

6.9 Aesthetics

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This section describes the visual assessment process and aesthetic values and resources in the vicinity of the Upper North Fork Feather River Hydroelectric Project (UNFFR Project) and evaluates whether the operation of the UNFFR Project under a new Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) license would result in impacts to aesthetic resources. This assessment is based on a review of documents prepared as a part of Pacific Gas and Electric Company's (PG&E) FERC relicensing application, local land use plans and policies specific to aesthetics, and field reconnaissance. The following topics are not discussed in this section for the reasons noted:

- **Impacts on a state scenic highway corridor:** No designated or eligible state scenic highways in Plumas County would be affected by the UNFFR Project.
- **Wild and Scenic River:** The North Fork Feather River is not a state or federally designated Wild and Scenic River.

6.9.1 Environmental Setting

The visual assessment process involved establishing an understanding of the visual environment in the UNFFR Project vicinity, determining the visual sensitivity of the environment based on anticipated viewer responses, identifying viewer groups, and defining visual assessment units (VAUs) or viewsheds. An overview of this process is provided in this section followed by a description of the existing visual setting around the activity areas and along the North Fork Feather River. The visual setting is based on a field reconnaissance and photographs (included in Appendix I) taken from key observation points (KOPs).

Visual Environment

The visual environment, or character, is a function of both the natural and artificial landscape features that make up a view. The aesthetic value of an area is a measure of its visual character and quality, combined with the viewer's response to the area (Federal Highway Administration 1988). Geologic, hydrologic, botanical, wildlife, recreational, and urban features, such as roads, homes, and earthworks, directly influence visual character. The perception of the visual character of an area can vary significantly by season and even by hour as light, shadow, weather, and the elements that compose the view change. Form, line, color, and texture are the basic components used to describe visual character and quality for most visual assessments. The dominance of each of these components on the landscape serves to form the viewer's impression of the area being observed. A viewer's impression directly corresponds to the aesthetic value of the landscape. The aesthetic value of an area is a culmination of its visual character and scenic quality combined with the viewer response.

Lake Almanor, Butt Valley reservoir, and the North Fork Feather River dominate the visual environment of the UNFFR Project. PG&E's historic hydroelectric generation system facilities and the mountainous, forested setting contribute to the visual character of the existing landscape.

Visual Sensitivity and Viewer Response

The overall response of a viewer to the quality of a view is based on a combination of viewer exposure and viewer sensitivity. Viewer exposure refers to the visibility of resources in the

landscape, the proximity of the vantage point to the view, the elevation of the viewer relative to the view, the frequency and duration of the viewing, the number of observers, and preconceived expectations of individual viewers or groups. Viewer sensitivity relates to the extent of the public's concern for particular landscapes. Judgments of visual quality and viewer response should be based on the regional frame of reference. The geographical setting and nature of the visual resource can greatly influence the degree of visual quality and sensitivity experienced by the viewer. For example, the presence of a small hill in an otherwise flat landscape may be viewed as a significant visual element, but such a hill may have very little significance when surrounded by mountainous terrain.

Viewer Groups

The perceptions of viewers are influenced by their location, specific activities in which they are engaged, personal degree of awareness, and individual values and goals. The three distinct viewer groups in the vicinity of the UNFFR Project are motorists, residents, and recreationists.

Motorists

Motorists are those persons who would view the UNFFR Project facilities from a moving vehicle. Motorists may be drivers or passengers. This user group typically consists of commuters, local residents, business travelers, and tourists. Tourists are often acutely aware of viewshed opportunities and aesthetics associated with an area when viewed from roadways, but are less likely to be aware of visual changes unless they frequently visit the area. Business travelers, commuters, and local residents who travel the same routes frequently may be acclimated to the general view, but are more likely to be aware of visual changes than occasional passersby. With the exception of views from State Route (SR) 89 over Canyon dam, views of the UNFFR Project facilities from area roadways are generally obscured by dense forests, the distance between the roads and the facilities, and the remoteness of much of the area.

