

July 23, 2010

Ms. Reta Laford, Acting Forest Supervisor
Coronado National Forest
300 West Congress Street
Tucson, AZ 85701

Re: Scoping Comment for Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) on the Proposed Rosemont Copper Project

Dear Ms. Laford;

The attached materials constitute a completed visibility analysis of the proposed Rosemont Copper project, submitted on behalf of the undersigned organizations. These materials consist of the following four elements:

- (1) A summary of the methodology and data used for the analysis;
- (2) Four visibility maps:
 1. General Visibility Analysis of Proposed Rosemont Copper Project
 2. Detailed Visibility Analysis of Proposed Rosemont Copper Project
 3. Visibility Analyses of Additional Mines Planned by Augusta Resources
 4. Visibility Analyses of Augusta Resources Planned Mines
- (3) Panoramic Photographs showing visibility of the proposed and planned mines on both the east and west sides of the Santa Rita Mountains; and
- (4) A summary of the qualifications of the personnel involved in the preparation of the materials.

In summary, this analysis clearly demonstrates that the development of the Rosemont mine will significantly impact the viewsheds of southern Arizona. These impacts are significantly expanded in the event the Augusta Corporation and the Rosemont Copper Company proceeds with development of their additional claim holdings in the Santa Ritas including the Broad Top area.

Specifically, as the attached material indicates, the brightly colored areas illustrate the regions from which the proposed and planned mines would be visible. This extensive viewshed impact would include the following public lands:

- Saguaro National Park;
- Vast portions of Coronado National Forest (including at least eight mountain ranges: Rincon, Empire, Whetstone, Huachuca, Canelo Hills, Patagonia, Catalina, and Santa Rita (including the Mount Wrightson Wilderness Area);

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- Vast portions of the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area (BLM);
- Tohono O’odham Nation – San Xavier District
- Pascua Yaqui Tribal Lands
- Scenic State Highway 83
- Santa Rita Experimental Range and Wildlife Area;
- Pima County Conservation Lands;
- Cienega Creek Natural Reserve; and
- Vast portions of Arizona State Trust Lands (including the Mustang Mountains).

In addition to these public lands, the proposed and planned mines would be visible from the following cities, towns, and communities:

- Tucson (metropolitan area)
- Green Valley
- Marana
- Oro Valley
- Sahuarita
- Vail
- Corona de Tucson
- Sonoita
- Elgin
- Amado
- Continental
- Sierra Vista

Although views from many of these areas would be classified as “background views”, the immense size of the proposed mine/waste-rock/tailings complex (over 2.67 miles in width and nearly 4 miles in length), in combination with the color and form contrasts of these proposed and planned mining operations, along with the inevitable dust blowing off the complex, would result in an overall degradation of visual and scenic quality, producing a net decrease in the overall amenity value of the region; a value of critical importance in maintaining the quality of life of the residents as well as attractiveness for visitors. It is important to note that the mining operations adjacent to Green Valley already constitute a highly visible and significant visual element in the landscape from the Eastern area of Tucson.

The views of Southern Arizona are an important regional asset that significantly contributes to quality of life and economic prosperity for residents. The degradation of these views that will result from the development of the Rosemont mine must be thoughtfully and thoroughly considered in the EIS.

Accordingly, we respectfully request that this analysis and materials be incorporated into the preparation of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. Alternatively, the Forest Service should conduct a viewshed impact analysis at least as robust as the included analysis.

Also, the Forest Service should analyze the visual resource impacts of the proposed Rosemont Mine to roadless areas and both existing and potential wilderness areas including those of other

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agencies.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or this material warrants further clarification.

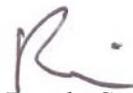
Sincerely,



Gayle Hartmann
Save the Scenic Santa Ritas



Jimmy Pepper
Mountain Empire Action Alliance



Randy Serraglio
Center for Biological Diversity



Roger Featherstone
Arizona Mining Reform Coalition



Trevor Hare
Sky Island Alliance

(1) Methodology and Data

The visibility analyses were prepared using the following data and software:

Data:

Topographic data; USDA Natural Resource Conservation Services; Digital elevation model; 30 meter grid

Road system data: ESRI data (Environmental Systems Research Institute)

Photo base: ESRI data

Proposed Rosemont Copper Project data: excerpted from MPO maps; scaled and entered into digital topographic data base maps via latitude and longitude data.

Additional Mines Planned by Augusta Resources: data for Peach-Elgin; Copper World; Broad Top Butte from *Augusta Resources website (found under Frequently Asked Questions: <http://www.augustaresource.com/section.asp?pageid=8264> -- last viewed on 7.19.2010)*; scaled and entered into topographic data base maps via latitude and longitude data.

Software:

Software: Viewshed Analysis: ARCGIS 9.3; Tool: Spatial analyst

View Distance: View distances -- Foreground, Middleground, and Background Views – shown on graphics are per US Forest Service Visual Management System; view distance is a principal indicator of scenic importance based on the distance an area can be seen by observers, and the degree of visible detail within that zone.

- **Foreground:** From 0 feet to ½ mile. A distance zone where the individual details of specific objects are important and easily distinguished. Details are most significant within the immediate foreground, 0 - 300 feet.
- **Middleground:** From ½ mile to 4 miles. The zone where most object characteristics are distinguishable, but their details are weak and they tend to merge into larger patterns. When landscapes are viewed in this zone they are seen in broader context. Human alteration may contrast strongly with the larger patterns and make some middleground landscapes more sensitive than the foreground.
- **Background:** From 4 miles to the horizon. The distant landscape, where specific features are not normally discernible unless they are especially large, standing alone, or have a substantial color contrast. Details are generally not visible and colors are lighter.

