August 8, 2017
Regular Meeting
Item #1

Opportunity for Public to Address the Board

TRIBAL GOVERNMENTS CONCERNS WITH EXECUTVE ORDER 13,175 OF 2000 AS RATIFIED BY PRESDIENT OBAMA IN 2009

The said Executive Order begins on a positive, progressive, inspiring and promising note. Unfortunately, however, we respectfully submit that in reality, when dialogue is initiated or opened, we seldom receive any meaningful replies or positive responses. Responses, if at all received are vague and unintelligible having nothing whatsoever to do with the subject matter discussed in the correspondence sent to open a dialogue. We have a saying amongst our People that the BIA has jinxed us. Maybe it's true, may not, but **we certainly do not wish to deal with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA)**. So, the opening welcome salvo begins thus:

The United States has a ***unique*** *legal and political relationship with Indian tribal governments, established through and* ***confirmed*** *by the Constitution of the United States, treaties, statutes, executive orders, and judicial decisions. In recognition of that special relationship, pursuant to Executive Order 13175 of November 6, 2000, executive departments and agencies (agencies) are* ***charged with engaging in regular and meaningful consultation and collaboration with tribal officials*** *in the development of Federal policies that have tribal implications, and are responsible for strengthening the government-to-government relationship between the United States and Indian tribes.* (our emphasis)

Our point is made when one reads the last paragraph of this Executive Order which escalates to the maintenance of a unique and strange level of aloofness between the federal government and tribal governments. When we invoke Title 25 United States Code § 1301 (right of tribal self-government) or 450n (tribal sovereignty from suit); or Title 18 United States Code § 1151 (definition of Indian country), we are met with blank stares, reactions and

responses. How are we to interact under these circumstances? Everything stated by federal law, executive order, statute, rule and regulation has a caveat and a disclaimer which is akin to adding insult to injury. It's like giving one hundred and taking back ninety-nine with emphasis on the one hundred given! This is what the last paragraph of the Executive Order 13.175 states:

*This memorandum is **not** intended to, and does not, **create any right or benefit**, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law **or in equity** by any party against the United States, its departments, agencies, or entities, its officers, employees, or agents, or any other person.*

*Executive departments and agencies shall carry out the provisions of this memorandum to the extent **permitted by law** and consistent with their statutory and regulatory authorities and their enforcement mechanisms.* (our emphasis)

Equity is ignored by presidential command! English law as imported into the early thirteen colonies commanded that equity be a gloss upon the law. In other words, the cause of justice has nothing to do with the rule of law (serving as a tool).

We find great difficulty dealing with this obvious disclaimer because it is at odds with the earlier statement made in the first paragraph. When we cite and quote the applicable laws, we are assailed by federal common law decisions as if they constitute permanent federal Indian law and government policy. Those engaged with the law will appreciate that the doctrine of *stare decisis,* while instructing, directing guiding and persuading, may not be apropos changing conditions and circumstances encountered by tribal governments. Common law is fraught with awkward references to the political persuasions of judges in tandem with their education, training and experience.

History has shown that failure to include the

voices of tribal officials in formulating policy affecting their communities has all too often led to undesirable and, at times, ***devastating and tragic results.*** *By contrast, meaningful dialogue between Federal officials and tribal officials has greatly improved Federal policy toward Indian tribes. Consultation is a critical ingredient of a sound and productive Federal-tribal relationship.* (emphasis ours)

We certainly wish and desire for a meaningful dialogue to permanently resolve issues germane to inherent tribal sovereignty especially issues related to the utilization of native titles as fungible instruments to raise funding for tribal government projects; tribal police power based on Title 25, United States Code §1301; crimes committed in Indian country by Indians and non-Indians; business development in Indian country; immigration to Indian country; taxes that should rightfully be collected from homeowners based on Title 18, United States Code § 1151; taxation; tribal travel permits within and without the country; vehicle license plates issued by tribal government, tribal courts, and all the other tribal governmental issues related to separate sovereign imperatives.

The unfortunate consequence of this meaningful dialogue is that legislation and judicial interpretations are on separate tangents with devastating impact upon tribal governments. The applicable law and the unconscionable federal common law decisions handed down by federal courts and the United States Supreme Court are fraught with inconsistencies that are detrimental to our status as tribal governments.

