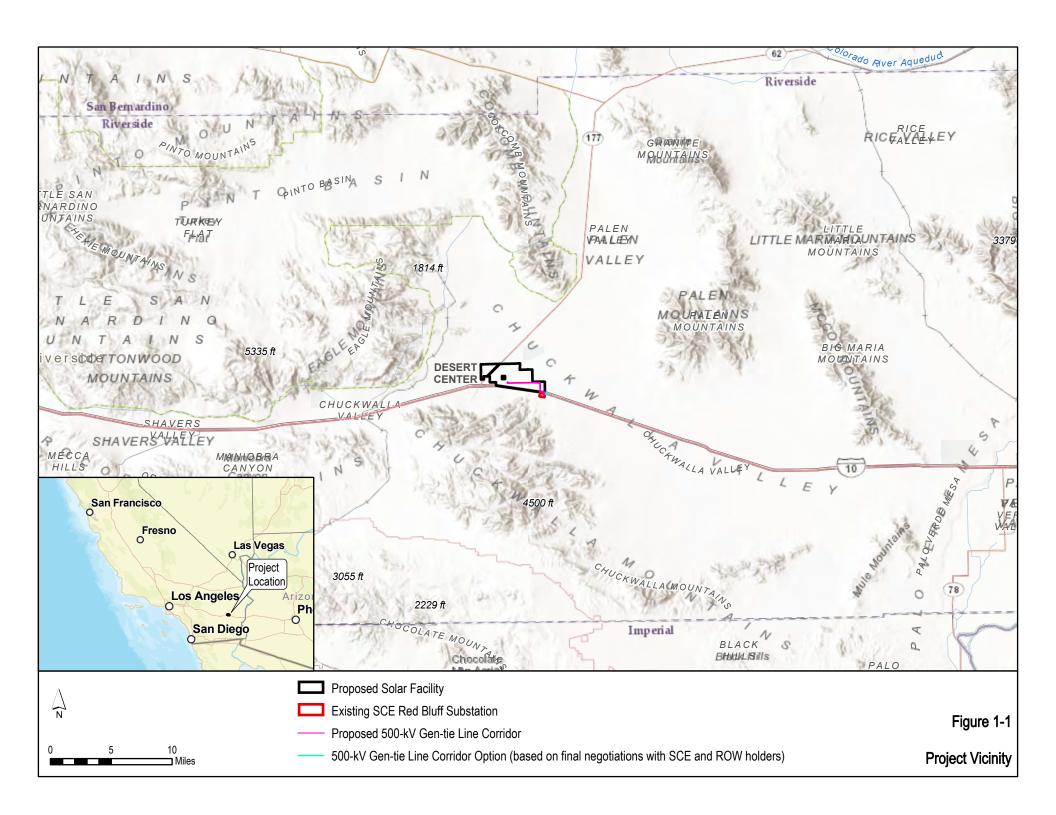
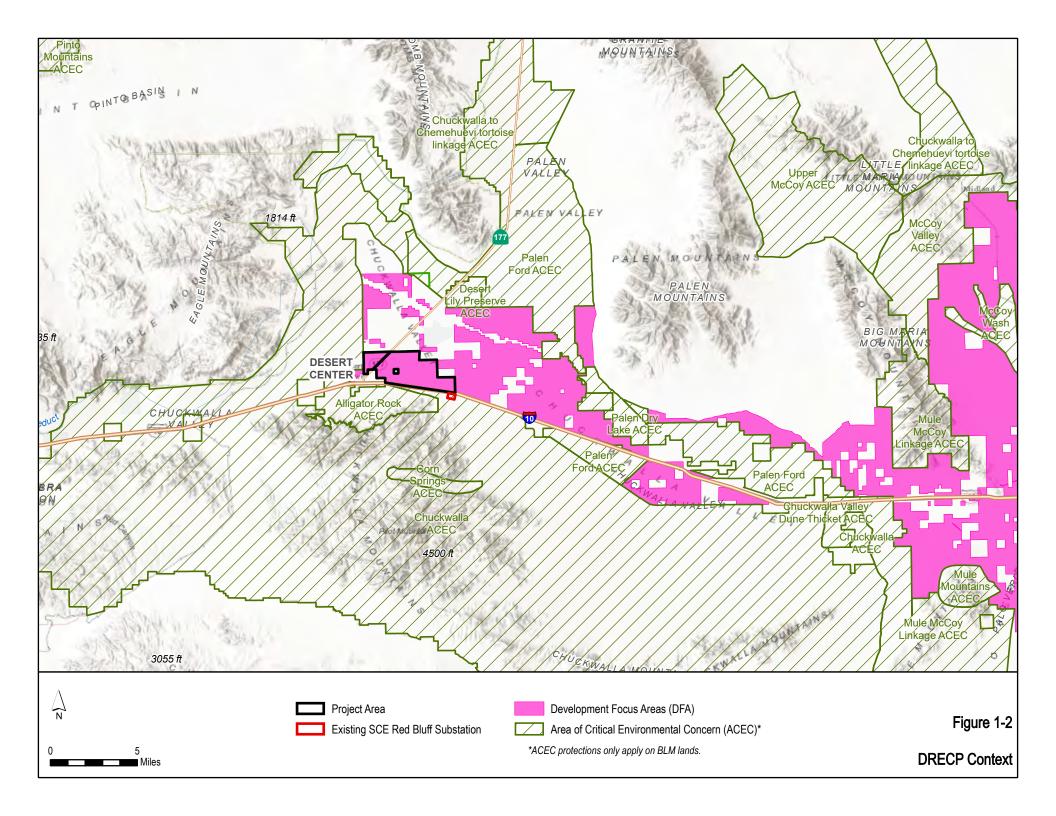