(2) Visibility Maps

Four visibility maps are included in these analyses. Copies of these maps are included in two formats: hard copy prints at 8 ½” x 11”; and electronic copies in jpg format.

1. General Visibility Analysis of Proposed Rosemont Copper Project

The first graphic shows all areas from which the Proposed Rosemont Copper Project would be visible.

2. Detailed Visibility Analysis of Proposed Rosemont Copper Project

The second graphic shows all areas from which the Proposed Rosemont Copper Project would be visible, differentiating the visibility into three categories: (1) areas from which both the mine and waste rock/tailings deposits would be visible; (2) areas from which only the mine pit and all exposed excavation would be visible; and (3) areas from which only the waste rock and tailings would be visible.

3. Visibility Analyses of Additional Mines Planned by Augusta Resources

The third graphic shows all areas from which the three additional mines proposed by Augusta Resources would be visible. Data for these three additional mines –Peach-Elgin, Copper World, and Broad Top Butte – are excerpted from the Augusta Resources website (see details above). Note that there are both separate visibility maps for each of the three mines as well as a composite map showing areas from which at least one of the three mines would be visible.

4. Visibility Analyses of Augusta Resources Planned Mines

The fourth graphic shows all areas from which all four mines (proposed and planned by Augusta Resources) would be visible. This is simply a composite of Map 1 and Map 3.

Discussion. Per the legends for each graphic, the brightly colored areas show areas from which the proposed and planned mines would be visible. This extensive visibility includes the following public lands:

- Saguaro National Park;
- Vast portions of Coronado National Forest (including at least eight mountain ranges: Rincon, Empire, Whetstone, Huachuca, Canelo Hills, Patagonia, Catalina, and Santa Rita (including the Mount Wrightson Wilderness Area);
- Vast portions of the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area (BLM);
- Tohono O’odham Nation – San Xavier District
- Pascua Yaqui Tribal Lands
- Scenic State Highway 83

- Santa Rita Experimental Range and Wildlife Area;
- Pima County Conservation Lands;
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- Vast portions of Arizona State Trust Lands (including the Mustang Mountains).

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- Corona de Tucson
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- Elgin
- Amado
- Continental
- Sierra Vista

Although views from many of these areas would be classified as “background views”, the large scale (the proposed mine/waste-rock/tailings complex is over 2.67 miles in width and nearly 4 miles in length), in combination with the color and form contrasts of these proposed and planned mining operations, along with the inevitable dust blowing off the complex, would result in an overall degradation of visual and scenic quality, producing a net decrease in the overall amenity value of the region; a value of critical importance in maintaining the quality of life of the residents as well as attractiveness for visitors. It is important to note that the mining operations adjacent to Green Valley constitute a highly visible and significant visual element in the landscape from the Eastern area of Tucson, a distance of twenty miles.

(3) Panoramic Photographs

Two panoramic photographs are integral to these analyses. These photographs are the work of Glen "Gooch" Goodwin, a resident of Patagonia, AZ. Mr. Goodwin used a Canon camera, Powershot SX10IS. These images are copyrighted by Mr. Goodwin, and require written permission from the photographer for any use other than in Forest Service documents directly related to the preparation of the Environmental Impact Statement on the Proposed Rosemont Copper Project. Mr. Goodwin can be contacted at P.O. Box 62, Patagonia, AZ 85624.

The first photograph is taken from the top of a ridge approximately .7 mile southwest of the center of the proposed pit. The view extends across the Rosemont valley, with north at the left side of the image, sweeping to the east, and culminating at the south. The image consists of four individual frames, digitally stitched into a single panoramic photograph. The approximate elevation of the photograph is 5936', which is approximately 490 feet above the elevation of the top of the waste rock deposition. The area visible in this photograph extends from Saguaro National Park and the Rincon Mountain Range to the north (left side of photograph) across the entire Sonoita Basin and culminating in the Mount Wrightson Wilderness Area to the south, with the peak of Mount Wrightson visible at the right side of the photograph.

Photograph two is taken from the summit of Harts Butte on the west side of the Santa Rita Mountains ridgeline, approximately 1.34 miles northwest of the center of the proposed pit. This view extends across the Santa Cruz River Valley, with south at the left side of the image, sweeping to the west and terminating at the north. This image consists of five individual frames, digitally stitched into a single panoramic photograph. The approximate elevation of the photograph is approximately 6100', roughly 230' higher in elevation than Broadtop Butte mine planned by Augusta Resources. The area visible in this photograph extends from the Santa Rita Mountains to the south (left side of photograph) across the Santa Cruz River Valley, with Green Valley near the center of the image and Tucson to the right of center, and culminating in the Catalina and Rincon Mountains to the north. The peak of Mount Wrightson is visible on the horizon at the left side of the photograph, and Saguaro National Park is visible to the north at the right side of the image.

(4) Summary of the Qualifications: Personnel Involved in the Preparation of the Visibility Analyses

Mintier-Harnish is a Sacramento-based planning consulting firm specializing in development, land use, and environmental issues. J. Laurence Mintier founded the firm in 1985. Since that time, the firm has served over 80 public agencies and over 50 development companies, law firms, and other private sector organizations.

