7.9 SOILS

7.9.1 Affected Environment

7.9.1.1 Regional Setting

The proposed project is situated due east of the San Gorgonio Pass, at the base of the San Jacinto and San Bernardino Mountains. Topographically, the San Gorgonio Pass area is characterized by narrow canyons, wide sandy flats, alluvial fans, and rocky outcrops. In general, the project study area slopes downward gently from northwest to southeast.

The region has a long growing season and low precipitation (approximately 5 inches per year). Precipitation primarily occurs from late fall to early spring with occasional summer thunderstorms. Summers are long and hot; winters are cool. Natural vegetation in the project region primarily includes creosote bush, brittlebush, burro bush, chuckwalla bush, white ratany, and cheese bush.

7.9.1.2 Proposed Project Site

The proposed project site has a gentle slope of approximately 5 percent from the northwest (high point) to the southeast. The existing site elevation ranges from approximately 1,120 feet to 1,050 feet above mean sea level. Pre-development storm water runoff on the plant site consists primarily of sheet flow. The runoff flows generally from the northwest to the southeast toward Powerline Road, which runs in an east-west direction along the southern boundary of the site. Once the runoff reaches Powerline Road, it collects in a swale located on the north side of the road and flows toward the east.

Soil mapping units within a 1-mile radius of the proposed project and 0.25-mile radius of the proposed pipeline right-of-way are depicted in Figure 7.9-1 and consist primarily of Carsitas gravelly sand, 0 to 9 percent slopes (CdC), Carsitas gravelly sand, 9 to 30 percent slopes (CdE), Carsitas cobbly sand, 2 to 9 percent slopes (ChC), Carsitas fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (CkB), Chuckawalla cobbly fine sandy loam, 2 to 9 percent slopes (CnC), Chuckawalla cobbly fine sandy loam, 9 to 30 percent slopes (CnE), and Myoma fine sand, 0 to 5 percent slopes (MaB) (NRCS, 2007). Soil descriptions are presented in Table 7.9-1. No agricultural land uses will be affected by the proposed project.

7.9.1.3 Soil Resources

The soil resource information presented in this section is based primarily on the soil survey geographic database for western Riverside County maintained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS). The predominant soils in the study area are sands, fine sands, gravelly sands, cobbly sands, and fine sandy loams. These soils typically have an 80 to 100 percent covering of gravel, with scattered cobbles. All of the soils mentioned below present slight limitations for building site development. The hazard of erosion is increased when vegetation is removed and the soil surface is disturbed and left barren. Representative soils in the proposed project site are listed below and are described in Table 7.9-1.

CdC – Carsitas Gravelly Sand, 0 to 9 Percent Slopes

The Carsitas gravelly sand is comprised of very deep, well-drained sandy soils with rapid permeability, and slow runoff. The representative profile is 0 to 60 inches. This nearly level to moderately sloping soil occurs on alluvial fans and valley fill. The soil generally exhibits moderate susceptibility to water erosion and slight susceptibility to wind erosion as well as low shrink swell potential (Soil Survey, 1980; NRCS, 2007).

CdE – Carsitas Gravelly Sand, 9 to 30 Percent Slopes

The Carsitas gravelly sand is comprised of very deep, well-drained sandy soils with rapid permeability, and slow runoff. The representative profile is 0 to 60 inches. This nearly level to moderately sloping soil occurs on alluvial fans and valley fill. The soil generally exhibits moderate susceptibility to water erosion, slight susceptibility to wind erosion and low shrink swell potential (Soil Survey 1980; NRCS, 2007).

ChC – Carsitas Cobbly Sand, 2 to 9 Percent Slopes

The Carsitas cobbly sand is comprised of very deep, well-drained sandy soils with rapid permeability, and slow runoff. The representative profile is 0 to 60 inches. This nearly level to moderately sloping soil occurs on alluvial fans and valley fill. The soil generally exhibits slight susceptibility to water erosion and high susceptibility to wind erosion as well as low shrink swell potential (Soil Survey, 1980; NRCS, 2007).

