



What's an Earth Day section without a Lorax reference? Check out Klusmire's column on page seven.

Saturday, April 20, 2024

FREE

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GETTING BAUM'D WITH KENDALL

By Milender

Since moving to California, I have been a witness to a number of this state's great wonders.

I have driven the straight shot from Crane Flat to Tioga Pass. I have seen and breathed the glory of your fine redwoods. I have heard two men bemoan the environmental plight of almond farming and coordinate a heli-skip trip in the same sitting.

I have marveled at these, all.

But never have I seen a California poppy. As it turns out, it may not be my year.

The Antelope Valley California Poppy Reserve, this spring season, is much less a reserve than it is a grassland gravesite for the eponymous flower. In a year when other species of wildflower have achieved spectacular superbloom across the state—desert lilies, lupine, Indian paintbrush—the poppy has been stifled in its opening.

"While the wildflowers are popping out, the poppies aren't," reported the Reserve on its Facebook page in an April 8 post. "As everyone holds their breath waiting, the window for an impressive show becomes increasingly narrow. Signs do not support a great show of poppies as there are very few baby poppy plants on the Reserve."

And that seems counterintuitive.

This past winter, Southern California was inundated with rainfall. The atmospheric river that came through the first week of February drenched the region with 2.7 billion gallons of stormwater, according to the Los Angeles County Public Works Department.



Dorothy asleep in the poppy field ... Btw, a point of film trivia. The "snow" that fell on the poppy field and woke Dorothy - it was asbestos.

And, while the onslaught triggered more than 500 recorded mudslides and a near environmental disaster in the form of Malibutian raw sewage, it was a boon for water managers across the state who scrambled to capture the rainfall as a stockpile for the next drought.

A boon for Californians and Bermuda Grass south of Orange County. A detriment, paradoxically, for the State Flower.

According to Joan Dudney, an assistant professor at UC Santa Barbara's Bren School of Environmental Science & Management, native species like the California poppy tend to fare better in drought events—non-native and invasive species die out for want of water, which leaves the remaining resources, completely, to those species evolved to withstand the arid climate.

Now, across the landscape, it's a survival of the fittest and

the highest consumer (oh, the irony). Exacerbating the issue is that record runoff from last year's winter provided suitable conditions for a large proportion of invasive species to germinate this season. Native species, on the other hand, are evolved to alter their germination strategies or present seed dormancy as a coping mechanism for variability in their environment—such as (to use a technical term) biblical rainfall.

So much for "it never rains in Southern California."

In the 8 months I've written for The Sheet, I have indicated that I am proudly not from California. The vocal majority of my friends, however, are. And as I understand it, education in the state symbols (the poppy, included) is a cardinal learning event for the school-aged child here—right up there with touring the Missions and panning for gold nuggets with much the same

see BAUM'D, page 2

CATERPILLAR KAI

By Lunch

As many of you are aware, "Cobra Kai" is the sequel to the 1980s saga of the "Karate Kid."

In the Karate Kid, a young man is trained in the martial by "Mr. Miyagi," played by Pat Morita.

On Tuesday night at the White Mountain Research Center, resident Research Ecologist Jeff Holmquist gave the final lecture of WMRC's spring series. The topic: "Can eating caterpillars reduce wildfire damage in forests?"

Since the Paiute word for the caterpillars of Pandora Moths is Piagi, you can now understand the connections my mind makes.

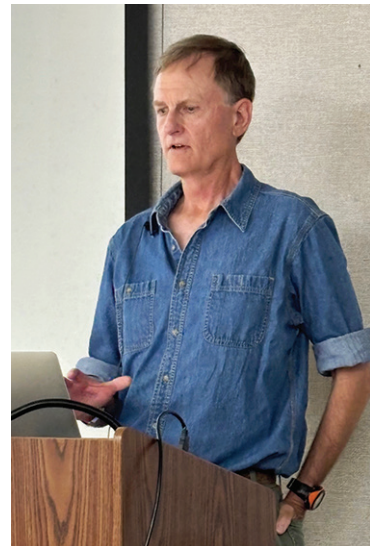
For our purposes, Holmquist can serve as "Mr. Piagi" for the remainder of the story.

Holmquist, Forest Service scientists, local tribal elders/experts, and Bishop Tribal Youth began their study of the piagi in 2016. It stemmed, he said, from a brainstorming conversation between Tribal Elder Raymond Andrews and Forest Service Ecologist Michèle Slaton.

The hypothesis developed was as follows: Do traditional gathering practices [collecting the piagi when they descend from the Jeffrey Pines to burrow into the ground and ultimately metamorphose into moths] have the residual effect of also helping to curb wildfire impacts.

Because to gather the caterpillars, the Nuumu would clear trenches around the trees with relatively steep sides that the Piagi would have a difficult time climbing out of.