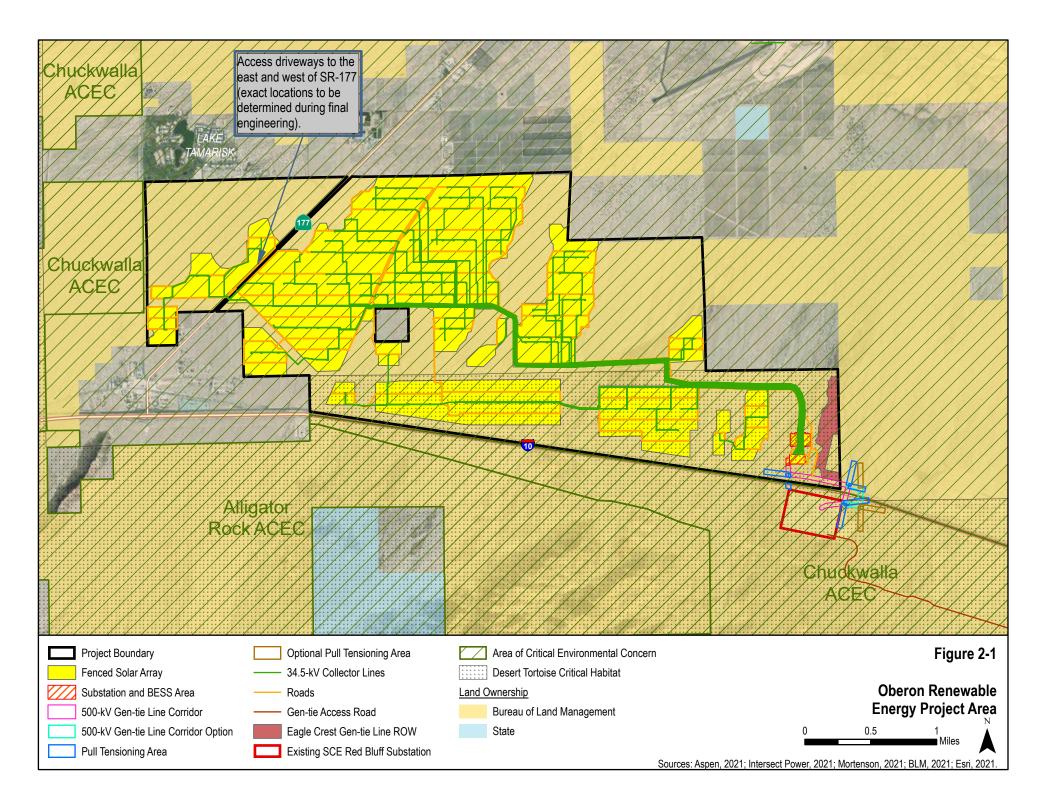
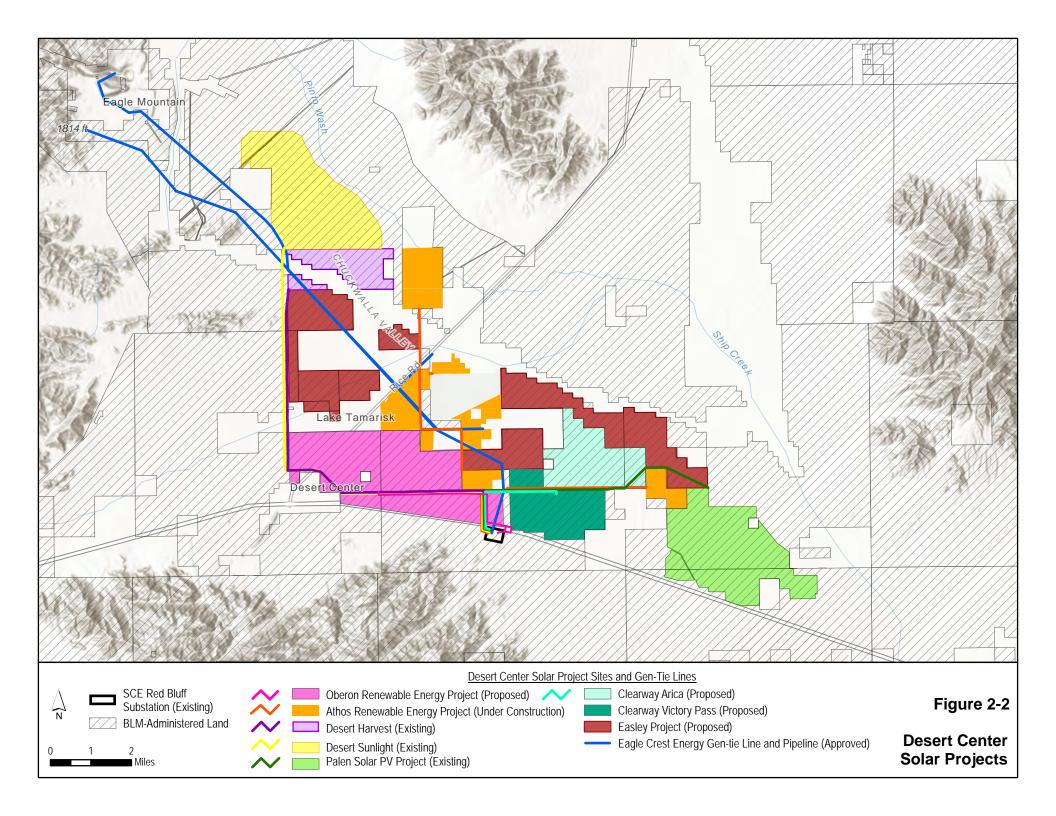
Appendix B