CkB – Carsitas Fine Sand, 0 to 5 Percent Slopes

The Carsitas fine sand is comprised of very deep, well-drained sandy soils with rapid permeability and slow runoff. The representative profile is 0 to 60 inches. This nearly level to moderately sloping soil occurs on alluvial fans and valley fill. The soil generally exhibits a slight susceptibility to water erosion, a high susceptibility to wind erosion and low shrink swell potential (Soil Survey, 1980 and USDA, 2007).

CnC – Chuckawalla Cobbly Fine Sandy Loam, 2 to 9 Percent Slopes

The Chuckawalla cobbly fine sandy loam is composed of well-drained soils with moderate permeability, and rapid run off. The representative profile is 0 to 60 inches. This gently to strongly sloping moderately sloping soil is on remnants of old alluvial fans. The soil generally exhibits slight to moderate susceptibility to water erosion and slight susceptibility to wind erosion as well as low shrink swell potential (Soil Survey, 1980; NRCS, 2007).

CnE – Chuckawalla Cobbly Fine Sandy Loam, 9 to 30 Percent Slopes

The Chuckawalla cobbly fine sandy loam is composed of well-drained soils with moderate permeability, and rapid runoff. The representative profile is 0 to 60 inches. This gently to strongly sloping moderately sloping soil is on remnants of old alluvial fans. The soil generally exhibits slight to moderate susceptibility to water erosion, slight susceptibility to wind erosion and low shrink swell potential (Soil Survey, 1980; NRCS, 2007).

MaB – Myoma Fine Sand, 0 to 5 Percent Slopes

The Myoma fine sand is composed of excessively drained soils with rapid permeability, and very slow runoff. The representative profile is 0 to 60 inches. This nearly level to gently sloping soil is on alluvial fans where they merge with the finer-textured floodplain and basin soils. The soil generally exhibits slight susceptibility to water erosion and high susceptibility to wind erosion as well as low shrink swell potential (Soil Survey, 1980; NRCS, 2007).

7.9.1.4 Soil Loss and Erosion

The Universal Soil Loss Equation is typically used to quantify water-induced soil loss in agricultural areas. The Universal Soil Loss Equation was used to estimate the potential amount of soil erosion from the project area for pre-development, during construction and post-development conditions. The existing site is characterized as rural desert. Under the existing conditions the estimated soil erosion is 5 tons per acre per year. During construction, the plant site area, the construction laydown area, and the pipeline alignments will be disturbed. Under normal conditions there is little to vegetation in this rural desert

climate. Therefore, estimated soil erosion is 5 tons per acre per year. However, the use of Best Management Practices (BMPs) will minimize the potential for soil erosion so that the impact would not be significant. Once the project has been constructed, the construction laydown area and pipeline alignments will be returned to pre-construction conditions. The plant site will either be covered with facilities or rock surfacing, and therefore, there would be no potential for soil erosion from the completed site. In summary, during construction, the potential for erosion would be greater than for the existing conditions but will be managed to minimize impacts; and after construction, the potential for erosion will be negligible compared with the existing conditions.

7.9.2 Environmental Consequences

7.9.2.1 Significance Criteria

Significance criteria have been selected based on California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) guidelines (Appendix G, Environmental Checklist Form) as well as performance standards adopted by responsible agencies. For soil resources, an impact may be considered significant if the project results in substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil. The assessment of project impacts to the soil resource is based on soils information presented in the Natural Resources Conservation Service soil survey information covering the project area (NRCS, 2007).

7.9.2.2 Construction

The project earthwork is planned to be balanced so as to not require offsite disposal or import from offsite sources.

According to the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment and the Environmental Data Resources (EDR) report conducted for the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (URS, 2006-provided as Appendix 7.13-1; URS, 2007), there are no known contaminated soils in the project study area that would be encountered by project earthwork activities.

Construction of the proposed project will require earthwork to prepare the approximate 37-acre site. Excavation work will consist of the removal, storage, or disposal of earth, sand, gravel, vegetation, organic matter, loose rock, boulders, and debris to the lines and grades necessary for construction.

Earthwork will be required to establish the grade for this site. The estimated average final grade is approximately 1,085 feet above mean sea level. The grading plan will provide be balanced between cuts and fill requiring cuts of up to approximately 20 feet in the north and fills up to approximately 20 feet thick in the south. About 250,000 cubic yards of soil will be excavated and recompacted.