J. Laurence Mintier, Principal, served as Project Manager of the visibility analyses which are the subject of these comments.

Education

Master of City Planning

University of California, Berkeley

Master of Public Administration

University of California, Berkeley

Bachelor of Arts, Political Science

University of California, Los Angeles

Certifications/Affiliations

☑ American Institute of Certified Planners,
Fellow

☑ American Planning Association

☑ California Planning Foundation, *Board Member*

☑ California Planning Roundtable, *Emeritus*

☑ Urban Land Institute

Experience

Mintier Harnish

Principal

Governor's Office of Planning and Research

Senior Associate

City of Napa

Associate Planner

United Nations Research Institute for Social Development, Geneva, Switzerland

Consultant

International Labor Organization, Geneva, Switzerland

Consultant

Projects

☑ General plans for over 40 cities and counties throughout California

☑ Environmental impact reports for over 15 general plans and other projects

☑ Zoning and subdivision ordinance revisions for six cities and counties

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☐ Litigation support in over 25 land use lawsuits

Mr. Mintier has supervised his firm's work in preparing over 40 general plans, specific plans, and master plans; over 40 housing elements; half dozen zoning and subdivision ordinances; and numerous other special studies and projects. Many of these projects involved managing multidisciplinary teams and the preparation of environmental impact reports.

Mr. Mintier specializes in land use planning and policy, housing, seismic safety, intergovernmental relations, permit facilitation, and land use litigation support. He has extensive experience in public outreach and consensus building, and is very effective interacting with staff, elected officials, stakeholders, and large groups of people. He relates well to a broad spectrum of people and is an effective problem solver.

Mr. Mintier is a frequent lecturer and panelist on State law and local planning practice and teaches regularly for various University of California Extension programs. He also has been retained over 25 times as a consultant and expert witness in land use litigation.

Prior to establishing Mintier Harnish in 1985, Mr. Mintier worked for the Governor's Office of Planning and Research, specializing in planning, land use, and environmental issues. There he directed the preparation of California's 1980 General Plan Guidelines and 1982 revisions. Mr. Mintier also directed other major projects including the 1981 Symposium on California Planning Law, annual surveys of local planning programs, and guidelines for local implementation of the California Coastal Act.

Prior to joining the Governor's Office, Mr. Mintier worked as a planner for the City of Napa. His international experience includes consulting positions with the International Labor Organization and the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development in Geneva, Switzerland.

James E. Pepper, Senior Associate, provided oversight of the technical aspects of the visibility analyses.

Education

Master of City Planning

University of California, Berkeley

Master of Landscape Architecture

University of California, Berkeley

Bachelor of Architecture

Montana State University, Bozeman

Academic Experience

University of California, Santa Cruz

Professor of Environmental Studies

University of California, Berkeley

Visiting Professor, Environmental Planning, Department of Landscape Architecture

Professional Experience

Mintier Harnish

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Senior Associate

Town & Country Planning, Santa Cruz, CA; Bozeman, MT; Sonoita, AZ

Principal

Smith & Williams Architects

Associate

Projects

Site and Master Plans: Over thirty large-scale projects, including a Town Center for Big Sky, MT; a Coastal Marine Research Center for Santa Cruz, CA; Montana Guest Ranch Resort, Gallatin County, MT; earthquake recovery plan for Santa Cruz; long-range development plans for the University of California, Santa Cruz; and a wide range of residential, recreational, cultural, and commercial projects.

Local and Regional Plans: Over fifteen city and county general plans as well as six regional-scale plans, including Lake Tahoe Basin and Fairfax County, Virginia.

Urban Design: Over ten urban-scale projects, including Old Sacramento, San Luis Obispo, Santa Cruz, Eureka, West Sacramento, Bozeman, and Santa Fe.

Environmental Assessments: Over twenty major environmental documents, including general plans, a university research and development center, translocation of the California Sea Otter, a Dark Sky astronomy observatory, and a scattered-site affordable housing project.

James Pepper is a Senior Associate with Mintier Harnish and has over 45 years of professional experience. He has worked on a wide range of planning and design projects. This varied and extensive experience provides Mr. Pepper with broad expertise, particularly since both his academic and professional work integrates the primary environmental design professions of architecture, landscape architecture, urban design, and city planning. Mr. Pepper's professional emphasis shifted from an early career in architecture to environmental planning in the 1970s, and, since the early 1980s, master planning, site planning, and urban design.

Over the past 25 years, Mr. Pepper has played a key role in developing urban design and revitalization programs for the general plans for the cities of Redding, Eureka, Newman, Patterson, and Healdsburg. He has also been involved in formulating strategies for growth management, particularly focused on agricultural land conservation, in both California and Montana. Mr. Pepper brings a strong set of skills to his professional work.

As a university professor, he honed his skills in public speaking and interacting effectively within large groups. He is an accomplished team participant and is particularly effective in multi-professional settings, largely due to 25 years in an interdisciplinary academic department. His background in architecture provides him with strong conceptual design skills; his strengths in geographic and spatial conceptualization, and his capacity to recognize and synthesize urban forms and patterns are particularly valuable at a wide variety of planning and design scales.

Through his long-standing involvement in environmental studies, he also has a well-honed ability to integrate natural factors into the design of the built environment. Finally, Mr. Pepper has strong writing and editorial skills, and can synthesize graphic and written material into coherent planning and policy documents.

