Preliminary Application for Site Certificate for the Muddy Creek Energy Park

Exhibit E. Protected Areas

Submitted to the
Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council

Prepared for
Muddy Creek Energy Park, LLC

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
ACEC	Area of Critical Environmental Concern
Applicant	Muddy Creek Energy Park, LLC
ASC	Application for Site Certificate
BESS	battery energy storage system
BLM	U.S. Bureau of Land Management
BMP	best management practices
EFSC	Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council
Facility	Muddy Creek Energy Park
MW	megawatt
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OAR	Oregon Administrative Rules
ODOE	Oregon Department of Energy
ODFW	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife
RNA	Research Natural Area
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
ZVI	zone of visual influence

1.0 Introduction

Muddy Creek Energy Park, LLC (Applicant) seeks to develop the Muddy Creek Energy Park (Facility), consisting of a 150-megawatt (MW) solar energy generation facility, a 150-MW battery energy storage system (BESS) project, and related or supporting facilities on approximately 1,590 acres of private land in Linn County, Oregon. This Application for Site Certificate (ASC) demonstrates that the proposed Facility will be designed, constructed, and operated consistent with the relevant Oregon Energy Facility Siting Council (EFSC) siting criteria and standards. In addition to meeting the minimum required EFSC criteria, the Applicant proposes to design, construct, and operate the Facility using agrivoltaics. Agrivoltaics co-locates the Facility with active farm operations to retain agricultural production and minimize agricultural impacts within the Facility Site Boundary.

The information contained herein supports demonstration of compliance with the Protected Areas approval standard for Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR) 345-022-0040.

2.0 Analysis Area

In accordance with OAR 345-001-0010(35)(e), and as defined in the Project Order (ODOE 2025), the analysis area for protected areas is the area within and extending 15 miles from the Site Boundary (Figure E-1; ODOE 2025). The Site Boundary is defined in detail in the Background Information Exhibit and is shown on Figure E-1.

3.0 Protected Areas Inventory – OAR 345-022-0040(5)(a)(b)

(5) To assist the Council in determining whether the standard outlined in (1) through (4) has been met, the Applicant must submit information about the potential impacts of the proposed facility on protected areas in the analysis area, providing evidence to support a finding by the Council as required by this rule, including:

(a) A list of all protected areas within the analysis area identifying:

(A) The distance and direction of the protected area from the proposed facility

(B) The basis for protection by reference to a specific subsection of OAR 345-001-0010(26); and

(C) The name, mailing address, phone number, and email address of the land management agency or organization with jurisdiction over the protected area.

(b) A map showing the location of the proposed facility in relation to the protected areas;

Attachment E-1 provides an inventory of the 21 protected areas within the analysis area[1,2,3] and indicates the proximity and direction of each protected area relative to the Facility Site Boundary, the basis for protection by reference to applicable subsections of OAR 345-001-0010(26), and the contact information of the land management agency or organization with jurisdiction over each protected area. No protected areas are located within the Site Boundary or within 0.9 miles of the Site Boundary. The inventory of protected areas was based on review of best available geographic information system data, maps, and the most current information for the categories of protected areas listed in OAR 345-001-0010(26) (BLM 2026a, BLM 2026b, BLM 2026c, BLM 2026d, BLM 2026e, Google Earth 2025, NOAA 2026, NPS 2026a, NPS 2026b, National Wild and Scenic Rivers System 2026, ODFW 2026a, ODFW 2026b, OPRD 2020, OPRD 2026b, OPRD 2026c, OPRD 2026d, OPRD 2026e, OSU 2026a, OSU 2026b, USFS 2026a, USFS 2026b, USFS 2026c, USFWS 2026a, USFWS 2026b, USGS 2024, Wilderness Connect 2026). These 21 protected areas are identified by name on Figure E-1.

4.0 Potential Impacts – OAR 345-022-0040(5)(c)

(c) A description of significant potential impacts of the proposed facility, if any, on the protected areas including, but not limited to, potential impacts such as:

4.1 Noise Impacts – OAR 345-022-0040(5)(c)(A)

(A) Noise resulting from facility construction or operation;

Noise impacts are discussed in Exhibit O3. The noise assessment is still in progress and will be a supplementary submittal to this ASC.

4.2 Traffic Impacts – OAR 345-022-0040(5)(c)(B)

(B) Increased traffic resulting from facility construction or operation;

[1] Note that although the Project Order had the Ferguson Creek Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), Nail Creek ACEC, Waterloo ACEC, Lorane Ponderosa Pine ACEC, Long Tom ACEC, Fox Hollow Research Natural Area (RNA), Maple Knoll RNA, Pigeon Butte RNA, Willamette Floodplain RNA, Alderwood State Wayside, Jasper State Recreation Site, and the South Santiam Hatchery listed as applicable protected areas, the resources were found to no longer be within the 15-mile analysis area of the proposed Facility. Similarly, multiple resources within the Willamette River Greenway were found to no longer be within the 15-mile analysis area and have been removed from the analysis accordingly.

[2] Note that although the Project Order had the Washburne State Wayside listed as an applicable protected area, the resource was found to be permanently closed and no longer qualifies as an Oregon Parks and Recreation Department resource under OAR 345-001-0010(26)(j) (OPRD 2026a).

[3] Note that although the Project Order had the Courtney Creek Wildlife Area and Junction City Pond and Archery Park listed as applicable protected areas, they were found to not qualify as Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW) Wildlife Areas under OAR 345-001-0010(26)(o) (ODFW 2026a).

Traffic impacts are addressed in greater detail in Exhibit L, which provides additional information on anticipated traffic volumes, peak construction traffic times, potential delays, and temporary road closures; mitigation measures that could be implemented by the Applicant and the construction contractor to avoid significant traffic impacts; and required coordination with Oregon Department of Transportation and county road officials for necessary road improvements (if applicable), road closures, and permits for construction and oversized load movements.

No significant traffic impacts to protected areas are anticipated from construction of the Facility. Although all of the protected areas may initially be accessed via I-5, this segment of I-5 has a high annual average daily traffic volume and level of service, and thus is not anticipated to be significantly impacted by Facility construction traffic (see Exhibit L). Therefore, the focus of this analysis would be on the remainder of the roads included in the proposed Facility construction transportation routes that may be utilized to access the protected areas. Generally, construction truck and commuter traffic (occurring during the peak early morning and evening hours) is anticipated to exit off of I-5 between Harrisburg/Coburg and travel on local roads such as North Coburg Road (directly west of I-5, which interconnects to the main exits that would be utilized to exit I-5), Diamond Hill Road, Priceboro Drive, Gap Road, and Coleman Drive to access the Facility (which is directly adjacent/east of I-5). See Exhibit L for a detailed description of all transportation corridors.

Nine of the protected areas are located west of I-5:

- William L. Finley National Wildlife Refuge;
- Willamette River Greenway - Marshall Island Access;
- Thompson's Mill State Heritage Site (located both east and west of I-5, two separate sections);
- Willamette River Greenway;
- Willow Creek Preserve;
- Cogswell-Foster Preserve;
- Rattlesnake Butte Preserve;
- Fern Ridge Research Natural Area (RNA); and
- Fern Ridge Wildlife Area.

All aforementioned protected areas except the Willamette River Greenway are not anticipated to be affected by Facility traffic, as they are predominantly accessed by roads that are not anticipated to carry construction traffic (e.g., OR-569, OR-99, and local roads). The Willamette River Greenway, on the other hand, may experience impacts from Facility construction traffic (i.e., trucks and commuter traffic) because they can be accessed by roads that would also carry Facility construction traffic (i.e., North Coburg Road and Diamond Hill Road); note that alternative routes are available for accessing the Willamette River Greenway - Marshall Island Access, such as Powerline Road or Coburg Road (depending on direction of travel).

These protected areas may experience access disruptions or delays for brief periods due to delivery of Facility materials or construction equipment. These impacts would be intermittent and temporary, and traffic levels would return to normal following construction, which is anticipated to last 18 months. Additionally, construction worker traffic may occur on roads providing access to these areas, however construction worker traffic would be dispersed on many roads in the area, rather than concentrated on any one road. Note that construction traffic would primarily be dispersed throughout the business work week concentrated during commute hours, whereas peak recreational traffic is greatest during the weekend. Delays are most likely to occur only during deliveries of oversized loads, which would occur sporadically and would be accompanied by traffic control teams. Additionally, no roads providing access to protected areas are expected to be closed during construction or operation of the Facility.

The remaining 12 protected areas are located east of I-5. The Oak Basin Prairies Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC), Grassy Mountain ACEC, McGowan Meadow ACEC, Upper Willamette Valley Margin ACEC, Willamette Valley Prairie Oak and Pine Area ACEC, Mohawk ACEC/RNA, Horse Rock Ridge ACEC/RNA, Coburg Ridge Preserve, Willamette Confluence Preserve, Horse Rock Ridge Preserve, and Courtney Creek Preserve are not anticipated to experience impacts from Facility construction for they are predominately accessed by roads that are not anticipated to carry construction traffic (i.e., OR-126, OR-569, or various U.S. Bureau of Land Management [BLM] or local roads).