We cannot be inherently sovereign enjoying some measure of immunity and autonomy as dictated by a "superior sovereign" as it is an affront to the very meaning, impact and import of sovereignty.

We hope, Mr. President, we can open a meaningful dialogue again with the White Office concerning Indian affairs with the help of the Senate Committee of Indian Affairs and the Office of Tribal Justice, Department of

"federally-acknowledged" or "federally recognized" as if Indian tribes that entered into a treaty relationship with the federal government and are pariahs and outcasts.

If not for native land and soil, enjoying the right of *usucapion*, we submit that not one government building, commercial building, airport, wharf, harbor, orchard, farm, ranch, highway, byway, freeway, street, road, school, factory, hotel, motel, hospital, even the White House, etc., could have become a physical reality. And yet, we need permission, approval, consent and licenses to build what we wish to erect on our very own land and soil!

We hope, Mr. President, we can open a meaningful dialogue again with the White Office concerning Indian affairs with the help of the Senate Committee of Indian Affairs and the Office of Tribal Justice, Department of Justice.

Silver Cloud Musafir
Chief Judge
Member, National American Indian
Courts Judges Association.

Lila McCa

Washoe / Paiute of Antelope Valley

WASHOE / Paiute of Antelope Valley

THE TRADITIONAL COURT OF EQUITY FOR THE ASSOCIATION OF ORIGINAL PEOPLES' BANDS, TRIBES, CLANS AND COMMUNITIES IN NORTH AMERICA, SOUTH AMERICA, AFRICA AND AUSTRALASIA

(INDEPENDENT SOVEREIGN NATION STATES PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 1, MONTEVIDEO CONVENTION OF 1933: Treaty of Camp Holmes, 1835 (7 Stat.474); Treaty of Fort Laramie, 1868 (15 Stats. 655)

~

Mailing Address: 1. NALJC, P O Box 186, Swanton, Indian country Ohio [43558]
2. P O Box 35, Coleville, Indian country California [96107]

Clerks of the Court : Tel: 301-455.5965 / 202-847-5570 (Washington D.C.);
Tel: 780-717-8370 (Edmonton, Alberta, Canada):;
Tel: 402-403-1788 (Toledo, Ohio);

Email: knowledgevillage80a@gmail.com
Website: www.scripturalaw.org

The SATTT is made up of Tribal members which include the Washoe Paiute of Antelope Valley and Denizens from various Tribes,Bands,Nations,Clans and Communities that have decided to walk away,and stay away from the unconstitutional,unjust,unfair,unconsionable,illegal and unlawful controls in the form of rules,regulations,directives and laws that are currently exercised by the Bureau of Indian affears(BIA) and the Fictitious(Owens Valley Indian Housing Authority) and Lone Pine Paiute Shoshone Tribe.The Washoe Pauite of Antelope Valley is its own Territorial Sovereign Nation supported by :18 United States Code 1151.

Be it Understood and Known herein that notifying the Owens Valley Housing Authority and Lone Pine Paiute Tribe and Representatives and Federal and State government :That The Washoe Paiute is a Sovereign Nation Under The Treaty of Guadeloupe Hidalgo of 1848

25 U.S. Code § 450n - Sovereign immunity and trusteeship rights unaffected

Nothing in this subchapter shall be construed as—
(1)
affecting, modifying, diminishing, or otherwise impairing the sovereign immunity from suit enjoyed by an Indian tribe; or
(2)
authorizing or requiring the termination of any existing trust responsibility of the United States with respect to the Indian people.
(Pub. L. 93–638, title I, § 111, formerly § 110, Jan. 4, 1975, 88 Stat. 2213; renumbered § 111, Pub. L. 100–472, title II, § 206(b), Oct. 5, 1988, 102 Stat. 2295.)

18 U.S. Code § 1151 - Indian country defined

Except as otherwise provided in sections 1154 and 1156 of this title, the term "Indian country", as used in this chapter, means (a) all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation, (b) all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state, and (c) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 757; May 24, 1949, ch. 139, § 25, 63 Stat. 94.)

