



Behavioral Health

Behavioral Health offers mindfulness class - A 30 minute mindfulness meditation class in Mammoth before starting their day. It's an evidence-based method to reduce stress, improve mental alertness, and improve overall well-being. Sign up if you feel wound up!

CONTACT: Christina M. Caro, (760) 924-1740

Building Department

HOME ENERGY EFFICIENCY/PACE WORKSHOP – On FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 2014 from 2:00 – 5:00 PM at the MINARET VILLAGE MALL, SUITE Z (437 OLD MAMMOTH ROAD, MAMMOTH LAKES) anyone interested in learning more about energy efficient, cost saving projects for your property and financing options available for these types of projects should come to the Workshop being hosted.

Thanks to Board action earlier this year, the PACE (Property Assessed Clean Energy) PACE enables both residential and non-residential property owners to undertake energy-saving upgrades on their buildings with the costs of these upgrades being distributed in payments on their property tax bill. The advantage is that no up-front money is needed for these upgrades to be done, unlike traditionally funded projects that require all project money on the front end of a job.



Among the many projects eligible for PACE include, but are not limited to: Solar PV systems; geothermal (ground source) space and water conditioning systems; energy- efficient windows; roofing systems; insulation upgrades; and energy-efficient HVAC and water heating systems.

Agenda

- 2:00 PM Check-In, Meet & Greet, Refreshments
- 2:30 PM Solar Photovoltaic Systems T.J. Chase, Sierra Solar
- 3:00 PM Geothermal Space & Water Heating Systems - Bruce Sanguinetti, Sierra Eco Systems
- 3:30 PM Rebates & Tax Incentives for Energy-Efficient Projects, Deborah Hess, Southern California Edison
- 4:00 PM PACE Program for Residential & Commercial Buildings - Bryant Kearney, HERO Account Manager

Industry Participants

- ✓ Geothermal Institute of Mammoth, Sustainability Programs
- ✓ Sierra Eco Systems, Geo Heat Pump Designer/Installer
- ✓ Hydron Module, Geothermal Heat Pumps
- ✓ High Sierra Energy Foundation, Local Energy Efficiency Programs
- ✓ Southern California Edison, Energy Efficiency Programs
- ✓ Sierra Solar, Solar PV Systems

Sponsors

Mono County Community Development Department;

Geothermal Institute of Mammoth;
Sierra Eco Systems

CONTACT: Tom Perry, (760) 932-5433

County Service Area #1

John Muir Journal Writing - Writing and hiking in the Eastern Sierra - Come join us as we explore the life of John Muir and hike in our local area. We will discuss the value of personal journal writing-just as Mr. Muir did himself. Please bring paper and a writing utensil.

Instructor: Kyle Osland

My First Summer in the Sierra by John Muir included

Saturday, August 9th - 8:00am – 12:00 pm

Pre-registration required for this class as space is limited. Contact Isabel at isbxoxo@yahoo.com or by phone at 760-935-4089

For all residents who live between the Geothermal Plant and Sunny slopes/ Tom's Place this class is offered at no cost. For those outside the area, or visitors, there is a nominal \$5 fee for this class.

CONTACT: Isabel Connolly, (760) 935-4089

Community Development

June Lake CAC – At its Tuesday meeting, Courtney Weiche led a lengthy discussion of the scenic byway and gateway signage planning efforts; Garrett Higerd provided an update on the June Lake Streets project; Paul McCahon reported on the fuel reduction effort, including coordination with Cal Fire; and Supervisor Alpers updated BOS activities, including his land exchange lobbying efforts in Washington, D.C.

Antelope Valley RPAC – At Thursday's meeting, the RPAC received updates from Doug Power on Mountain Warfare Training Center activities, Jeff Ulrich on USFS, Arden Gerbig on Mountain Gate project, and Supervisor Fesko on BOS matters. The Resource Conservation District reported on water sale/lease analysis in Walker River Basin. Trails planning discussion included a review of Mono's current bike/trail plan with the Bridgeport example, and possible trail additions. Gerry Le Francois provided a status report on the Main Street Design Process.