However, the Willamette Valley Conservation Area National Wildlife Refuge may experience impacts from Facility construction traffic (i.e., trucks and commuter traffic) because it can be accessed by roads that would also carry Facility construction traffic (i.e., Diamond Hill Road). Thus, the Willamette Valley Conservation Area National Wildlife Refuge is anticipated to experience access disruptions or delays during construction; however, these impacts would be intermittent and temporary, and traffic levels would return to normal following construction. As stated previously, construction commuter traffic may occur on roads providing access to this area; however, construction commuter traffic would be dispersed on many roads in the area throughout the business work week. The associated impacts would occur during commuter hours when visitors are less likely to visit the protected area.

Although there would be no significant traffic impacts, given the potential minor temporary impact of construction traffic on visitors to the two protected areas during commuter hours, the Applicant plans to employ best management practices (BMPs), as described in Exhibit L, to ensure that access restrictions to any protected area would be temporary and timed to avoid peak traffic flow. Additionally, the Applicant plans to develop a Construction Traffic Management Plan as part of the Road Use Agreement in consultation with the Linn County Road Department (to be pursued during preconstruction compliance). Therefore, no significant adverse traffic impacts to protected areas are anticipated from construction of the Facility.

The operational phase of the Facility would affect protected areas only to the extent that operation and maintenance activities generate significant amounts of traffic. Typical operational traffic would be minimal, as the Facility would only permanently employ approximately two permanent, on-site

employees. Workers are assumed to reside in the Eugene/Coburg/Springfield, Junction City/Harrisburg, Corvallis, Lebanon/Sweet Home areas. Therefore, during operations, an average of approximately two round-trip commuter trips per day would occur on weekdays (Monday-Friday). Larger amounts of traffic may be generated only if Facility components need significant repairs or replacement. In that event, some roads would experience higher traffic levels, and visitor travel to some areas may be disrupted or delayed for brief periods during delivery of materials or equipment. However, these impacts would be rare, intermittent, and temporary, and would not represent significant adverse impacts to any protected area in the vicinity.

4.3 Water Use and Wastewater Impacts – OAR 345-022-0040(5)(c)(C)(D)

(C) Water use during facility construction or operation;

No ground or surface water withdrawals would take place in a protected area or beyond those already permitted for existing water suppliers during construction (see Exhibit O2). During operation, the Facility would have minimal water needs that are anticipated to be fulfilled by an existing municipal or other licensed water source in which water would be trucked to the Facility site. Therefore, water used during construction and operation would not impact water availability or use at protected areas. Water use for Facility construction and operation is discussed further in Exhibit O2.

(D) Wastewater disposal resulting from facility construction or operation;

Wastewater generated by the Facility would include construction wastewater consisting of sanitary wastewater, equipment washwater and concrete washout water and site stormwater runoff (see Exhibits C, N, and O2). Sanitation during construction activities would be addressed through the provision of portable toilets, including the use of holding tanks for biological waste that conform to OAR 340-071 and transportation of waste in accordance with Oregon Revised Statutes 466.005. Small amounts of wastewater would be generated from washdown of concrete trucks after concrete loads have been emptied. Concrete truck chutes would be washed down at each foundation site to prevent the concrete from hardening within the chutes. Washdown methods would be determined by the contractor and may occur at contractor-owned batch plants or a designated concrete washout, and would meet the concrete washout requirements in Section 2.2.14 of the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) 1200-C Construction Stormwater Discharge General permit. No water used for construction would be discharged into wetlands, streams, or other waterways.

Operational wastewater sources would include maintenance activities associated with the solar array

During construction, stormwater runoff would be managed on-site according to the BMPs as described in the NPDES 1200-C permit and associated draft Erosion and Sediment Control Plan (see Exhibit C). Stormwater discharges would be managed in accordance with the NPDES 1200-C permit, and appropriate control measures would be installed to ensure compliance with the discharge and water quality requirements of the permit. During operations, the Facility may result

in some limited changes to the stormwater drainage as a result of new impervious surfaces developed as part of this proposal (e.g., gravel roads, foundations for components, etc.). However, impervious surfaces would be a low percentage of the total Facility and most of the area within the Site Boundary would be vegetated, which would serve as a buffer to promote infiltration and minimize stormwater runoff.

4.4 Visual Impacts – OAR 345-022-0040(5)(c)(E)(F)

> *(E) Visual impacts of facility structures or plumes, including, but not limited to, changes in landscape character or quality; and*
>
> *(F) Visual impacts from air emissions resulting from facility construction or operation, including, but not limited to, impacts on Class 1 Areas as described in OAR 340-204-0050.*

Visual impacts of the Facility are primarily related to views of the solar arrays, aboveground generation-tie transmission line, and, to a lesser degree (due to being collocated or dispersed amongst taller Facility infrastructure), other facilities such as the access roads, substation, BESS aboveground collector lines (if deemed necessary), and temporary constructions staging areas. The Facility would not generate any emissions plumes, so it would not cause any visual impacts from air emissions. Potential visual impacts due to dust created during construction would be largely prevented by following BMPs for dust control as detailed in Exhibit C and Exhibit O2.

Class I areas consist of the 12 federally designated Wilderness Areas in Oregon defined in OAR 340-204-0050, none of which are located within the analysis area.

4.4.1 Visual Impact Assessment Methodology

In evaluating the visual impacts, the Applicant first determined whether the Facility would potentially be visible from each protected area using digital bare-earth terrain modeling. A "bare-earth" modeling approach, based only on terrain and excluding existing structures and vegetation, results in a highly conservative assessment of potential visibility. The model does not account for distance, lighting, weather, and atmospheric attenuation factors that diminish visibility under actual field conditions. The analysis began with a zone of visual influence (ZVI) analysis (also known as a viewshed analysis), using Esri ArcGIS software, to identify the areas from which the Facility solar arrays and generation-tie transmission line might be visible.

To assess the potential visibility of the structures, the ZVI analysis was performed for the solar arrays and the generation-tie transmission line. The analysis assumed a maximum height of 10.1 feet for the solar arrays (Figure E-2). Additionally, a maximum height of 77 feet was assumed for the 230-kilovolt generation-tie transmission line (Figure E-3). A viewing height of 5.75 feet was assumed. Visibility of Facility infrastructure was defined by visible or not visible, indicated by color coding, and by proximity, i.e., foreground (less than 0.5 miles), middleground (0.5 to 5 miles), or background distances (more than 5 miles). The concept of distance zones can be used as a frame of reference to describe the characteristics of the visible landscape and the effects on scenery from human development and activities. Viewer distance and visual acuity are key factors in studying

and determining visual effects, with perceived contrast and visual effects generally diminishing as distance between the viewer and the affected area increases. Distance zones (foreground, middleground, and background) provide a frame of reference for classifying the degree to which details of the viewed Facility would affect visual resources. The zones are defined by their distance from the Facility Site Boundary. These zones establish a reference for evaluating how project details influence visual resources. They are defined by their distance from the Facility as follows (BLM 1986):

- Foreground/Middleground. This distance zone (between 0 and 5 miles) is considered to be the range from which Facility component details would be visually clear (foreground) and where viewers still have the potential to distinguish individual forms, and texture and color are still identifiable, but become muted and less detailed (middleground).
- Background. Within this distance zone (between 5 miles and 15 miles), texture has disappeared, and color has flattened, making objects appear "washed out;" however, landform ridgelines are still distinguishable.
- Seldom Seen. This distance zone (beyond 15 miles) includes lands visible beyond the background distance or lands hidden from view from key locations.

Viewers are likely to perceive landscape features with greater clarity in foreground views, with clarity gradually diminishing toward the distant middleground. Within the background distance zone, forms, lines, and textures begin to blend into the surrounding landscape and colors generally appear more muted. Features located within the seldom-seen distance zone would be barely detectable.

A glare analysis was also performed, using the Sandia Laboratories' Solar Glare Hazard Analysis Tool. The glare analysis results have been summarized in regard to specific protected areas below; see Exhibit I for the full methodology. The solar array components are described in further detail in the Background Information Exhibit. The solar panels would be the most visible components of the solar arrays and would consist of solar module strings, mounted on single-axis tracker systems. The visibility of the solar arrays would depend primarily on topographic or other view obstructions and the distance from the viewer to the solar arrays. With a maximum height of 10.1 feet, the arrays would 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 are likely to perceive only a 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, becoming more noticeable when 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 would be minimized. Antireflective coating would be used to reduce glare and the surface of the panels would have high transmittance to increase the amount of light reaching the photovoltaic cells. With these methods, the panels would be less reflective than a natural water body or a coated glass surface that is not antireflective.

4.4.2 Visual Impact Assessment Results

Based on the results of the ZVI analysis, portions of the Facility would potentially be visible mostly at the background viewing distance from 12 of the 21 protected areas in the analysis area (see Figures E-2 and E-3, and Attachment E-1).

