



CH2MHILL

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May 5, 2003

Ms. Kristy Chew
Siting Project Manager
California Energy Commission
1516 Ninth Street, MS-15
Sacramento, CA 95814

RE: Data Responses, Informal Set 16
Cosumnes Power Plant (01-AFC-19)

On behalf of the Sacramento Municipal Utility District, please find attached our Informal Data Responses, Set 16, in response to some of Staff's outstanding data needs as expressed in the FSA.

Please call me if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

CH2M HILL



John L. Carrier, J.D.
Program Manager

c: Colin Taylor/SMUD
Kevin Hudson/SMUD
Steve Cohn/SMUD

**COSUMNES POWER PLANT
(01-AFC-19)**

**INFORMAL DATA RESPONSE,
SET 16**

Submitted by
**SACRAMENTO MUNICIPAL
UTILITY DISTRICT (SMUD)**

May 5, 2003



2485 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 600
Sacramento, California 95833-2937

Technical Area: Biological Resources

CEC Authors: Melinda Dorin and Rick York

CPP Author: Kevin Hudson

BACKGROUND

The following information was requested in the Conclusions and Recommendation section of the FSA.

DATA REQUEST

BIO-12. Please provided a copy of the following documents:

- a. Management Plan for the 20.6 acres of preserved vernal pools at an USFWS-approved mitigation bank or for the 30.9 acres of preserved vernal pools located on SMUD-owned property and off-site mitigation area.

Response: A copy of the Management Plan for vernal pool preservation is provided as Attachment BIO-12A.

- b. A management plan for the 3.4 acres of created vernal pools at an USFWS-approved mitigation bank or for the 6.9 acres of created vernal pools located on SMUD-owned property (within the 70-acre SMUD-owned property proposed for vernal pool creation).

Response: A copy of the Management Plan for vernal pool creation is provided as Attachment BIO-12A.

- c. A management plan for 41.5 acres of giant garter snake (GGS) habitat at an USFWS-approved mitigation bank or other USFWS-approved area.

Response: A copy of the Management Plan by Wildlands, Inc. for 41.5 acres of giant garter snake (GGS) habitat is business confidential and is, therefore, being submitted under a request for confidentiality. A copy of the request for confidentiality is included as Attachment BIO-12B.

- d. Proposed language for a conservation easement of 51.9 acres at a California Department of Fish and Game-approved mitigation bank or on SMUD-owned property for Swainson's Hawk.

Response: A copy of the Management Plan for giant garter snake (GGS) habitat is provided as Attachment BIO-12A. A copy of a draft letter to Ms. Terry Roscoe from Conservation Resources is provided as Attachment BIO-12C.

- e. A revised BRMIMP that incorporates all of the updated mitigation measures that SMUD proposed in the Biological Resources Assessment, the Wetland Delineation Report, and staff's comments.

Response: A revised draft of the BRMIMP is being provided as Data Response Set 1Q.

I - SUMMARY

Conservation Resources, LLC, by way of the execution of the Laguna Creek Mitigation Bank Agreement, adopts this Management and Operations Plan to guide the long-term management of the Laguna Creek Mitigation Bank. The property comprising the project site will be managed for the long-term preservation, restoration and enhancement of the ecological resources on-site.

These properties will be encumbered with a conservation easement as mitigation credits are sold. This Management and Operations Plan will be incorporated by reference into the Conservation Easement. Once easements are in-place, the remaining land-use for the project site will be limited to an ecologically-managed grazing program.

Allowed activities on the property are those activities which are necessary for the maintenance of ecological health of the project site, the enhancement or restoration of the ecological resources on-site, and use by educational and scientific institutions on special occasions. An adaptive management approach will be employed which will enable the responsible parties to develop and implement corrective measures if needed.

II - MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS PLAN PURPOSE

The purpose of this Management and Operations Plan is to provide a framework to guide management and operational activities at the Laguna Creek Mitigation bank. This plan will be incorporated into the conservation easements placed on the properties to insure the long-term viability of the ecological resources of the project site.