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Chelsey Norton, Associate, was responsible for all technical work related to GIS mapping and ARCGIS applications.

Education

Master of Regional Planning

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

Bachelor of Arts, Environmental Studies

Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio

Certifications/Affiliations

Urban Land Institute, *Young Leader*

American Planning Association, *Young Planner Subcommittee Member*

Experience

Mintier Harnish

Associate

Town of Danby, NY

Planning Intern

Tompkins County, NY

GIS Intern

Cornell University, Department of

City & Regional Planning

Graduate Teaching Assistant

The Cambridge Community Partnership

Research Assistant

Projects

Prepared General Plans for the cities of West Sacramento, South Lake Tahoe, and San Joaquin County.

Prepared housing elements for the cities of South Lake Tahoe, Folsom, Stockton, Manteca, Visalia, and the counties of Placer, Merced, and San Joaquin.

Chelsey Norton is an Associate with Mintier Harnish, specializing in housing elements, land use policy, GIS analysis, and other computer applications.

Ms. Norton is a major contributor to the General Plan Updates for San Joaquin County, and the City of West Sacramento; and Housing Element Updates for the Cities of Manteca, Stockton, South Lake Tahoe, and Folsom, and Placer County. Her major accomplishments on the West Sacramento General Plan include the preparation of an Issues and Opportunities Report. Ms. Norton is currently providing additional support on several projects including the City of South Lake Tahoe General Plan, San Joaquin County Housing Element, Merced County Housing Element, and City of Visalia Housing Element.

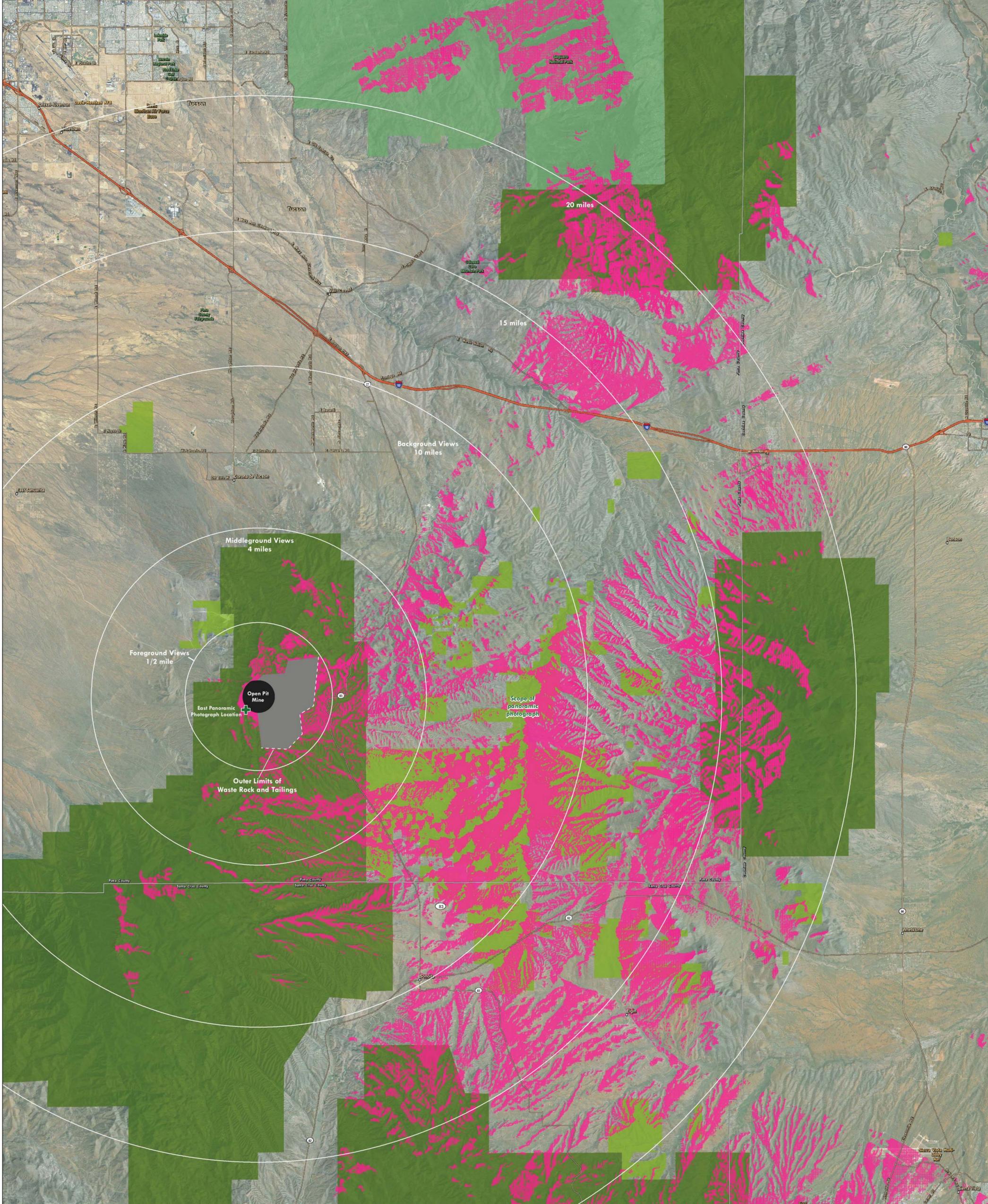
Prior to working for Mintier Harnish, Ms. Norton was a Planning Intern for the Town of Danby, New York, where she trained the zoning department in the applications of GIS and assisted the planning board in the strategic planning process for the town center. Ms. Norton also worked as a

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GIS Intern for the Tompkins County Planning Department of Ithaca, New York, where she conducted various GIS analyses for the County's Comprehensive Plan Indicators Report.