Potential visibility is but one of several factors that comprise an assessment of visual impact to a protected area. Other factors to consider include the existing visual character, particularly other sources of visual contrast present within the view; the likely number and nature of visitors to a protected area; and whether there is any management direction related to preservation of scenic quality, either within the protected area or outside of it. Attachment E-1 provides a summary of the visual impact assessment for each of the protected areas in the analysis area. Attachment E-1 also considers the visibility of the 230-kilovolt generation-tie transmission line for the Facility.

The proposed Facility solar array and generation-tie transmission line would potentially be visible from 12 of the 21 protected areas. The visual impact is anticipated to be negligible for most of the protected areas, primarily due to their background distance of 5.8 to 13.4 miles from the Site Boundary. Views of the Facility solar array and generation-tie transmission line from most protected areas would therefore be at a background viewing distance where the apparent size of the Project is greatly diminished, blending into the surround landscape, and the solar array and gen-tie lines would occupy a limited portion of the total viewshed. Many of the protected areas currently have views of other utility infrastructure, and/or urban and industrial development so the Facility would not introduce a new or unusual feature to the view or significantly alter the existing visual character. In addition, potential views of the Facility from some of the protected areas would be partially to fully screened by existing vegetation, terrain, and man-made structures.

Five of the protected areas with Facility visibility would have middleground views (or are within middleground distances with background visibility of the solar arrays/generation-tie transmission line: Willamette River Greenway – Marshall Island Access) of the Facility: the Willamette Valley Conservation Area National Wildlife Refuge, Oak Basin Prairies ACEC, Upper Willamette Valley Margin ACEC, Willamette River Greenway – Marshall Island Access, and Willamette River Greenway. The following paragraphs provide a more in-depth visual impact assessment for these protected areas. Note that although the McGowan Meadow ACEC is within middleground distance from the Facility, the protected area would not have Facility visibility and is therefore not analyzed further.

4.4.2.1 Willamette Valley Conservation Area National Wildlife Refuge

At the Willamette Valley Conservation Area National Wildlife Refuge, the visual impact of the Facility is anticipated to be negligible. The viewshed analysis indicates potential visibility of the solar arrays at a middleground distance of one mile or greater from most of the Refuge (Figure E-2). Because the solar arrays would appear relatively low to the ground with a maximum height of 10.1 feet, they would be noticeable but not distinct from this distance and would not obstruct or intrude upon views from the resource. If they are 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 utility infrastructure, and/or urban and industrial development. The Facility's associated generation-tie transmission line may also be visible at a middleground distance of 2.3 miles or greater from most of the Refuge (Figure E-3). If visible, the generation-tie transmission line would introduce thin vertical structures that would create minimal visual contrast in context with other existing similar electrical infrastructure in the viewshed. The Facility would not introduce a new or unusual feature to the view or significantly alter the existing visual character. No significant amounts of glare are predicted for this resource (see Exhibit I for further discussion).

The Willamette Valley Conservation Area National Wildlife Refuge by itself is not identified or managed as an important scenic resource. The Refuge's primary purpose is for restoration and preservation of native vegetation and wildlife and is not open to the public (i.e., under private land ownership or conservation easements; USFWS 2022). The Refuge is a relatively flat, wetland area, but a line of trees along Pierce Creek located south of the Refuge is anticipated to screen most views of the Facility (Google Earth 2024, USFWS 2022). The Refuge also has no specific scenic resources/viewpoints nor developed facilities/recreational opportunities (Google Earth 2024, USFWS 2022). Therefore, although the Refuge would have some intermittent Facility visibility, the Facility is not anticipated to compromise the purpose of the Refuge and would not result in significant adverse visual impacts on this protected area.

4.4.2.2 Oak Basin Prairies ACEC

At the Oak Basin Prairies ACEC, the visual impact of the Facility is anticipated to be negligible. The viewshed analysis indicates potential intermittent visibility of the solar arrays at a middleground distance of 4.2 miles or greater from approximately half of the ACEC (Figure E-2). Because the solar arrays would appear relatively low to the ground with a maximum height of 10.1 feet, they would be noticeable but not distinct from this distance and would not obstruct or intrude upon views from the resource. If they are 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 utility infrastructure, and/or urban and industrial development. The Facility's associated generation-tie transmission line may also be visible at a background distance of 6.6 miles or greater from approximately half of the ACEC (Figure E-3). If visible, the generation-tie transmission line would introduce thin vertical structures that would create minimal visual contrast in context with other existing similar electrical infrastructure in the viewshed. The Facility would not introduce a new or unusual feature to the view or significantly alter the existing visual character. No significant amounts of glare are predicted for this resource (see Exhibit I for further discussion).

The Oak Basin Prairies ACEC itself is not identified or managed as an important scenic resource. The ACEC's primary purpose is for restoration and preservation of native vegetation and wildlife and is not open to the public (BLM 2016). The ACEC is a largely forested upland area on the west side of the Coburg hills and thus is anticipated to have limited Facility visibility due to vegetation

and topographical screening (BLM 2016, Google Earth 2024). The ACEC also has no specific scenic resources/viewpoints nor developed facilities/recreational opportunities beyond BLM roads identified within the analysis area (BLM 2016, Google Earth 2024). Therefore, although the ACEC would have some intermittent Facility visibility, the Facility is not anticipated to compromise the purpose of the ACEC and would not result in significant adverse visual impacts on this protected area.

4.4.2.3 Upper Willamette Valley Margin ACEC

At the Upper Willamette Valley Margin ACEC, the visual impact of the Facility is anticipated to be negligible. The viewshed analysis indicates potential intermittent visibility of the solar arrays at a middleground distance of two miles or greater in scattered portions of the ACEC (Figure E-2). Because the solar arrays would appear relatively low to the ground with a maximum height of 10.1 feet, they would be noticeable but not distinct from this distance and would not obstruct or intrude upon views from the resource. If they are 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 utility infrastructure, and/or urban and industrial development. The Facility's associated generation-tie transmission line may also be visible at a middleground distance of three miles or greater from scattered portions of the ACEC (Figure E-3). If visible, the generation-tie transmission line would introduce thin vertical structures that would create minimal visual contrast in context with other existing similar electrical infrastructure in the viewshed. The Facility would not introduce a new or unusual feature to the view or significantly alter the existing visual character. No significant amounts of glare are predicted for this resource (see Exhibit I for further discussion).

The Upper Willamette Valley Margin ACEC itself is not identified or managed as an important scenic resource. As stated previously, the ACEC's primary purpose is for habitat conservation but offers some public access and recreational opportunities in proximity to various large waterbodies (e.g., Mckenzie River, Willamette River, Row Rivers, Cottage Grove/Dorena/Fall Creek Reservoirs), most of which are located outside of the analysis area (BLM 2016); the ACEC also has access to the Coburg Hills Back Country Byway and Shotgun Off-highway Vehicle Trail System (BLM 2026e). The ACEC is largely forested (unmanaged mature/late-successional) and thus is anticipated to have limited Facility visibility due to vegetation screening (BLM 2016, Google Earth 2024). The ACEC also has no specific scenic resources/viewpoints nor developed facilities/recreational opportunities beyond BLM roads identified within the analysis area (BLM 2016, Google Earth 2024). Therefore, although the ACEC would have some intermittent Facility visibility, the Facility is not anticipated to compromise the purpose of the ACEC and would not result in significant adverse visual impacts on this protected area.

4.4.2.4 Willamette River Greenway – Marshall Island Access

At the Willamette River Greenway – Marshall Island Access, the visual impact of the Facility is anticipated to be negligible; note that a majority of the Willamette River Greenway, in general, was

found to not be visible from the Facility (in which the Marshall Island Access is located). The viewshed analysis indicates potential limited visibility of the solar arrays at a background distance of 5.1 miles or greater in the western portion of the Park (located at slightly higher elevation, see Figure E-2). Because the solar arrays would appear relatively low to the ground with a maximum height of 10.1 feet, they would be minimally noticeable and not distinct from this distance and would not obstruct or intrude upon views from the resource. If they are visible, the arrays would appear as a dark line or thin band on the horizon and would create minimal visual contrast, which would be seen in context with existing landscape modifications, including existing utility infrastructure, and/or urban and industrial development. The Facility's associated generation-tie transmission line may also be visible at a background distance of 6.1 miles or greater from most portions of the Park within the analysis area (Figure E-3). If visible, the generation-tie transmission line would introduce thin vertical structures that would create minimal visual contrast in context with other existing similar electrical infrastructure in the viewshed. The Facility would not introduce a new or unusual feature to the view or significantly alter the existing visual character. No significant amounts of glare are predicted for this resource (see Exhibit I for further discussion).