This plan will be general in nature in order to provide both the bank operator and regulatory agencies with some degree flexibility with respect to the management and operation of the project. This plan may be amended as agreed-upon by all responsible parties to further the overall objective of the maintenance and enhancement of the ecological resources onsite. At some point in the future there may be unforeseen circumstances which will require activities that are out of the scope of this plan. On those occasions, Conservation Resources will work with responsible regulatory agencies to resolve any matter that threatens the viability of ecological resources.

III - PRESERVE SITE CHARACTERISTICS

Surrounding Area Characteristics

The project site is located at the eastern edge of south Sacramento county at the intersection of Ione and Meiss Roads, and is part of the original Mehrten Ranch. It is approximately 12 miles from the developing Sunrise/Douglas area of Sacramento county. The site is bisected northwest by southwest by Ione Road.

The project site property, as well as the surrounding properties, have been used for grazing and agricultural purposes. The contiguous south and west properties are the Howard Ranch and Gill Ranch. These properties are 32,800 acres and 10,400 acres in size respectively.

In a letter to the US Fish and Wildlife Service, The Nature Conservancy of California identified the project site as "... a significant regional resource", adding, "The fact that these rich complexes of pools are located near the Cosumnes River corridor and Laguna Creek adds biological value to the project's setting." The letter concluded stating, "It is our hope that the Conservation Resources project will establish a foothold for other conservation project in the region...".

Physical Characteristics

At the northern edge of the project site is a large creek locally referred to as Buckeye Creek. Buckeye Creek is a tributary to Laguna Creek which flows through the project in the southwest portion of the site. The active stream channel on the property is approximately 3.5 miles in length. Both of these stream courses have been severely impacted by grazing activity.

To the south of Laguna Creek the property is dominated by a rolling topography. The elevations on this portion of the site range from approximately 140 to 280 feet.

The remainder of the property has mound-intermound topography with very little elevational gradient. Lands at, and surrounding, the site support extensive complexes of vernal pools. Vernal pool densities on portions of property exceed 15 percent.

The vernal pool community at the site is broadly classified as "Northern Vernal Pool". Within this general classification are two sub-classes of pools; "Northern Hardpan Vernal Pool" and "Northern Volcanic Mudflow Vernal Pool. These sub-classes are also referred to as "Old-Terrace pools" and "Mudflow pools" respectively. In addition, "Drainageway pools" can be found within the flood-channel of Laguna Creek on the project site. These communities have been identified by the California Department of Fish and Game as having the highest inventory

priorities.

The site is currently used as grazing land and the uplands support primarily annual non-native grassland. The grasslands are dominated by Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), and barbed goatgrass (*Aegilops triuncialis*).

The soil mapping units within the study area consist of Hicksville loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes; Hicksville sandy clay loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes occasionally flooded; Madera loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes; San Joaquin silt loam, 0 to 3 percent slopes; and Tehama loam 0 to 2 percent slopes (USDA 1991).

Hicksville loam and sandy loam are very deep to deep moderately well drained soils that occur on low stream terraces and alluvial flats along the drainageways of high terraces and hills. Typically they have a surface layer of loam ranging from 6 to 13 inches thick underlain by clay loam. Madera loam is a deep, moderately well drained soil that occurs on terraces adjacent to flood plains. Madera loam typically has a surface layer of loam approximately 15 inches thick underlain by clay pan approximately 14 inches thick over an indurated hardpan. San Joaquin silt loam is a moderately deep, well drained soil that occurs on low terraces. San Joaquin silt loam typically has a surface layer of silt loam approximately 23 inches thick underlain by five inch clay pan over strongly cemented hardpan. Tehama loam is a deep, well drained soil that occurs on low terraces. Tehama loam typically has a surface layer of loam approximately 24 inches thick underlain by clay loam.

All of these soils support vernal pools and seasonal wetlands in topographic depressions within the project site and at other locations where they are found.

Biological Characteristics

These properties support a matrix of vernal pool, seasonal wetland, riverine, riparian, grassland, and oak savanna habitats, and as such, the diversity of plant and animal species associated with these habitats. Surveys of the property identified habitats suitable for listed vernal pool crustaceans, spade-footed toad, tiger salamander, yellow and red legged frogs, burrowing owl, Swainson's hawk, and the restoration of Orcutt grasses and Blue Elderberry.

