

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 PROJECT OVERVIEW

This Application for Certification (AFC) is for the construction and operation of a nominally rated 850-megawatt (MW) quick-start peaking electrical generating facility in Riverside County. CPV Sentinel, LLC (CPV Sentinel) will construct, commission, own, and operate the power plant. CPV Sentinel has a power purchase agreement with Southern California Edison (SCE) for five of the eight units and anticipates securing a long-term agreement to sell the capacity, energy, and ancillary services of the remaining three units to one or more load-serving entities. The proposed project site consists of 37 acres of land situated approximately 8 miles northwest of the center of the city of Palm Springs. The environmental setting of the site is optimal for a power plant. The site is located 700 feet east of the Devers substation, and 1.8 miles northwest of the Indigo Energy Facility. The site locale is an industrial portion of the unincorporated area of Riverside County, and is primarily dedicated to industrial and energy uses. The nearest residence to the site is situated 330 feet to the east; CPV Sentinel has an option to acquire this residential property. The general location of the site is shown on Figure 1.1-1. A photograph of the site is presented on Figure 1.1-2.

The facility is referred to as the CPV Sentinel Energy Project (CPVS). The CPVS will consist of eight natural gas-fired General Electric (GE) LMS100 combustion turbine generators operating in simple cycle mode. Output of the generators will be connected via a transmission line to the Devers substation. The CPVS will be interconnected to SCE's California transmission grid, and power generated by the facility will be available to serve energy needs throughout California.

The project will use a maximum of 1,100 acre-feet per year (afy) of water. Reclaimed water will be supplied by the Mission Springs Water District (MSWD) Horton Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP), and water for the operation of the power plant will be secured via a contract with MSWD. The project will employ a zero liquid discharge system, which results in zero liquid wastewater discharge from the site.

Construction of the power plant would occur over an 18-month period (from December 2008 to May 2010). Operation of the first five turbine units is planned to begin by March 2010, and the final three units are planned to begin operation in May 2010. Construction is expected to cost approximately \$440 million.

1.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVE

The objective for the project is to design, build, own, and operate the CPVS in order to meet the need for additional electric generation capacity, energy, and ancillary services in Southern California and, in particular, quick-start peaking capacity needs identified by SCE, the California Energy Commission (CEC), the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC), and the California Independent System Operator (CAISO) for the Los Angeles Basin Local Capacity Requirements area. In February 2007, SCE executed a long-term contract for the capacity, energy, and ancillary services from five of the eight proposed CPVS units, to be delivered to SCE at Devers substation by August 1, 2010. CPV Sentinel is seeking to enter into long-term contracts with load serving entities for the remaining three units, and SCE has short-listed the project for its remaining three units in its NewGen Standard Track RFO process for delivery to the SCE system between 2012 and 2013.

CPV Sentinel has identified several basic objectives for the development of a power project. These objectives include:

- To construct and operate an 850-MW, natural-gas-fired, simple cycle generating facility specifically designed to serve electricity demand in the Southern California region.

- To provide competitively priced electricity for sale to electric service providers. SCE, the CAISO, CPUC, and CEC have identified the Los Angeles Basin Local Capacity Requirements area, where the project is located, as a local resource area in particular need of the quick-start peaking capacity, energy, and ancillary services that the proposed project provides.
- To help meet expected electrical demand growth in Southern California, in particular, the rapidly growing portions of Riverside County and the Coachella Valley.
- To generate power at a location near the electric load, thereby increasing reliability of the regional electricity grid and reducing regional dependence on imported power.
- To site the project at a location zoned and planned for industrial use with ready access cooling water, natural gas, and electrical interconnection.
- To build new generation that will require minimal additional project-specific transmission system upgrades.
- To develop the project in a manner that allows CPV Sentinel to satisfy its obligations under its power purchase agreement with SCE.
- To develop a project that provides a reasonable rate of return on CPV Sentinel's investment.