The Willamette River Greenway – Marshall Island Access is located within the Willamette River Greenway, which is identified by the applicable regional management plans as well as by local plans as an important scenic resource where significant adverse visual impacts should be avoided (City of Eugene 2025, City of Harrisburg 2013, City of Eugene et al. 2024, Lane County 2024, Linn County 2025; see Exhibit I). The Park is a popular attraction for water recreation and hiking (OPRD 2026b, OPRD 2026e). The Park as well as the Willamette River Greenway in total are anticipated to be largely screened by topography, vegetation and human-made structures (Google Earth 2024). Therefore, although the Park would have some intermittent Facility visibility, the Facility is not anticipated to compromise the purpose of the Park and would not result in significant adverse visual impacts on this protected area.

4.4.2.5 Willamette River Greenway

At the Willamette River Greenway, the visual impact of the Facility is anticipated to be negligible; note that a majority of the Willamette River Greenway, in general, was found to not be visible from the Facility. The viewshed analysis indicates potential intermittent visibility of the solar arrays at a middleground distance of 4.5 miles or greater from scattered portions the Greenway (Figure E-2). Because the solar arrays would appear relatively low to the ground with a maximum height of 10.1 feet, they would be noticeable but not distinct from this distance and would not obstruct or intrude upon views from the resource. If they are 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 utility infrastructure, and/or urban and industrial development. The Facility's associated generation-tie transmission line may also be visible at a background distance of 5.2 miles or greater from scattered portions of the Greenway (Figure E-3). If visible, the generation-tie transmission line would introduce thin vertical structures that would create minimal visual contrast in context with other existing similar electrical infrastructure in the viewshed. The Facility would not introduce a new or unusual feature to the view or significantly

alter the existing visual character. No significant amounts of glare are predicted for this resource (see Exhibit I for further discussion).

The Willamette River Greenway is identified by the applicable regional management plans as well as by local plans as an important scenic resource where significant adverse visual impacts should be avoided (City of Eugene 2025, City of Harrisburg 2013, City of Eugene et al. 2024, Lane County 2024, Linn County 2025; see Exhibit I). Numerous recreation opportunities are available along the Greenway, from various water recreation opportunities associated with the Willamette River, to hunting and camping opportunities (ODFW 2026c, OPRD 2026b). The Willamette River Greenway is anticipated to be largely screened by topography, vegetation, and human-made structures (Google Earth 2024). Therefore, although the Greenway would have some intermittent Facility visibility, the Facility is not anticipated to compromise the purpose of the Greenway and would not result in significant adverse visual impacts on this protected area.

5.0 Materials Analysis – OAR 345-022-0040(5)(d)

(d) A materials analysis, including:

(A) An inventory of substantial quantities of industrial materials flowing into and out of the proposed facility during construction and operation;

(B) The applicant's plans to manage hazardous substances during construction and operation, including measures to prevent and contain spills; and

(C) The applicant's plans to manage non-hazardous waste materials during construction and operation.

The materials analysis for the Project can be found in Section 5.3 of the Background Information Exhibit.

6.0 Conclusions

The analysis area contains all or part of 21 protected areas. None of these protected areas are located within the Site Boundary or within 0.9 miles of the Site Boundary. The Applicant analyzed potential impacts to these areas and concluded as follows:

- **Noise.** Noise impacts are discussed in Exhibit O3. The noise assessment is still in progress and will be a supplementary submittal to this ASC.
- **Traffic.** Facility-related traffic volumes would not be sufficiently high or located so as to significantly impact most protected areas. Construction traffic could cause some short-term, intermittent delays and increased congestion during commuter hours along roads used to access some of the protected areas; however, these would be temporary and traffic conditions would return to typical low levels following construction. With implementation of BMPs and implementation of a Construction Traffic Management Plan as part of the Road

Use Agreement coordinated with the Linn County Road Department, there would be no significant adverse traffic impacts to protected areas resulting from the construction or operation of the Facility.

- **Water.** The Facility would not use water sourced from a protected area. Therefore, there would be no significant impacts to protected areas by water use at the Facility.
- **Wastewater.** The Facility would not discharge wastewater to a protected area. Therefore, there would be no significant impacts to protected areas due to wastewater generated at the Facility.
- **Visual.** The Facility would be potentially visible from 12 of 21 protected areas in the analysis area. However, due to distance from the Facility, topographic obstructions, other features within view, low user numbers/lack of public access, and an overall lack of management direction applicable to scenic quality beyond the boundaries of each protected area, the Facility would not create notable changes to the existing landscape character or quality. The Facility would not have a significant adverse visual impact on any protected area. No significant amounts of glare are predicted for any protected area (see Exhibit I for further discussion).

7.0 References

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8.0 Approval Standards and Submittal Requirements

Table E-1. Approval Standards and Submittal Requirements Matrix

Requirements	Location
OAR 345-022-0040 Protected Areas	
Approval Standards	
(1) To issue a site certificate, the Council must find:	–
(a) The proposed facility will not be located within the boundaries of a protected area designated on or before the date the application for site certificate or request for amendment was determined to be complete under OAR 345-015-0190 or 345-027-0363;	–
(b) The design, construction and operation of the facility, taking into account mitigation, are not likely to result in significant adverse impact to a protected area designated on or before the date the application for site certificate or request for amendment was determined to be complete under OAR 345-015-0190 or 345-027-0363.	–
(2) Notwithstanding section (1)(a), the Council may issue a site certificate for:	–
(a) A facility that includes a transmission line, natural gas pipeline, or water pipeline located in a protected area, if the Council determines that other reasonable alternative routes or sites have been studied and that the proposed route or site is likely to result in fewer adverse impacts to resources or interests protected by Council standards; or	–
(b) Surface facilities related to an underground gas storage reservoir that have pipelines and injection, withdrawal or monitoring wells and individual wellhead equipment and pumps located in a protected area, if the Council determines that other alternative routes or sites have been studied and are unsuitable.	–
(3) The provisions of section (1) do not apply to:	–
(a) A transmission line routed within 500 feet of an existing utility right-of-way containing at least one transmission line with a voltage rating of 115 kilovolts or higher; or	–
(b) A natural gas pipeline routed within 500 feet of an existing utility right of way containing at least one natural gas pipeline of 8 inches or greater diameter that is operated at a pressure of 125 psig.	–
(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.	–
Submittal Requirements	