Sage grouse comment period – See following article: [Feds reopen sage grouse comment period.](#)

CONTACT: CD Ritter, (760) 924.1804



County Administrator's Office

Employee commute Survey – arriving soon! This week in a meeting with John Helm, Executive Director of the Eastern Sierras Transit Agency, I began the process to see if the County can develop with employees and ESTA a new commute option. We will be reviewing the survey from 2009 and launching a new one. The survey will be asking employees from across the county about commute patterns and interests in establishing some form of employee commute. Stay tuned!

COPNTACT: Jim Leddy, (707) 529-4510

Grant Writing Course being offered for all departments – In an effort to build our County's ability to find new revenue sources for our programs and services, we are launching a rigorous Grant Writing Course. On August 8th the Department Heads were sent a memo of the program which will be for free and offered to all departments.



Probation Chief Karin Humiston who is a certified Grant writer will be offering a five full day courses on how to be a grant writer. It is being asked that at least one person from every Department come to this class. The Memo to department heads is attached for your review.

If you are interested, please talk with your Department Head! We will be offering this course again in the spring time.

Thank you to Megan Foster who raised the idea of having a grant writer for the County through one of our Innovation Group meetings! Her idea led to this low cost and high value adding effort. I also want to thank Chief Humiston for going above and beyond to share her skills with all of us!

CONTACT: Jim Leddy, (707) 529-4510

North County Employee Round Table – On Thursday August 7th in Bridgeport Memorial Hall we had a great turn out of folks from half dozen of our Departments. Had report backs on the Commute item mentioned above as well as the Grant Writing Course.

South County Employee Round Table – Reminder!! On Thursday August 14th at the Board of Supervisors Chambers – 8:30 to 9:30 am! Come on by. This time may need shifting in future months as we have Planning Commission at 10:00am in same room and some of our Planning staff are unable to attend as they are up in BP for the Planning Commission meeting. Let's discuss on August 14th!

CONTACT: Jim Leddy, (707) 529-4510

The Strategic Plan moving forward! – Thank you to the 15 attendees of the August 7th Strategic Planning Steering Committee meeting. We had our ambassadors present and discussed the draft agenda for the meetings with departments. Beth Conley was joining us via phone. We also finished reviewing the Draft Plan and made some additional changes.

This Draft now at Version 3 will be the focus as the Ambassadors go out to all department staff meetings and present the information for feedback. The Ambassadors will then head out to any employees unable to attend and gather their feedback.

From all of this feedback we will review and refresh and bring to the Board for their review. The next Meeting for the Steering Committee is August 21st at 4:00pm at Lee Vining Community Center.

Next meeting of Steering Committee and schedule is as follows:

- **August 21st**
- **September 4th**
- **September 11th**
- **September 25th**

Thank you again for your participation.

Robin Roberts presents to Mammoth Noon Time Rotary – A big thank you to Robin for presenting to the noon time group about Mono County's great works in Behavioral Health. In the coming weeks we will have a number of other department heads making presentations as we work to broaden peoples understanding of county services.

If employees have any good presentation ideas they would like to share with Rotary, please let me know!

CONTACT: Jim Leddy, (707) 529-4510

Economic Development

Economic Development

- Staff attended a two day Regional Broadband Roundtable focusing on leveraging **Digital 395**. Staff worked with members of the California Emerging Technology Fund (CETF), U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Rural Development and the Eastern Sierra Connect Regional Broadband Consortium (ESCRBC) on partnership and leveraging opportunities.
- Staff worked with Jeff Lucas from Community Development Services, an Economic Development Consultant out of Lake County, to train staff on possibly implementing a Business Assistance Loan Program with the state run department of Housing and Community Development (HCD). A Business Assistance Loan program could potentially offer local businesses low interest government loans in exchange for creating local jobs. Staff will be continuing this training for the next 3 months.



- An Economic Development website is being created as a one stop destination for business retention, attraction and expansion in Mono County. The website will include content on business financing, training, consulting, USDA-SBA-CDBG loan programs, Mono Count statistics, why relocate to Mono County, jobs and other Economic Development resources for local and potential businesses.
- Another new business in Mono County! PLAYosemite offers private tours into Yosemite National park from Mammoth Lakes! Check out their website at www.playosemite.com or give them a call at 760-937-1312.
- A new restaurant in June Lake needs your help! June Lake BBQ just started an IndieGoGo crowd funding campaign to raise capital to start a sustainable restaurant in June Lake. You can check out their business and help support their campaign at www.junelakebbq.com.