1.3 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

CPV Sentinel is leasing a 37-acre site located east of the Devers substation and within unincorporated Riverside County. Offsite linear facilities include a proposed transmission line connecting to SCE's Devers substation, a proposed natural gas pipeline extending from the Indigo Energy Facility and the existing Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) natural gas distribution system, a proposed potable water supply pipeline, and a proposed access road extending from the existing Dillon Road. To allow access of heavy haul vehicles to the site, the Dillon Road and the site access road intersection will also be slightly widened.

Project features are listed below:

- A power plant on a 37-acre property, including a 3/4-acre retention basin and onsite water supply wells;
- A 2.6-mile-long natural gas line extending from the existing Indigo Energy Facility;
- A 3,250-foot-long transmission line connecting to the existing Devers substation;
- A 3,200-foot-long road extending off Dillon Road to the project site and associated intersection widening at Dillon Road and proposed site access road;
- A 3,200-foot-long potable water supply line extending off Dillon Road to the project site; and
- A 14-acre construction laydown area.

A computer-rendered aerial view of the completed project showing the major generating facility components is shown on Figure 1.3-1. The project will disturb 85 acres during construction, including

construction of the power plant and offsite linears (transmission line, gas line, access road, and potable water line). Of the 85 acres of construction disturbance, 24.5 acres will be returned to pre-project conditions after the project is constructed and 60.5 acres will remain permanent disturbance. The permanent disturbance includes the 37-acre project site, the pre-existing 14-acre construction laydown area, and 9.5 acres for the project linear right-of-ways.

The proposed project will include eight natural gas-fired GE LMS100 combustion turbine generators (CTGs) operating in simple cycle mode. The combustion turbines will use water injection to reduce oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) air emissions, Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) to further reduce NO_x emissions, and oxidation catalysts to reduce carbon monoxide (CO) emissions. Each CTG will be equipped to burn natural gas with an evaporative-based inlet air cooling system installed to increase power output at elevated ambient temperatures.

Auxiliary equipment will include a spray mist fogging system for cooling the inlet combustion air to improve efficiency and output of the facility; a turbine intercooler; two mechanical draft cooling towers (one 5 cell and one 3 cell), each with circulating water pumps; natural gas compressors; generator step-up transformers; an emergency generator; fire water pump skid; and water storage tanks.

CTG combustion air will flow through inlet air filters and inlet fog nozzle array via associated air inlet ductwork, will be compressed, and then flow to the CTG combustion sections. Natural gas fuel will be injected into the compressed air in the combustion sections and ignited. The hot combustion gases will expand through the turbine sections of the CTGs, causing them to rotate and drive the electric generators and CTG compressors. The hot combustion gases will exit the turbine sections through a vertical stack. The stack will discharge the gases to the atmosphere at a temperature in the range of mid-700s to approximately 800 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) range at a height of 90 feet above ground level. At this temperature and elevation, the gases will mix with ambient air and be dispersed.

Power will be produced at 13.8 kilovolts (kV) by the CTGs. The generators will be connected to the plant step-up transformers, where the voltage will be increased to a transmission level of 220 kV. Each step-up transformer is connected to the grid through a 220-kV switchyard.

The proposed project will use “wet” cooling technology for its operation and a zero liquid discharge system to handle project wastewater, which will result in zero liquid wastewater discharge from the site.

1.4 PROJECT OPERATIONS

The power plant will be owned and operated by CPV Sentinel. Under the purchase power agreement with SCE, CPV Sentinel will sell capacity, energy, and ancillary from five of the eight units, which will be dispatched by SCE. CPV Sentinel anticipates selling energy from the remaining three units under long-term contract to one or more load serving entities.

The proposed project is anticipated to have an operating life of 30 years. The facility will be capable of operation 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. However, it is anticipated that operations of five of the eight units will not exceed 2,805 hours per year, while three of the eight units are not anticipated to operate more than 3,406 hours, given the permit limits. The facility is expected to operate during the hottest hours of the summer when demand for electricity is the highest.

