

Attachments to Agenda Item D3: California Department of Fish and Wildlife – Gray Wolf:

- November 6, 2023 letter from California Department of Fish and Wildlife to Lassen County Board of Supervisors RE: CDFW Responses to July 2023 [CDFW] Director's Commitments
- November 24, 2020 letter from Lassen County Board of Supervisors to Wade Crowfoot, Secretary, California Natural Resources Agency. RE: Gray Wolf
- Resolution No. 20-050 of the Lassen County Board of Supervisors providing recommendations to the California Department of Fish and Wildlife for compensating Californians for damages and losses caused by the gray wolf in California
- Resolution No. 18-070 of the Lassen County Board of Supervisors requesting assistance from the California Department of Fish and Game Commission to expedite the implementation of strategies to avoid and reduce adverse impacts caused by the gray wolf in California.



State of California – Natural Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE
Northern Region
601 Locust Street
Redding, CA 96001
www.wildlife.ca.gov

GAVIN NEWSOM, Governor
CHARLTON H. BONHAM, Director



11/6/2023

Lassen County Board of Supervisors
221 S. Roop Street, Suite 4
Susanville, CA 96130

Subject: CDFW Response to July 2023 Director's Commitments

Dear Chairperson:

On July 11th, 2023, California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) Director Charles Bonham spoke to the Lassen County Board of Supervisors (BOS) and promised to address several issues of concern to the County and its constituents. After the meeting we coordinated with Tony Shaw, Deputy County Administrative Officer, who recommended that CDFW provide a written response regarding each topic addressed to the Lassen County Board of Supervisors. Please see our comments and answers below and we look forward to further discussions with County staff and establishing regular meetings and/or presentation with local CDFW and County staff.

Northern Region-Specific Issues:

- 1. Meet with City, County staff, and Lassen F&G Commission to discuss urban deer management in Susanville.**

We look forward to finding a cooperative solution to address public concerns related to species management within the City of Susanville and will work with the Lassen County Fish and Game Commission and/or the Lassen County BOS. Brian Ehler, Lassen County Unit Biologist, will be our lead in those discussions with the assistance of Branch staff including Brian Leo, Statewide deer coordinator as appropriate. Regional staff are willing to meet with County staff on a quarterly basis, beginning in January 2024, to present strategies to reduce human-deer conflict within an urban setting. A helpful resource is this document developed by the Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. This document offers management options to communities and agency leadership for resolving common human conflicts with urban deer. It provides an overview of the common issues and identifies common management practices with their associated benefits and challenges.

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https://www.fishwildlife.org/application/files/7315/3745/9637/AFWA_Deer_Mngmt_Pop_Areas_August_31_2018_version.pdf

2. Meet with BOS and County staff to discuss management and current science of local wildlife species.

We are happy to have the opportunity to provide updates on local wildlife species (mountain lion, gray wolf, black bear, mule deer, elk & pronghorn) and describe current management practices to the County. Brian Ehler, Lassen County Unit Biologist, will be available to present and answer questions for county staff upon request, and will be willing to present wildlife updates to the BOS on a quarterly basis beginning in January 2024.

3. Have quarterly discussions with the BOS to discuss their priorities for CDFW Wildlife Areas in Lassen County (including grazing to control weeds).

We are happy to schedule quarterly meetings with local staff, please provide us with a date and time that you would like to meet and future meetings can be planned at that time. CDFW has started the internal process to develop a grazing plan for the Willow Creek Wildlife Area. Grazing at Ash Creek Wildlife Area is also a high priority and we have also started internal discussions on the goals and objectives for grazing at Honey Lake Wildlife Area.

Wildlife Branch and Region 1 Coordinated Issues:

4. Have greater CDFW presence in Lassen County, especially to discuss wolf management.

We have attended meetings where CDFW staff have been requested to participate and will continue to do so. We look forward to meetings that are more collaborative in nature where we can resolve ongoing and future challenges faced by constituents within Lassen County. Brian Ehler, Lassen County Unit Biologist (530-340-6808) is available locally to answer any questions or to discuss wildlife management in general. Kent Laudon, Wolf Specialist, Northern Region (530-215-0751), can address specific questions related to wolf management.