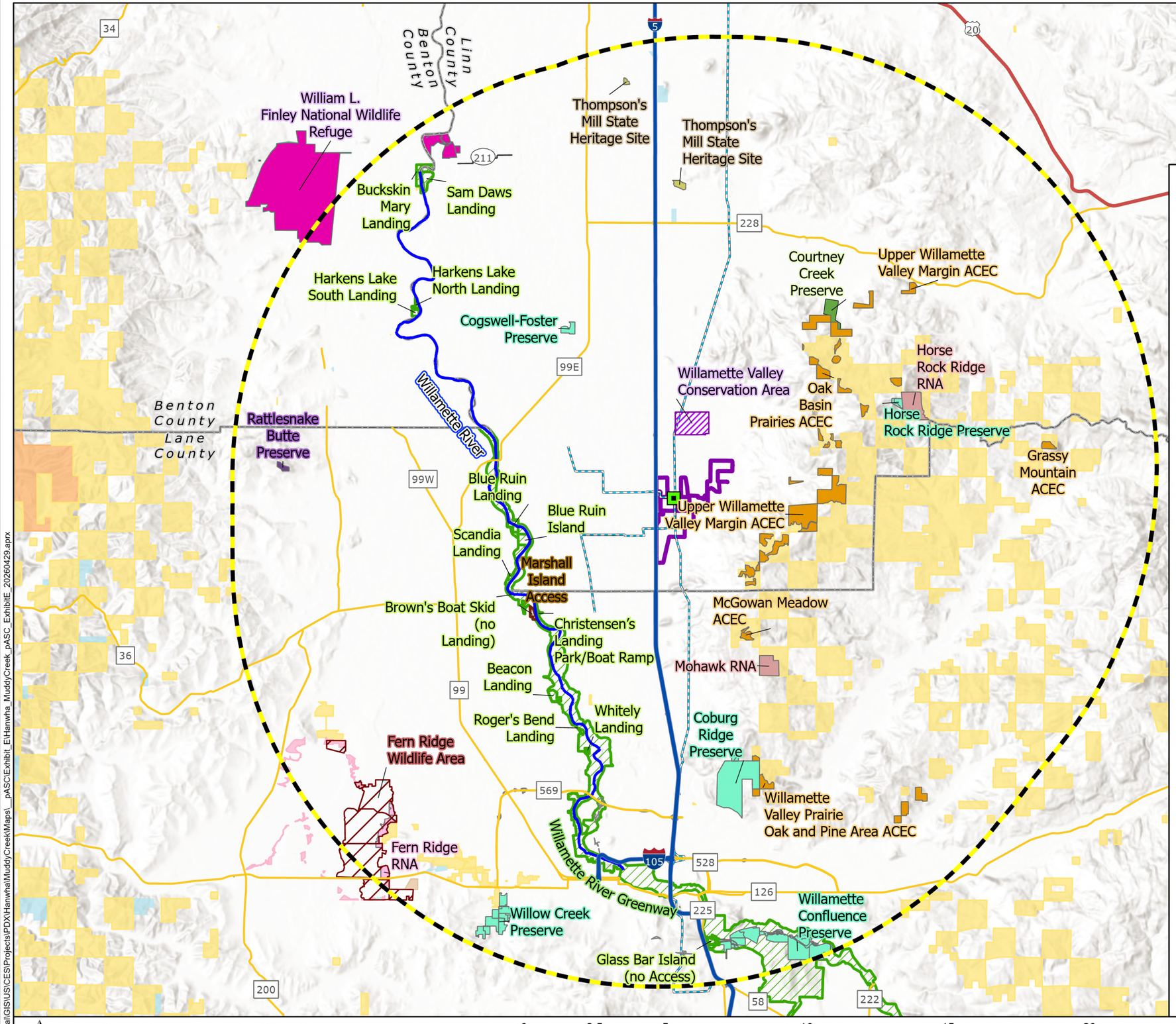
Requirements	Location
(5) To assist the Council in determining whether the standard outlined in (1) through (4) has been met, the Applicant must submit information about the potential impacts of the proposed facility on protected areas in the analysis area, providing evidence to support a finding by the Council as required by this rule, including:	–
(a) A list of all protected areas within the analysis area identifying:	Section 3.0, Attachment E-1
(A) The distance and direction of the protected area from the proposed facility	Attachment E-1
(B) The basis for protection by reference to a specific subsection of OAR 345-001-0010(26); and	Attachment E-1
(C) The name, mailing address, phone number, and email address of the land management agency or organization with jurisdiction over the protected area.	Attachment E-1
(b) A map showing the location of the proposed facility in relation to the protected areas;	Figure E-1
(c) A description of significant potential impacts of the proposed facility, if any, on the protected areas including, but not limited to, potential impacts such as:	Attachment E-1, Section 4.0
(A) Noise resulting from facility construction or operation;	Attachment E-1, Section 4.1
(B) Increased traffic resulting from facility construction or operation;	Section 4.2
(C) Water use during facility construction or operation;	Section 4.3
(D) Wastewater disposal resulting from facility construction or operation;	Section 4.3
(E) Visual impacts of facility structures or plumes, including, but not limited to, changes in landscape character or quality; and	Attachment E-1, Figures E-2 and E-3, Section 4.4
(F) Visual impacts from air emissions resulting from facility construction or operation, including, but not limited to, impacts on Class 1 Areas as described in OAR 340-204-0050.	Section 4.4
(d) A materials analysis, including:	Section 5.3 of the Background Information Exhibit
(A) An inventory of substantial quantities of industrial materials flowing into and out of the proposed facility during construction and operation;	Section 5.3 of the Background Information Exhibit
(B) The applicant's plans to manage hazardous substances during construction and operation, including measures to prevent and contain spills; and	Section 5.3 of the Background Information Exhibit
(C) The applicant's plans to manage non-hazardous waste materials during construction and operation.	Section 5.3 of the Background Information Exhibit

Figures

Muddy Creek Energy Park

Figure E-1
Protected Areas within the Analysis Area

LINN COUNTY, OR



Protected Areas

- BLM / Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)
- BLM / ACEC and Research Natural Area (RNA)
- Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde / Oregon Registered Natural Area
- Greenbelt Land Trust / Oregon Registered Natural Area
- ODFW / State Wildlife Area
- OPRD / State Park
- OPRD / Willamette River Greenway
- OPRD / State Park and Willamette River Greenway
- The Natural Conservancy / Oregon Registered Natural Area
- USACE / Oregon Registered Natural Area
- USFWS / National Wildlife Refuge (NWR)
- USFWS / Conservation Area
- NHD Stream/River

Management Agency

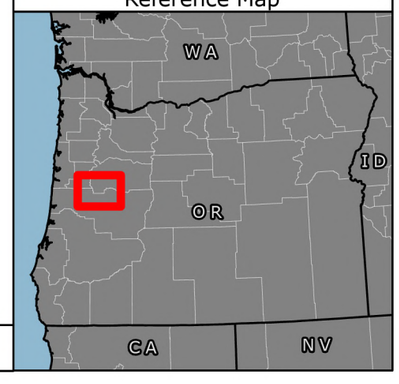
- Department Of Defense (DOD)
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- US Fish and Wildlife (USFW)
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
- Other Federal
- State Lands

- Facility Site Boundary
- Analysis Area (15-mile Buffer)
- County Boundary
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- Existing Transmission Line
- Existing Substation

TETRA TECH

Hanwha Renewables

Reference Map



1:225,000 WGS 1984 UTM Zone 10N

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Miles

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

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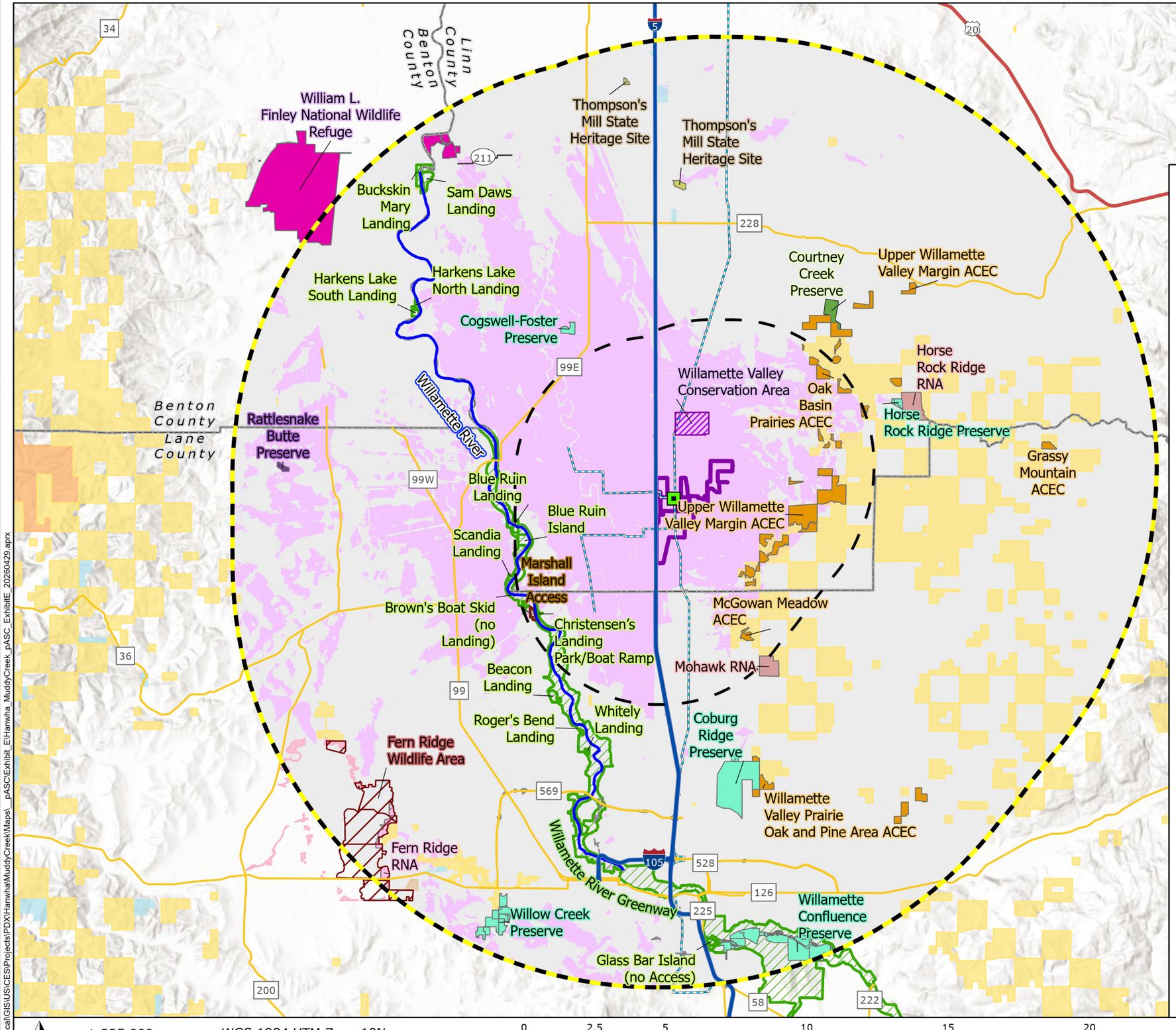
Muddy Creek Energy Park

Figure E-2 Protected Areas Viewshed

LINN COUNTY, OR



Protected Areas

- BLM / Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)
- BLM / ACEC and Research Natural Area (RNA)
- Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde / Oregon Registered Natural Area
- Greenbelt Land Trust / Oregon Registered Natural Area
- ODFW / State Wildlife Area
- OPRD / State Park
- OPRD / Willamette River Greenway
- OPRD / State Park and Willamette River Greenway
- The Natural Conservancy / Oregon Registered Natural Area
- USACE / Oregon Registered Natural Area
- USFWS / National Wildlife Refuge (NWR)
- USFWS / Conservation Area
- NHD Stream/River

Management Agency

- Department Of Defense (DOD)
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- US Fish and Wildlife (USFW)
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
- Other Federal
- State Lands

- Facility Site Boundary
- Analysis Area (15-mile Buffer)
- 5-miles
- County Boundary
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- Existing Transmission Line
- Existing Substation

Viewshed Results*

- Solar Array Potentially Not Visible
- Solar Array Potentially Visible

*Solar array visibility calculated using a 10 meter bare-earth digital elevation model with fence/array heights of 10.10 feet (3.08 meters) and a viewing height of 5.75 feet (1.75 meters).