Consideration for drainage and flood constraints will be incorporated into the design of the grading plan. Site clearing will primarily involve removal of vegetative material to allow for proper compaction. Vegetative material will be disposed of on site at a location where compaction is not critical. Fills will be placed in lifts and fully compacted. The site slopes approximately 5 percent from the northwest to the southeast. Therefore, it will be necessary to construct level pads on which the equipment and buildings can be placed. All fills will be engineered in conformance with an approved geotechnical report and constructed under the supervision of a qualified geotechnical engineer to ensure long-term stability.

The only imported material expected to be used on site is base rock for roads and under structures. Such material will be clean, placed in lifts, and fully compacted.

The cut-and-fill operations at the project site will result in alteration of the existing soil profiles. Alteration of the existing soil profiles, including mixing of soils and rock, will alter the physical, chemical, and biological characteristics of the native soils and underlying geology. Clearing of the protective vegetative

cover and the subsequent soil disturbance will likely result in short-term increases in water and wind erosion rates. The proposed project design includes measures to stabilize fill areas and cut slopes and to control drainage. An erosion and sedimentation control plan will be implemented during construction to control sediment and runoff. These design measures are expected to preclude geotechnical problems associated with the cut-and-fill operations, and to limit erosion/sedimentation to acceptable levels. The proposed drainage control berms are expected to control potential flooding events at the site. Construction vehicle and equipment use on disturbed soils at the plant site will also likely increase wind erosion rates temporarily at the plant site. Because of the measures that will be taken during construction to stabilize cut and fill areas and control drainage, impacts during construction are expected to be less than significant.

Following construction, wind and water erosion on the plant site will be reduced, because the plant site will be terraced, seeded and covered, concrete, asphalt, or crushed aggregate, and drainage will be controlled. Implementation of the mitigation measures are expected to limit impacts to the soil resource at the power plant site to less than significant levels.

7.9.2.3 Operation

Power plant operation would not result in impacts to soil from erosion or compaction. Routine maintenance activities during the operational phase, including vehicular travel on access roads will be limited to paved and gravel covered areas. Regular operations activities are not expected to involve soil disruption. The stormwater retention basin will be constructed with engineered earth dikes and will be protected by erosion control fabric, riprap, paving or soil cement to minimize erosion. As discussed in Section 7.2, Biological Resources, power plant emissions are not expected to have any impacts on surrounding soil-vegetation systems. Therefore, no significant impacts to soils associated with operation of the proposed project are expected.

7.9.3 Cumulative Impacts

Based on proximity to the project site, the following future projects in the area are considered under cumulative impacts:

- Indian Avenue/I-10 Interchange Project: This proposed project involves reconstruction of the I-10 Freeway/Indian Avenue interchange and is located south of the proposed project. This reconstruction is expected to occur in 2008.

- Dillon Wind Farm: Installation of 45 wind turbines located in three separate areas, including (1) an area west of Devers substation, (2) an area 2,000 feet east of the project site, and (3) an area 4,500 feet to the southeast of the project site. The Environmental Impact Report for this project was recently certified by Riverside County.

- Wind Energy Conservation System (WECS) 20 Permit Project: This project would consist of eight new GE 1.5 MW wind turbine generators in the existing WECS 20 Wind Park. This site is located approximately 0.5 mile west of State Route 62 and 2 miles north of I-10; about 2 miles northwest of the proposed project site.

- Green Path Project: The main feature of the Green Path project is a new 100-mile, 500-kV line planned to extend from the Devers-Palo Verde transmission corridor north to a new Upland substation in the northeastern sector of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) service territory. The project would increase the reliability and voltage support of existing system by upgrading to 230 kV standards of existing corridors. Planned construction is 2007 to 2009; planned in-service date is 2010.

- Oasis Annexation: Mixed-use development (including residential) on 155 acres located approximately 3.2 miles northeast of the project site.

- Alpine Group Development: Mixed-use development (including schools and high-density residential) on 160 acres located 1 mile northwest of the project site. The City Desert of Hot Springs is expecting to annex and approve this project.