5. Is CDFW aware of any hybridization between wolves and coyotes in California?

There is no evidence of wolf/coyote hybridization in California, or other western states that have wolves including the Northern Rockies that have had wolves for decades. In eastern states, there has been some genetic mixing of these species, most likely having occurred hundreds of years ago. Looking into the future, hybridization in California is unlikely. Wolves are highly territorial against coyotes and will kill them.

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6. Clarify whether the Plumas pack was founded by two siblings (a breeding pair) from the Lassen Pack, and whether the “hole in the ground” breeding pair is from the Whaleback pack.

The Plumas pack, Beyem Seyo, was founded by two half siblings from the Lassen pack 2020 litters (same father, different mothers). In 2020 the Lassen pack had a double litter when two females bred with a new breeding male.

The new wolf pack in Lassen County, initially referred to as “Hole In The Ground” (name of a meadow within their home range) has been formally named the Harvey pack (the name of a mountain and valley within their home range). The female is a disperser from the Whaleback pack 2021 litter. The male’s origin is not yet known, but it is known that he does not originate from any California packs, nor the Rogue pack in southwest Oregon. Genetic samples must be collected and sent to the University of Idaho to compare his DNA with wolves in other areas (e.g., northeast Oregon) to further determine his origin. Historically, it has taken over a year to get results. Results will be published when available.

7. How many wolf compensation requests were denied or had the requested amount reduced?

CDFW has not denied any applications to date, however an initial compensation calculation may be adjusted. Thirty of 58 compensation calculations estimated by applicants have been adjusted by CDFW. The total amount of compensation may change (some higher, some lower) based on the supporting documentation, including location of the livestock operation relative to wolf home ranges and in accordance with the formulas outlined in Wolf Compensation Pilot Program. CDFW program staff work with each prospective applicant to confirm eligibility and compensation request type (Prongs 1-3).

8. Can the County and CDFW look at the Wolf Management Plan together to discuss the definition of “injurious harassment” and management options in Phases 2 & 3?

CDFW welcomes the opportunity to provide technical assistance to the County regarding the Wolf Management Plan. The Office of General Counsel, Wildlife & Fisheries Division, Law Enforcement Division, and Program staff can provide information and guidance specific to Phases 2 & 3. Please contact Regional CDFW staff to set up a virtual meeting or in-person meeting. We suggest biannual meetings on wolf management with the Lassen BOS beginning in January 2024.

9. How many hunters in California?

According to CDFW’s License & Revenue Branch, the best metric to track this information by number of hunting licenses sold. As of August 31, 2023, 183,318 hunting licenses were sold in California. This includes 159, 654 resident hunter licenses, 6,541

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lifetime hunter licenses, 9,440 junior hunters, and 3,831 disabled veteran licenses. This roughly approximates the number of legal hunters in California, although the 2023 hunting season has by no means ended so the numbers are likely under-represented. For context, 247,185 total licenses were sold in 2020, and 223,492 in 2022. For more information on CDFW License & Revenue Branch statistics, please check our website:

<https://nrm.dfg.ca.gov/FileHandler.ashx?DocumentID=178041&inline>

10. Complete first draft of Bear Management Plan and put out for public comment later this year.

An initial draft of the revised black bear conservation and management plan has been sent out for internal review and will include concurrent peer and Tribal review prior to full public review and comment later this year through early next year. We expect to finalize the plan by late Spring 2024. It will include updated and improved integrated population modeling methods for monitoring bear population sizes using age information inferred from tooth samples provided by approximately 1,000 successful bear hunters each year. This age information provided by hunters is our single best source of population monitoring data. In part to better conserve local bear populations while enhancing hunter opportunity, we anticipate moving from a single statewide harvest quota (currently 1,700) to local population estimates and harvest quotas for six bear management regions representing different ecological regions of the state. The plan itself will not recommend any increases or decreases of bear harvest quotas, seasons, or methods of take. Rather it will provide a transparent methodology for how the Department will collect data and how it would use this information to make future recommendations to the Fish and Game Commission for hunting regulations.

11. Follow up with County about whether the bear zone will be expanded east of Hwy 139 using the Warner Mtn Bear Study results.