Tourism

- Friends of Bodie Day is happening this weekend! Make sure to grab some friends and family and head on up to Bodie State Historic Park on Saturday, August 9th from 9-6 for good old fashion fun! Horse teams, stage coaches, period costumes and lots of fun festivities! For more information, contact the Bodie Foundation at www.bodiefoundation.org or 760-647-6564.
- Size Doesn't Matter Fishing Derby has begun! Enter at the Walker Country Store or the Walker General Store and claim your prize! For more information, please see the derby poster (PDF attached). Here are the "How Big Is Big?" derby winners:



Junior Derby Winner:

Dylan Baptiste
San Ramon, Ca.
3.8# 19 1/2"



Derby Winner:
Christopher Wong
Sacramento, Ca.
5.6# 23 1/2"



- Mono County is still receiving wonderful articles written by members of the Society of American Travel Writers, who held their bi-annual conference in Mammoth this past June. Here is another article highlighting High Sierra Jeep Tours out of June Lake
<http://www.dailynews.com/lifestyle/20140721/five-fun-family-things-to-do-in-mammoth>
- The Eastern Sierra and High Sierra Region received some great international exposure from a French Publication recently. **La Figaro Magazine is a high profile weekly magazine with an audience of 1.5 million readers and this article has total Ad Value of \$1,762,560!** It represents a very important and qualitative exposure for the High Sierra. (PDF attached)
- FISH STOCKING: Here is an online article that was written by Paul Griffo of SCE about fish stocking in the Eastern Sierra. To read that story of how stocking is helping our drought-impacted area, click here <http://newsroom.edison.com/stories/sce-trout-stocking-a-boon-to-drought-impacted-eastern-sierra-businesses>

Film

- Staff has been working closely with film scouts in hopes of bringing an Indie Feature Film titled “All is Vanity” to Mono County. Locations that are being highlighted and have been picked up by the producer are the old Bridgeport Church, Hunewill Ranch outside of Bridgeport and Dechambeau Ranch near Mono Lake, among others. Staff will continue to provide any and all resources available to the scouts and producer so that Mono County can once again be on the big screen!
- A filmmaker from England will be coming to CA and the Mono County area to film a documentary film on water. Her locations include the San Francisco Bay area, Bakersfield and Fresno area, Mono County and the Eastern Sierra Region and ending in Los Angeles. Filming will be happening this month and will be 1-2 weeks.



CONTACT: **Liz Erdelyi, (760) 924-1738**



Public Health

As the world is gripped by “Ebola fever”, what should our reaction be in the Eastern Sierra? By Dr. Richard Johnson

My personal view by Doctor Richard Johnson:

- We all should remain aware – stay tuned for updates from public health and local media.
- We all should be grateful for living where we do – first in a rural area, and then in the USA.
- We should know our sophisticated healthcare system is prepared to handle any influx of cases.
- Optional travel to the affected area should be absolutely avoided.
- The epidemic is similar to our wildfires – it will go on for weeks, but it will eventually burn itself out, because it kills so quickly.
- It will spread to other countries, due to better roads and the mobility of air travel.
- It is likely that cases will show up in the USA, most likely in places that have large populations from West Africa, such as Minneapolis, Washington, D.C., and Columbus, Ohio.
- Catching the virus requires close intimate contact with someone who currently has the infection. It is not spread through the air, food, or water.

Public Health
Prevent. Promote. Protect.

In summary, there will be lots of headlines and fear about this epidemic in the days to come. I do not believe we will be impacted in the Eastern Sierra. However, we will stay informed and prepared.

Let’s count our blessings!

(Continue reading the following pages for more details if you find this fascinating like I do!)

The disease:

Previous Ebola outbreaks have seen fatality rates as high as 90%. The current epidemic, primarily across Gambia, Sierra Leone, and Liberia, has seen 887 deaths out of more than 1603 confirmed infections, which equals about a 55% mortality rate to date. These numbers are immediately outdated, and grossly underestimated.

Ebola virus is a member of the *Filoviridae* family. First isolated in 1976, 5 subtypes of Ebola virus are now recognized, of which 4 are pathogenic to humans. The Reston subtype infects only primates. The most deadly form is the Zaire subtype, with the natural reservoir for the virus believed to be the fruit bat. The virus has also been found in porcupines, primates, and wild antelope.