Residents

Residents are people whose homes and property are near the UNFFR Project facilities and who have full or partial views of the facilities. The existing landscape features in the vicinity of the UNFFR Project offer a variety of visual experiences that reflect various land use practices and natural processes. The individual sensitivity of residents to aesthetics and changes within a viewshed is highly variable. The sensitivity of residents to changes in the viewshed should also be considered in the context of view point location and the length of time that the view may be altered (e.g., temporary or permanent changes to topography or vegetation, or construction activities associated with UNFFR Project facilities).

Recreationists

Recreationists are members of the community or the general public who use the recreational resources available in the UNFFR Project vicinity. Like residents, recreational users are highly sensitive to the visual character of the terrain, vegetation, Lake Almanor, Butt Valley reservoir, the North Fork Feather River, and UNFFR Project features and facilities.

Visual Assessment Units and Key Observation Points

The Federal Highway Administration (1988) defines a viewshed as all of the surface area visible from a particular location (e.g., a highway pullout) or from a sequence of locations (e.g., a highway or trail). To describe the viewsheds, eight VAUs were identified in the UNFFR Project

vicinity to represent views of visually sensitive resources and the activity areas from recreation areas, roads, and other KOPs. Within each VAU, one or more KOPs were established along commonly traveled routes and in public recreation areas, residential areas, and other likely observation points from which a viewer group (residents, recreationists, or motorists) is able to view UNFFR Project facilities or portions thereof. Locations of KOPs are shown in Figure 6.9-1 at the end of the section. Appendix I provides a summary of the VAUs and KOPs established to represent views of the UNFFR Project vicinity and photographs associated with each KOP.

A description of the visual environment, sensitivity, and viewer groups is provided below for each of the VAUs and associated KOPs.

Marvin Alexander Day Use Area/Prattville Intake Visual Assessment Unit

The Marvin Alexander day use area is a public recreation facility on the west shore of Lake Almanor south of the Prattville intake used primarily between May and September. The VAU from the day use area encompasses views across Lake Almanor toward the surrounding forests, hills, and Mount Lassen. Picnic tables are scattered along the water's edge, and a public swimming area is cordoned off with small buoys just south of the Prattville intake structure. A short chain link fence separates PG&E's intake facilities from the public access area and restricts access to the cove encompassing the intake.

Views of the intake structure and surrounding cove are visible from KOP 1 (Photographs 1c and 2a) and are partially obstructed by vegetation from KOP 3 and the day use area parking lot (Photograph 3). Views from the shore at KOP 1 and KOP 2 toward the northwest and Mount Lassen are partially obstructed by the intake structure. The orientation of the day use area directs views toward Lake Almanor and surrounding forests and mountains to the northeast and east, and generally away from the intake structure (Photographs 1a, 1b, 2b, and 2c). Views in this direction are more scenic than those toward the intake structure and disturbed areas around the day use area.

The primary viewer group from the Marvin Alexander day use area is recreationists. Residents in nearby communities may also visit the day use area and view the surrounding scenery periodically.

Doug Naef Building Driveway at Almanor Drive West

The VAU from the Doug Naef building at Almanor Drive West is dominated by tall trees and the surrounding forest with limited views across Lake Almanor. Views from KOP 1 (Photograph 4) toward the Prattville intake and Lake Almanor are mostly obstructed by the surrounding forest. These views would not be considered sensitive to changes around the intake. The primary viewer group from this area is motorists traveling along Almanor Drive West.

Plumas Pines Resort

The VAU from the Plumas Pines Resort encompasses Lake Almanor and the surrounding forests, with limited views of the Prattville intake. Views from the restaurant (KOP 1, Photograph 5) toward the intake are obscured by tall trees. The intake is visible from the boat ramps (KOP 2, Photograph 6b), but because of the distance between the ramps and the intake, the intake structure is not prominent in the view; rather, the view is dominated by the lake, surrounding forest, and mountains. Current activity at the day use area is difficult to see from the ramps, although activities on Lake Almanor may be more noticeable. The Plumas Pines

Resort is a private resort near the community of Prattville. Viewer groups are members of the resort and their guests.

State Route 89 at Canyon Dam

Although SR 89 has not been officially designated as a state scenic highway by the California Department of Transportation, it has been determined to be eligible (California Department of Transportation 2007). At the federal level, however, SR 89 is a designated part of the Volcanic Legacy Scenic Byway—a route that extends from Crater Lake, Oregon, south into northern California and around the shores of Lake Almanor. SR 89 has also been officially designated as an All-American Road based on its breathtaking vistas and cultural, historic, natural, recreational, and scenic qualities (Federal Highway Administration 2009). Scenic views from SR 89 are considered sensitive.