The Department has studied bear population movements and abundance in the Warner Mountains to better evaluate their potential to be hunted among other conservation implications. As discussed above, CDFW scientists are in the process of updating California's Conservation Plan for Black Bear which we expect to complete by late Spring 2024. The revised plan includes detail for how age distribution data (i.e., rings on teeth from harvested bears can be aged like trees) largely provided by hunters will be used in a new Integrated Population Model to improve monitoring of bear populations in different regions of the state. The plan also details how this information could be used to support future regulation change proposals that expand hunter opportunities without adversely affecting conservation.

If you require further information, discussion, or would like to arrange for a presentation from CDFW, please contact our local contact for CDFW Lassen Unit Biologist, Brian Ehler, at (530) 340-6808 or Brian.Ehler@wildlife.ca.gov or our CDFW Wildlife

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Management Supervisor for Lassen, Modoc and Siskiyou Counties, Christine Found-Jackson, at (530)340-5977 or Christine.Found-Jackson@Wildlife.ca.gov. .

Sincerely,

DocuSigned by:

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Tina Bartlett,
Regional Manager, Region 1, CDFW

ec: Tony Shaw, Lassen County, tshaw@co.lassen.ca.us
Christine Found-Jackson, CDFW
Jeffrey Stoddard, CDFW

County of Lassen
BOARD OF SUPERVISORS



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County Administration Office
221 S. Roop Street, Suite 4
Susanville, CA 96130
Phone: 530-251-8333
Fax: 530-251-2663

November 24, 2020

Via Email: Wade.Crowfoot@resources.ca.gov

Mr. Wade Crowfoot

Secretary, California Natural Resources Agency

1416 Ninth Street, Suite 1311

Sacramento, CA 95814

Re: Gray Wolf

Dear Secretary Crowfoot:

As Chairman of the Lassen County Board of Supervisors, I write to provide you with information about a long-standing issue with the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

The issue begins with the State's Conservation Plan for Gray Wolves in California that identifies legal, scientific, and funding "management limitations" that affect the State's ability to manage gray wolves in California. Those limitations include criminal penalties, fines, limited authority and no funding to prevent or stop wolves from preying on, damaging or killing livestock or pets for food. In addition, while many states have programs for compensating ranchers and pet-owners for such losses, such a program is not available to Californians.

This is an issue of not only local concern but statewide. While the "Lassen Pack" of gray wolves call a portion of this county home, as their "pack territory", other wolves are dispersing throughout the state. Depredations of livestock have been confirmed and reported by the California Department of Fish and Wildlife over the past several years.

I have enclosed a Lassen County Board of Supervisors resolution for your information. This resolution contains our responses and recommendations generated during public input about what a statewide program could do to help Californians. Our resolution was developed by the Lassen County Fish and Game Commission, who held public meetings and received public input in response to information provided by staff from the California Department of Fish and Wildlife.

It is the County's understanding that the first step in solving this issue is a legislative matter. From our public meetings it has been said that the Legislature and the Governor must direct CDFW or some other State agency or department with the statutory authority and funding to correct this issue.

Rapidly approaching is the 2021 state legislative session deadline to introduce a bill for consideration by the Legislature and Governor. I hope that this issue will be successfully resolved this year with your support and guidance. Please share the enclosed Board of Supervisor's resolution with the Governor, President pro Tempore of the State Senate, Speaker of the State Assembly, and Director Charlton H. Bonham to inform them of the County's official recommendations for resolving the issue.

Thank you for your time and attention to this matter.

Sincerely,



David Teeter, Chairman
Lassen County Board of Supervisors

CC: Lassen County Board of Supervisors
Rural County Representatives of California (RCRC)
California State Association of Counties (CSAC)

Attachment

RESOLUTION NO. 20-050

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF LASSEN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, PROVIDING RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE FOR COMPENSATING CALIFORNIANS FOR DAMAGES AND LOSSES CAUSED BY THE GRAY WOLF IN CALIFORNIA

WHEREAS, on June 4, 2014, the California Fish and Wildlife Commission voted to approve listing the gray wolf (*Canis lupus*) in California (State) as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act (CESA); and