18 U.S. Code § 1152 - Laws governing

Except as otherwise expressly provided by law, the general laws of the United States as to the punishment of offenses committed in any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, except the District of Columbia, shall extend to the Indian country.

This section shall not extend to offenses committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian, nor to any Indian committing any offense in the Indian country who has been punished by the local law of the tribe, or to any case where, by treaty stipulations, the exclusive jurisdiction over such offenses is or may be secured to the Indian tribes respectively.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 757.)

18 U.S. Code § 1153 - Offenses committed wthin Indian country

(a)
Any Indian who commits against the person or property of another Indian or other person any of the following offenses, namely, murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, maiming, a felony under chapter 109A, incest, a felony assault under section 113, an assault against an individual who has not attained the age of 16 years, felony child abuse or neglect, arson, burglary, robbery, and a felony under section 661 of

Date: June 15, 2017

To: County Assessor
25 Bryant St.
Bridge Port,California 96107

Dear County Assessor,

Re: APN# or Legal Description of your realty: TEN,R23#,MDM; Sec22, SE 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4 , SW1/4, Eighty (80) Acres more or Less Known as Camp Antelope. Camp Antelope 874 Coleville,California,96107

Please be advised that the recording of titles to real estate under fee simple or land patents absent clear and unambiguous evidence of congressional extinguishment of Indian titles is a violation of Title 18, United States Code § 1151, a federal law which protects tribal rights to tribal land and soil. Under the *Ex parte Young* doctrine, 209 U.S. 123 (1908), state officials can be sued to prevent them from violating a right protected by federal law.

The general vitality of *Ex parte Young* has been affirmed by the United States Supreme Court in Frew ex rel. Frew v. Hawkins, 540 U.S. 431 (2004); Verizon Md. Inc. v. Public Serv. Comm'n. 535 U.S. 635, 645-648 (2002); Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska v. Stovall, 341 F.3d 1201 (10th Cir. 2003); Elephant Butte Irr. Dist. Of New Mexico v. Dep't, 160 F.3d 602, 609 (10th Cir. 1998).

Under the circumstances, you are hereby requested to provide incontrovertible proof and evidence that Indian title to:
TEN,R23#,MDM; Sec22, SE 1/4, NW 1/4, NE 1/4 , SW1/4, Eighty (80) Acres more or Less Known as Camp Antelope. was indeed extinguished by an Act of Congress. In the event you are unable to demonstrate such documentation, I strongly recommend that you remove defective and deceptive title from your records in order for it to revert to its original inchoate and inceptive common law Indian title under the findings of Mitchel v. United States, 34 U.S. 711 (1835). Property taxes that have been paid to the real estate referenced herein must inure to the benefit of an Indian tribe. We desire to open a dialogue with you in this regard.

Please be advised accordingly.

Yours sincerely,
Yamasee, Northern Cheyenne Nation, Washoe -Paiute of Antelope Valley & the Secamtektek Tribe of Northern America (Treaty or Camp Holmes 1835?/ 7Stat.474)

Signature:_____
Name Rick A.McCann
Title: Hereditary Tribal Chief
Phone(775) 221-4713 or
(775) 600- 3411

Signature_____
Name Lester Richards
Title:Deputy Hereditary Tribal Chief
Phone (775)430-3333

Washoe – Paiute of Antelope Valley
P.O.Box 35
Coleville,California 96107

cc:

Director,
U.S. Department of Justice
Office of Tribal Justice
950 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington. DC 20530-0001

~ Chair,
Senate Indian Affairs Committee,
United States Senate
838 Hart Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

~ Assistant Secretary-Indian Affairs
Office of Federal Acknowledgment
Department of Interior, 1849 C Street NW, Washington D.C

To:

Re: Feds cite 'waste and abuse' at Owens Valley Housing Authority

SWONAP's definition of "findings" and "concerns" are indeed laudatory and admirable. We would like to focus on these two definitions to bring about greater clarity to the real issues.

"Findings" has been defined as a deficiency in program performance that represents a violation of a statutory or regulatory requirement.

"Concern" has been defined as a deficiency in program that does not constitute a violation of a statutory or regulatory requirement.

This Tribe's findings have been painstakingly researched since California was seized, appropriated, annexed and occupied by the latter days of the Polk Administration.