The VAU from SR 89 at Canyon dam encompasses views of Lake Almanor, Canyon dam, the Canyon dam outlet structure, and occasional views of trees along the shore. As the highway crosses over Canyon dam, motorists traveling in both directions have unobstructed views toward the Canyon dam outlet structure and shore of Lake Almanor (KOPs 1 and 2, Photographs 7 and 8a-b). The slightly elevated road bed coupled with the presence of low-growing vegetation (grasses and small shrubs) between the highway and lake allows motorists expansive views of the Canyon dam outlet structure, Lake Almanor, and the dam spillway. The spillway partially blends in with the forest in the background and is mostly obscured by the topography between the dam and spillway (Photograph 8c). The views are not necessarily scenic because of the existing disturbance associated with the dam and the prominent tower on the lake, but distant views are more scenic, with the surrounding mountains and forests providing a contrasting backdrop beyond the outlet structure and spillway. The primary viewer group from the highway is motorists.

Canyon Dam Picnic Area

The VAU from the Canyon dam picnic area encompasses unobstructed views of Canyon dam, the Canyon dam outlet structure, the spillway, and Lake Almanor from the shore (KOP 1, Photographs 9a-c). Views from the picnic area parking lot are generally unobstructed toward the lake and Canyon dam, with some trees in the foreground (KOP 2, Photographs 10a-b). Distant views from the picnic area are more scenic, encompassing the lake, surrounding forest, and mountains. Foreground views are not considered sensitive because of the existing disturbance associated with the dam and spillway and the generally barren area along the shore.

The picnic area is on PG&E-owned lands near the intersection of SR 89 and County Road 147 (also known as Almanor Drive East). It sits on the shoreline near the south side of the dam. The primary viewer group at the picnic area is recreationists.

County Road 147

The VAU from County Road 147 along the eastern shore of Lake Almanor in the vicinity of Canyon dam encompasses dense forest in the foreground with occasional views of the lake and distant mountains in the background (KOPs 1 and 2, Photographs 11a, b and Photograph 12). Views of the Canyon dam outlet structure and Canyon dam are only briefly available as motorists travel along the road. The distance between the road and outlet structure and the intervening trees reduces the sensitivity of views from the road to activities at Canyon dam. The primary viewer group along County Road 147 is motorists.

Canyon Dam Boat Launch

The VAU from the Canyon dam boat launch encompasses Lake Almanor and the surrounding forests and mountains, with unobstructed views of Canyon dam and the Canyon dam outlet structure (KOP 1, Photographs 13a-c). Boaters on the lake in the vicinity of the boat launch also have unobstructed views of Canyon dam, the outlet structure, and the shoreline of Lake Almanor. Surrounding views of the forests and mountains are generally scenic, although views toward Canyon dam are considered less scenic because of the barren nature of the dam. Views toward the outlet structure are considered sensitive to change, though, because of the unobstructed views and the viewer group.

The primary viewer group is recreationists, particularly boaters. The boat launch is a popular, easily accessible recreational facility operated by the USFS and is heavily used. Viewers may be sensitive to changes at the outlet structure because of the desire to enjoy the scenic views of the lake and surrounding scenery.

Butt Valley Reservoir

The VAU from Butt Valley reservoir is of a long, fairly narrow body of water and the surrounding forested hills (KOP 1, Photograph 14). The reservoir is popular with recreationists seeking a quieter, more remote outdoor experience than is found at more densely populated recreation areas such as Lake Almanor. The unpaved Prattville-Butt Valley Reservoir Road parallels the eastern shore of the reservoir, allowing motorists and recreationists fairly consistent views of the water from both traveling directions. Although there are several public campgrounds along the reservoir's edge, none are near Butt Valley dam or the Caribou intakes. Because of the scenic quality of the surrounding reservoir and forests, views from developed and dispersed recreation sites and from the road are considered sensitive. The distance to the Caribou intake structures and dam from primary viewpoints makes these views less sensitive to change (i.e., activities around the intake structures would be less noticeable). The intake structures are not visible or substantially noticeable from most viewpoints along the eastern shore.