WHEREAS, on May 4, 2016, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services (USFWS), California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), and U.S. Department of Agriculture, Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS), Wildlife Services (WS) issued its Federal/State Coordination Plan For Gray Wolf Activity in California. Wherein CDFW is the lead agency for investigating and determining if livestock (e.g., cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules, llamas, alpacas, and donkeys), livestock guarding and herding dogs, or other depredations on domestic animals by a wolf or wolves; and

WHEREAS, in December 2016, CDFW issued Part I and Part II of its Conservation Plan for Gray Wolves in California (the "Plan"). The Plan identifies legal, scientific, and funding "management limitations" that affect CDFW's ability to begin to manage nongame animals effectively such as wolves. Such limitations include legal considerations and Federal/State endangered species protections, lack of scientific information, limited funding, lack of staffing, and the need for specific statutory authority to provide mechanisms for resolving depredation by wolves on livestock; and

WHEREAS, in addition to depredation by wolves on livestock as a food-source, the Plan identifies that it is known that wolves attack and kill domestic dogs, including dogs used for livestock protection and herding, and companion dogs and hunting dogs; and

WHEREAS, those management limitations continue to exist statewide. CDFW has been provided limited legal, scientific and funding authority by the State for adequately managing wolves. CDFW does not have statutory authority or resources to prevent or stop CESA protected wolves from preying on, damaging and killing livestock for food, as confirmed by CDFW's livestock depredation investigations reports (investigations); and

WHEREAS, as reported by CDFW in July 2020, there is known and unknown wolf activity in the State. Known wolves past and present include satellite collared wolves in the Shasta Pack and Lassen Pack, and dispersing wolves such as OR-54, OR-59, OR-44, OR-25, OR-7, and other uncollared dispersing wolves that have been periodically detected in northeastern California via trail cameras, DNA, handheld cameras and visual observation by CDFW, and CDFW investigations; and

WHEREAS, the majority of CDFW satellite collared and monitored CESA gray wolf activity is within Lassen County and Plumas County. That activity is in a CDFW designated "wolf pack territory" where investigations have confirmed actual, probable and possible wolf depredations of livestock; and

WHEREAS, the State of California has not enacted a compensation program to pay Californian's for their losses caused by a CESA protected gray wolf; and

WHEREAS, in July 2020, the CDFW released its draft components of a compensation program to pay livestock producers for damages and losses caused by CESA protected wolves and submitted that compensation program to the Lassen County Board of Supervisors for review and comment; and

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Lassen is hereby providing its comment and recommendations to the State of California as follows:

- 1) A compensation program to pay Californians and visitors to the State for damages and losses caused by or related to gray wolf attacks should also include a compensation program to pay for damages and losses caused by mountain lions and bears.
- 2) When a depredation investigation has determined that a gray wolf, mountain lion or bear has likely caused the death or severe injury of a pet, working-animal or livestock, the State should fully compensate that animal's owner for their loss:
 - a. Full compensation should be composed of two parts: (1) an amount of direct compensation to pay for the owner's direct loss of the animal and (2) an amount of indirect compensation to the owner for other costs or the probable indirect effects of the predation.
 - i. The amount of direct compensation to the owner shall not be less than 100% of the fair market value to replace the animal at the time of loss.
 - ii. Fair market value of calves, lambs and other nursing age livestock shall be defined as the market value of said livestock at its projected weaning weight.
 - iii. An amount of indirect compensation shall also be paid to the owner in addition to direct compensation. Indirect compensation is a multiplier or percentage increase in compensation that is intended to account for other predator related damages, as suggested by current research on predator impacts and losses.
 - iv. Damage and losses caused by a gray wolf, mountain lion or bear shall entitle the owner to receive direct and indirect compensation regardless of the depredation location in the State, and irrespective to wolf pack territorial boundaries, wolf travel patterns, or "pay for presence" compensation.
 - v. "Probable" wolf kills should be eligible for direct compensation in addition to "confirmed" wolf kills.
- 3) Where a gray wolf pack territory overlaps a livestock grazing range, pasture, allotment, or other livestock production area, a "pay for presence" loss compensation program should immediately be implemented to cover indirect losses being incurred by agricultural businesses, as suggested by current research.
 - a. Agricultural businesses electing to participate in a "pay for presence" program shall also be eligible to receive direct compensation and indirect compensation when a depredation investigation has determined that gray wolf, mountain lion or bear has caused or partially contributed to the death of their pet, working-animals or livestock.
 - b. Independent third parties should verify size of pack territory; territory should be generous.
 - c. Pay for presence compensation should be calculated on a sliding scale relative to pack population and other factors over time.