TETRA TECH

Hanwha Renewables

Reference Map

1:225,000

WGS 1984 UTM Zone 10N

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Miles

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

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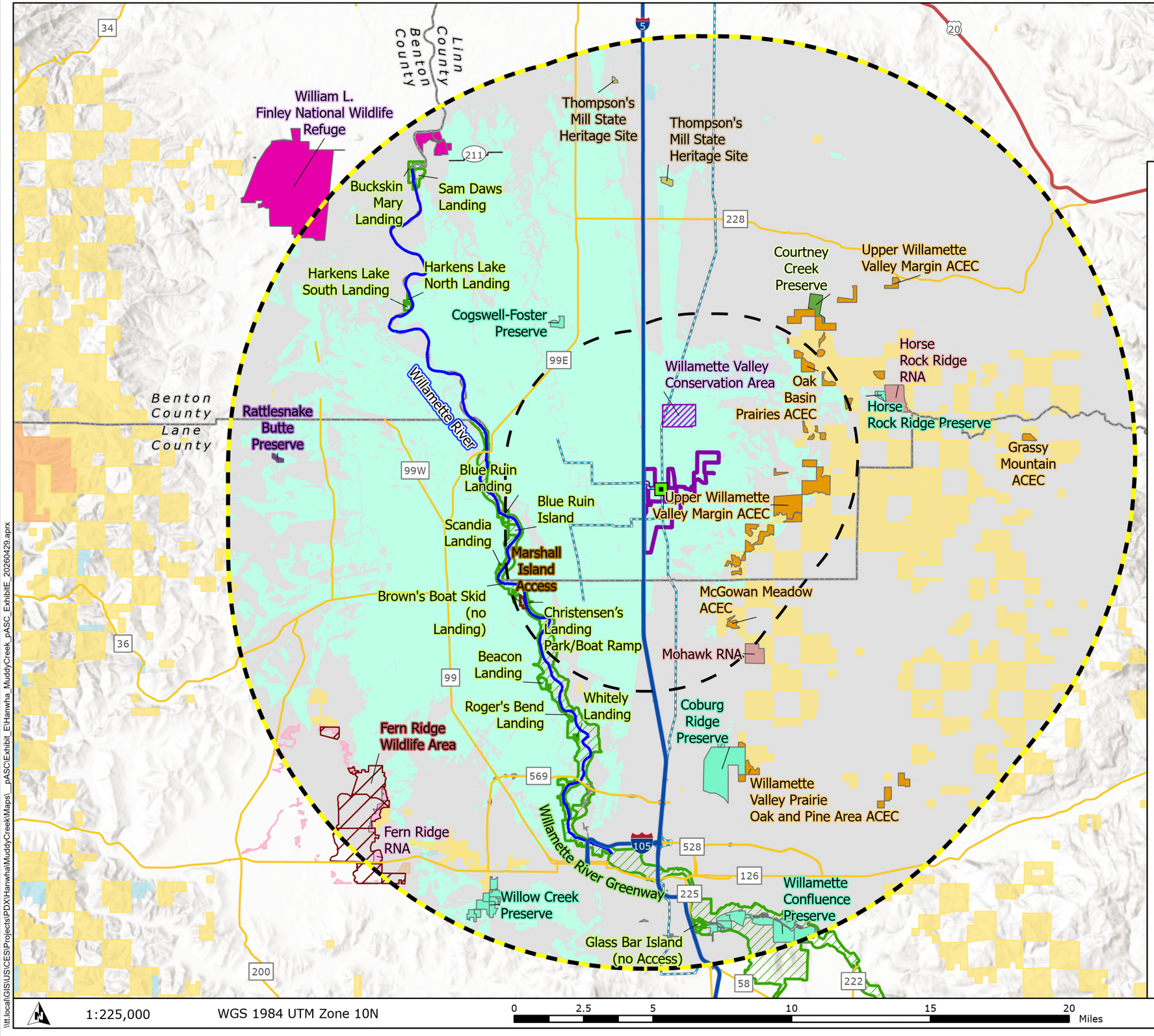
Muddy Creek Energy Park

Figure E-3 Protected Areas Viewshed

LINN COUNTY, OR



Protected Areas

- BLM / Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)
- BLM / ACEC and Research Natural Area (RNA)
- Confederated Tribes of Grande Ronde / Oregon Registered Natural Area
- Greenbelt Land Trust / Oregon Registered Natural Area
- ODFW / State Wildlife Area
- OPRD / State Park
- OPRD / Willamette River Greenway
- OPRD / State Park and Willamette River Greenway
- The Natural Conservancy / Oregon Registered Natural Area
- USACE / Oregon Registered Natural Area
- USFWS / National Wildlife Refuge (NWR)
- USFWS / Conservation Area
- NHD Stream/River

Management Agency

- Department Of Defense (DOD)
- Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
- US Fish and Wildlife (USFW)
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)
- Other Federal
- State Lands

- Facility Site Boundary
- Analysis Area (15-mile Buffer)
- 5-miles
- County Boundary
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway
- County Highway
- Existing Transmission Line
- Existing Substation

Viewshed Results*

- Gen-Tie Potentially Not Visible
- Gen-Tie Potentially Visible

*Potential Gen-Tie Line visibility calculated using a 10 meter bare-earth digital elevation model with collector line heights of 77 feet (23.47 meters) and a viewing height of 5.75 feet (1.75 meters).

TETRA TECH

Hanwha Renewables

Reference Map

1:225,000

WGS 1984 UTM Zone 10N

0 2.5 5 10 15 20 Miles

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

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Attachment E-1. Protected Areas Inventory, Visual and Noise Assessment Results

Attachment E-1. Protected Areas Inventory, Visual and Noise Assessment Results

Protected Areas within 20 Miles of Site Boundary			Distance from Site Boundary (miles)			Direction from Project	Facility Potentially Visible?		Visual Analysis Results	Operational Noise Analysis Results[1]
Type	Contact Information	Area Name	Site Boundary	Solar Array	Generation-tie Transmission Line		Solar Array	Generation-tie Transmission Line		
National Parks OAR 345-001-0010(26)(a)	N/A	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
National Monuments OAR 345-001-0010(26)(b)	N/A	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wilderness Areas OAR 345-001-0010(26)(c)	N/A	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
National Wild, Scenic, or Recreational Rivers OAR 345-001-0010(26)(d)	N/A	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
National Wildlife Refuges OAR 345-001-0010(26)(e)	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Willamette Valley National Wildlife Refuge Complex Headquarters 26208 Finley Refuge Road Corvallis, OR 97333 (541) 757-7236 No email listed	William L. Finley National Wildlife Refuge	13.4	13.4	14.3	NW	No	Yes	Negligible impact. Viewshed analysis indicates no visibility of solar facilities at the William L. Finley National Wildlife Refuge within the analysis area. The gen-tie transmission line may be visible in the far background from limited portions of the Refuge (14.3 miles); however, if visible, the additional visual contrast within an existing modified landscape that includes utility infrastructure, and/or urban and industrial development will be weak. No management direction applicable to preservation of scenic qualities outside of the Refuge. The Facility will not compromise the purpose of the Refuge.	Pending
		Willamette Valley Conservation Area National Wildlife Refuge	0.9	1.0	2.3	N	Yes	Yes	Negligible impact. Viewshed analysis indicates potential visibility of solar facilities from most of the Willamette Valley Conservation Area National Wildlife Refuge. At a middleground viewing distance of 1.0 miles or greater, the solar arrays will not create a prominent feature in the viewshed. If any solar facilities were visible, the additional visual contrast within an existing modified landscape that includes utility infrastructure, and/or urban and industrial development will be weak. The gen-tie transmission line may be visible in the middleground from most of the Refuge (2.3 miles); however, if visible, the additional visual contrast within an existing modified landscape, as noted above, will be weak. The Refuge is managed for habitat conservation. No management direction applicable to preservation of scenic qualities	Pending