- Palmwood Specific Plan and Outparcels Development: Mixed-use development (including 1,853 residential units) on 1,926-acres located 6.5 miles north of the site.

Soil erosion and sedimentation impacts associated with the proposed project are construction-related; these would be short-term impacts and would be minimized by implementation of mitigation measures. The proposed project would therefore not cause or contribute to a significant cumulative impact to soils.

7.9.4 Mitigation Measures

Because no significant impacts to soils are expected with the construction and operation of the proposed project, no mitigation measures are proposed. However, the following project design measures will be incorporated into the construction and operation of the proposed project to reduce project-related impacts to soils.

Standard BMPs will be incorporated into project design for construction and operation, and will minimize onsite soil erosion and offsite sedimentation.

SOILS-1 Temporary Erosion Control Measures

Temporary erosion control measures would be required during the construction period to help maintain water quality, protect property from erosion damage, and prevent accelerated soil erosion or dust generation.

Typically, temporary erosion control measures include re-seeding, slope stabilizers, dust suppression, construction of berms and ditches, and sediment barriers. Reestablishment of vegetation through re-seeding is an efficient form of erosion control, because it stabilizes the soil and maintains the landscape. Disturbed areas will be re-seeded with locally collected native plants (annuals and perennials). These type of plants are expected to respond rapidly to rainfall and survive from season to season. A mixture of annuals and perennials would create a natural mix of species to help hold soil in place. Vehicle traffic will be prevented from accessing re-seeded areas.

During construction of the proposed project, dust erosion control measures will be employed to minimize the wind-blown erosion of soil from the site. Clean water will be sprayed on the soil in construction areas to suppress dust and during re-seeding and reestablishment of vegetation.

Sediment barriers, such as straw bales or silt fences, slow runoff and trap sediment. They are generally placed below disturbed areas, at the base of exposed slopes, below the disturbed area. Sediment barriers are often placed around sensitive areas, such as wetlands or creeks, to prevent contamination by sediment-laden water. Barriers will be placed around the proposed project and the active construction area to prevent sediment from leaving the site. Drainage diversions, and other large-scale sediment traps are not expected to be needed because of the topography. Soil stockpiles generated during construction will be covered and protected from rainfall if left on site for long periods of time.

SOILS-2 Permanent Erosion Control Measures

Permanent erosion control measures include drainage systems and revegetation. Revegetation will follow re-seeding for short-term erosion control, because seed mixes will contain annuals that establish ground

cover quickly, and perennials and reseeding annuals for long-term vegetation. Due to the site's gently sloping nature, additional long-term measures should not be required.

7.9.5 Applicable Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards

The proposed project will be constructed and operated in accordance with all LORS applicable to agricultural and soil resources. Federal, state, and local LORS applicable to agriculture and soils are discussed below and summarized in Table 7.9-1.

7.9.5.1 Federal

The Clean Water Act empowers the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) with regulation of wastewater and storm water discharges into surface waters by using National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits and pretreatment standards. At the state level, these permits are issued by the Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs), but the U.S. EPA may retain jurisdiction at its discretion. The Clean Water Act's primary effect on the CPVS is with respect to the control of soil erosion during construction. Section 7.14.5 presents the proposed project's compliance with NPDES requirements.

7.9.5.2 State

The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1972 is the state equivalent of the federal Clean Water Act, and its effect on the CPVS would be similar. The RWQCB, which controls surface water discharge, may become involved indirectly if soil erosion threatens water quality. Please refer to Section 7.14, Water Resources for a discussion of the proposed project's compliance with the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and compliance with water discharge requirements of the RWQCB. CEQA requires an evaluation of impacts on state prime agricultural lands by the project.

7.9.5.3 Local

Ordinances for land grading, storm water pollution control, and fugitive dust/erosion control have been established by Riverside County and the City of Palm Springs. The municipal codes for Riverside County and the City of Palm Springs establishes permitting requirements and exemptions for grading land. The municipal code, in conjunction with Ordinance 457 of the County of Riverside, establishes measures that reduce the potential discharge of pollutants into storm water systems or watercourses. Compliance with the state NPDES requirements would satisfy the local regulations with regard to storm water pollution control.