Figures









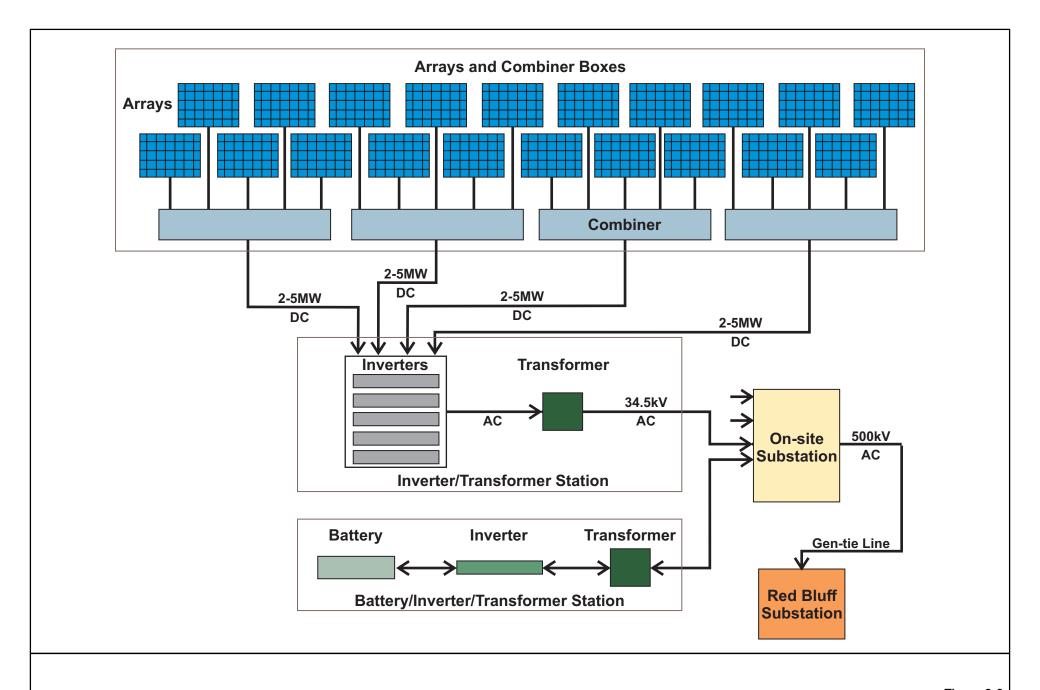


Figure 2-3
Solar PV and BESS Power Flow Diagram

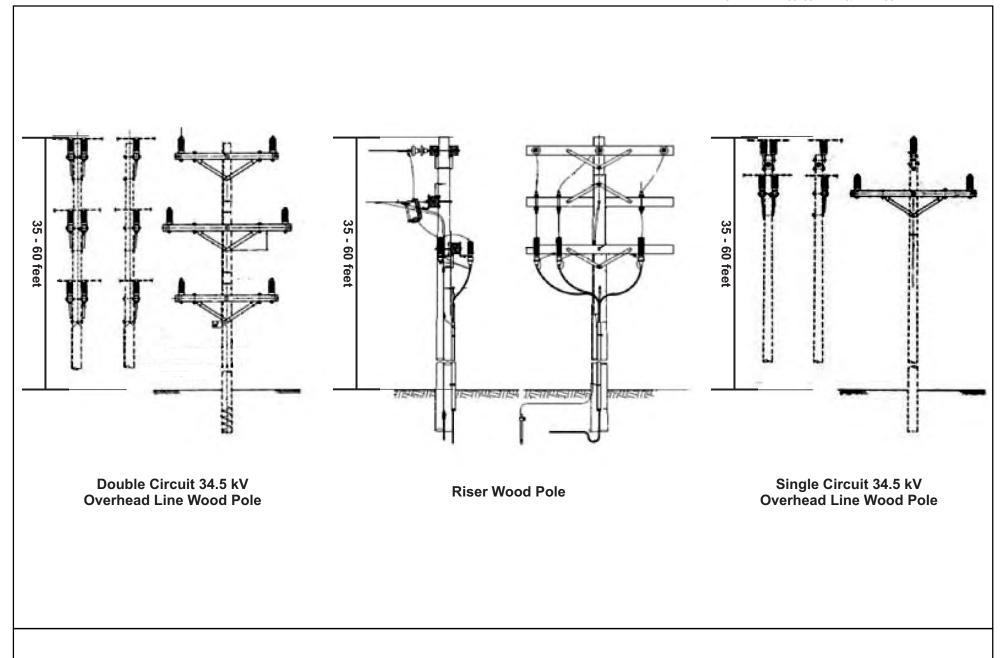