Protected Areas within 20 Miles of Site Boundary			Distance from Site Boundary (miles)			Direction from Project	Facility Potentially Visible?		Visual Analysis Results	Operational Noise Analysis Results[1]
Type	Contact Information	Area Name	Site Boundary	Solar Array	Generation-tie Transmission Line		Solar Array	Generation-tie Transmission Line		
									outside of the Refuge. The Facility will not compromise the purpose of the Refuge.	
National Fish Hatcheries OAR 345-001-0010(26)(f)	N/A	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
National Recreation Areas, Scenic Areas, or Special Resources Management Areas OAR 345-001-0010(26)(g)	N/A	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wilderness Study Areas OAR 345-001-0010(26)(h)	N/A	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Federally Land Management Plan Designated Lands OAR 345-001-0010(26)(i)	Bureau of Land Management Northwest Oregon District Office 1717 Fabry Road, SE Salem, OR 97306 (503) 375-5646 blm_or_no_mail@blm.gov	Oak Basin Prairies Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)	4.2	4.2	6.6	NE	Yes	Yes	Negligible impact. Viewshed analysis indicates potential visibility of solar facilities from approximately half of the Oak Basin Prairies ACEC. At a middleground viewing distance of 4.2 miles or greater, the solar arrays will not create a prominent feature in the viewshed. If any solar facilities were visible, the additional visual contrast within an existing modified landscape that includes utility infrastructure, and/or urban and industrial development will be weak. The gen-tie transmission line may be visible in the background from approximately half of the ACEC (6.6 miles); however, if visible, the additional visual contrast within an existing modified landscape, as noted above, will be weak. The ACEC is managed for habitat conservation. No management direction applicable to preservation of scenic qualities outside of the ACEC. The Facility will not compromise the purpose of the ACEC.	Pending
		Grassy Mountain ACEC	10.9	11.0	13.1	E	No	No	No impact. Viewshed analysis indicates no visibility of the solar facilities or gen-tie transmission line at the Grassy Mountain ACEC within the analysis area. No management direction applicable to preservation of scenic qualities outside of the ACEC. The Facility will not compromise the purpose of the ACEC.	Pending
		McGowan Meadow ACEC	3.7	3.9	4.7	SE	No	No	No impact. Viewshed analysis indicates no visibility of the solar facilities or gen-tie transmission line at the McGowan Meadow ACEC within the analysis area. No management direction applicable to preservation of scenic qualities outside of the ACEC. The Facility will not compromise the purpose of the ACEC.	Pending

Protected Areas within 20 Miles of Site Boundary			Distance from Site Boundary (miles)			Direction from Project	Facility Potentially Visible?		Visual Analysis Results	Operational Noise Analysis Results[1]
Type	Contact Information	Area Name	Site Boundary	Solar Array	Generation-tie Transmission Line		Solar Array	Generation-tie Transmission Line		
		Upper Willamette Valley Margin ACEC	2.0	2.0	3.0	E	Yes	Yes	Negligible impact. Viewshed analysis indicates potential scattered visibility of solar facilities in the Upper Willamette Valley Margin ACEC. At a middleground viewing distance of 2.0 miles or greater, the solar arrays will not create a prominent feature in the viewshed. If any solar facilities were visible, the additional visual contrast within an existing modified landscape that includes utility infrastructure, and/or urban and industrial development will be weak. The gen-tie transmission line may be visible in the middleground from scattered portions of the ACEC (3.0 miles); however, if visible, the additional visual contrast within an existing modified landscape, as noted above, will be weak. No management direction applicable to preservation of scenic qualities outside of the ACEC. The ACEC is primarily protected for habitat conservation with some public access/attractions, however the Facility is not anticipated to compromise the purpose of the ACEC.	Pending
		Willamette Valley Prairie Oak and Pine Area ACEC	7.5	8.0	8.9	SE	No	No	No impact. Viewshed analysis indicates no visibility of the solar facilities or gen-tie transmission line at the Willamette Valley Prairie Oak and Pine Area ACEC within the analysis area. No management direction applicable to preservation of scenic qualities outside of the ACEC. The Facility will not compromise the purpose of the ACEC.	Pending
		Mohawk ACEC/Research Natural Area (RNA)	4.7	5.0	5.8	SE	No	No	No impact. Viewshed analysis indicates no visibility of the solar facilities or gen-tie transmission line at the Mohawk ACEC/RNA within the analysis area. No management direction applicable to preservation of scenic qualities outside of the ACEC/RNA. The Facility will not compromise the purpose of the ACEC/RNA.	Pending
		Horse Rock Ridge ACEC/RNA	6.0	6.0	8.4	NE	No	No	No impact. Viewshed analysis indicates no visibility of the solar facilities or gen-tie transmission line at the Horse Rock Ridge ACEC/RNA within the analysis area. No management direction applicable to preservation of scenic qualities outside of the ACEC/RNA. The Facility will not compromise the purpose of the ACEC/RNA.	Pending
State Parks, Waysides, Corridors, Monuments, Historic, or Recreation Areas OAR 345-001-0010(26)(j)	Oregon Parks and Recreation Department (OPRD) 725 Summer Street NE, Suite C Salem, OR 97301 (541) 619-3134 park.info@oregon.gov	Willamette River Greenway - Marshall Island Access	4.7	5.1	6.1	W	Yes	Yes	Negligible impact. Viewshed analysis indicates potential limited visibility of solar facilities in the Willamette River Greenway – Marshall Island Access. At a background viewing distance of 5.1 miles or greater, the solar arrays will not create a prominent feature in the viewshed. If any solar facilities were visible, the additional visual contrast within an existing modified landscape that includes utility	Pending

Protected Areas within 20 Miles of Site Boundary			Distance from Site Boundary (miles)			Direction from Project	Facility Potentially Visible?		Visual Analysis Results	Operational Noise Analysis Results[1]
Type	Contact Information	Area Name	Site Boundary	Solar Array	Generation-tie Transmission Line		Solar Array	Generation-tie Transmission Line		
									infrastructure, and/or urban and industrial development will be weak. The gen-tie transmission line may be visible in the background from most portions of the Marshall Island Access (6.1 miles); however, if visible, the additional visual contrast within an existing modified landscape, as noted above, will be weak. No management direction applicable to preservation of scenic qualities outside of the Marshall Island Access. The Marshall Island Access is a popular public attraction on the Willamette River, however the Facility is not anticipated to compromise the purpose of the Marshall Island Access.	
	OPRD 725 Summer Street NE, Suite C Salem, OR 97301 (541) 491-3611 park.info@oregon.gov	Thompson's Mill State Heritage Site	9.6	9.7	10.9	N	No	Yes	Negligible impact. Viewshed analysis indicates no visibility of solar facilities in the Thompson's Mill State Heritage Site within the analysis area. The gen-tie transmission line may be visible in the background from scattered portions of the Heritage Site (10.9 miles); however, if visible, the additional visual contrast within an existing modified landscape that includes utility infrastructure, and/or urban and industrial development will be weak. No management direction applicable to preservation of scenic qualities outside of the Heritage Site. The Facility will not compromise the purpose of the Heritage Site.	Pending
Willamette River Greenway OAR 345-001-0010(26)(k)	OPRD 725 Summer Street NE, Suite C Salem, OR 97301 (800) 551-6949 park.info@oregon.gov	Willamette River Greenway – inclusive of Beacon Landing; Blue Ruin Island/Landing; Brown's Boat Skid; Buckskin Mary Landing; Christensen's Landing Park/Boat Ramp; Glass Bar Island Landing; Harkens Lake Landing; Marshall Island Access; Roger's Bend Landing;	Beacon Landing: 5.8 Blue Ruin Island/Landing: 4.4 Brown's Boat Skid: 5.3 Buckskin Mary Landing: 13.4 Christensen's Landing Park/Boat Ramp: 4.5 Glass Bar Island Landing: 13.1 Harkens Lake Landings: 10.2 Marshall Island Access: 4.7	Beacon Landing: 6.4 Blue Ruin Island/Landing: 4.5 Brown's Boat Skid: 5.6 Buckskin Mary Landing: 13.4 Christensen's Landing Park/Boat Ramp: 4.9 Glass Bar Island Landing: 13.6 Harkens Lake Landings: 10.2 Marshall Island Access: 5.1	Beacon Landing: 7.6 Blue Ruin Island/Landing: 5.2 Brown's Boat Skid: 6.5 Buckskin Mary Landing: 14.4 Christensen's Landing Park/Boat Ramp: 5.9 Glass Bar Island Landing: 14.8 Harkens Lake Landings: 11.1 Marshall Island Access: 6.1	N, S, W	Beacon Landing: No Blue Ruin Island/Landing: Yes Brown's Boat Skid: Yes Buckskin Mary Landing: No Christensen's Landing Park/Boat Ramp: No Glass Bar Island Landing: No Harkens Lake Landing: No Marshall Island Access: Yes	Beacon Landing: Yes Blue Ruin Island/Landing: Yes Brown's Boat Skid: Yes Buckskin Mary Landing: No Christensen's Landing Park/Boat Ramp: Yes Glass Bar Island Landing: No Harkens Lake Landing: No Marshall Island Access: Yes	Negligible impact. Viewshed analysis indicates potential scattered visibility of solar facilities in the Willamette River Greenway. At a (minimum) middleground viewing distance of 4.5 miles or greater, the solar arrays will not create a prominent feature in the viewshed. If any solar facilities were visible, the additional visual contrast within an existing modified landscape that includes utility infrastructure, and/or urban and industrial development will be weak. The gen-tie transmission line may be visible in the background from scattered portions of the Greenway (5.2 miles, at a minimum); however, if visible, the additional visual contrast within an existing modified landscape, as noted above, will be weak. No management direction applicable to preservation of scenic qualities outside of the Greenway. The Greenway is a popular public attraction, however the Facility is not anticipated to compromise the purpose of the Greenway.	Pending