Generating capacity that has not been sold through contracts will be available for sale on the spot market. As a result, operation of the proposed project will depend on the quantity of electricity sold through contracts and the ability to sell into the spot market.

1.5 PROJECT SCHEDULE

The AFC for the proposed project has been submitted to the CEC in June 2007 for consideration for a 12-month review and certification process. CPV Sentinel expects to mobilize and begin construction shortly after CPVS certification. Construction of the project is expected to occur over 18 months, beginning in December 2008. Operation of the first five turbine units is planned to begin by March 2010, and the final three units are planned to begin operation in May 2010.

1.6 PROJECT OWNERSHIP

The CPVS will be owned by CPV Sentinel, LLC. CPV Sentinel controls the 37-acre project site by long-term lease. The long-term lease with the property owner also establishes access to the additional area required for construction laydown.

SCE will own the transmission interconnection facilities between the CPVS switchyard and the Devers substation. SoCalGas will own the natural gas line to the power plant.

1.7 WATER SUPPLY

Water for power plant operations will be provided by the MSWD. Reclaimed water will be supplied by the MSWD's Horton WWTP, located approximately 5 miles from the project site (Figure 1.1-1). Wastewater at Horton is currently treated to secondary levels, but MSWD plans to upgrade the treatment system to tertiary levels. The treatment upgrade of the wastewater treatment plant is an independent project currently planned by the MSWD, and they will conduct their own environmental review of the upgrade as well as obtain a revised discharge permit. MSWD will construct the plant upgrades and continue to operate the plant and its associated percolation ponds. The reclaimed water will be discharged to existing percolation ponds located adjacent to the Horton WWTP, where it will percolate into the underlying Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin and be banked for later use by the CPVS. CPVS will purchase 1,500 afy of the Horton WWTP treated wastewater, which will be percolated to the Basin by MSWD. The proposed project is expected to use approximately 550 afy on an average lifetime basis, and up to 1,100 afy in any calendar year. The proposed project will access its banked water supply in the Basin via onsite wells.

1.8 FUEL SUPPLY

The proposed project will burn natural gas fuel. The project site is located 1.8 miles northwest of the Indigo Energy Facility. Natural gas will be supplied to the proposed project by a 2.6-mile-long natural gas pipeline, extending from the Indigo Energy Facility.

1.9 TRANSMISSION

The proposed project site is located approximately 700 feet east of SCE's Devers substation. A new switchyard will be constructed on the site. A new 3,250-foot-long transmission line will be constructed from the project's switchyard to the SCE Devers substation. The 220-kV single circuit line for this project will be a direct intertie between CPVS and SCE's 220-kV switchyard at Devers substation. SCE will build, own and operate the transmission interconnection facilities between the CPVS switchyard and the Devers substation.

1.10 PROJECT ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Potential impacts that the proposed project may have on the environment have been evaluated in detail. The proposed project will avoid or minimize potential environmental impacts through project location and design, best management practices, and incorporation of mitigation measures. As a result, the

proposed project will have no significant environmental impacts. The findings for each resource area are further summarized below.

1.10.1 Air Quality

The proposed project will not have a significant adverse impact on air quality and will provide all of the emissions offsets required by regulations. Construction and operation of the project will produce emissions of criteria pollutants including NO_x, particulate matter less than 10 micrometers in diameter (PM₁₀), sulfur dioxide (SO₂), and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Construction impacts will be minimized by implementation of measures to limit emissions from fuel-fired equipment as well as dust generation. Operational emissions will be fully offset by providing emission reduction credits from other regional emission sources or from local sources. In addition, the facility will incorporate the following state-of-the-art pollution controls that reflect the Best Available Control Technologies (BACT) in order to reduce emissions from each of the CTGs:

- Water injection and SCR with ammonia injection to reduce NO_x emissions from the CTGs to no more than 2.5 parts per million (ppm) 15 percent oxygen (O₂) dry.
- An oxidation catalyst to limit CO emissions from the CTGs to 6.0 ppm at 15 percent O₂ dry and reactive organic compounds emissions to no more than 2.0 ppm at 15 percent O₂ dry.
- Exclusive use of pipeline quality natural gas fuel to limit SO₂ and PM₁₀ emissions from the CTGs.
- Operational limitation to reduce ammonia slip from the CTGs to no more than 5.0 ppm at 15 percent O₂ dry.