7.9.6 Involved Agencies and Agency Contacts

Agencies with jurisdiction to issue applicable permits or enforce LORS related to soil resources are shown below.

Agency	Contact/Title	Telephone	Email
County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency	Tony Carstens, Director	(951) 955-6742	tcarstens@rctlma.org
County of Riverside Transportation and Land Management Agency Engineering/ Planning Division	Tesfu Tadesfe, Senior Engineering Technical	(951) 955-3789	ttadesfe@rctlma.org

Agency	Contact/Title	Telephone	Email
City of Palm Springs Public Works and Engineering Department	David J. Barakian, Director	(760) 323-8253	Dave.Barakian@palmsprings-ca.gov
Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board	Adnam Al-Sarabi, Supervising WRCE	(760) 776-8945	aalsarabi@waterboards.ca.gov
Natural Resources Conservation Service	Peter Fahnestock, Soil Scientist	(760) 843-6882	Peter.Fahnestock@ca.usda.gov

7.9.7 Applicable Permits and Schedule

Applicable permits associated with soils and the schedule to obtain these permits for the proposed project are listed below. Riverside County and the City of Palm Springs will require a grading permit prior to construction or other site preparation work.

Responsible Agency	Permit/Approval	Schedule
Riverside County Department of Building and Safety	Grading Permit	Prior to initiation of construction
City of Palm Springs Department of Building and Safety	Grading Permit	Prior to initiation of construction

7.9.8 References

Fahnestock, Peter, 2007. Soil Scientist, Natural Resource Conservation Center Victorville Service Center. Telephone communication with Tammy Dorje, URS Corporation. March 12, 2007.

NRCS, 2007. U.S. Department of Agriculture Natural Resources Conservation Service soil survey geographic database for Western Riverside County, CA.

Soil Survey, 1980. Soil Survey Riverside County, California, Western Coachella Valley Area. U.S. Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service in cooperation with University of California Agricultural Experiment Station.

URS Corporation, 2006. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Assessor's Parcel Numbers 668-130-005, -007, and 668-140-001, Riverside County, California. October 30, 2006.

URS Corporation, 2006. Phase II Baseline Investigation – CPV Ocotillo Site, Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 668-130-005, -007, and 668-140-001, Riverside County, California. February 2, 2007.

Table 7.9-1
Soil Mapping Units within the Proposed Project Site
Descriptions and Properties

