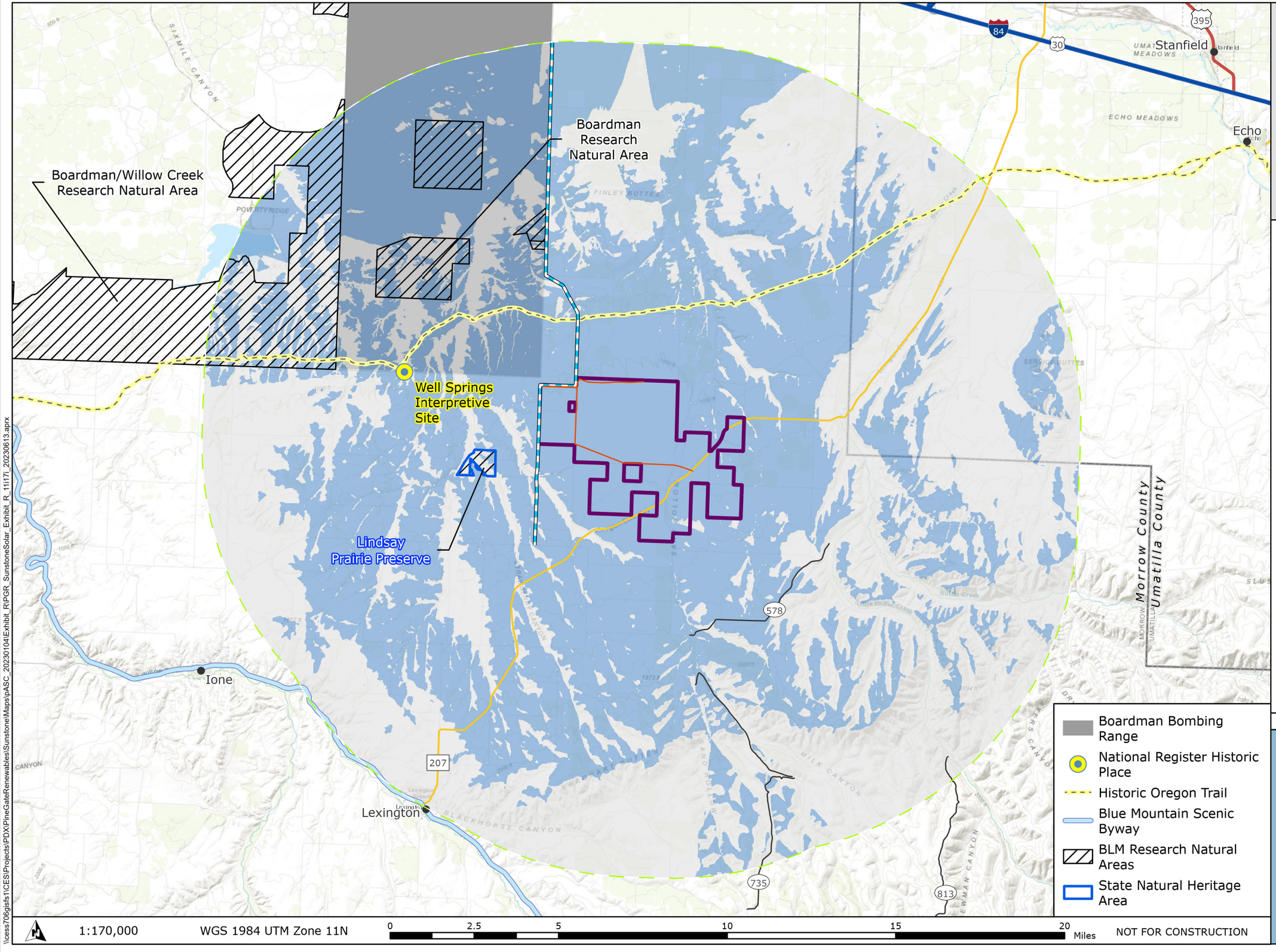
Sunstone Solar Project

Figure R-2.1 ZVI Map Transmission/Collector Lines

MORROW COUNTY, OR



- Site Boundary
- Analysis Area (10-mile Buffer)
- Overhead Transmission Line
- City/Town
- County Boundary
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- Existing UEC Transmission Line

Viewshed Results*

- Transmission/Collector Lines Not Visible
- Transmission/Collector Lines Potentially Visible

*Potential transmission line visibility calculated using a 10 meter bare-earth digital elevation model with turbine heights of 180 feet (54.86 meters) and a viewing height of 6 feet (1.8 meters).

- Boardman Bombing Range
- National Register Historic Place
- Historic Oregon Trail
- Blue Mountain Scenic Byway
- BLM Research Natural Areas
- State Natural Heritage Area

Reference Map

1:170,000 WGS 1984 UTM Zone 11N 0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Miles NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

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Sunstone Solar Project

Figure R-2.2 Viewshed Analysis Solar Array

MORROW COUNTY, OR

Boardman/Willow Creek Research Natural Area

Boardman Research Natural Area

Well Springs Interpretive Site

Lindsay Prairie Preserve

Stanfield

Echo

Ione

Lexington

Morrow County

Umatilla County

- Site Boundary
- Analysis Area (10-mile Buffer)
- City/Town
- County Boundary
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- Existing UEC Transmission Line

Viewshed Results*

- Solar Array Not Visible
- Solar Array Potentially Visible

*Potential solar array visibility calculated using a 30 meter bare-earth digital elevation model with array heights of 15 feet (4.57 meters) and a viewing height of 6 feet (1.8 meters).

- Boardman Bombing Range
- National Register Historic Place
- Historic Oregon Trail
- Blue Mountain Scenic Byway
- BLM Research Natural Areas
- State Natural Heritage Area

Reference Map

TETRA TECH

PINEGATE RENEWABLES

1:170,000 WGS 1984 UTM Zone 11N 0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Miles

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

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