As a Graduate Assistant for the Department of City and Regional Planning at Cornell University, Ms. Norton co-authored the Strategic Land Conservation Plan for the Tug Hill Tomorrow Land Trust. Prior to her graduate studies, she was a Research Assistant for the Cambridge Community Partnership's Freight Yard Revitalization Project in Cambridge, New York. At Cornell University Ms. Norton completed her master's thesis on applications of GIS in farmland preservation. During her undergraduate studies at Oberlin College, Ms. Norton co-published a study in the Journal of Environmental Psychology.



1

General Visibility Analysis of Proposed Rosemont Copper Project

Date
January 13, 2010

Prepared for: Coalition to Stop Mining the Santa Ritas

Prepared by:
mintierharnish
planning consultants
1415 20th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
ph. 916.446.0522

- Legend**
- Open Pit Mine*
 - Waste Rock and Tailings*
 - Areas with visibility of open pit and/or waste rock and tailings
 - Saguaro National Park
 - BLM Land
 - Forest Service Land

Note: *Mine Area boundary is approximate. Based on Proposed Rosemont Copper Project - Facility Plan Ultimate Configuration.



Software: ARCGIS 9.3; Tool: Spatial Analyst, Viewshed Analysis

Data Sources:
Topographic data: USDA Natural Resource Conservation Services, Digital elevation model (30 meter grid);
Road system: ESRI World Street Map; Photo base: ESRI World Imagery;
Proposed Rosemont Copper Project: excerpted from Mine Plan of Operation; scaled and entered into topographic data base maps via latitude and longitude data.

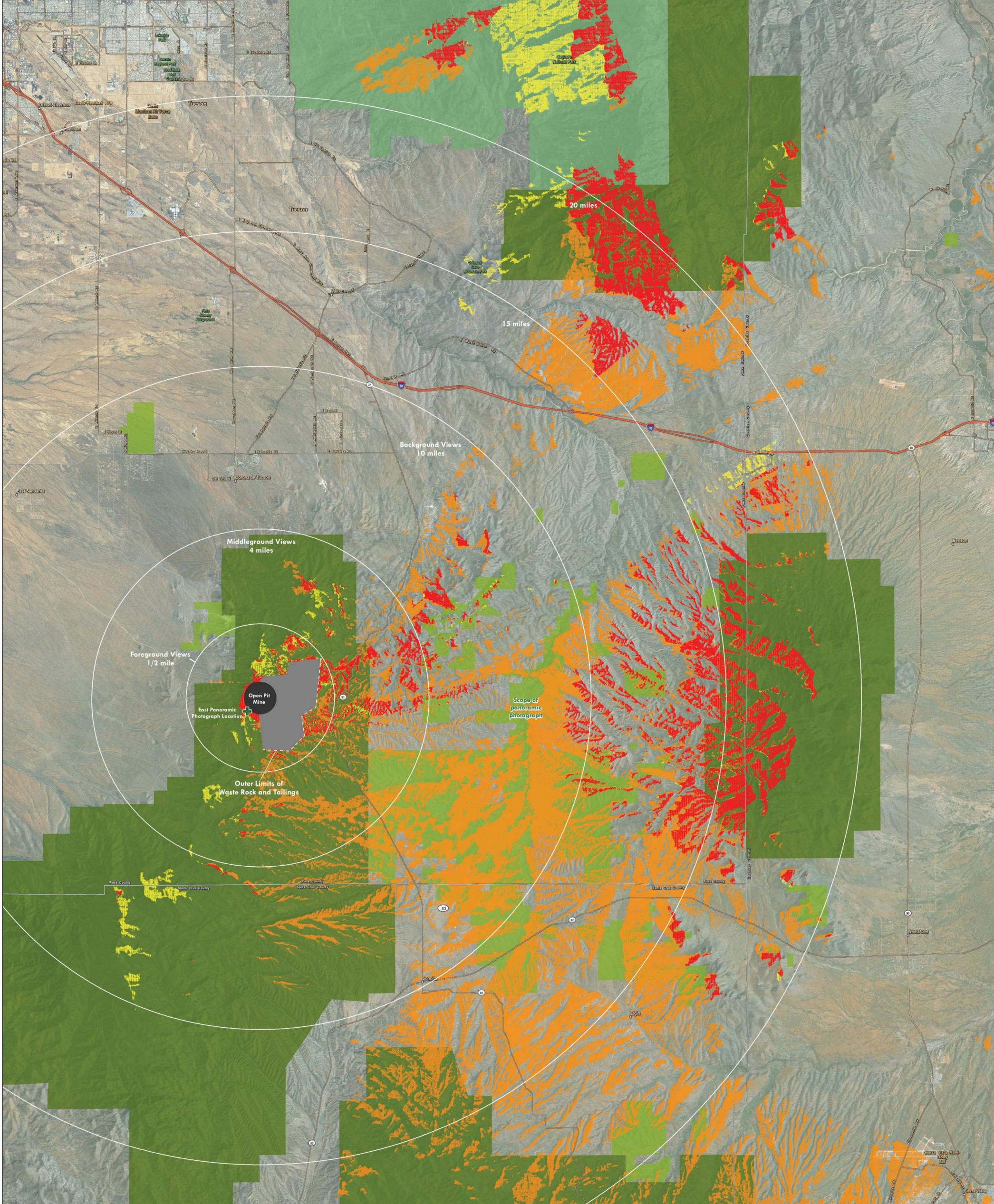
View Distance: Foreground, Middleground, and Background Views per US Forest Service Visual Management System; view distance is a principal indicator of scenic importance based on the distance an area can be seen by observers, and the degree of visible detail within that zone.