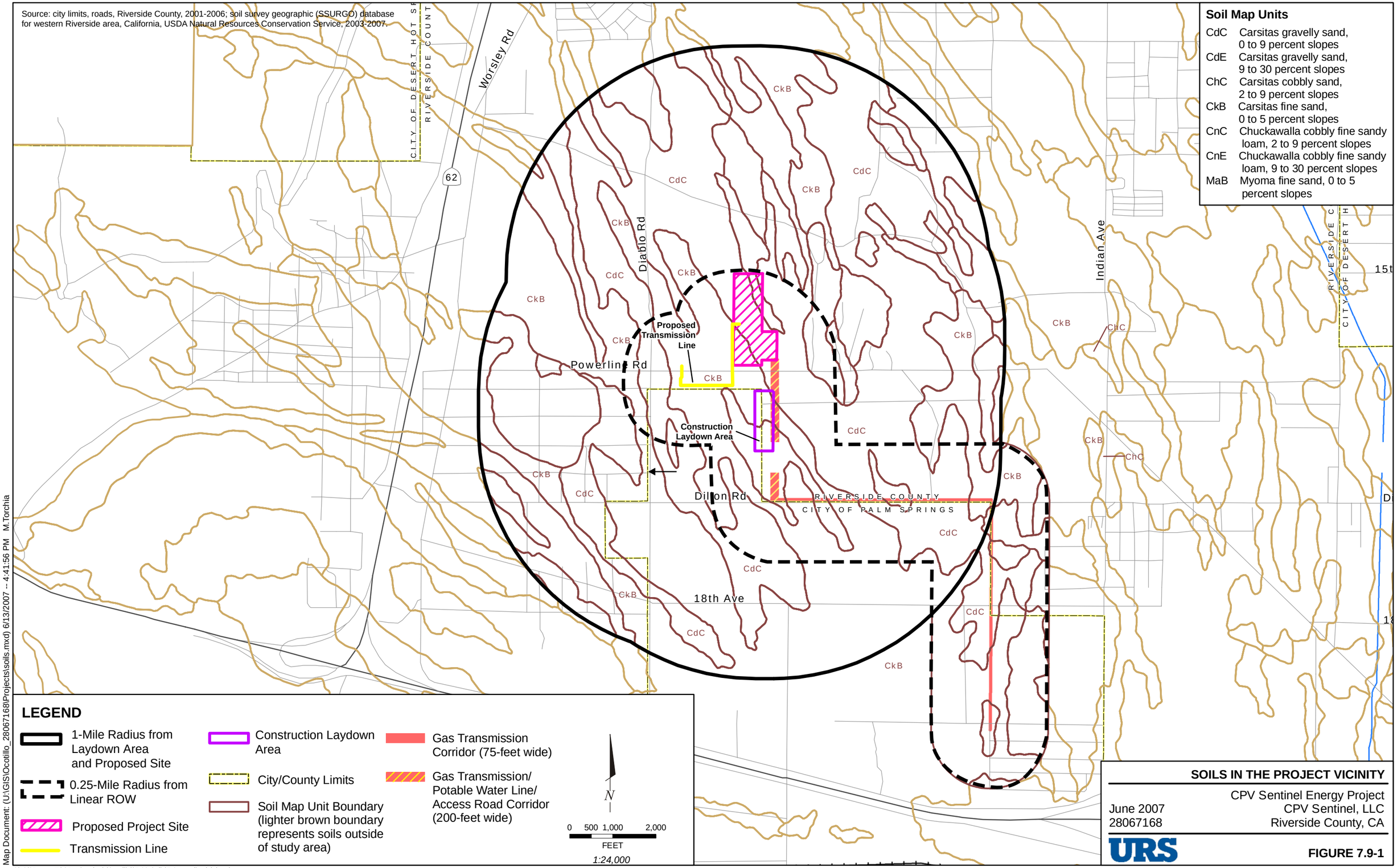
Map Symbol	Soil Series	Texture	Slope (%)	Unit thickness (in.)	Drainage	Permeability	Land Capability[1]	pH	Salinity (mmhos/cm)	Erosion Hazard (water)	Erosion Hazard (wind)
CdC	Carsitas	Gravelly Sand	0-9	60	Excessive	Rapid	IVs-4 (irrigated) VIIIe-1 (nonirrigated)	7.9-8.4	0.0-4.0	Moderate	Slight
CdE	Carsitas	Gravelly Sand	9-30	60	Excessive	Rapid	Not rated (irrigated) VIIIe-1 (nonirrigated)	7.9-8.4	0.0-4.0	Moderate	Slight
ChC	Carsitas	Cobbly Sand	2-9	60	Excessive	Rapid	VIs-1 (irrigated) VIIIe-1 (nonirrigated)	7.9-8.4	0.0-4.0	Slight	High
CkB	Carsitas	Fine Sand	0-5	60	Excessive	Rapid	IVe-4 (irrigated) VIIIe-1 (nonirrigated)	7.9-8.4	0.0-4.0	Slight	High
CnC	Chuckawalla	Cobbly Fine Sandy Loam	2-9	60	Well	Moderate	Not rated (irrigated) VIIIs-1 (nonirrigated)	7.9-9.0	0.0-4.0	Slight	Slight
CnE	Chuckawalla	Cobbly Fine Sandy Loam	9-30	60	Well	Moderate	Not rated (irrigated) VIIIs-1v (nonirrigated)	7.9-9.0	0.0-4.0	Moderate	Slight
MaB	Myoma	Fine Sand	0-5	60	Excessive	Rapid	IIIe-4 (irrigated) VIIIe-1 (nonirrigated)	7.9-9.0	0.0-2.0	Slight	High

Sources: Soil Survey, 1980; Fahnestock, 2007
Note: [1] Land capability is an indication of the suitability of soils for most kinds of field crops.