Resolution No. 20-050

- 4) Local government agency representatives, other than those working for the Department of Fish and Wildlife, should be granted authority to conduct depredation investigations and render opinions of an animal's cause of death. Depredation investigators should err on the side of the kill being caused by a predator. Livestock deemed as "probable" depredation by a qualified investigator should qualify for full value compensation.
- 5) Loss Compensation should be retro-active to the first documented loss in California; November 18, 2015, Livestock Depredation Investigation ID: Siskiyou-01
- 6) Any loss compensation program should be established and implemented by a State agency other than the California Department of Fish and Wildlife

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that it is respectfully requested that the California Legislature and the Governor of the State of California should promptly enact legislation and a budget appropriation to implement these recommendations herein for implementing the Conservation Plan for Gray Wolves in California and repaying Californians and visitors to the State for their losses and damages.

The foregoing Resolution was adopted at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Lassen, State of California, held on the 17th day of November 2020 by the following vote:

AYES: Supervisors Teeter, Hemphill, Albaugh and Hammond.

NOES: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

ABSENT: Supervisor Gallagher.



CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LASSEN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

ATTEST:

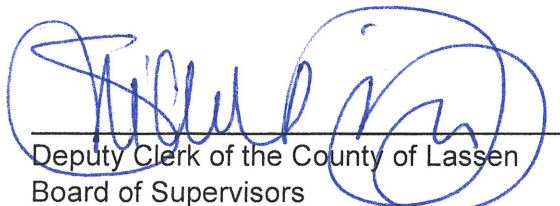
JULIE BUSTAMANTE

Clerk of the Board

BY: 

MICHELE YDERRAGA, Deputy Clerk of the Board

I, MICHELE YDERRAGA, Deputy Clerk of the Board of the Board of Supervisors, County of Lassen, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the said Board of Supervisors at a regular meeting thereof held on the 17th day of November 2020.



Deputy Clerk of the County of Lassen
Board of Supervisors

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF THE COUNTY OF LASSEN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA, REQUESTING ASSISTANCE FROM THE CALIFORNIA FISH AND GAME COMMISSION TO EXPEDITE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGIES TO AVOID AND REDUCE ADVERSE IMPACTS CAUSED BY THE GRAY WOLF IN CALIFORNIA

WHEREAS, the gray wolf, an apex predator, is listed as endangered throughout portions of its range, including California, under the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973; and,

WHEREAS, in 2011 the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW) organized working group meetings for preparing a plan for management of wolves in California; and,

WHEREAS, on March 12, 2012, the California Fish and Game Commission (Commission) received a Petition to List the Gray Wolf (*Canis lupus*) as Endangered as submitted by the Center for Biological Diversity, Big Wildlife, the Environmental Protection Information Center, and the Klamath-Siskiyou Wildlands Center; and,

WHEREAS, on October 3, 2012, the Commission voted to accept the Petition and initiate review of the species' status in California; and,

WHEREAS, the CDFW is responsible for administering, implementing and enforcing policies and regulations set by the California Legislature and Commission, as well as for providing biological, scientific information and expertise to inform the Commission's decision making process; and,

WHEREAS, on February 5, 2014, Charlton H. Bonham, Director of CDFW wrote in his memorandum to Sonke Mastrup, Commission's Executive Director, "based upon the best scientific information available to the Department, listing the gray wolf as threatened or endangered is not warranted;" and,

WHEREAS, on June 4, 2014, when the Commission voted to approve listing the gray wolf as endangered under the California Endangered Species Act there were no known wolves in California. Commissioners Richard Rogers, Jack Baylis and Michael Sutton voted affirmatively for listing, while Commissioner Jacque Hostler-Carmesin voted no. Commissioner Jim Kellogg was absent; and,

WHEREAS, in December 2016, CDFW issued a Conservation Plan for Gray Wolves in California; and,