1.10.2 Biological Resources

The proposed project site will be located in an already disturbed area that is primarily used for energy generation and just east of the Devers substation. The proposed project would not impact special-status plant species, special-status wildlife species, or water bodies. No indications of special-status plants or wildlife were observed during field surveys. No wetlands were identified within the surveyed area. Mitigation measures have also been incorporated to ensure that any potential impacts during project construction and operation would be less than significant, including the following:

- Conducting preconstruction surveys for rare plants species or sensitive wildlife species (including Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizards, desert tortoise, and burrowing owl);
- Instituting worker education programs;
- Restoring temporary work areas that are disturbed during construction, and avoiding exotic plant species introduction;
- Ensuring construction schedule avoids or minimizes disturbance of sensitive species;
- Reducing nighttime lighting and include other measures to reduce potential for avian collision with the stacks and other tall structures; and
- Developing a biological resources mitigation implementation and monitoring program.

1.10.3 Cultural Resources

Two archaeological resources (historic sites) were identified within the proposed project's archaeological Area of Potential Effect (APE). However, the two sites do not appear to be "significant" because they do not qualify as historic properties or historic resources as defined by the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Therefore, there would be no effect to significant archaeological resources with project implementation.

Neither the project site nor properties within ½ mile of the project site have been previously identified as potential historic resources, nor do they appear to have been previously evaluated for listing in the NRHP or California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). None of the buildings in the architectural APE appear to be significant historic properties subject to Section 106, nor do they appear to be historical resources for the purposes of CEQA.

The following measures would be implemented to ensure that potential impacts to newly identified archaeological resources (i.e., found during construction) would be less than significant:

- Avoid locating project facilities near any newly identified cultural resources found to be CRHR or NRHP eligible. If avoidance is not possible, physically demarcate and protect the cultural resource.
- A qualified archaeologist will monitor all initial grading or excavation within 100 feet of any newly identified potentially significant resource that may have a subsurface component.
- Construction crews will be informed of the value and procedures relating to designated culturally sensitive areas.
- A Native American monitor should be present if a newly identified archaeological cultural resource appears to have a prehistoric or ethnographic component.
- If a newly identified potentially significant resource cannot be avoided during the placement of any project component, further archaeological work will be undertaken as appropriate to assess the importance/significance of the resource prior to the project implementation, and the CEC and State Historic Preservation Officer will be consulted.

1.10.4 Land Use

The project site is zoned W-2 (Controlled Development Area) and within the land use designation of Public Facilities in the *Riverside County General Plan*. The CPVS is consistent with permitted uses within these zoning and land use designations. The project would not divide an established community or conflict with the *Riverside County General Plan* policies. No significant land use impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project.

1.10.5 Noise

The proposed project has been designed with noise control features. There are currently two noise sensitive residential receptor locations within the area that could potentially experience a +5 dBA increase in noise—residences 330 feet easterly and 340 feet southerly of the project site. These properties will be vacated prior to commencement of project construction. All remaining residences are located far enough away from the proposed project site, such that proposed project would have no appreciable effect on existing ambient noise levels. No significant noise impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project.