The vernal pool/wetland habitats are uniquely suited for variety of freshwater invertebrates, small freshwater crustaceans, and wide variety of native flora endemic to vernal pool habitats and/or wetland habitats. In addition to these habitats, a biotic community supported by annual grassland habitat, which comprises the upland areas surrounding the vernal pools and wetlands, also exists.

The vernal pools occupy distinct depression which fill with water from winter rains and remain flooded for periods of one to several weeks after the rains. There is a subsoil hardpan which seriously impedes, or prevents drainage of the pools. The vernal pools occur on lower portions of the property and the vegetation is dominated by a mixture of obligate and facultative

wetland plant species. The table on the following page lists of plant species identified onsite to date.

In addition to a significant floristic community, the vernal pools support at least one documented special-status crustaceans; and *Branchinecta lynchi* (vernal pool fairy shrimp). In addition, *Lindieriella occidentalis* (California fairy shrimp) was also found on site. The pools sample also support an assortment of typical wetland invertebrates including ostracods, copepods, corixid beetles, and dytiscid beetles. It is anticipated that with enhancement work on vernal pools impacted by agricultural practices, habitat for *Lepidurus packardii* (tadpole shrimp) can be restored.

The overall structure is extremely well-suited to support at least two other special- status species. *Ambystoma californiense* (California tiger salamander), and *Scaphiopus hammondi* (Western spadefoot toad). Survey conducted in April of 1998 have documented the presence of both of these species.

Surveys for Sacramento orcutt grass (*Orcuttia viscida*) and slender orcutt grass (*Orcuttia tenuis*) were conducted on site in May of 1996. In addition to botanical survey work, potential habitat for Orcutt grasses was evaluated. Though there were no populations of two species found, it was determined that roughly 10 percent of the approximately 100 pools surveyed represent potential Orcutt grasses habitat.

The upland habitats, cliff faces, and deep-cut seasonal drainages support an extensive diversity of mammals, reptiles, amphibians, and avian species. Survey for these animal have yet to be completed. Observed nesting onsite have been Great Horned Owls, Barn Owls, and Burrowing Owls. A wide variety of waterfowl and shorebirds reside on the project during the winter months. Swainson Hawks, as well as other raptors use site for foraging. Coyote and Mountain Lion have been observed. Western Pond Turtle, Beaver, and River Otters reside in the streams and ponds onsite.

IV - MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Ecological Objective

The project property possesses significant ecological and habitat values. These values include existing and restorable vernal pool, seasonal wetland, riparian, and Valley Longhorn Beetle habitats. The site has been identified as being occupied by, or as being potential habitat for, a wide range of special-status species of native plants and wildlife. It is the objective of this management plan to preserve, restore and/or enhance, and protect these significant ecological resources.

To provided for long-term protection of the project site, a conservation easement will be

placed over the property. This easement will be held by the Center for Natural Lands Management, as agreed upon previously. The conditions of the easement will ensure, and allow for, the preservation, restoration and/or enhancement of the conservation values of the property.

Allow Uses and Restrictions

The following are allowed uses and restrictions which will be placed upon the property as a result of the recordation of a conservation easement:

- 1) The property may be used and enjoyed in a manner which does not unreasonably disturb the ecological resources on the property;
- 2) The property can be used for rangeland purposes under a managed grazing program;
- 3) Other uses of the property, unforeseen at this time, which do not unreasonably disturb the ecological resources on the property, may be allowed at the discretion of all responsible entities;
- 4) Any activity on, or use of, the property that threatens or damages the ecological values of the property is prohibited. The following activities are specifically restricted:
 - (a) Erecting of any building, billboard, or sign except as required for educational, scientific, or grazing purposes. Any sign or structure will have to be sited in a manner the does not unreasonably disturb the natural resources on the property;
 - (b) Un-seasonal watering, use of herbicides and/or rodenticides, weed abatement activities, incompatible fire protection activities, and any and all other uses which may adversely affect the ecological values of the property;
 - (c) Depositing of soil, trash, ashes, garbage, waste, bio-solids or any other material;
 - (d) Excavating, dredging or removing of loam, gravel, soil, rock, sand or other material which may adversely affect the ecological values of the property;
 - (e) Altering the general topography of the property in a manner which may adversely affect the ecological values of the property.