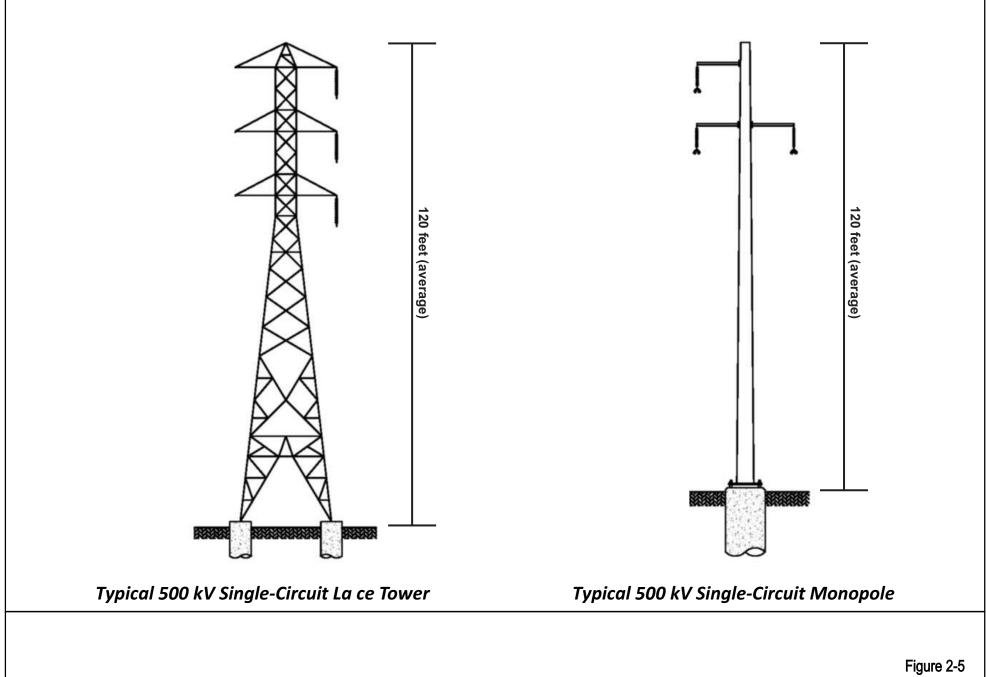
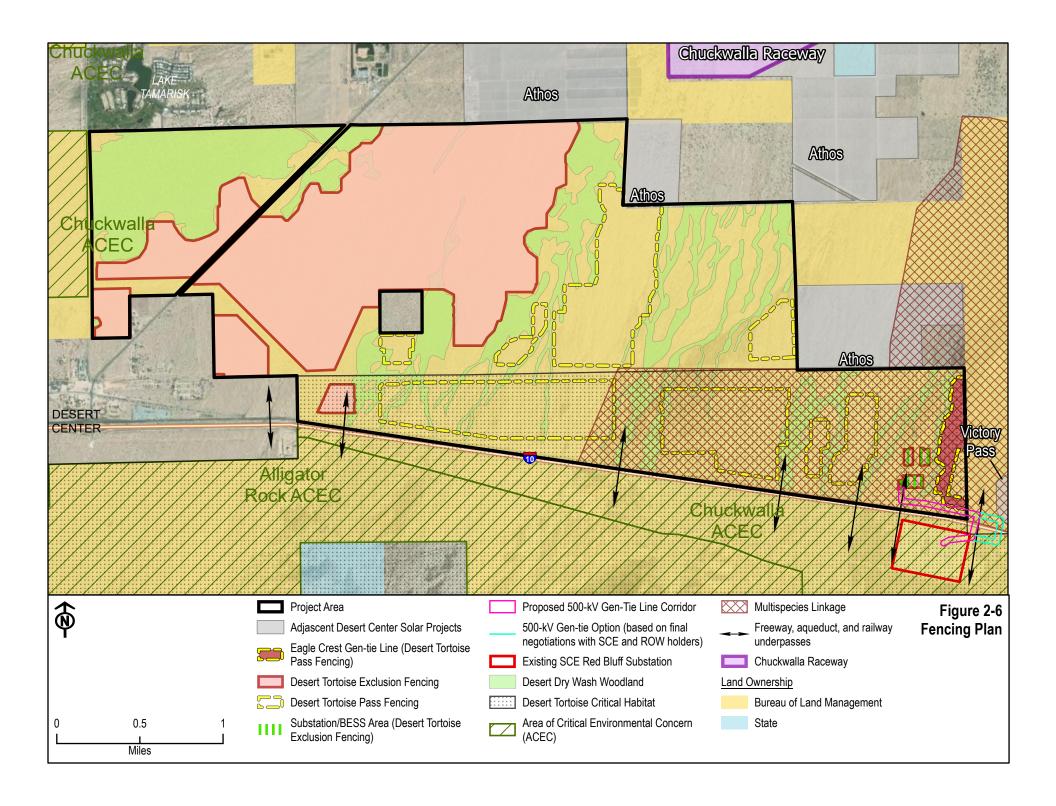
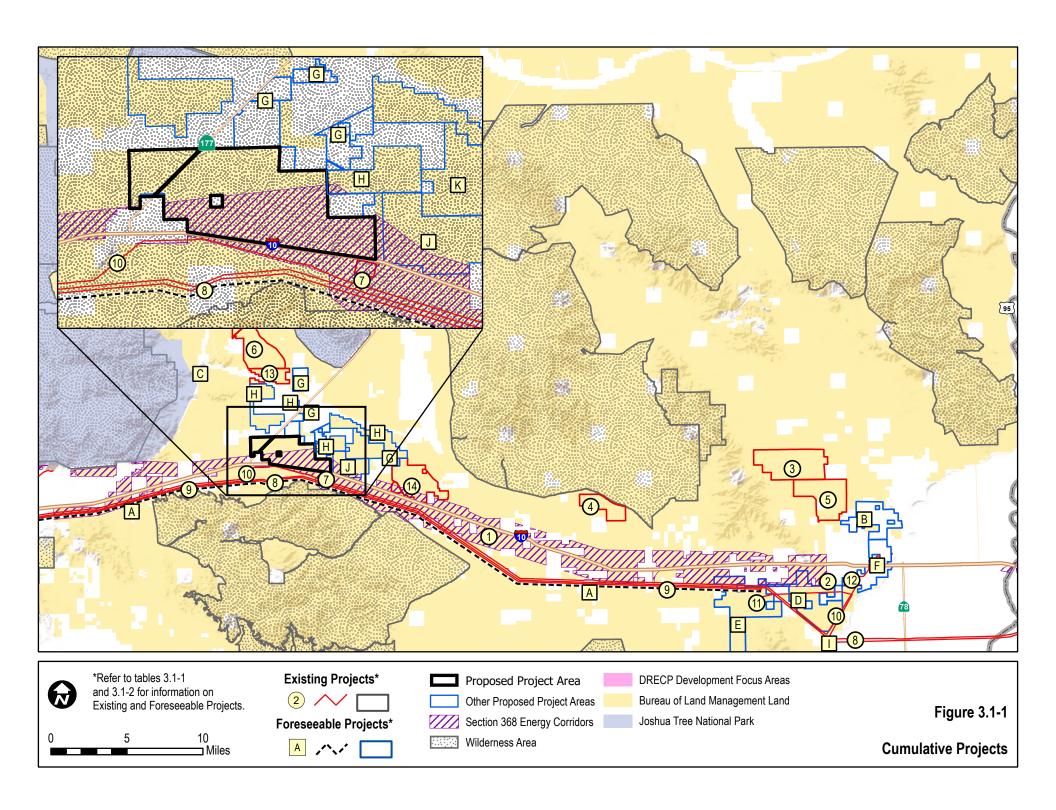