So the caterpillars are essentially trapped in this shallow basin and during harvesting



Holmquist at the lectern Tuesday

(late June into July) the Native families would make their rounds every few hours and collect its Piagi loot.

One audience member from the Benton Tribe said the Piagi are "better than pine nuts" and good either in a soup or with rice.

Holmquist said, "To me, they taste like scrambled eggs, but better."

"Chewy scrambled eggs" he elaborated.

Into the Trenches

We got into the trenches, so to speak, following about a 15-minute description of the moth's life cycle.

How it starts when they lay their eggs in tree bark, and when the larvae hatch, they climb up the tree and munch on the needles, quasi-hibernate during the winter months, gorge themselves in the spring, and then descend to the forest floor.

They spend all of between

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luck than your 19th century forebears had.

The significance of the poppy, then, is instilled early. Ironically and colloquially in the flower nomenclature, the species is referred to as “cup of gold.” It is the golden emblem of the Golden State which is, itself, replete with golden things. It signifies an idyllic American pastoral—what we would call, on the lesser East Coast, a “silver spoon.”

But unlike my friends and like the majority of Americans—whom you Californians might pity as “unfortunate souls”—I first encountered the poppy in a small, arthouse feature called *The Wizard of Oz*.

You know the scene: The Wicked Witch of the West, in an effort to derail Dorothy and her oddball pack from reaching the Emerald City, concocts a field of sleep-inducing poppies on its outskirts. Dorothy, Toto, and the Lion—flesh, blood, and susceptible to the effects of opioids as they are (oh my!)—pass out on cue. The Tin Man rusts, so he’s no use, and Scarecrow hasn’t got a brain to get the Narcan. Glinda steps in *deus ex machina* style and the group traverses on much to the green lady’s dismay.

Now, people have written theses on the symbols conceived by the source material’s author, L. Frank Baum.

Without getting too into the weeds, the consensus is that Baum, wrote the above scene’s source material to comment on the lasting impacts of the Opium Wars, both of which arose from

China’s attempts to suppress the illegal opium trade out of the country by way of foreign traders. Around the time Baum wrote *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, opium use in the US had reached an all-time high, but had also become associated with xenophobia and the dark imagery of underground opium dens and the gangsters, prostitutes, and miscreants that frequented them.

“The poppies in Oz, then, are emblematic of the milky opium that is derived from them, and all the languid seduction that the drug connotes.

Beyond that, the well-trodden path by a ruby-footed Dorothy and beside the field of ecstasy is one long allegory for capitalism, and the metallurgy of its wares. My U.S. History is foggy, but there’s something to do with adherence to the gold standard and the Populist movement toward the coining of silver. I don’t know, Google it. In simple terms, the Yellow Brick Road is understood to be the road to success. The Emerald City is its terminus.

But of course, Baum’s tale is not an enduring one for its commitment to satirical commentary on 19th century America. Its inspired film endures for

Dorothy’s stopping in the poppy field ... is, ultimately, a detour from the capitalist Yellow Brick Road.

-Milender

the charm of Ray Bolger’s physicality as Scarecrow. For the Hollywood lore behind Jack Haley’s allergy-inducing makeup. For pigtails, a blue checkered dress, and the trill of young Judy Garland’s voice as she dreams of life beyond a rainbow. This, despite living in a gray-scale, dust-laden world.

Little girls love *The Wizard of Oz* because Dorothy is its hero. Oz, while thematically an allegory, is character-driven as a bildungsroman. As a little girl, myself, I can remember watching the movie for the first time at a drive-in theater in Mendon, Massachusetts with my sister. At some basic level, we understood what Dorothy felt. Whether it was a dream or some concussive episode, she imagined the act of growing up to be on par with stepping into a technicolor other-world. Sure, it was wonderful, and there were some great shoes. But it could be an evil world; indifferent (at best) and predatory (at worst) to the naivete of a young woman. Leaving home and growing up—even when those are the things you want—are hard, Dorothy told us.

And so, after Dorothy positively gets the shit kicked out of her by a couple of hard-slung apples and is forced to walk what we can only imagine are a couple hundred miles in stone-encrusted kitten heels, I was grateful, truthfully, when she got that reprieve in the poppy field. There was no imminent danger (Glinda had a watchful eye on her), unless you count the delayed gratification of success as dangerous.

“I can’t run anymore,” she says. “I’m so sleepy.”

“Give us your hands, and we’ll pull you along,” says Scarecrow, and he attempts to yank her toward the glittering metropolis.

But Dorothy doesn’t go. She beds herself in the field of scarlet, if only for a little while.