Foreground: From 0 feet to 1/2 mile. A distance zone where the individual details of specific objects are important and easily distinguished. Details are most significant within the immediate foreground, 0 - 300 feet.

Middleground: From 1/2 mile to 4 miles. The zone where most object characteristics are distinguishable, but their details are weak and they tend to merge into larger patterns. When landscapes are viewed in this zone they are seen in broader context. Human alteration may contrast strongly with the larger patterns and make some middleground landscapes more sensitive than the foreground.

Background: From 4 miles to the horizon. The distant landscape, where specific features are not normally discernible unless they are especially large, standing alone, or have a substantial color contrast. Details are generally not visible and colors are lighter.

View distance contours measured from outer edge of waste rock and tailings.



2

Detailed Visibility Analysis of Proposed Rosemont Copper Project

Date
January 13, 2010

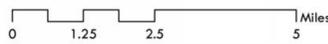
Prepared for: Coalition to Stop Mining the Santa Ritas

Prepared by:
mintierharnish 1415 20th Street
planning consultants Sacramento, CA 95814
ph. 916.446.0522

Legend

- Open Pit Mine*
- Waste Rock and Tailings*
- Areas with Visibility of Open Pit, Waste Rock, and Tailings
- Areas with Visibility of Waste Rock and Tailings
- Areas with Visibility of Open Pit
- Saguaro National Park
- BLM Land
- Forest Service Land

Note: *Mine Area boundary is approximate. Based on Proposed Rosemont Copper Project - Facility Plan Ultimate Configuration.



Software: ARCGIS 9.3; Tool: Spatial Analyst, Viewshed Analysis

Data Sources:
Topographic data: USDA Natural Resource Conservation Services, Digital elevation model (30 meter grid);
Road system: ESRI World Street Map; Photo base: ESRI World Imagery;
Proposed Rosemont Copper Project excerpted from Mine Plan of Operation, scaled and entered into topographic data base maps via latitude and longitude data.

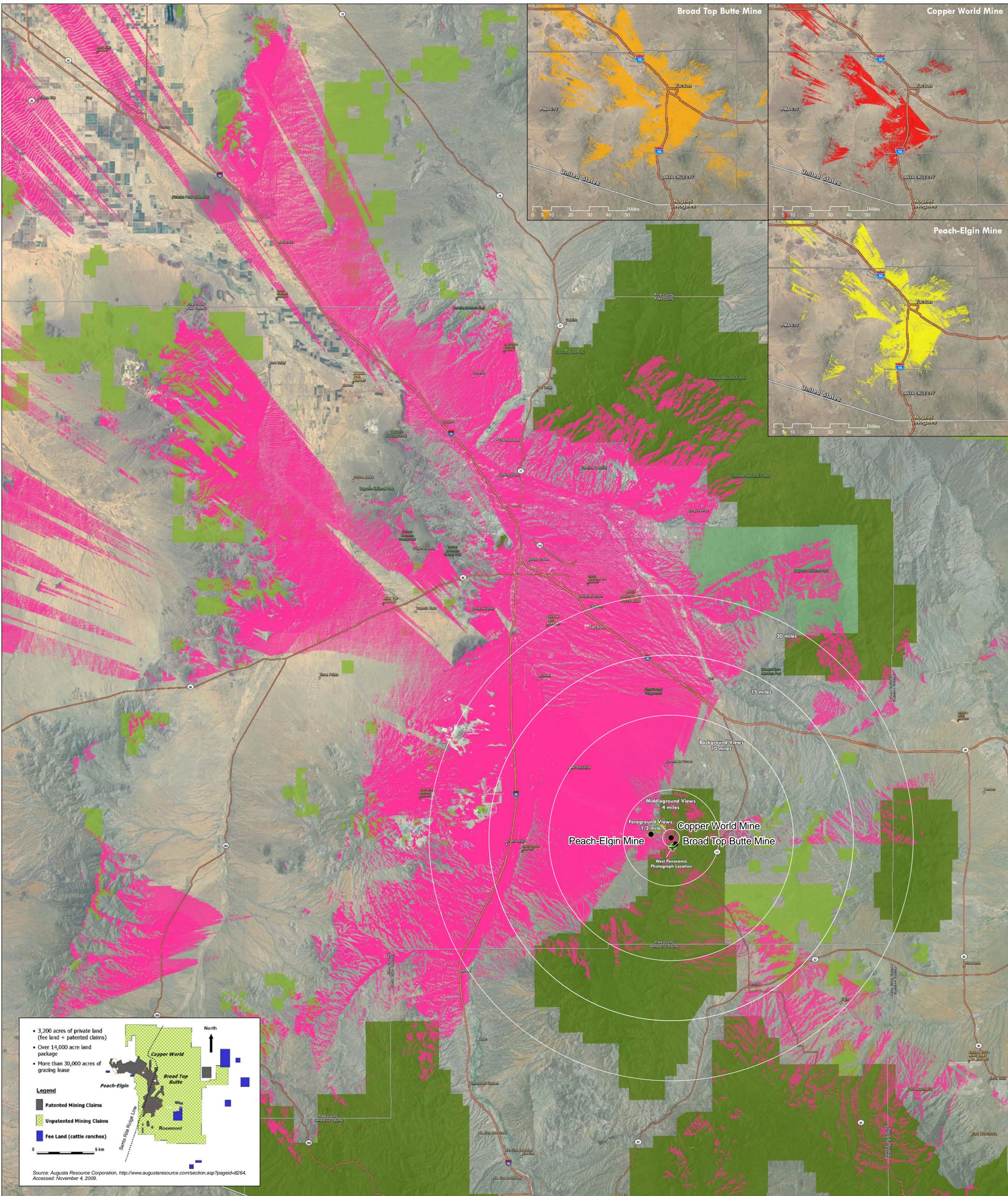
View Distance: Foreground, Middleground, and Background Views per US Forest Service Visual Management System; view distance is a principal indicator of scenic importance based on the distance an area can be seen by observers, and the degree of visible detail within that zone.