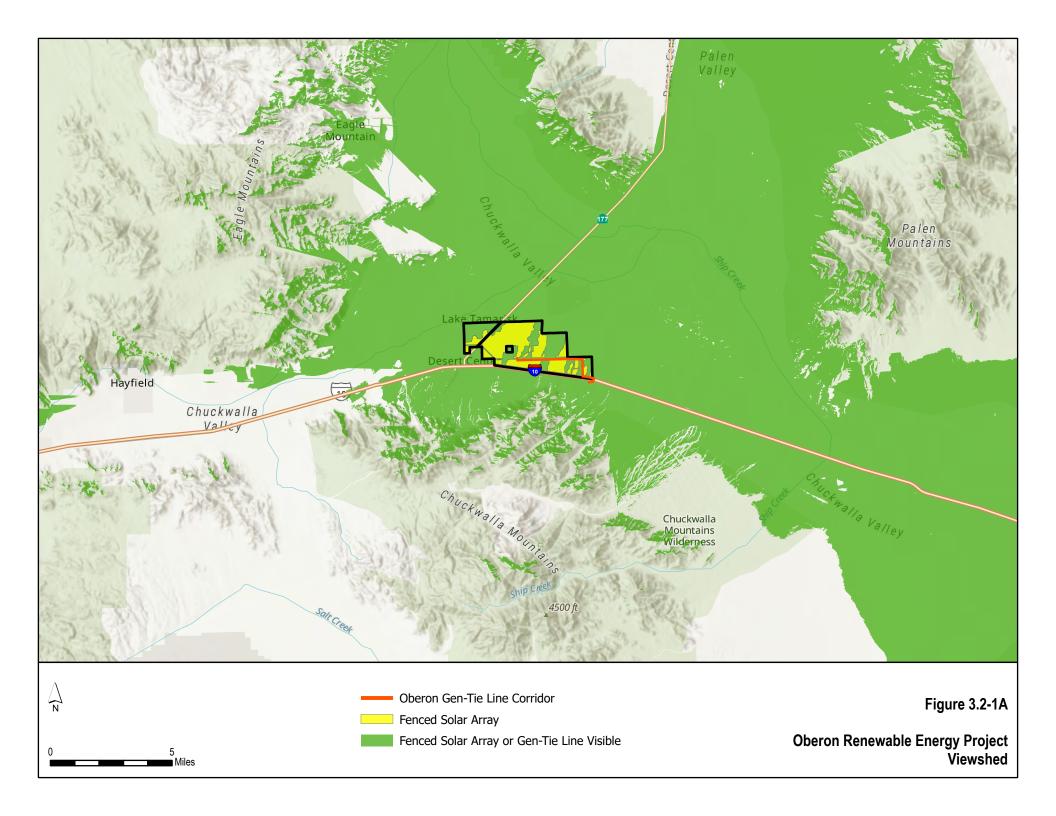
Figure 2-4

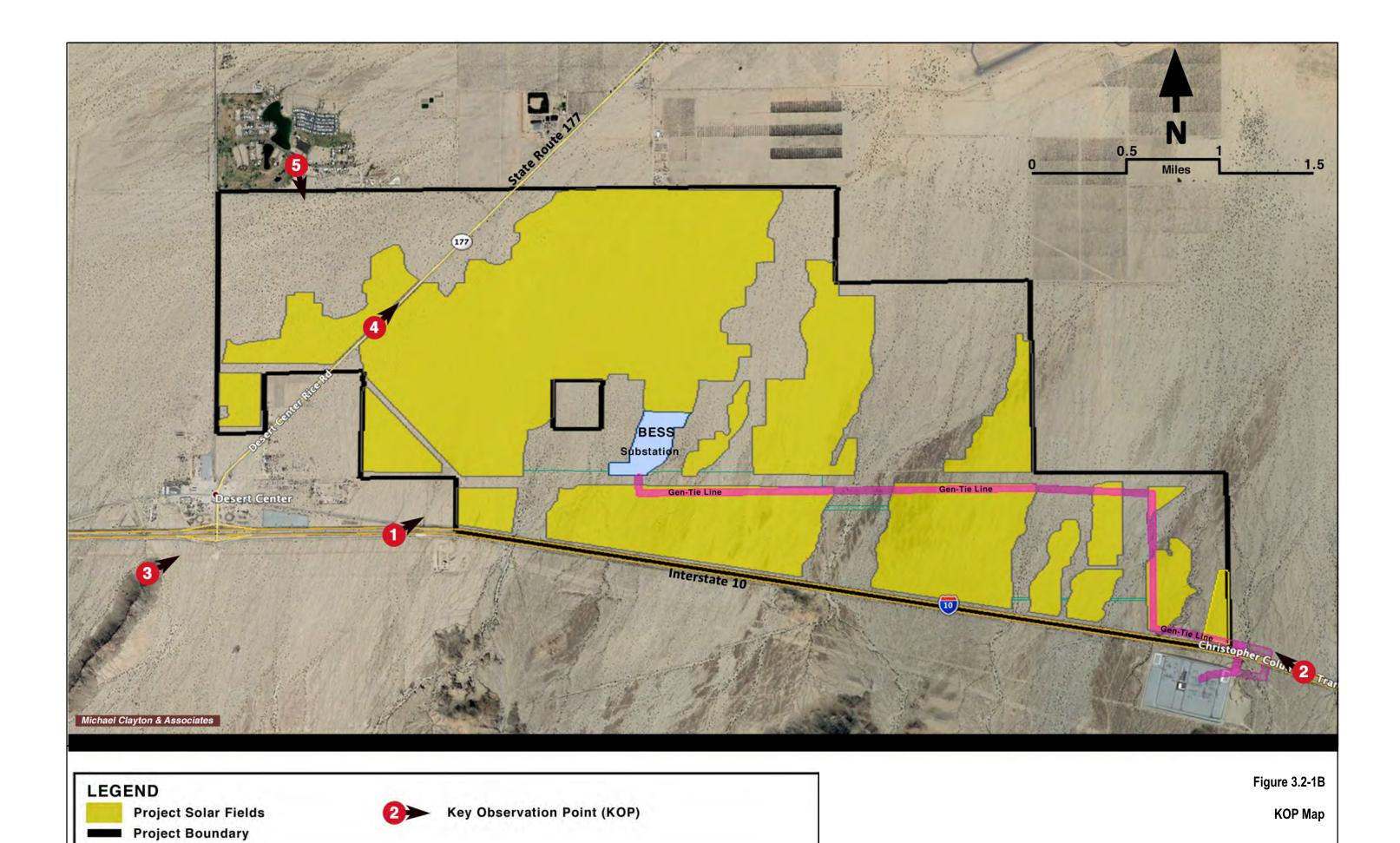


Typical 500 kV Gen-Tie Line Structures











This image presents the **Existing View** to the northeast from **KOP 1** on eastbound I-10, approximately 0.9 mile east of the Desert Center Rice Road (SR 177) overpass. This view captures a central portion of Chuckwalla Valley and the Project area east of SR-177 and north of I-10. This expansive view of the valley is backdropped by the rugged, angular forms of the Coxcomb, Granite, and Palen Mountains, features that contribute visual interest though are partially obscured by smoke from regional wild fires.

Figure 3.2-2A

KOP 1 Eastbound Interstate 10

Existing View



This image presents a **Visual Simulation** of the proposed Project from **KOP 1** on eastbound I-10, approximately 0.9 mile east of the Desert Center Rice Road (SR 177) overpass. From KOP 1, the closest viewing distance to the nearest arrays would be approximately 0.35 mile. In addition to the solar arrays, the upper portion of the substation and the first gen-tie structure would be visible near the right edge of the image above. The BESS facilities would be screened from view by intervening arrays.

Figure 3.2-2B



This image presents the **Existing View** to the west from **KOP 2** on westbound I-10, just east of the proposed gen-tie span of I-10 and approximately 3.6 miles west of the Corn Springs Road overpass. This view captures a central portion of Chuckwalla Valley north and east of Desert Center and provides an expansive view of the valley, backdropped by the rugged, horizontal to angular form of the Eagle Mountains, features that contribute visual interest (partially obscured by smoke from regional wild fires).

Figure 3.2-3A

KOP 2 Westbound Interstate 10

Existing View



This image presents a **Visual Simulation** of the proposed Project from **KOP 2** on westbound I-10, just east of the proposed gen-tie span of I-10 and approximately 3.6 miles west of the Corn Springs Road overpass. This view captures the eastern portion of the Project, though the arrays are substantially screened by intervening vegetation. Most prominent is the gen-tie line extending to the east from the substation in the central portion of the Project, to the close parallel with I-10 and subsequent span of the freeway.