Views from Butt Valley dam are of the reservoir and the Caribou intake structures (KOP 2, Photograph 15). The southern portion of the reservoir is dominated by the outlet structures and tree stumps protruding from the water, reducing the quality of the views (Photograph 16). Aside from PG&E workers and, possibly, anglers, few people access the dam area.

The primary viewer groups at Butt Valley reservoir include recreationists on the eastern shore and in the water (e.g., anglers) and motorists.

Light and Glare

Because of the generally rural nature of the UNFFR Project vicinity, the primary sources of artificial light are limited to vehicles passing through the area on state, local, and private roads; concentrations of commercial/residential buildings around the Prattville area and shores of Lake Almanor; and, to a lesser degree, recreational features and facilities. Glare may occur during the daylight hours as the sun is reflected off water, rocks, or light-colored sediments that are exposed as reservoir levels fluctuate during periods of low waters.

6.9.2 Environmental Impacts and Mitigation Measures

Methodology

A field assessment was conducted for the purpose of identifying areas of visual sensitivity and scenic resources and to assess the existing character and quality of the aesthetic resources. VAUs were determined based on the distinct visual character of the landscape; KOPs were identified as representative views within each VAU; and photo points were established to graphically illustrate these views. Photographs from each KOP are provided in Appendix I. This information was used to qualitatively assess the change in visual quality or character as a result of the Proposed UNFFR Project and both alternatives.

Thresholds of Significance

Impacts on aesthetics would be significant if the Proposed UNFFR Project, Alternative 1, or Alternative 2 would:

- obstruct a scenic view or vista from public viewing areas;
- substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of a VAU; or
- create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

Impacts and Mitigation Measures

This section discusses the anticipated impacts of the Proposed UNFFR Project and either alternative on aesthetic resources and identifies mitigation measures for significant impacts. Table 6.9-1 compares the final level of significance of each impact, with incorporation of mitigation measures if appropriate.

Table 6.9-1. Summary of Aesthetics (AE) Impacts

IMPACT	PROPOSED UNFFR PROJECT	ALTERNATIVE 1	ALTERNATIVE 2
Impact AE-1: Construction activities associated with the UNFFR Project could temporarily degrade the visual quality of Lake Almanor or Butt Valley reservoir.	Less than significant	Less than significant	Less than significant
Impact AE-2: The UNFFR Project could degrade or obstruct scenic views from VAUs.	Less than significant	Significant and Unavoidable	Significant and Unavoidable
Impact AE-3: The UNFFR Project could substantially change the character of, or be disharmonious with, existing land uses and aesthetic features around Lake Almanor or Butt Valley reservoir or along the North Fork Feather River.	No Impact	Significant and Unavoidable	Significant and Unavoidable
Impact AE-4: The UNFFR Project could create a new source of light or glare at Lake Almanor or Butt Valley reservoir.	Less than significant	Less than Significant	Less than Significant

Impact AE-1: Construction activities associated with the UNFFR Project could temporarily degrade the visual quality of Lake Almanor or Butt Valley reservoir.

Proposed UNFFR Project

Construction activities associated with the Proposed UNFFR Project would require construction on and near the shorelines of Lake Almanor and Butt Valley reservoir. While these construction activities would have the potential to affect views within their immediate vicinity, they would all be temporary. The overall visual quality would not be substantially affected because the construction activities would take place in small areas on the lake near the shoreline and in previously disturbed areas. Changes in visual character and quality would be localized around the activity areas and would primarily affect recreationists and motorists. Construction activities would result in less than significant impacts on the visual quality of Lake Almanor and Butt Valley reservoir.

Alternatives 1 and 2

Installation of the Prattville intake thermal curtain under both alternatives would require the use of construction equipment on the shoreline and in the water around the intake during two construction seasons (May through October) and permanently eliminate the Marvin Alexander day use area. Views from other VAUs in the vicinity of the Prattville intake (Ponderosa Pine Resort and Doug Naef building) would be less affected by the construction activities because the activities would be less noticeable or not in the viewer's direct line of sight.