Table 7.9-2 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards		
LORS	**Applicability**	**Conformance**
Federal		
Water Pollution Control Act of 1972; Clean Water Act of 1977	Establishes requirements for any facility or activity that has or will discharge waste (including sediment due to accelerated erosion) that may interfere with the beneficial uses of receiving waters.	Sections 7.9.2, 7.9.4
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (SCS), *National Engineering Handbook* (1983), Sections 2 and 3	Planning, design, and construction of soil conservation practices.	Sections 7.9.2, 7.9.4
State		
California Public Resources Code § 25523(a); Code of Regulations (CCR) §§ 1752, 1752.5, 2300 - 2309, and Chapter 2, Subchapter 5, Article 1, Appendix B, Part (i)	Protection of environmental quality.	Sections 7.9.2, 7.9.4
California Environmental Quality Act, California Public Resources Code § 21000 *et seq.*; Guidelines for Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970, 14 CCR §§ 15000 - 15387, Appendix G	An impact may be considered significant from a soil standpoint if the project results in substantial soil erosion or loss of topsoil; degradation or loss of available agricultural land, agricultural activities, or agricultural land productivity in the project area; alteration of agricultural land characteristics due to plant air emissions; and/or conversion of prime or unique farmland, or farmland of statewide importance, to nonagricultural use.	Sections 7.9.2, 7.9.4
Water Quality Control Act of 1952; Cal. Water Code, §§ 13260 – 13269; 23 CCR Chapter 9	Requires adequate protection of water quality by appropriate design, sizing, and construction of erosion and sediment controls.	Sections 7.9.2, 7.9.4
State Water Resources Control Board, Water Quality Order No. 92-08	Regulates general industrial storm water discharge permits.	Section 7.9.2, 7.9.4
Local		
Riverside County Grading Ordinance No. 457	Establishes grading and trenching requirements, as well as erosion and sediment control, during construction.	Sections 7.9.2, 7.9.4

Table 7.9-2 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards		
LORS	**Applicability**	**Conformance**
Riverside County Municipal Code; Title 13 Article 2	Establishes storm water management and discharge controls consistent with the Clean Water Act.	Sections 7.9.2, 7.9.4
Riverside County Municipal Code; Title 15 Chapter 15.12	Establishes grading requirements during construction that are consistent with the Uniform Building Code.	Sections 7.9.2, 7.9.4
Riverside County Municipal Code; Title 8 Chapter 8.52	Establishes minimum requirements for construction and other specified land uses to reduce fugitive dust and corresponding PM_{10} emissions.	Sections 7.9.2, 7.9.4
Riverside County General Plan: Air Quality Policy AQ 4.9	Requires compliance with South Coast Air Quality Management District Rules 403 and 403.1, and supports appropriate future measures to reduce fugitive dust emanating from construction sites.	Sections 7.9.2, 7.9.4
City of Palm Springs Municipal Code; Title 8; Chapter 8.50	Establishes minimum requirements for construction and other specified land uses to reduce fugitive dust and corresponding PM_{10} emissions.	Sections 7.9.2, 7.9.4
City of Palm Springs Municipal Code; Title 8; Chapter 8.70	Establishes storm water management and discharge controls consistent with the Clean Water Act.	Sections 7.9.2, 7.9.4
City of Palm Springs Municipal Code; Title 8; Chapter 8.04.015	Establishes grading requirements during construction that are consistent with the Uniform Building Code.	Sections 7.9.2, 7.9.4
City of Palm Springs General Plan; Air Quality Policies 6.5.1 to 6.5.13	Development proposals in areas subject to wind erosion or blows and hazard that include grading and/or vehicular travel should include a fugitive dust control plan; refer to the cited policies for more detail.	Sections 7.9.2, 7.9.4

Source: city limits, roads, Riverside County, 2001-2006; soil survey geographic (SSURGO) database for western Riverside area, California, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2003-2007.



SOILS IN THE PROJECT VICINITY

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

June 2007
28067168

URS

FIGURE 7.9-1

Map Document: (U:\GIS\Ocotillo_28067168\Projects\soils.mxd) 6/13/2007 -- 4:41:56 PM M.Torchia

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