1.10.6 Public Health

The proposed project will be fueled with clean burning natural gas, thereby minimizing potential toxic air emissions. The maximum incremental cancer risk from project emissions was estimated to be 0.856 in 1 million. For sensitive receptors, the maximum chronic total hazard index (THI) and the maximum acute THI were both estimated to be less than 1. Based on this evaluation using conservative assumptions, the proposed project emissions are expected to pose a less-than-significant increase in carcinogenic health risk. As demonstrated by the air quality analysis, criteria pollutant emissions from the proposed project would not cause or contribute to violations of federal or state ambient air quality standards, which have been set at levels designed to protect public health. No significant adverse health effects from criteria pollutant emissions are anticipated.

1.10.7 Worker Safety and Health

Worker exposure to physical and chemical hazards will be minimized through adherence to appropriate engineering design criteria, implementation of appropriate safety and administrative procedures, use of personal protective equipment, and compliance with applicable health and safety regulations. No significant worker safety and health impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project.

1.10.8 Socioeconomics

The proposed project would have a positive impact on fiscal resources in Riverside County and in the region. The construction payroll would be \$40.5 million, generating considerable indirect and induced economic benefits, as well as direct project employment. Construction will occur over an 18-month period and is estimated to cost \$440 million. Project construction would result in payment of an estimated \$25 million in sales and use taxes. Most of this income would accrue to the State of California, but about \$4.8 million in sales tax revenues would go to Riverside County and the County Transportation Commission. After construction, as a utility asset, the new power plant would pay an estimated \$5.1 million in annual property tax revenues, which would benefit local schools and the Riverside County General Fund, as well as local service districts.

There is more than an adequate supply of construction workers within Riverside County, and it is anticipated that all of the construction personnel would be drawn from the communities located within the study area. Similarly, the 10 full-time and 4 part-time operation workers would be drawn from the local labor force. The construction and operation of the proposed project would not have a significant adverse impact on law enforcement, fire, emergency, medical, utility, or educational services.

The population within a 6-mile radius of the project site is 50 percent minority, with 18 percent of persons living below the poverty level. This population is slightly more minority and low income than Riverside County's overall population, which is 49 percent minority, with 14 percent living below poverty. Some of the census block groups in the project vicinity could hold environmental justice populations; however, the proposed project would not result in significant adverse environmental impacts. Therefore, there will not be a disproportionate adverse impact on an environmental justice population. No significant socioeconomic issues were identified.

1.10.9 Soils

Standard best management practices will be incorporated into project design for construction and operation, which will minimize onsite soil erosion and offsite sedimentation. During construction, impacts to soils are expected to be less than significant because measures will be taken to stabilize cut and fill areas and control drainage. No significant soils impacts would occur as a result of the proposed project.

1.10.10 Traffic and Transportation

Access to the project site is from Dillon Road via State Route (SR) 62. During project construction, no study roadway segments would be significantly affected by the proposed project. The following three intersections would experience short-term impacts during the peak construction period.

- SR 62/Dillon Road – 2009 No Project level of service (LOS) F (a.m., p.m.) condition would increase by 14 seconds (a.m.) and 3 seconds (p.m.) during 2009 Peak Project Construction.
- Indian Avenue/Dillon Road – 2009 No Project LOS E (p.m.) condition would worsen to LOS F (p.m.) during 2009 Peak Project Construction.
- Indian Avenue/20th Street – 2009 No Project LOS D (p.m.) condition would worsen to LOS E (p.m.) during 2009 Peak Project Construction.

All three affected locations are currently unsignalized. Mitigation measures will deploy trained traffic control personnel at the intersections of Indian Avenue/Dillon Road and Indian Avenue/20th Street during the a.m. and p.m. peak hour. In addition, the majority of project-added traffic routed via SR 62 and Dillon Road will be re-routed through Indian Avenue and Dillon Road, thereby fully mitigating the a.m. and p.m. peak hour impacts at SR 62 and Dillon Road. It is expected that LOS levels would return to pre-project conditions upon completion of project construction.