Figure 3.2-3B
KOP 2 Westbound Interstate 10

Visual Simulation



This image presents the **Existing View** to the northeast from **KOP 3** on the crest of Alligator Rock, just south of I-10 and Desert Center. This view overlooks the eastern portion of Desert Center and a central portion of Chuckwalla Valley east of SR 177 (at the left side of the image above) and north of I-10 (extending diagonally through the center of the image). This expansive view of the valley is backdropped by the horizontal to angular forms of the Granite and Palen Mountains, features that contribute visual interest.

Figure 3.2-4A

KOP 3 Alligator Rock
Existing View

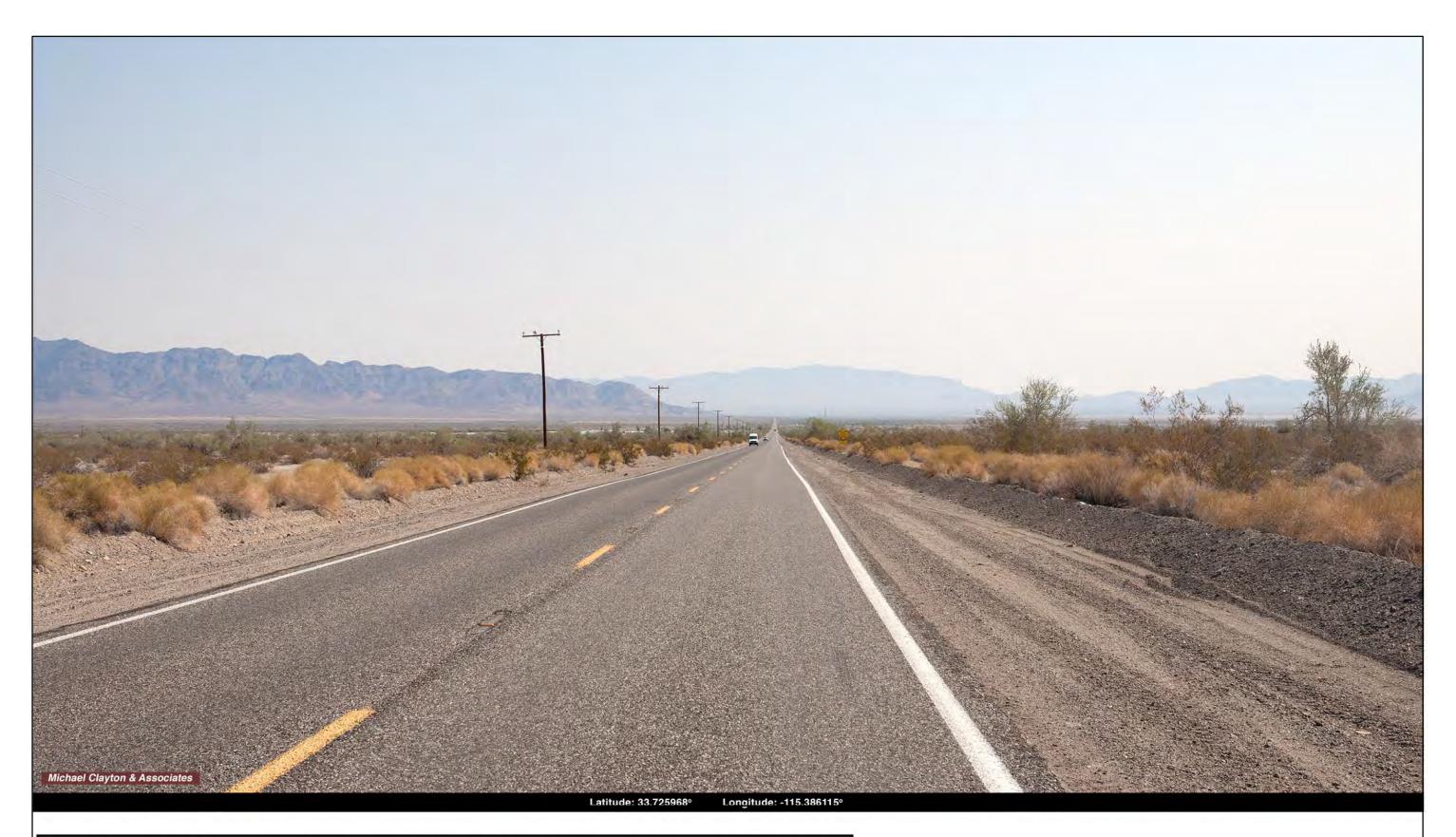


This image presents a **Visual Simulation** of the proposed Project as viewed from **KOP 3** on the crest of Alligator Rock, just south of I-10 and Desert Center. This frame of view encompasses the central portion of the proposed Project's solar arrays, at viewing distances ranging from approximately 1.2 miles (closest to KOP 3) to approximately five miles. The substation, BESS, and gen-tie line are visible in the center-right portion of the image.