Ebola virus incubates in infected humans for 2-21 days, with the majority of patients becoming symptomatic after 8-9 days. Once infected, patients can experience severe symptoms within 1-2 days. Symptoms of Ebola include:

- Sudden fever, often as high as 103°-105° F;
- Intense weakness, sore throat, and headache; and
- Profuse vomiting and diarrhea (occurs 1-2 days after the aforementioned symptoms).

More severe symptoms, such as the development of clotting problems, can develop in as soon as 24-48 hours, leading to bleeding from the nasal or oral cavities, along with hemorrhagic skin blisters. The development of renal failure, leading to multisystem organ failure along with disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC), can then rapidly ensue over 3-5 days, along with significant volume loss. Patients who develop a fulminant course often die within 8-9 days. Those who survive beyond 2 weeks have a better prognosis for survival.

One of the difficulties encountered in identifying Ebola virus is that in the early days of the disease, the symptoms may be similar to those of other types of infectious diseases, such as malaria, Lassa fever, typhoid, cholera, and even meningitis. Only after 3-5 days (or even later in the course of the disease) might the hemorrhagic blisters -- along with internal hemorrhage, the hallmark of the illness -- become evident.



Although Ebola is a highly contagious virus, it is not airborne and not spread by droplets, such as how measles and influenza are transmitted. You cannot acquire Ebola virus if another person coughs or sneezes close to you, and it is not spread by casual contact. Rather, it is acquired by direct contact with infected secretions such as vomit, diarrhea, and blood primarily. It may also be spread by direct contact with saliva, sweat, and tears. Other means of transmission include contact of secretions with a skin opening or healing wound, or if a person contacts secretions and touches his or her eyes, nose, or mouth.

It is important to remember that only patients who are symptomatic are contagious and can then transmit the virus to others through their secretions. Those who have contracted the disease are primarily healthcare workers caring for patients, as well as family members who have had close contact with infected patients. Another method of infection has involved family members who handle corpses at the time of burial, along with those who eat fruit bats, antelope, or other animals potentially infected with the virus.

Studies indicate that the virus is in much higher concentration in vomit, blood, and diarrhea compared with saliva, sweat, and tears, making disinfection of public areas such as restrooms imperative in order to contain the virus.

The actual risk to citizens living and working in the United States is quite low, and the public should be well aware that emergency departments (EDs) and critical care units in the United States are well equipped and prepared in the event that a patient with a recent travel history from West Africa, along with flu-like and gastrointestinal symptoms, presents to the hospital.

As the ED is often the proverbial "front door" to the hospital, universal precautions, along with a protocol to quarantine and isolate such patients, is now a top priority for all EDs. Such a plan requires

healthcare providers to wear personal protective equipment, including eyewear or goggles, facemask, gloves, and a gown.

Effective decontamination methods for the virus include steam sterilization, chemical sterilization, incineration, and gaseous methods.

What about the effectiveness of airport screening? During the SARS outbreak in 2003, the WHO recommended screening passengers with questionnaires and thermal scanners, but few sick travelers were detected. Hong Kong screened 36 million passengers and detected 2 cases, and Australia screened 1.8 million people arriving, and 4 cases were detected by border screening, according to a 2005 study. Canada screened 4 million passengers and detected no cases, and Singapore screened 400 000 people entering the country and detected no cases.

The challenge for travel screening is that there is an 'incubation' period between someone being infected until they start showing symptoms. If infected people travel during that time, they are hard to spot based on symptoms. For diseases like influenza and SARS and Ebola, we have the additional problem that early symptoms can be difficult to distinguish from many other conditions, including malaria, which is widespread in all these countries.

In the past decade, five people have entered the US known to have a viral hemorrhagic fever like Ebola. It is reassuring that no one else contracted the disease.

At US airports, trained Customs and Border Patrol agents are working closely with the CDC to watch for sick passengers. Having just flown from London to LA last week, including standing in line with thousands of others for prolonged periods of time, I can appreciate both the difficult task, and understand the possibility of someone slipping through the system.

The African context

In the past, most outbreaks of Ebola in West Africa have been localized and well contained. What distinguishes this outbreak, which began in March 2014, is its severity and larger area of spread. It is already more than 3 times larger than any previous outbreak. When a traveler boarded a plane from Liberia to Lagos, Nigeria, last week -- apparently becoming ill in flight and dying 5 days after landing -- it became more concerning that the spread of any disease could be just a plane ride away. Most previous Ebola epidemics have been in remote villages. This one started in Guinea, and quickly spread to the capital city of Conakry via roads.