Since the dawn of this republic, the Feds have regularly violated every statute, treaty, regulation and order that emanated from the minds and pens of legislators, judges and the President of the United States much to the detriment and disadvantage of the Aboriginal American Indians. All the lofty and noble-sounding niceties and philosophies of the cause of justice and the rule of law mean nothing in verse, poetry, prose or prostitution of our inalienable rights.

Tribal governments all over Turtle Island are taking serious views of the "findings" and "concerns" that assail them. We will be doing something about this.

Name
Hereditary Tribal Chief

Name
Deputy Hereditary Chief

To Police

MUND BAREEFAN-YAMASSEE NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NATIONS

A MUSCOGEE NATION

Guale, Yamassee, Creek, Seminole, Shushuni, Washitaw, Mechica, Osage, Commanche, et al;

Treaty of Camp Holmes, 1835 (7 Stat. 474)

MBCYNA-NAAN U.S. Dept. of State Authentication #04010010-1

United Nations Ref. #337423-2010-05-06

Email: chief49@yahoo.com // website: www.scripturalaw.org

Tel: 402-403-1788 / Tel: 612-247-3347

1335 North Locust Street, Wahoo, Nebraska 68066

EVIDENCE OF ENROLLED TRIBAL MEMBERSHIP

KNOW ALL YE MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that, **CelestialMusic Thomas James Widlar** born **May 14 1936** is an Enrolled Tribal Member of this Indian Tribe under the aegis of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934; the Indian Civil Rights Act of 1968, the Tribal Self-Governance Act of 1994; Article 1 Section 8, Clause 4, U.S. Constitution; and Article 3 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (full enjoyment of our inherent, natural right to self-determination, without limit or without qualification).

1. a) A tribe's right to define it's own membership for tribal purpose has long been recognized as central to it's existence as an independent political community. A tribe is free to maintain or establish its own form of government. This power is the first element of sovereignty. Tribal governments need not mirror the U.S. government but, rather, may reflect the tribe's determination as to what form best fits its needs based on practical, cultural, historical or religious considerations.

Independent Power of Sover

Smith v. Babbitt, 875 F.Supp. 1353,1360 (D. Minn. 1995);

Santa Clara Pueblo v. Martinez 436 U.S. 49, 72, n.32 (1978);

United States v. Wheeler, 435 U.S. 313, 322 n. 18 (1978);

Roff v. Burney, 168 U.S. 218 (1897)

Cherokee Intermarriage Cases, 203 U.S. 76 (1906);

Native American Church v. Navajo Tribal Council, 272 F. 2nd 131 (10th Cir. 1959)

Chapoose v. Clark, 607 F. Supp 1027 d. Utah 1985 aff'd 831, Fed 931 (10th Cir. 1987)

b) A tribe may determine who are to be considered members by written law, custom, intertribal agreement, or treaty with the United States:

Delaware Indians v. Cherokee Nation, 193 U.S. 127 (1904). In fact, the concept of formal enrollment has no counterpart in traditional tribal views of membership. See Carole Goldberg-Ambrose, *Of Native Americans and Tribal Members: The Influence of Law on Indian Group Life,* 28 Law & Society Rev. 1123 (1994);

— Police —

18 United States Code Section 1152

Except as otherwise expressly provided by law, the general laws of the United States as to the punishment of offenses committed in any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, except the District of Columbia, shall extend to the Indian country.

This section shall not extend to offenses committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian, nor to any Indian committing any offense in the Indian country who has ***been punished by the local law of the tribe***, or to any case where, by ***treaty stipulations,*** the exclusive jurisdiction over such offenses is or may be secured to the Indian tribes respectively.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 757.)

25 United States Code Section 1301

For purposes of this subchapter, the term—

(1) "Indian tribe" means any tribe, band, or other group of Indians subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and recognized as possessing powers of self-government;

(2) "powers of self-government" means and includes all governmental powers possessed by an Indian tribe, executive, legislative, and judicial, and all offices, bodies, and tribunals by and through which they are executed, including courts of Indian offenses; and means the inherent power of Indian tribes, hereby recognized and affirmed, to exercise criminal jurisdiction over all Indians;

(3) "Indian court" means any Indian tribal court or court of Indian offense; and

(4) "Indian" means any person who would be subject to the jurisdiction of the United States as an Indian under section 1153, title 18, if that person were to commit an offense listed in that section in Indian country to which that section applies.