Power plant operations will require approximately 10 full-time and 4 part time personnel. Based on the minimal operational added trips, the proposed plant operations would not substantially change the LOS of the roads and intersections in the study area. Therefore, no significant traffic impacts during project operations are anticipated.

1.10.11 Visual Resources

During construction, the visual intrusion of construction equipment, materials, and personnel would constitute an adverse but not significant impact, because it would occur only for a relatively short time and would not result in a long-term landscape change following site restoration for the pipeline or construction laydown area. In the context of the surrounding industrial modifications to the landscape, the proposed project would not represent a significant impact on landscape character/scenic quality. Modeling of the water vapor plumes from the two cooling towers indicates that plumes would occur. But given the limited operational hours of the proposed project (less than 3,406 hours per year), and that the bulk of those operational hours would occur in the summer months when conditions are least favorable for plume formation, visible water vapor plumes from the proposed project would result in a less-than-significant impact on visual resources.

1.10.12 Hazardous Materials Handling

Hazardous materials that will be used during the construction phase include unleaded gasoline, diesel fuel, oil, lubricants (i.e., motor oil, transmission fluid, and hydraulic fluid), solvents, adhesives, and paint materials. Small volumes of hazardous materials will be on site during construction, and there is minimal potential for significant environmental impacts from hazardous material incidents during construction. However, mitigation measure will ensure that proper procedures are followed in the event of a hazardous materials spill.

During project operations, aqueous ammonia (29 percent) will be stored in two 12,000-gallon tanks. The ammonia aboveground storage tanks will also be equipped with a secondary underground containment sump, which will contain any spills from the ammonia tank. The results of the Offsite Consequence

Analysis demonstrate the neither the worst-case release scenario nor the alternative release scenario would cause an impact that exceeds the toxic endpoint concentration of 200 ppm (CalARP toxic endpoint) or 75 ppm (CEC) at a public receptor.

1.10.13 Waste Management

Wastes generated by the proposed project during construction and operation of the facility will be recycled to the extent practicable. The majority of the wastes that will be generated at the proposed project facility during operation will be liquid hazardous waste that will be recycled. Both solid and liquid hazardous wastes will be disposed of at a treatment, storage and disposal facility (TSDF) or placed into a permitted Class I landfill.

The hazardous wastes that would be generated annually by the proposed project are expected to be well below 0.01 percent of the combined capacity of the three hazardous waste landfills identified as available for use by the project. This amount is considered to be a less-than-significant impact.

If nonhazardous solid waste is not recyclable, it will be disposed of at a Class III landfill. Nonhazardous liquid wastes (storm water) will be discharged to a collection system, which discharges to a retention basin located at the south portion of the site.

Appropriate procedures and personnel training will provide assurance that nonhazardous and hazardous wastes are properly handled and do not significantly affect the environment or health and safety. Best management practices will be used by the facility to manage and minimize the amount of waste generated. No significant impacts from waste management would occur as a result of the proposed project.

1.10.14 Water Resources

The proposed project will use reclaimed water supplied by the MSWD Horton WWTP. Water use during plant operations will be a maximum of 1,100 afy, but will have an expected long-term average annual use of 550 afy. As discussed in Section 1.7, the proposed project will purchase 1,500 afy of reclaimed water from MSWD. This water will be percolated into the Coachella Valley Groundwater Basin at the Horton WWTP percolation ponds. The proposed project will access banked water supply via onsite wells. In accordance with the Desert Water Agency's (DWA) well metering agreement requirements, the proposed project will be required to pay a Basin replenishment fee for the water it extracts. Using the fees collected from the proposed project, DWA will be responsible for replenishing the Basin at its Mission Creek Recharge Basin in an amount equal to the amount of water extracted by the proposed project. Therefore, the total amount of inflow to the Basin due to the proposed project would be more than twice the amount extracted from the Basin. CPV Sentinel will conduct well tests in each of the new project wells to determine the drawdown-discharge characteristics of each well, and a program will be established to monitor groundwater levels and quality.