It is now being reported that 7 workers recently returned from Sierra Leona back home to the Philippines are being evaluated with possible signs of infection. This is the beginning of many reports -- some of which will turn out to be confirmed, but many wildly false.

Watch the following video, especially if you are a healthcare worker:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PZoBMuqNxn8&list=UUjig0KhrB5NCIMvX9QrbXcrw>

With a Level 3 travel advisory in place at the recommendation of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), all nonessential travel to the region has been prohibited. Efforts to contain the spread of the virus have not been effective thus far, sparking an international effort involving the World Health Organization, CDC, and the United Nations. But it is not enough.

Additional need for healthcare professionals in rural areas, along with more modern equipment to help contain the virus, is essential. The United States has a thousand times more physicians per capita than these poor countries. When this Ebola epidemic eventually ends, the health budgets of these nations will have been bankrupted, and many of their most skilled and courageous physicians, nurses, hospital workers, and volunteers will have perished. Thus far, over 60 healthcare workers have died during this current epidemic. Healthcare workers and people preparing bodies for burial are vulnerable without proper personal protective gear.

There is now a huge distrust of healthcare workers, who don't have a vaccine or a cure to offer, in spite of the fact that the public has seen 2 Americans "rescued" from West Africa and given a "miracle cure". From Guinea: Eight youths, some armed with slingshots and machetes, stood warily alongside a rutted dirt road at an opening in the high reeds, the path to the village of Kolo Bengou. The deadly Ebola virus is believed to have infected several people in the village, and the youths were blocking the path to prevent health workers from entering.

"We don't want any visitors," said their leader, Faya Iroundouno, 17, president of Kolo Bengou's youth league. "We don't want any contact with anyone." The others nodded in agreement and fiddled with their slingshots.

Singling out the international aid group Doctors Without Borders, Mr. Iroundouno continued, "Wherever those people have passed, the communities have been hit by illness." Health workers here say they are now battling two enemies: the unprecedented Ebola epidemic, which has killed more than 660 people in four countries since it was first detected in March, and fear, which has produced growing hostility toward outside help.

Governments are taking drastic measures, including banning public gatherings, closing schools, deploying armies to stop attacks on healthcare workers, and closing borders. Fear also threatens the creation of a vast cordon sanitaire – or barrier – around the 3 afflicted countries. All this will of course hurt these fragile economies, further imperiling the health of the people.

Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Liberia are three of the poorest, most remote nations on earth. All the countries affected have coastlines and Liberia is where many international shipping vessels are flagged. I imagine airline flights would be prohibitively expensive for most, though stowaways do occur. Fleeing in refugee boats or catching a ride on the big ships as deck hands seems a more likely vector or means of transit than flying and eluding authorities.

Nigeria, on the other hand, is not only the most populous, but also the richest. It has a large elite class that travels the world on business, for education, and to their second homes. Anecdote: "A businessman relative informs me that he has seen many Nigerian market women at Beijing airport who spend their lives flying from Lagos via Abu Dhabi to buy cheap goods in China and take them back home to sell. Enterprising Nigerian traders travel to every world market." What we have feared has now happened – cases have been reported in Nigeria, which is a tipping point. If the virus starts to spread in a densely populated chaotic city such as Lagos, we would swiftly enter uncharted political and global health territory.

Consider the following: Nigerian physicians are on strike nationwide; hundreds of girls have been kidnapped from their schools and villages over the past six months by Boko Haram Islamist militants – and none have been successfully freed by the government. The government is weak, and is in the midst

of national election campaigning. The nation is torn apart by religious tension, pitting the Muslim north against the Christian south. Islamists in the north have long distrusted Western medicine. They have opposed polio vaccine and have kidnapped and assaulted government health providers.

The black market demand for monkey meat straight out of Africa could see the deadly ebolavirus hit the UK, experts have warned today [2 Aug2014]. Eating bush flesh is one of the main ways ebolavirus is transmitted to humans, and 7500 tonnes of illegal meat enter the UK every year. The exotic meats are eaten by some sectors of African immigrants in Britain as a luxury dish, and the trade has been defended on cultural grounds.