Code 1
Code 1

18 U.S.C. § 1151 : US Code - Section 1151: Indian country defined

Except as otherwise provided in sections 1154 and 1156 of this title, the term "Indian country", as used in this chapter, means (a) all land within the limits of any Indian reservation under the jurisdiction of the United States Government, notwithstanding the issuance of any patent, and, including rights-of-way running through the reservation, (b) all dependent Indian communities within the borders of the United States whether within the original or subsequently acquired territory thereof, and whether within or without the limits of a state, and (c) all Indian allotments, the Indian titles to which have not been extinguished, including rights-of-way running through the same.

Code
Code

18 U.S. Code § 1152 - Laws governing [tribal criminal jurisdiction]

Except as otherwise expressly provided by law, the general laws of the United States as to the punishment of offenses committed in any place within the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, except the District of Columbia, shall extend to the Indian country.

This section shall not extend to offenses committed by one Indian against the person or property of another Indian, nor to any Indian committing any offense in the Indian country who has been punished by the local law of the tribe, or to any case where, by treaty stipulations, the exclusive jurisdiction over such offenses is or may be secured to the Indian tribes respectively.

(June 25, 1948, ch. 645, 62 Stat. 757.)

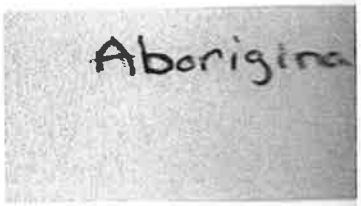
Aboriginal title in California

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Aboriginal title in California refers to the aboriginal title land rights of the indigenous peoples of California. The state is unique in that no Native American tribe in California is the counterparty to a ratified federal treaty. Therefore, all the Indian reservations in the state were created by federal statute or executive order.

California has experienced less possessory land claim litigation than other states. This is primarily the result of the Land Claims Act of 1851 (following the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo) that required all claims deriving from the Spanish and Mexican governments to be filed within two years. Three U.S. Supreme Court decisions and one Ninth Circuit ruling have held that the Land Claims Act applied to aboriginal title, and thus extinguished all aboriginal title in the state (as no tribes filed claims under the Act). Two Deputy Attorneys General of California have advocated this view

Indigenous language regions in California *(different colors indicate different languages; similar colors do not imply a relationship)*



August 8, 2017
Regular Meeting
Item #3a
RECOGNITIONS

Letter from Tim Alpers

Dear Honorable Board of Supervisors,

It is with a heavy heart that I send this message along to your Board today. Last week, I lost a very dear friend and a true Mono County patriot, David Cogdill. I understand a resolution is being prepared to honor Dave and his service to our County and the State of California. This is a very thoughtful gesture on your part and I know Dave's family will treasure the acknowledgement.

I first met Dave in the summer of 2003 when he made a surprise visit to the Alpers Ranch. I was busy working on a floor in one of the rental cabins when I was startled by a "Hello, Tim" from a voice directly behind me. He introduced himself to me and wanted a tour of the trout farm I had developed on the Ranch and sought to "pick my brain" to learn everything he could about aquaculture trout production. I was extremely impressed with the cogency and intuitiveness of his questions and insights. After a couple of hours on the property, I knew I was in the presence of caring greatness. This was one of many fact-finding visits that Dave and some of his legislative colleagues made to the eastern Sierra to understand how critical the hatcheries were to California's fishing economy.

At that particular time, the financial sustainability of the CDFG's State Hatchery system was being called into question by the Governor's office. In fact, there was a strong possibility that the Hot Creek Hatchery, one of CDFG''s flagship facilities, as well as Fish Springs Hatchery in Inyo County, would soon close. Having grown up in northern Mono County and a Coleville High School graduate, Dave was on a mission to keep the hatcheries open and funded long term, much to the chagrin of the Governor and CDFG leadership! There was so much concern locally regarding the importance, and potential fate, of the hatcheries that citizens and businesses throughout Mono County joined together to form the Hot Creek Hatchery Foundation. This 501c3 raised substantial funds to keep the Hot Creek Hatchery operation open for the next 5 years. Senator Dave Cogdill was instrumental in helping these local efforts. He traveled to Mono County to attend HCHF Board meetings and fund raising events held at the hatchery. All of us involved in this effort were in awe of Dave's tenacity and commitment to his home County.