Foreground: From 0 feet to 1/2 mile. A distance zone where the individual details of specific objects are important and easily distinguished. Details are most significant within the immediate foreground, 0 - 300 feet.
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Background: From 4 miles to the horizon. The distant landscape, where specific features are not normally discernible unless they are especially large, standing alone, or have a substantial color contrast. Details are generally not visible and colors are lighter.

View distance contours measured from outer edge of waste rock and tailings.





- 3,200 acres of private land (fee land + patented claims)
- Over 14,000 acre land package
- More than 30,000 acres of grazing lease

Legend

- Patented Mining Claims
- Unpatented Mining Claims
- Fee Land (cattle ranches)

Source: Augusta Resource Corporation, <http://www.augustaresources.com/section.asp?pageid=8264>, Accessed: November 4, 2009.

3 Visibility Analyses of Additional Mines Planned by Augusta Resources

Date: January 13, 2010
 Prepared for: Coalition to Stop Mining the Santa Ritas
 Prepared by: **mintierharnish** planning consultants
 1415 20th Street, Sacramento, CA 95814
 ph. 916.446.0522

Legend

- Center of Planned Mine
- Areas Visible from Center of Copper-Elgin Mine
- Areas Visible from Center of Peach-Elgin Mine
- Areas Visible from Center of Broad Top Butte Mine
- Composite of Areas Visible from Planned Mines
- Saguaro National Park
- BLM Land
- Forest Service Land

0 2.5 5 10 Miles

Software: ARCGIS 9.3; Tool: Spatial Analyst, Viewshed Analysis

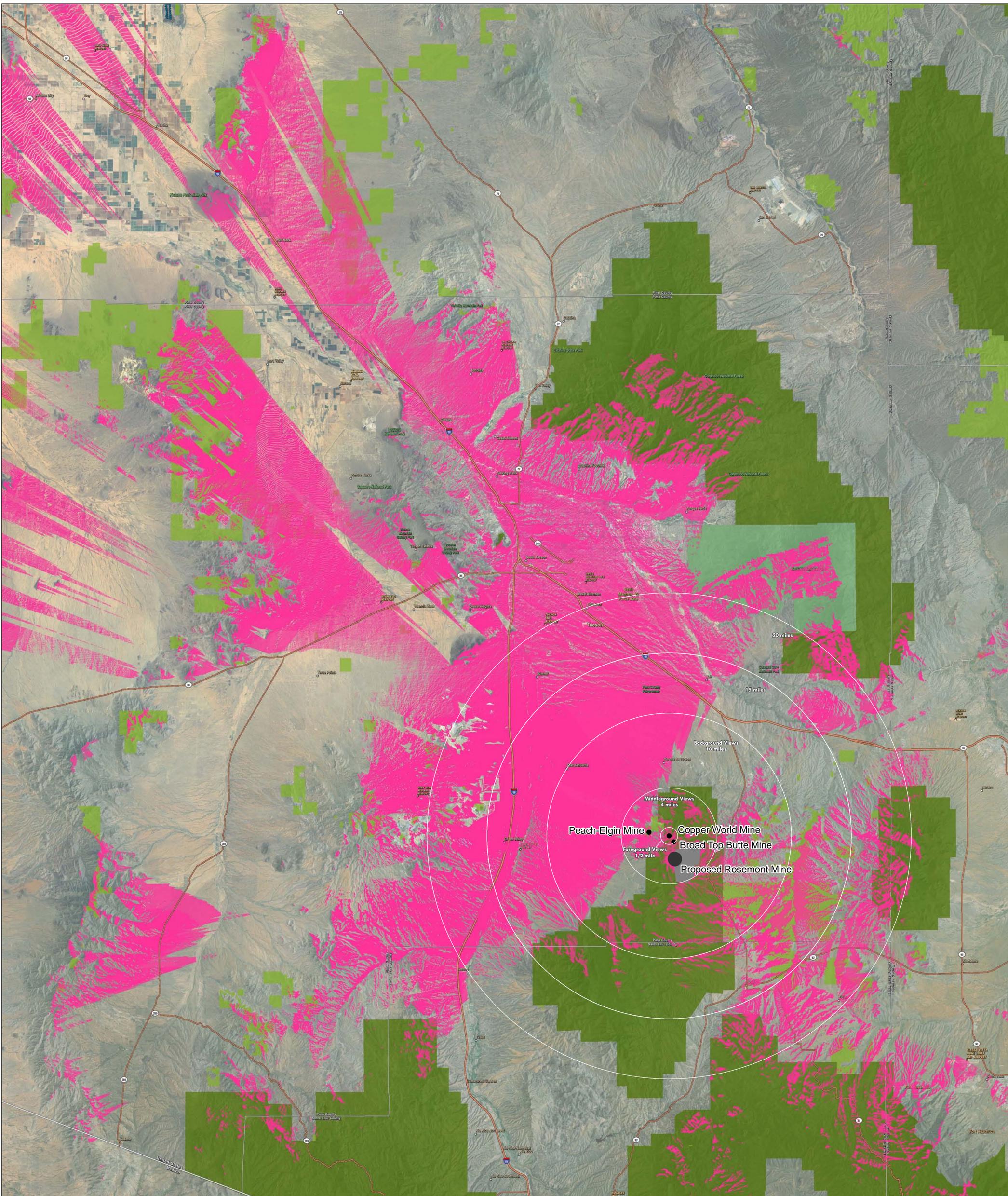
Data Sources: Topographic data: USDA Natural Resource Conservation Services, Digital elevation model (30 meter grid); Road system: ESRI World Street Map; Photo base: ESRI World Imagery; Project data: Peach-Elgin, Copper World, Broad Top Butte: Augusta Resources website (found under Frequently Asked Questions (<http://www.augustaresources.com/section.asp?pageid=8264>)); scolded and entered into topographic data base maps via latitude and longitude data.