A BBC investigation previously discovered the markets at Ridley Road, London sold giant rats among other smuggled meats. It is known as a prime example of an area where black market meats are sold and is replicated all over the country. Dr Yunes Teinaz, a former environmental health official, warned the bushmeat is sold "all over the country" and is a "huge" health risk. This meat is sold everywhere. It's smuggled in vast quantities. "It's supplied all around Britain. It poses a potentially huge risk to public health, yet we are doing nothing to tackle it." The meat is often sold on the black market in the UK to people of African descent and to those who are already familiar with sellers. Speaking to the Daily Mail, one trader said: "Everybody knows where you can get it. Bush meat is like drugs; you can get it everywhere if you know the right people, but you won't see it openly on sale. It's word of mouth and under-the-counter deals."

Health workers struggle to separate myth from reality about EVD (Ebola virus disease) as residents say abandoning tradition is out of the question.

Medical teams struggling to curb EVD in west Africa have been discouraging bush meat consumption, believed to have caused the outbreak, but some rural communities dependent on the meat for protein are determined to continue their traditional hunting practices. While meat from wild animals such as fruit bats, rodents and forest antelopes has largely disappeared from market stalls in main towns such as Gueckedou in southern Guinea -- the epicenter of the disease -- and the capital Conakry, following campaigns to avoid contamination, it is still being eaten in remote villages despite the risks.

"Life is not easy here in the village. They [authorities and aid groups] want to ban our traditions that we have observed for generations. Animal husbandry is not widespread here because bush meat is easily available. Banning bush meat means a new way of life, which is unrealistic," said Saa Fela Leno, who lives in Nongoha village in Gueckedou.

Poor knowledge and superstition especially in rural communities, as well as cross-border movement, a poor public health infrastructure and other epidemiological causes have contributed to its spread. Promoting hygienic practices to avoid contracting EVD is a protracted endeavor. Urging new norms for diet is far harder. Lubroth said: "It becomes very difficult to convey to an individual about a threat that cannot be seen, in this particular case a virus. One of the major aspects is to build trust with communities or villages. The sociology, the anthropology, the communication is so important, not like the veterinary or the wildlife or medical sciences," he told IRIN, explaining that epidemiological facts have to be translated in simple ways for ordinary people to understand, by using local allegories for instance. Yet promoters of health messages, such as Mariame Bayo in Guinea, have been threatened with death in villages where residents strongly oppose aid workers. "In Nongoha, we were told that if we don't leave, we would be cut into pieces and our flesh thrown into the water," she said.

Exposure to infected people as families care for sick relatives at home, touching bodies during burials or even hospital-acquired infections continue to account for the high death toll. However, rural communities still hunting for bushmeat risk further spillover of the virus from infected wild animals, according to the FAO. "We will die if we must, but abandoning our traditions is out of the question. It is true that we have lost many relatives. That's fate," said Gueckedou resident Mamadi Diawara. Guinea's communication minister, Alhousseine Makanera Kake, said bringing the outbreak under control is fraught with challenges. "Obstacles will remain until the outbreak is over. It goes without saying that we will not overcome this easily," he said.

It is still unclear why the Ebola virus crossed from its animal hosts this time in west Africa while communities have consumed bushmeat for generations without infection. "We do not know enough about EVD's natural cycle in the jungle. I'm sure it ticks away every year or every season, but it only makes it into the news when we have human mortality," said Lubroth. While warning against consuming bats or handling sick or dead animals, Lubroth said an outright ban on bush meat "will likely see it go underground, and that is actually worse. So we talk more about management than prohibition." Providing alternatives to bushmeat may solve only part of the problem. In the long run, better equipped and resourced public health systems remain crucial to curbing outbreaks.

CONTACT: Richard O. Johnson, M.D., MPH (760) 914-0496

Sheriff's Office

- 1) The Search and Rescue team has been quite busy with multiple calls for service during the past week.
- 2) There was a fatal motorcycle traffic collision this past week on Hwy 120 East. CHP will handle the traffic investigation and Mono County Coroner will handle the death investigation.
- 3) Deputy John Pelichowski received a 'letter of thanks' from an individual that he stopped and even issued a citation to. The letter stated that Deputy Pelichowski was polite and professional, and that the citation was appropriate.
- 4) Our Jail custody count is at 24 inmates.

CONTACT: "OB", Sheriff Ralph Obenberger, (760) 932-5279