The proposed project will use a zero liquid discharge system to handle project wastewater, which will eliminate offsite disposal of process wastewater. Additional project features will include a 2-acre-foot retention basin to collect and manage stormwater runoff from the project site and secondary spill containment around chemical delivery and storage areas, diesel fuel tanks, and transformers. The project site is not located within a floodplain. Impacts to water resources would be less than significant.

1.10.15 Geologic Hazards and Resources

No significant geological or soil-related impacts are anticipated from the construction or operation of the proposed plant. Final foundation design will incorporate mitigation measures designed to reduce impacts from moderate earthquake motions or expansive soils.

1.10.16 Paleontological Resources

During construction, the proposed project would impact both Pleistocene and Holocene-age alluvial deposits. In addition, there is a slight possibility that sediments of the Pliocene Imperial Formation may be affected by deep excavations. Site clearing, grading, leveling, and deeper excavation at the proposed project site and trenching for the proposed natural gas pipeline could result in significant adverse impacts to paleontological resources in either the Pleistocene alluvial fan deposits or Imperial Formation marine deposits. Impacts on significant fossils in Holocene-age alluvial deposits are highly unlikely. The following measures would be implemented to eliminate or reduce to a less-than-significant level the potential for impacts during project construction:

- Prior to construction, a qualified paleontologist will be retained to both design and implement a monitoring and mitigation program.
- Construction personnel will be educated on the identification of common fossils and on proper notification procedures.

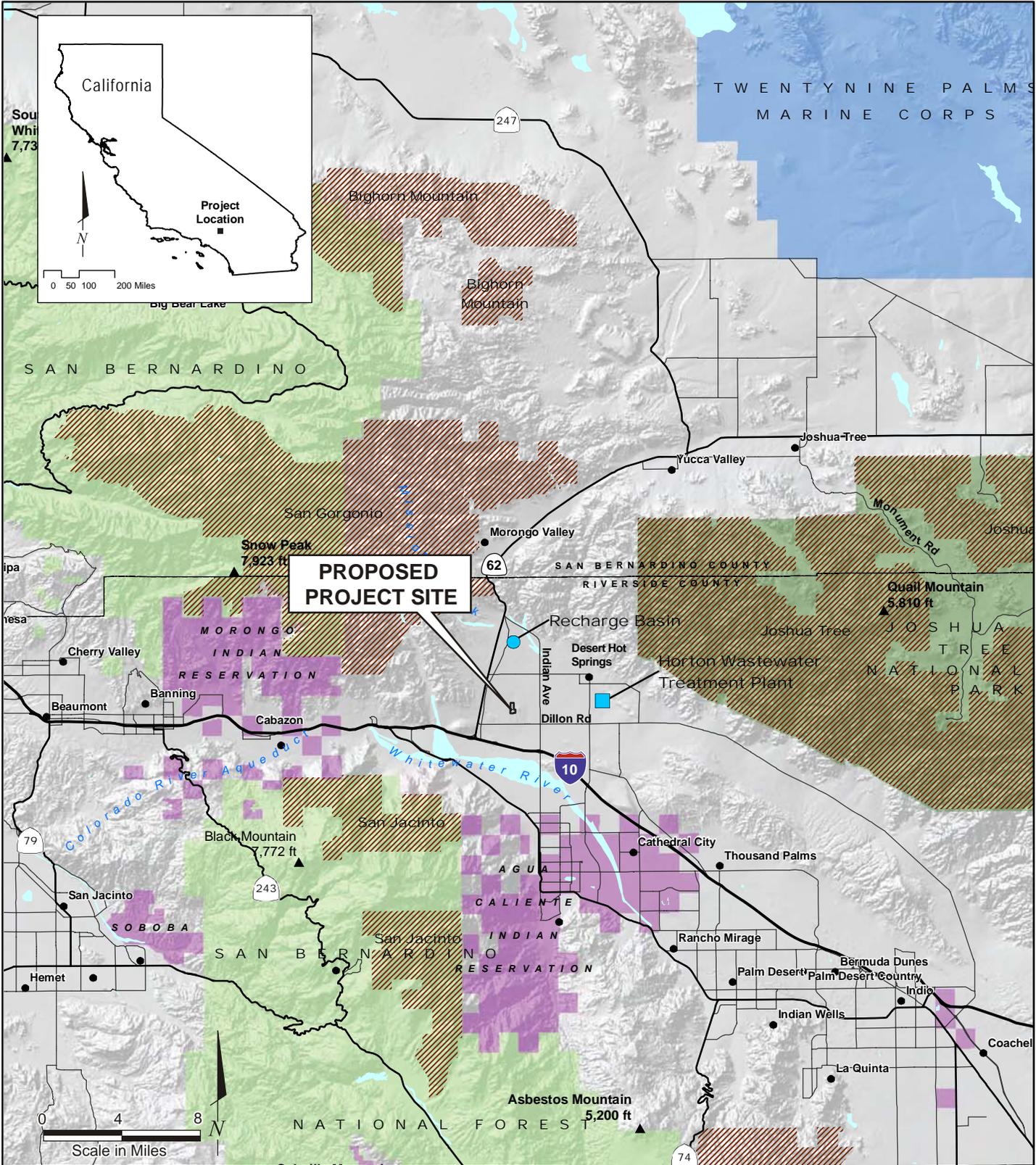
During operation of the project or any of its related facilities, no impacts on paleontological resources are expected to occur.

