

dominance, and high view blockage/impairment, the overall visual change would be high; and combined with moderate-tohigh overall visual sensitivity of the visual setting and viewing characteristics, visual impacts would be **Adverse and Significant**, as indicated in Table 2-2. Adverse Visual Impacts. In the vicinity of KOP-South-3, implementation of the Project would result in adverse visual impacts V-1, V-3, and V-5, as detailed in Table 6-1. **Mitigation Measures.** Implementation of Mitigation Measures (MMs) would reduce these visual impacts somewhat, but because of the height of the new structures, the Project's visual impacts would remain adverse and significant **(Class I)**. MMs would include: V-1 – Clean up staging areas, storage areas, marshalling yards, access and spur roads, and structure locations on a regular periodic basis; V-2a – Use tubular steel poles instead of lattice steel towers in designated areas (same as APM AES-2 - TSPs Near Existing Residential Development); V-2b – Treat surfaces with appropriate colors, textures, and finishes; and V-3a – Match spans of existing transmission structures.

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3.14 VISUAL RESOURCES Tehachapi Renewable Transmission Project

Figure 3.14-38b Visual Simulation for KOP- South-3 Linard Street/Kayann Place Intersection, South El Monte (Alternative 2, Segment 7) Source: SCE, 2007.