WHEREAS, the Commission's terrestrial predator policy is that "human-predator conflict resolution shall rely on management strategies that avoid and reduce conflict that results in adverse impacts to human health and safety, private property, agriculture, and public and private economic impacts;" and

WHEREAS, the Conservation Plan says that "a primary challenge for CDFW in developing and implementing the [Conservation] Plan is that state and federal listing of wolves as an endangered species affects the state's ability to manage the species with respect to any possible use of lethal take for management. It is reasonably foreseeable that some forms of

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aversive condition and lethal take to protect human safety, to reduce livestock depredation, or to mitigate risks of substantial effects on native ungulates, may become warranted;" and,

WHEREAS, in January 2017, the Pacific Legal Foundation, representing the California Cattlemen's Association and the California Farm Bureau, filed suit against the Commission, challenging the Commission's 2014 decision to list the gray wolf; and

WHEREAS, in 2017 and 2018, the presence of the gray wolves in Lassen County and Plumas County is resulting in wolf-livestock interactions involving the slaughter/depredation of livestock and those killings have been corroborated by evidence collected by CDFW staff, including data from satellite GPS tracking indicating that wolves were in the vicinity of the killing; and

WHEREAS, the wolf's legal status prohibits the implementation of a Commission policy that "in the event that some birds or mammals cause injury or damage to private property, depredation control methods directed toward offending animals may be implemented;" and,

WHEREAS, a violation of a wolf's legal status may result in criminal and civil fines of up to \$50,000 and/or imprisonment; and,

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors is appreciative of the State organizing working group meetings for preparing a plan for the management of wolves in California; and,

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors is supportive of the Commission's policies that avoid and reduce conflicts that results in adverse impacts to human health and safety, private property, agriculture, to reduce livestock depredation, public and private economic interests, or to mitigate risks of substantial effects on native ungulates (e.g. deer, pronghorn antelope, and elk populations); and,

WHEREAS, the Board of Supervisors agrees with the Department's Conservation Plan statement that "a primary challenge for CDFW in developing and implementing the [Conservation] Plan is that state and federal listing of wolves as an endangered species affects the state's ability to manage the species;" and,

WHEREAS, it is the Board of Supervisors' opinion that the Commission's 2014 split-decision to list the gray wolf as endangered was and still is a baseless and premature decision that is preventing the implementation of the Commission's own policies for protecting human health and safety, to reduce livestock depredation, and to mitigate risks of substantial effects on native ungulates.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Lassen urge the Commission to reconsider the listing of the gray wolf based upon the Department's recommendation of February 5, 2014, that "based upon the best scientific information available to the Department, listing the gray wolf as threatened or endangered is not warranted."

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Commission should delist the gray wolf as threatened or endangered and direct CDFW staff to apply for a Federal Fish and Wildlife Permit to allow the take of wolves that would involve both lethal and nonlethal control for individual wolves for the

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protection of human health and safety, and individual wolves involved in depredating livestock, livestock guard animals, pets, and for mitigating risks of substantial effects on native ungulates.

The foregoing Resolution was adopted at a regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the county of Lassen, State of California, held on the 16th day of October 2018 by the following vote:

AYES: Supervisors Gallagher, Teeter, Hemphill, Albaugh and Hammond.

NOES: None.

ABSTAIN: None.

ABSENT: None.



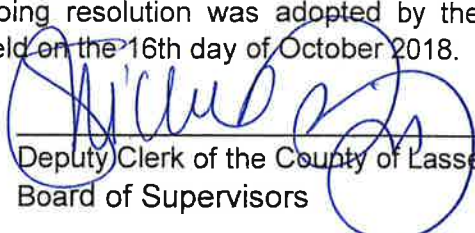
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LASSEN, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

ATTEST:
JULIE BUSTAMANTE
Clerk of the Board

BY: 

MICHELE YDERRAGA, Deputy Clerk of the Board

I, MICHELE YDERRAGA, Deputy Clerk of the Board of the Board of Supervisors, County of Lassen, do hereby certify that the foregoing resolution was adopted by the said Board of Supervisors at a regular meeting thereof held on the 16th day of October 2018.



Deputy Clerk of the County of Lassen
Board of Supervisors