1.11 PROJECT ALTERNATIVES

As part of its project development process, CPV Sentinel assessed a number of project alternatives. Alternatives evaluated by CPV Sentinel included:

- Other sites located near the Devers substation – areas to the north, west, and south of the substation were reviewed.
- Generation Technology and Design Alternatives – other project configurations (combined-cycle technology), dry cooling technology and direct piping of municipal wastewater were evaluated.
- Water Supply/Cooling System – a number of alternative water supplies were evaluated, including:
 - Ocean water
 - Brackish water from irrigation return flow or groundwater
 - Other sources of municipal wastewater
 - Other inland waters
- Transmission Interconnection – a transmission line directly west of the proposed project site to the Devers substation (rather than south and then west) was evaluated.
- Natural Gas Line Interconnection – four separate alternative gas interconnection routes from the Indigo Energy Facility were evaluated.
- No Project Alternative – as required by the CEC's project environmental review process,¹ the No Project Alternative was also evaluated by CPV Sentinel.

¹ The CEC process is a California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) equivalent process.



PROPOSED PROJECT SITE

LEGEND

- County Boundary
- Marine Corps Base
- National Park Land
- Tribal Lands
- National Forest Land
- Designated Wilderness Area

Source: summits, USGS Geographic Names Information System, July 19, 2006; roads, ESRI, 1999; hillshading derived from 100K digital elevation models, USGS (various dates); park and tribal lands, Riverside County, 2001-2006; cities, highways, hydrologic features, 1990-98; national forest and wilderness area boundaries, BLM, 1996-2000.

SITE VICINITY MAP

CPV Sentinel Energy Project
 CPV Sentinel, LLC
 Riverside County, California

June 2007
 28067168



FIGURE 1.1-1



PHOTOGRAPH OF SITE

CPV Sentinel Energy Project
CPV Sentinel, LLC
Riverside County, California

June 2007
28067168



FIGURE 1.2-1

P:\Reliant_Energy\Eitwanda\Visual_Study\Sim\layouts\Ocotillo.incd May 07 2007



6/22/07 vsa ..T:\CPV Sentinel (Ocotillo)\1.0 Introduction\1.3-1_simulation.ai

SIMULATION OF PROPOSED PROJECT

June 2007
28067168

CPV Sentinel Energy Project
CPV Sentinel, LLC
Riverside County, California



FIGURE 1.3-1