(f) Removing, destroying, or cutting of trees, shrubs, or other vegetation, except as required for fire breaks, maintenance of existing foot trails or roads, or otherwise provided for in an approved enhancement or restoration plan.

(e) Mineral exploration or extraction activities which would adversely effect the ecological values of the property. Any activities of this nature would have to be approved by all responsible entities.

Rangeland Use

The property may used for rangeland grazing purposes to provide for both fire-control and weed abatement. Grazing will be managed for the benefit of native flora. The duration, time-periods, and intensity of grazing will be based on the scientific literature and in consultation with the regulatory agencies.

An adaptive grazing program will be employed. The overall condition of the site and composition of the floristic community will be used to establish the grazing program on a year-to-basis. Grazing intensity, duration, and time-periods will be adjusted each year as warranted by climatic and ecological considerations, and pool/plant association trends.

The grazing lease will specifically state that, as a primary consideration, the properties are to be managed for their ecological values. All operations incident to this use shall be carried on according to the best course of husbandry practiced in the vicinity. In no event shall the property be use in any manner which would have an adverse effect on the property or be incompatible with the stated management objective of the property.

The minimum allowable residual mulch level is 500 pounds per acre (air dry weight as determined by methods described in U.S. Forest Service Range Handbook). When level is nearing the minimum allowable amount, all livestock shall be remove from the property. Livestock shall be distributed over the property in such manner as to prevent overgrazing.

Planned Habitat Restoration

The overall restoration objective is to restore and re-establish the historic ecological function, and distribution of the vernal pool complexes and riparian corridors and seasonal wetlands at this site. The success of the project will be evaluated from both botanical and hydrological criteria. Ultimately, this project will result in a self-sustaining vernal pool/wetland and riparian ecosystem with representative biotic communities.

The restoration of vernal pool, riparian, seasonal wetland, and Valley Longhorn Elderberry Beetle habitat is planned. Restoration activities will occur on the vernal pool habitat impacted by past land disturbance activities and in the stream channel impacted by grazing

activity.

Vernal pool restoration activities, to mitigate off-site impacts to wetland and federally listed vernal pool crustaceans, have already been completed on 170 acres in the northwestern section of the project site. An additional 25 acres of vernal pool habitat has been developed on the remainder of the site.

Seasonal wetland restoration is planned on the terraces adjacent to the stream channels. Approximately 8.0 acres of seasonal wetlands are planned. Final approval of the vernal pool and seasonal wetland habitats will be addressed in a separate document to be approved by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Valley Longhorn Elderberry Beetle (VELB) habitat will be created along the edge of the stream channels. The planting and monitoring requirements will be based on the 1996 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service VELB guidelines. In the first phase of the VELB plantings 249 VELB units will be planted. The potential for additional planting will be evaluated after the first phase plantings are complete.

An irrigation system(s) will be installed to provide water for VELB and riparian restoration. The large stock ponds onsite will be used as a water source. If these water sources are depleted, water-trucks will be used for irrigation purposes. Fencing will be installed around all VELB and riparian restoration projects.

Maintenance

The project site will be fenced to discourage access to the site. The site will be posted with "No Trespassing" signs. In addition, signage stating that the resources on the property are federally protected will be posted.

In order to conduct monitoring and other related activities, vehicle access to the site will be allowed. Existing roads and stream crossing will be used for this purpose. When accessing the site by vehicle, care will be taken to minimize impacts. Where there are no defined road or stream crossings, multiple alternative routes will be established through the project area to avoid the establishment of additional "informal" roads, and minimize impacts to the ecological resources.

On a monthly basis, the site will be inspected and any debris will be removed. The site will also be evaluated with respect to grazing pressure in order to adjust the grazing regime if necessary. Fencing will be inspected on an ongoing basis and repaired as needed.

Funding

Endowments will be provided to ensure the long-term maintenance and operational needs of the project can be funded. Two separate accounts will be developed to fund specific project

requirements.

An endowment fund will be established for the benefit of the conservation easement holder. This fund will provide an on-going source of revenues to cover the costs of annual inspection and reporting requirements.