As a result of this massive team effort, Senator Dave Cogdill drafted and introduced Assembly Bill 7, the Inland Fisheries Restoration Act of 2005, to the California State Legislature. AB7 called for one-third of the revenue generated by fishing license sales be dedicated to maintaining the State Hatchery system and increase production. It also ear-marked $2 million to the California Wild and Heritage Trout restoration program. Additionally, the Bill directed that at least one-third of all State hatchery production was to be converted to unique California native trout. This sweeping, sentinel measure passed the California State Assembly and Senate unanimously and was signed into law by Governor Arnold Schwarzenegger. It is my humble opinion that the State Hatchery system would not exist today without the consistent and adroit actions of Dave Cogdill.

A review of Dave's resume illustrates one the most dedicated and active public servants in the history of our great State. Throughout his career, from the early days in Mono County, through his years of leadership in the State Legislature, back to local government, and, finally, in the private sector, Dave always had the drive to accomplish excellence. His attention to detail, sticking to the facts of an issue, compromising with powerful opposition, working faithfully within legislative parameters, and ALWAYS looking out for the long-term best interest of the people of California were the hallmarks of Dave's remarkable career.

RECEIVED
AUG 7 2017
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

So, it is with great respect and affection that I would say, if there was ever an Eastern Sierra Hall of Fame, Dave Cogdill would be a first ballot inductee!

Respectfully yours,

Tim Alpers
Mono County Supervisor (Ret.)

August 8, 2017
Regular Meeting
Item #13a
Community Development

Public Hearing: Rainbow Ridge Realty

Shannon Kendall

From: Connie Lear <connielear@hotmail.com>
Sent: Friday, August 04, 2017 1:12 PM
To: Nick Criss
Cc: Shannon Kendall; Larydsforell@aol.com; lynn stepanian; Chet & Carol; Barbara Prince
Subject: request for continuance
Attachments: Rainbow Ridge request for continuance aug 8.pdf

Nick Criss,

request for continuance

Connie Lear

Rainbow Ridge
Realty • Reservations

2603 State Highway 158 • Post Office Box 801 • June Lake, California 93529

RECEIVED
AUG - 4 2017
OFFICE OF THE CLERK

4 August 2017

Delivered Via Email and Certified USMail.

Mr. Nick Criss, Compliance Officer
Mono County Compliance Division
P.O. Box 8
Bridgeport, CA 93517
P.O. Box 347
Mammoth Lakes, CA 93546

Reference: Mono County Community Development Department NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING dated July 19, 2017 re Revocation of Business License 0930 Rainbow Ridge Realty & Reservations

Dear Mr. Criss:

I am writing to request a continuance for the referenced public hearing currently scheduled by your office for August 8, 2017 at 10:00 am in Bridgeport Board chambers for the following reasons:

a. I received your Notice by certified mail on 26 July and I need adequate time to prepare for my representation at the Hearing. Hearing 8 August does not afford me adequate time.

b. September or October 2016 will allow me adequate time for my preparation and also time for my Clients who may travel from out of County to attend the Hearing to plan and arrange such travel.

I request your consideration in this matter and that you confirm receipt of this request.

Thank You,

Connie Lear
Rainbow Ridge Realty and Reservations
P.O. Drawer C
June Lake, CA 93259

+CC: Shannon Kendall, Mono County Clerk-Recorder-Registrar, skendall@mono.ca.gov
Lary & Maryann Smith, Owner 70 Leonard JuneLake, larydsforell@aol.com
Lynn Stepanian, Owner 27Carson View Dr, JuneLake lynn_stepanian@hotmail.com
Chet Schreiber, Owner 184 Leonard Ave, JuneLake , Mt.Chet@roadrunner.com
Dave & Barbara Prince, Owner 46 Leonard JuneLake, Bprince@princefinancial.com

(760) 648-7811 • Toll Free (800) 462-5589 • Fax (760) 648-7203 • info@rainbowridgerealty.com