View Distance: Foreground, Middleground, and Background Views per US Forest Service Visual Management System; view distance is a principal indicator of scenic importance based on the distance an area can be seen by observers, and the degree of visible detail within that zone.

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Background: From 4 miles to the horizon. The distant landscape, where specific features are not normally discernible unless they are especially large, standing alone, or have a substantial color contrast. Details are generally not visible and colors are lighter.



4 Visibility Analysis of Augusta Resources Planned Mines

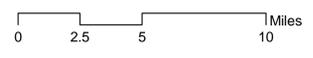
Date
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Prepared for: Coalition to Stop Mining the Santa Ritas

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ph. 916.446.0522

Legend

- Composite of Areas Visible from Proposed Rosemont Mine and Planned Copper World, Peach-Elgin, and Broad Top Butte Mines
- Saguaro National Park
- BLM Land
- Forest Service Land



Software: ArcGIS 9.3; Tool: Spatial Analyst, Viewshed Analysis

Data Sources: Topographic data: USDA Natural Resource Conservation Services, Digital elevation model (30 meter grid); Road system: ESRI World Street Maps; Photo base: ESRI World Imagery; Project data: Peach-Elgin, Copper World, Broad Top Butte, Augusta Resources website (found under Frequently Asked Questions (<http://www.augustaresources.com/section.asp?ppageid=8264>)); scaled and entered into topographic data base maps via latitude and longitude data; Proposed Rosemont Copper Project: excerpted from Mine Plan of Operation; scaled and entered into topographic data base maps via latitude and longitude data.

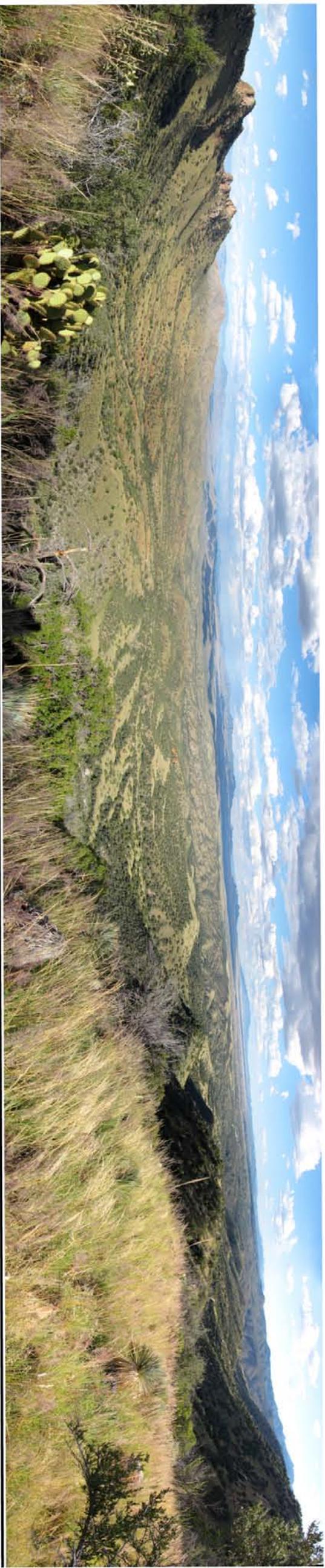
View Distance: Foreground, Middleground, and Background Views per US Forest Service Visual Management System; view distance is a principal indicator of scenic importance based on the distance an area can be seen by observers, and the degree of visible detail within that zone.

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Background: From 4 miles to the horizon. The distant landscape, where specific features are not normally discernible unless they are especially large, standing alone, or have a substantial color contrast. Details are generally not visible and colors are lighter.

PANORAMA LOOKING EAST



PANORAMA LOOKING WEST