Figure 3.2-4B

KOP 3 Alligator Rock

Visual Simulation

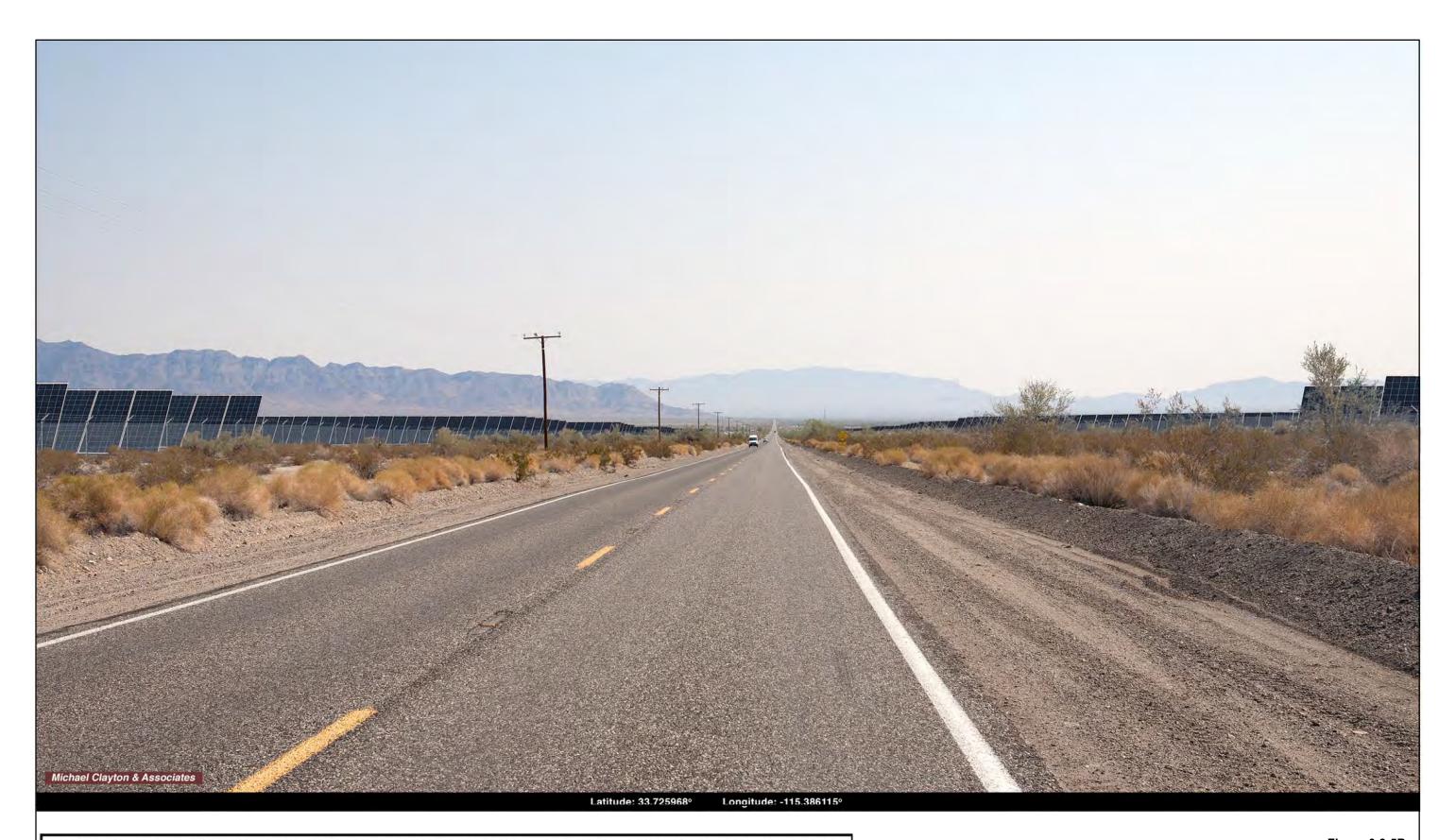


This image presents the **Existing View** to the north from **KOP 4** on northbound SR 177 (Rice Road), approximately 1.2 miles northeast of Desert Center. This view up SR 177 captures a central portion of the Chuckwalla Valley in the immediate vicinity of SR 177. This expansive view of the broad, flat valley floor is backdropped by the horizontal to angular forms of the Coxcomb, Granite, and Palen Mountains, features that contribute visual interest, though in the image, are somewhat obscured by smoke from wild fires.

Figure 3.2-5A

KOP 4 Northbound SR 177

Existing View



This image presents a **Visual Simulation** of the proposed Project from **KOP 4** on northbound SR 177 (Rice Road). This view encompasses a northwestern portion of the proposed solar arrays that would border both sides of SR 177. As is apparent in the simulation, the Project would appear as a prominent industrial facility in the immediate foreground of views from the road and assumes the retention of existing vegetation adjacent to the road to provide partial screening of the project facilities.

Figure 3.2-5B

KOP 4 Northbound SR 177

Visual Simulation



This image presents the **Existing View** to the south-southeast from **KOP 5** on the Lake Tamarisk golf course. This view captures a portion of the relatively undeveloped Chuckwalla Valley, backdropped by the rugged, Chuckwalla Mountains. The landscape does host considerable infrastructure including utility lines, the gen-tie lines for the Desert Sunlight and Desert Harvest solar projects, a natural gas pump station, high-voltage electric transmission lines, I-10 with its associated vehicles, and a telecommunications tower.

Figure 3.2-6A

KOP 5 Lake Tamarisk Desert Resort
Existing View



This image presents a **Visual Simulation** of the proposed Project from **KOP 5** on the Lake Tamarisk golf course. This view encompasses a portion of the western-most solar arrays on the west side of SR 177. As is apparent in the simulation, the arrays would appear as a low, horizontal feature along the valley floor, and would be partially screened from view by intervening vegetation. The viewing distance to the arrays would range from approximately 0.65 mile to approximately two miles.

Figure 3.2-6B

KOP 5 Lake Tamarisk Desert Resort

Visual Simulation