Protected Areas within 20 Miles of Site Boundary			Distance from Site Boundary (miles)			Direction from Project	Facility Potentially Visible?		Visual Analysis Results	Operational Noise Analysis Results[1]
Type	Contact Information	Area Name	Site Boundary	Solar Array	Generation-tie Transmission Line		Solar Array	Generation-tie Transmission Line		
		Sam Daws Landing; Scandia Landing; Whitely Landing	Roger's Bend Landing: 6.3 Sam Daws Landing: 13.0 Scandia Landing: 4.9 Whitely Landing: 7.0	Roger's Bend Landing: 6.9 Sam Daws Landing: 13.0 Scandia Landing: 5.1 Whitely Landing: 7.6	Roger's Bend Landing: 8.2 Sam Daws Landing: 14.0 Scandia Landing: 5.9 Whitely Landing: 8.8		Roger's Bend Landing: No Sam Daws Landing: No Scandia Landing: Yes Whitely Landing: No	Roger's Bend Landing: Yes Sam Daws Landing: No Scandia Landing: Yes Whitely Landing: Yes		
Oregon Register of Natural Areas Designated Natural Areas OAR 345-001-0010(26)(l)	The Nature Conservancy 821 SE 14th Avenue Portland, OR 97214 (503) 802-8100 oregon@tnc.org	Coburg Ridge Preserve	7.2	7.7	8.8	S	Yes	Yes	Negligible impact. Viewshed analysis indicates potential limited visibility of solar facilities in the Coburg Ridge Preserve. At a background viewing distance of 7.7 miles or greater, the solar arrays will not create a prominent feature in the viewshed. If any solar facilities were visible, the additional visual contrast within an existing modified landscape that includes utility infrastructure, and/or urban and industrial development will be weak. The gen-tie transmission line may be visible in the background from limited portions of the Preserve (8.8 miles); however, if visible, the additional visual contrast within an existing modified landscape, as noted above, will be weak. No management direction applicable to preservation of scenic qualities outside of the Preserve. The Facility will not compromise the purpose of the Preserve.	Pending
		Willow Creek Preserve	12.8	13.5	14.7	SW	Yes	Yes	Negligible impact. Viewshed analysis indicates potential scattered visibility of solar facilities in the Willow Creek Preserve. At a far background viewing distance of 13.5 miles or greater, the solar arrays will be barely perceptible in the viewshed. If any solar facilities were visible, the additional visual contrast within an existing modified landscape that includes utility infrastructure, and/or urban and industrial development will be weak. The gen-tie transmission line may be visible in the far background from scattered portions of the Preserve (14.7 miles); however, if visible, the additional visual contrast within an existing modified landscape, as noted above, will be weak. No management direction applicable to preservation of scenic qualities outside of the Preserve. The Facility will not compromise the purpose of the Preserve.	Pending
		Willamette Confluence Preserve	13.3	13.8	14.8	S	No	No	No impact. Viewshed analysis indicates no visibility of the solar facilities or gen-tie transmission line at the Willamette Confluence Preserve within the analysis area.	Pending

Protected Areas within 20 Miles of Site Boundary			Distance from Site Boundary (miles)			Direction from Project	Facility Potentially Visible?		Visual Analysis Results	Operational Noise Analysis Results[1]
Type	Contact Information	Area Name	Site Boundary	Solar Array	Generation-tie Transmission Line		Solar Array	Generation-tie Transmission Line		
									No management direction applicable to preservation of scenic qualities outside of the Preserve. The Facility will not compromise the purpose of the Preserve.	
		Cogswell-Foster Preserve	5.8	5.9	6.8	NW	Yes	Yes	Negligible impact. Viewshed analysis indicates potential visibility of solar facilities in the Cogswell-Foster Preserve. At a background viewing distance of 5.9 miles or greater, the solar arrays will not create a prominent feature in the viewshed. If any solar facilities were visible, the additional visual contrast within an existing modified landscape that includes utility infrastructure, and/or urban and industrial development will be weak. The gen-tie transmission line may be visible in the background from the Preserve (6.8 miles); however, if visible, the additional visual contrast within an existing modified landscape, as noted above, will be weak. No management direction applicable to preservation of scenic qualities outside of the Preserve. The Facility will not compromise the purpose of the Preserve.	Pending
		Horse Rock Ridge Preserve	6.0	6.0	8.4	NE	No	No	No impact. Viewshed analysis indicates no visibility of the solar facilities or gen-tie transmission line at the Horse Rock Ridge Preserve within the analysis area. No management direction applicable to preservation of scenic qualities outside of the Preserve. The Facility will not compromise the purpose of the Preserve.	Pending
	Greenbelt Land Trust PO Box 1721 Corvallis, OR 97339 (541) 752-9609 No email listed	Courtney Creek Preserve	6.0	6.0	8.3	NE	No	No	No impact. Viewshed analysis indicates no visibility of the solar facilities or gen-tie transmission line at the Courtney Creek Preserve within the analysis area. No management direction applicable to preservation of scenic qualities outside of the Preserve. The Facility will not compromise the purpose of the Preserve.	Pending
	Confederate Tribes of Grand Ronde 9615 Grand Ronde Road Grand Ronde, OR 97347 (503) 879-5211 info@granderonde.org	Rattlesnake Butte Preserve	13.0	13.0	13.7	W	Yes	Yes	Negligible impact. Viewshed analysis indicates potential scattered visibility of solar facilities in the Rattlesnake Butte Preserve. At a far background viewing distance of 13.0 miles or greater, the solar arrays will be barely perceptible in the viewshed. If any solar facilities were visible, the additional visual contrast within an existing modified landscape that includes utility infrastructure, and/or urban and industrial development will be weak. The gen-tie transmission line may be visible in the far background from scattered portions of the Preserve (13.7 miles); however, if visible, the additional visual contrast within an existing modified landscape, as noted above, will be weak. No management direction applicable to	Pending

Protected Areas within 20 Miles of Site Boundary			Distance from Site Boundary (miles)			Direction from Project	Facility Potentially Visible?		Visual Analysis Results	Operational Noise Analysis Results[1]
Type	Contact Information	Area Name	Site Boundary	Solar Array	Generation-tie Transmission Line		Solar Array	Generation-tie Transmission Line		
									preservation of scenic qualities outside of the Preserve. The Facility will not compromise the purpose of the Preserve.	
	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers PO Box 2946 Portland, OR 97208 (503) 808-5150 cenwp-pa@usace.army.mil	Fern Ridge RNA	12.6	13.2	14.3	SW	No	No	No impact. Viewshed analysis indicates no visibility of the solar facilities or gen-tie transmission line at the Fern Ridge RNA within the analysis area. No management direction applicable to preservation of scenic qualities outside of the RNA. The Facility will not compromise the purpose of the RNA.	Pending
South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve OAR 345-001-0010(26)(m)	N/A	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Scenic Waterways OAR 345-001-0010(26)(n)	N/A	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
State Wildlife Areas and Management Areas OAR 345-001-0010(26)(o)	Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Fern Ridge Wildlife Area 26969 Cantrell Road Eugene, OR 97402 (541) 935-2591 odfw.info@odfw.oregon.gov	Fern Ridge Wildlife Area	12.2	12.7	13.8	SW	No	Yes	Negligible impact. Viewshed analysis indicates no visibility of solar facilities at the Fern Ridge Wildlife Area within the analysis area. The gen-tie transmission line may be visible in the far background from limited portions of the Wildlife Area (13.8 miles); however, if visible, the additional visual contrast within an existing modified landscape that includes utility infrastructure, and/or urban and industrial development will be weak. No management direction applicable to preservation of scenic qualities outside of the Wildlife Area. The Facility will not compromise the purpose of the Wildlife Area.	Pending
State Fish Hatcheries OAR 345-001-0010(26)(p)	N/A	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oregon State University (OSU) Designated Agricultural Experiment Stations, Experimental Areas, or Research Centers OAR 345-001-0010(26)(q)	N/A	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
OSU Designated Research Forests	N/A	None	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Protected Areas within 20 Miles of Site Boundary			Distance from Site Boundary (miles)			Direction from Project	Facility Potentially Visible?		Visual Analysis Results	Operational Noise Analysis Results[1]
Type	Contact Information	Area Name	Site Boundary	Solar Array	Generation-tie Transmission Line		Solar Array	Generation-tie Transmission Line		
OAR 345-001-0010(26)(r)										

1. Noise analysis to be submitted separately.