Construction equipment and activities around the Prattville intake would be noticeable from Lake Almanor, but they would not substantially degrade the scenic views. Views toward the northwest and the intake structure are generally less scenic because of the existing intake structure and disturbance around the shoreline. Although equipment on the water and shore and activities associated with curtain installation would be noticeable from Lake Almanor and would temporarily degrade views to the northwest from the lake, the visual impacts would not be substantial because the activities would not degrade overall views of Lake Almanor or the surrounding mountains.

Modification of the Canyon dam outlet structure under Alternative 1 only would require the use of construction equipment on the shoreline and in the water around the outlet, which would temporarily affect views from SR 89, the Canyon dam picnic area, and the Canyon dam boat launch. Activities would be noticeable from these view points, but they would not substantially detract from the surrounding scenic views of the lake, mountains, and forests. The existing outlet structure and generally barren nature of the dam reduce the quality of views toward Canyon dam. Views toward more scenic vistas, like the surrounding mountains and the overall lake, would not be substantially affected by the temporary construction activities at the outlet structure.

The overall visual quality of Lake Almanor would not be substantially affected because the construction activities associated with the thermal curtain and Canyon dam modifications would take place at localized activity areas. Changes in visual character and quality would be localized around the activity areas and would primarily affect recreationists and motorists. Construction activities at Lake Almanor would result in **less than significant** impacts on visual quality.

Installation of the thermal curtain at the Caribou intakes on Butt Valley reservoir under both alternatives would require the use of construction equipment on the shoreline and in the water around the intakes for two construction seasons (May through October). These activities could be noticeable from some viewpoints on the eastern shore of the reservoir, but they would not substantially detract from the scenic quality of the surrounding views of the forests and reservoir. Motorists along nearby roadways would have minimal views of the activities, and recreationists at recreation areas on the east shore may see the activities, but the activities would not substantially degrade the quality of views in the area. Construction activities at Butt Valley reservoir would result in **less than significant** impacts on visual quality.

Impact AE-2: The UNFFR Project could degrade or obstruct scenic views from VAUs.

Proposed UNFFR Project

Under the Proposed UNFFR Project, construction activities around Lake Almanor and Butt Valley reservoir would be limited to recreational facilities and improvements. These recreational facilities and improvements are not anticipated to be located in areas where or be of the size that could degrade or obstruct scenic views from VAUs. Impacts on scenic views are considered **less than significant**.

Alternatives 1 and 2

Under Alternatives 1 and 2, most of the activity would occur below the surface of Lake Almanor and Butt Valley reservoir, with minimal structures that could obstruct scenic views to or from key viewpoints. Binwalls, buoys, and the upper portion of the trolleys associated with the thermal curtains would be visible on the surface of the water or on the shore. The curtains would be under the water around the intakes. Modifications to the Canyon dam outlet structure under Alternative 1 only would involve placement of a new bulkhead on a lower gate under the water, and the modifications would not be noticeable from nearby viewpoints along SR 89 or the Canyon dam picnic area. Construction activities at Canyon dam could temporarily modify VAUs at this location.

The Prattville intake thermal curtain would extend approximately 900 feet out from the shoreline and would be 770 feet across. The primary visible structures would be the large stabilizing buoys holding up the thermal curtain as well as the safety buoys that would delineate the boundary of the curtain and its anchors to prevent boaters from approaching the curtain. The buoys and other structures closer to the shore would be visible from nearby recreational areas and from the boat ramps at the Plumas Pines Resort (see Figure 6.9-2). The stabilizing buoys would be much larger than the existing buoys around the intake. The safety buoys would be similar to the existing buoys and floating structures around the intake, boat launches, and swimming area, but the curtain would require a larger number of buoys than nearby smaller structures. Lights may be required at night because of safety concerns for boaters, introducing a new source of light that otherwise would not exist on Lake Almanor. Due to the introduction of larger buoys, new light sources, and the expansion of the buoyed area, long-term impacts on scenic views around the Prattville intake have the potential to be **significant**.

The Caribou intakes thermal curtain would be less noticeable than the Prattville intake thermal curtain because of its distance from key viewpoints. Viewer groups would be limited to recreationists and motorists who would notice the changes at Butt Valley reservoir. The new buoys and other structures would be located in a portion of the reservoir that is already visually

affected by existing structures and tree stumps. Current boating restrictions may negate a requirement for lights. The thermal curtain would not substantially degrade or obstruct views from key areas around Butt Valley reservoir; therefore, the long-term visual impacts would be **less than significant**.