A fund to cover the cost of monitoring and maintenance will also be established. This fund will be available to the bank operator to conduct monitoring and maintenance responsibilities.

A conservation easement endowment in the amount of \$35,903.00 has already been paid to the Center for Natural Land Management. The remaining funds will be accrued as credits are sold. Funds which will accrue in the maintenance/monitoring account will be available to the bank operator. The following table presents the funding costs by phase, and the amount to be allocated to each credit sale.

Funding Requirements *
Laguna Creek Mitigation Bank

Phase	Total Conservation Easement	Total Maintenance	Total Monitor	Maint./Monitor By Credit	Total Funding
1	\$35,903	0	0	0	\$35,903
2	0	\$24,521	\$7,910	\$1,002	\$32,431
3	0	\$6,479	\$2,090	\$1,005	\$8,569
Total					\$76,903

** These funding requirements may decrease or be eliminated depending on the endowment requirements associated with vernal pool and seasonal wetland habitat creation.*

Monitoring and Reporting Requirements

The site will be inspected by the conservation easement holder on a yearly basis and a report on the condition of the site will be developed and submitted to the responsible entities. In addition, the ecological resources will be monitored to ensure appropriate management strategies have been adopted. If needed, management actions will be developed to correct any problems encountered.

Vernal Pools

The project will be monitored for a period of ten years. Hydrology, floristics, and invertebrates will be monitored to ensure that management strategies are successful. A group of

pools, or sites within pool complexes, comprising 10% of the vernal pool acreage will be selected as reference pools. These pools, or sites, will be representative of the distribution, size, and configuration of the vernal pools comprising the project site.

Hydrology will be monitored in the 1st, 2nd, 5th and 10th year. Floristics will be monitored in the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 7th, and 10th year. Invertebrates will be monitored in the 1st, 2nd, 5th, and 10th year. Floristic and invertebrate monitoring will be triggered by hydrological conditions within the pools. In consultation with the regulatory agencies and associated professional scientists, appropriate monitoring windows will be identified on a year-to-year basis. A report on the findings will be developed and sent to the responsible entities.

VELB

The population of valley elderberry longhorn beetles, the general condition of the mitigation area, and the condition of the elderberry and associated native plantings in the mitigation area should be monitored over a period of either ten (10) consecutive years or for seven (7) years over a 15-year period. The monitoring, with surveys and reports on years 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, and 15. The mitigation plan provided by the applicant should state which monitoring schedule will be followed. No change in monitoring schedule will be accepted after the project is initiated

In any survey year, a minimum of two site visits between February 14 and June 30 of each year should be made by a qualified biologist. Surveys will include:

1. A population census of the adult beetles, including the number of beetles observed, their condition, behavior, and their precise locations. Visual counts shall be used; mark-recapture or other methods involving handling or harassment shall not be used.
2. A census of beetle exit holes in elderberry stems, noting their precise locations and estimated ages.
3. An evaluation of the elderberry shrubs and associated native plants on the site, and on the mitigation area, if disjunct, including the number of plants, their size and condition.
4. An evaluation of the adequacy of the fencing, signs, and weed control efforts in the avoidance and mitigation areas.
5. A general assessment of the habitat, including any real or potential threats to the beetle and its host plants, such as erosion, fire, excessive grazing, off-road vehicle use, vandalism, excessive weed growth, etc.

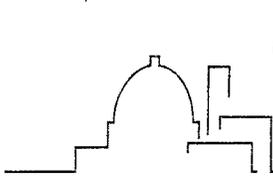
The materials and methods to be used in the monitoring studies should be reviewed and

approved by the Service. All appropriate Federal and State permits should be obtained prior to initiating the field studies.

A written report, presenting and analyzing the data from the project monitoring, will be prepared by a qualified biologist in each of the years in which a monitoring survey is required.