If Baum’s tale is to be read as allegory, we might understand Dorothy’s stopping in the poppy field as the farm-girl’s aversion from the rat race. It is, ultimately, a detour from the capitalist Yellow Brick Road and the evils that purvey it. Impelled by the Wicked Witch though it is, Dorothy’s resting is a nearly uncharacteristic indulgence from the otherwise steadfast heroine. Nothing



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is accomplished in departing from the path, but then again, nothing’s lost. And when Dorothy does come to, wouldn’t you know it? The Emerald City remains on the horizon.

I have not seen a poppy this season, that golden symbol of the West. But I think I’ve decided on the significance it has for me.

For those of you that are from California, you cannot understand what this state means to those of us who are not. It really is the lemon-droppy, Capital S “Somewhere.” Where with a *pat pat* here, and a couple of brand new straws, the people really are kept young and fair. On the other side of the country, it is a ruby slipper-clicking idea.

But now that I’m here, my own personal allegory gets hazy. I have seen the Man Behind the Curtain, so to speak. And I am beginning to think that California never was my Emerald City. That maybe the best it had to offer was an intoxicated jaunt with a handful of friends met along the road and a nice long rest from the rat race. I am beginning to think that’s okay.

And anyway, even for Dorothy, the Emerald City proves illusory. There is no place like home, and a thing will flourish where it’s native. To come apart from that notion, teaches Oz, is to come apart, ourselves.

To say it a different way, as does the U.S. Forest Service: “If you pick California poppies for a wildflower bouquet, you will be disappointed when the petals almost immediately fall off ... Enjoy them where they grow.”



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— Franklin D. Roosevelt

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KAI
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three to thirty minutes on the ground before they dig a hole for themselves (not more than six inches deep) and disappear.

For about a year.
Or in rare cases two-to-five years.
The theory being that nature likes to hold back some in reserve - in case of a cataclysmic event. More on this later.

What's fascinating is that they don't eat in the pupal stage as they transform into moths. And during their 30-40 days on the planet zipping around as pandora moths, they also don't eat.

It's the gorging on the pine needles as young caterpillars ...

That three to thirty minutes they're on the ground looking to find a good place to burrow - it's like the beaches at Normandy. Ants, flies - everybody's looking for dinner.

But what we're focusing on here are the trenches. As the Nuumu provide each trenced tree with its own modicum of defensible space.

So this was the experiment Slaton and the team dreamed up.

The experimental area was located south of Mono Lake. The Indiana Summit Research Natural Area.

One group of trees had historical trenches that were cleared by Tribal Youth under the supervision of Raymond Andrews and Tom Gustie.

For anotehr group, historical trenches were created but not cleared of forest debris.



Bishop Tribal Youth provided critical support in digging the trenches and prepping the study area

For the third group, no trench and no clearing.

And then introduce a controlled burn and see how the trees react.

But before the prescribed burn could be introduced, a real fire occurred. The Clark Fire. Which tossed a curveball in the sense that ... it burned super hot in

some places, reducing some of the forest to black, charred toothpicks.

Other areas, however, weren't so scorched.

The data collected by the Tribal Youth and scientists proved pretty interesting.

Take char height, for example.

In untrenched, uncleared areas, the char height was 12.6 meters up the trunk, on average.

That number was 11.9 for trenced, uncleared areas.

And 5.3 for trenced, cleared areas.

more KAI, page 5



DID YOU KNOW?

→ **Did you know that recycling is not only good for the environment, but it is also mandated by the State?**

- You can recycle for FREE at Mammoth Disposal and you can get paid to redeem your bottles and cans at the Mammoth Disposal Buyback Center located at 59 Commerce Drive. CRV redemption now includes liquor and wine bottles, wine boxes, and large juice bottles, in addition to plastic bottles and aluminum cans.
- Recyclables can also be dropped off at the community recycling center at Vons.
- Commercial properties and condo complexes/apartments with 5 or more units are mandated by the State to provide recycling services.
- Public recycling bins provided by the Town are located throughout Town at bus stops and parks.
- With funding from CalRecycle, the Town and Mammoth Disposal will offer two new **FREE community clean-up days focused on green waste, electronic waste (e-waste)**, small appliances, batteries, light bulbs and household hazardous waste (HHW) including paints, oils, and chemicals. These events will be on **May 4 and October 12, 2024** at the Mammoth Disposal Transfer Station.
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HAPPY EARTH DAY! APRIL 22