Mitigation Measure

Mitigation Measure Land Use (LU)-2 (Alternatives 1 and 2): Relocation of the Marvin Alexander Day Use Area

See Section 6.2.2 for mitigation measures associated with the relocation of the Marvin Alexander day use area.

Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of Mitigation Measure LU-2 would maintain the existing level of access to the shores of Lake Almanor. However, the views from the relocated day use area may not be of the same quality. Due to this uncertainty, the long term impacts on scenic views around the Prattville intake have the potential to be **significant and unavoidable**.

Impact AE-3: The UNFFR Project could substantially change the character of, or be disharmonious with, existing land uses and aesthetic features around Lake Almanor and Butt Valley reservoir and along the North Fork Feather River.

Proposed UNFFR Project

The Proposed UNFFR Project does not propose the construction or implementation of any structure or facility which conflicts with current land uses and aesthetic features around Lake Almanor, Butt Valley reservoir, and the North Fork Feather River. There would be **no impact**.

Alternatives 1 and 2

The thermal curtains at Lake Almanor and Butt Valley reservoir under both alternatives would be visible from nearby viewpoints. As discussed in Section 6.2, Land Use and Minerals, and Section 6.8, Recreation, the thermal curtain at Prattville intake would restrict access to a very small portion of Lake Almanor, but boaters and other watercraft users would continue to have access to the remainder of the lake and would be able to navigate away from the buoys surrounding the curtain. Land use compatibility issues are anticipated with the Prattville intakes thermal curtain because the Marvin Alexander day use area would need to be relocated and the current location would no longer be open to the public. Visible elements of both thermal curtains have the potential to detract from the existing scenic views of the surrounding forests and mountains or of the overall visual quality of Lake Almanor or Butt Valley reservoir, especially within and adjacent to these activity areas. The trolley systems for each curtain would allow the curtains to move up and down with the changing water levels, reducing the potential for algae growth or other water quality changes that could diminish the visual quality of the water around the intakes. Due to the loss of the current Marvin Alexander day use area and the localized visual distraction caused by the presence of the lighted and signed buoys at the Prattville intake, long-term impacts on visual character would be **significant**.

Modifications to the Canyon dam outlet structure (Alternative 1 only) would not affect the visual character of Lake Almanor because the modifications would not be visible from nearby viewpoints.

Mitigation Measure

Mitigation Measure LU-2 (Alternatives 1 and 2): Relocation of the Marvin Alexander Day Use Area

See Section 6.2.2 for mitigation measures associated with the relocation of the Marvin Alexander day use area.

Significance after Mitigation

Implementation of Mitigation Measure LU-2 would maintain the existing level of access to the shores of Lake Almanor. However, the views from the relocated day use area may not be of the same quality. Due to this uncertainty, the long term impacts on scenic views around the Prattville intake have the potential to be **significant and unavoidable**.

Impact AE-4: The UNFFR Project could create a new source of light or glare at Lake Almanor or Butt Valley reservoir.

Proposed UNFFR Project

The Proposed UNFFR Project would include construction of recreational facilities or improvements around Lake Almanor and Butt Valley reservoir. It can be assumed that the construction of these facilities or improvements would occur during the day and very little, if any, additional lighting would be necessary. However, it can be assumed that some of these recreational facilities or improvements would include the installation of new lighting structures for recreational and safety purposes. Any lighting structures included in these facilities or improvements would be similar to those existing under current conditions and would be subject to the same regulation. Therefore, the Proposed UNFFR Project would not create a new source of light or glare at Lake Almanor or Butt Valley reservoir and the impact would be **less than significant**.

Alternatives 1 and 2

The thermal curtains would create a new source of light from the safety lighting on buoys to warn boaters and other watercraft users of the location of the curtains. Temporary lighting may also be required for work in the Canyon dam activity area under Alternative 1. If necessary, lights would be placed in a manner to limit obstruction of adjacent viewsheds. The safety lighting would be typical of lighting used on barriers in the water and would not create a substantial new light source. Light impacts associated with the thermal curtain's buoys at the Prattville and Caribou intakes would be **less than significant**. Temporary lighting in the Canyon dam activity area would be **less than significant**.