Copies of the report will be submitted by December 31 of the same year to the Service (Assistant Field Supervisor for Endangered Species, Sacramento Field Office), and the Department of Fish and Game (Supervisor, Environmental Service, Department of Fish and Game, 1416 Ninth Street, Sacramento, California 95814; and Staff Zoologist, California Natural Diversity Data Base, Department of Fish and Game, 1220 S Street, Sacramento, California 95814). The report will explicitly address the status and progress of the transplanted and planted elderberry and associated native shrubs and trees, as well as any failings of the mitigation plan and the steps taken to correct them. Any observations of beetles or fresh exit holes will be noted. Copies of original field notes, raw data, and photographs of the mitigation site will be included with the report. A vicinity map of the site and maps showing where the individual adult beetles and exit holes were observed should be included. For the elderberry and associated native plants, the survival rate, condition, and size of the plants should be analyzed. Real and likely future threats should be addressed along with suggested remedies (e.g. limiting public access, more frequent removal of invasive non-native vegetation, etc.).

A copy of each monitoring report, along with the original field notes, photographs, correspondence, and all other pertinent material, should be deposited at the California Academy of Sciences (Librarian, California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, CA 94118) by December 31 of the year the monitoring is done and the report is prepared. The Service's Sacramento Field Office should be provided with a copy of the receipt from the Academy library acknowledging receipt of the material, or the library catalog number assigned to it.



SMUD

SACRAMENTO MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT
The Power To Do More.SM

ATTACHMENT BR-12B

P.O. Box 15830, Sacramento, CA 95852-1830; 1-888-742-SMUD (7683)

Privileged and Confidential

LEG 2003-0278

May 2, 2003

Mr. Robert L. Therkelsen
Executive Director
California Energy Commission
1516 Ninth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814-5512

Re: Repeated Application for Confidential Designation Pursuant to Section 2505(a)(4) of Title 20: SMUD's Cosumnes Power Plant (01-AFC-019): Biological Resources

Dear Mr. Therkelsen:

Pursuant to Title 20 of the California Code of Regulations and direction received from CEC staff, the Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) hereby submits this "Repeated Application for Confidential Designation Pursuant to Section 2505(a)(4) of Title 20: Cosumnes Power Plant (01-AFC-019): Biological Resources."

Section 2505(a)(4) provides that if an applicant's prior application for confidential designation of substantially similar information has been granted pursuant to Section 2505, a subsequent application need only contain certification pursuant to Section 2505(a)(1)(G) that the information submitted is substantially similar to the initial application and that all facts and circumstances relevant to the granting or approval of the initial application are unchanged.

The Commission's Executive Director has previously approved SMUD's request for confidential designation related to the Cosumnes Power Plant AFC. Pursuant to direction received from CEC staff, SMUD now wishes to submit this repeated application for confidential designation for the following document:

Wildlands, Inc.'s Management Plan for 41.5 acres of Giant Garter Snake habitat.

The information submitted with this application is substantially similar to the information submitted in SMUD's initial application, and all facts and circumstances relevant to the granting of SMUD's initial application are unchanged.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the information contained in this Application for Confidential Designation is true, correct, and complete to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Steve Cohn", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Steve Cohn
Assistant General Counsel

/ck

Enclosure

cc: CEC Dockets Office
Corporate files

ATTACHMENT BIO-12C

DRAFT

May 2, 2003

Ms. Terry Roscoe
California Department of Fish and Game
1701 Nimbus Road, Suite A
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

RE: Mitigation for Swainson's Hawk Impacts –
Assessor's Parcel Number: 140-0050-010, Cosumnes Power Plant Project (County of
Sacramento project number: _____)

Dear Terry:

This letter presents the Swainson's Hawk mitigation for the Cosumnes Power Plant Project, assessor's parcel number: 140-0050-010, located in the County of Sacramento (County of Sacramento project number: _____).

Conservation Resources will provide Sacramento Municipal Utility District with Swainson's hawk foraging habitat credits for impacts to the 53.9 acres associates with the Cosumnes Power Plant Project in the County of Sacramento. The Swainson's hawk foraging credits will be provided from Conservation Resource's Laguna Creek Mitigation bank in Sacramento county. The Laguna Creek Mitigation Bank Enabling Instrument and all exhibits are incorporated by reference into this mitigation plan.

The credits will be used to satisfy the Sacramento Municipal Utility District Swainson's hawk mitigation requirement for the Cosumnes Power Plant Project.

Sincerely,

Erin Hom
Conservation Resources

APPROVED: _____
Terry Roscoe
California Department of Fish and Game

Date