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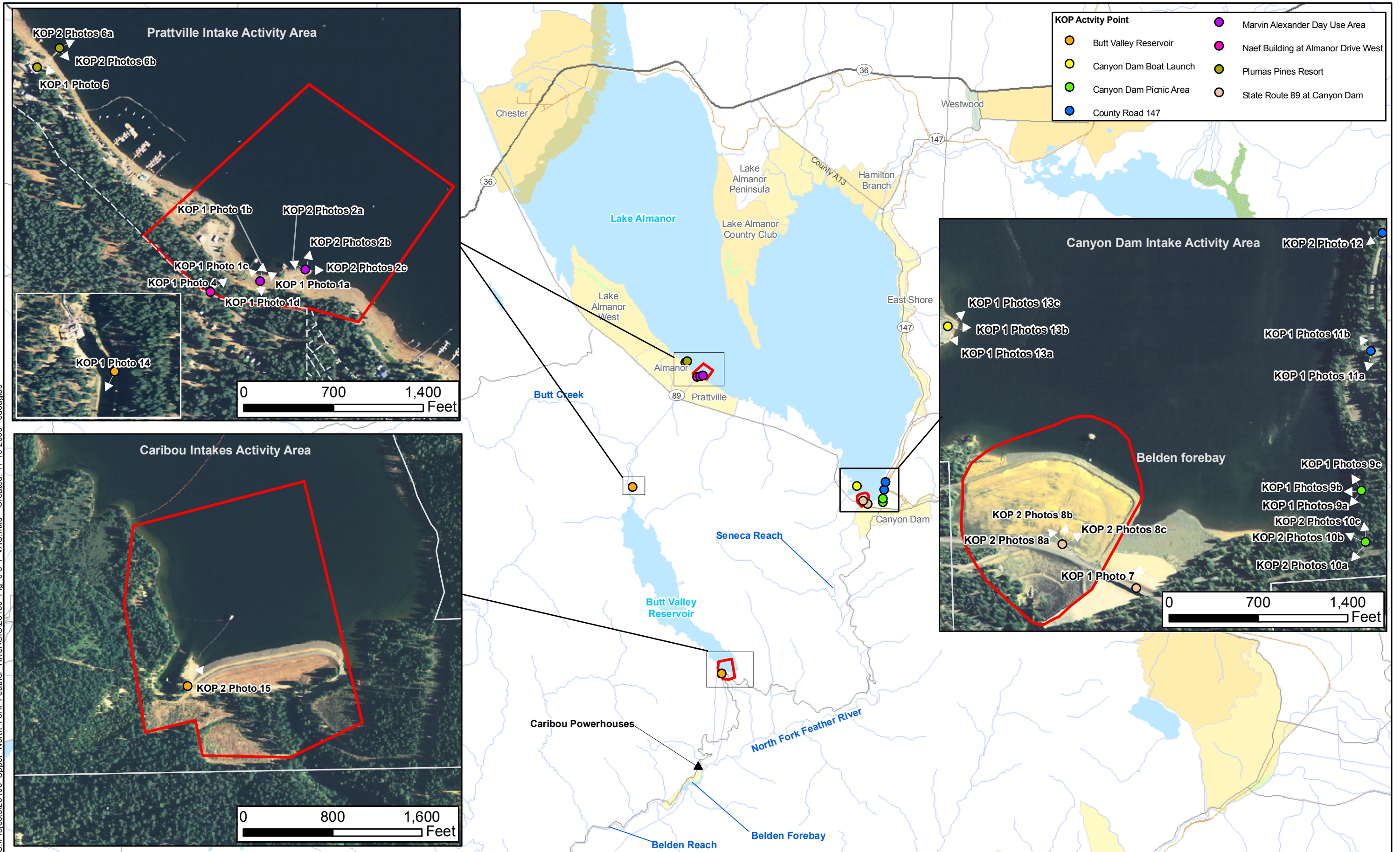


Figure 6.9-1
Photo Viewpoint Locations



Drawing is not to scale

Figure 6.9-2
Graphic Rendering of the Thermal Curtain Stabilization Buoys at the Prattville Intake for Both Alternatives