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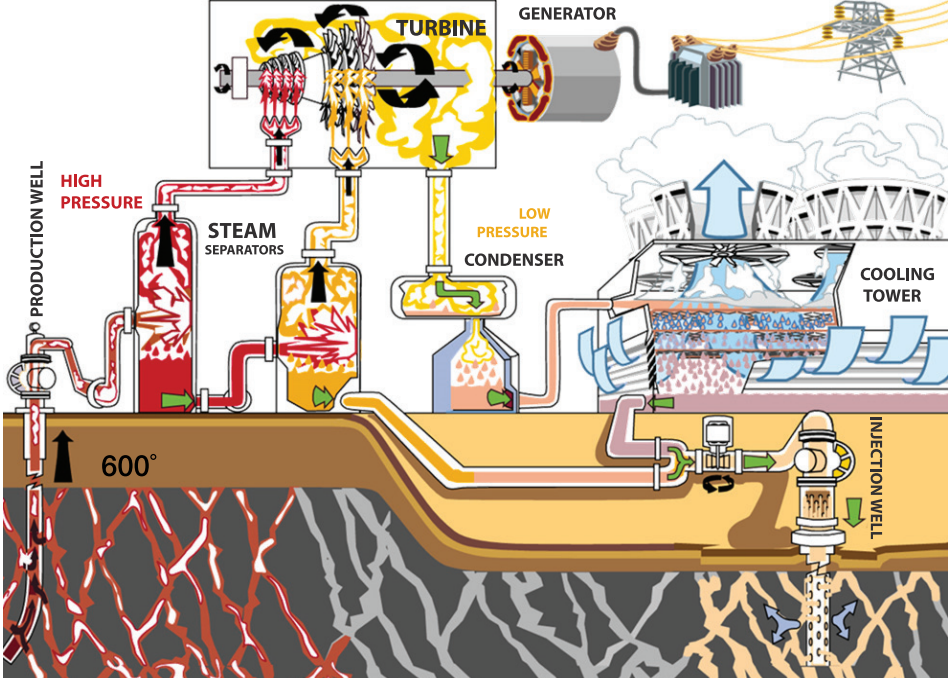
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For the percentage of the tree crown unburned.

Untrenched, uncleared - 26.6%
Trenched, uncleared - 27.5%
Trenched, cleared - 40.4%

These results, said Holmquist, are statistically significant.

The Re-Survey

The re-survey done last year, five years after the Clark Fire, was a mixed bag.

There was some positive news: Long-term survivorship of fire was significantly enhanced for trees which had had trenches around them.

The bad news. A lot of trees died anyway.

And further, some potentially troubling news regarding the moth population.

What researchers found is that among the trees with eggs laid in them, the moths, by a lopsided margin, chose the charred trees.

Holmquist's guess is that you get faster egg development with warmer temperatures m- and that charred tree has residual heat capture.

Why is this important? Because some dead trees may act like "ghost" trees.

When the larvae hatch and climb up to eat the needles, there's nothing to eat.

So the question asked: "Does mod-

erate torching create enough heavily charred ghost trees to "out-compete" living trees for eggs?"

Holmquist noted that Piagi numbers have been falling in the Indiana Summit test area ever since the fire. And the heavy winter of 2022-2023 did no favors. It's possible, said Holmquist, that cold, wet conditions con-



Slaton out in the field; Slaton (back to camera) conferring with Raymond Andrews and then Tribal Intern Wade Williams, who now serves as Hazardous Fuels Reduction Foreman for the Bishop Paiute Tribe

tributed to the killing of many pupal moths via fungal infection. Remember, they don't bury themselves that far down - only to a maximum depth of six inches or so.

In 2023, researchers kept visiting the area, over and over, waiting for a Piagimoth season which never materialized. They saw a total of four moths. They found no eggs in the trees.

"Mr. Piagi" and his peers will return to the forest this year, hoping for a bounce-back.

The lecture can be viewed in its entirety on the WMRC's YouTube channel. Visit wmrc.edu and click on "News and Events" and then "Public Lectures." Then you'll see a big, blue



The catch - in a good year.

tab which says "Watch Here."

It'll make you wish you were either back in college or had gone to college. I found everything about it fascinating. I wish I were smart enough to be a scientist.



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LIBRARY DELIVERING MORE THAN BOOKS THIS SPRING

Media Release

The Eastern Sierra is in for an educational treat as the Mono County Library System teams up with the High Sierra Energy Foundation (HSEF) to bring a series of free sustainability-focused community events and launch the Library-of-Things (LOT) at the Mammoth and Bridgeport branches. The initiative, funded by a grant from the California State Library's Sustainable California Libraries initiative, aims to educate and inspire the community towards a more sustainable future.

The LOT trend continues to gain momentum across the country, reflecting a clear commitment to sustainability in many communities as it redefines the traditional concept of libraries by expanding their offerings beyond books. Based on input from community surveys, residents will soon have access to a diverse range of items for borrowing, including musical instruments, astronomy equipment, household tools, board games, and baking pans. This innovative approach promotes resource-sharing, reduces consumption, and ensures equitable access to valuable resources for everyone in the community. Mono County Library aims to have these items available later this spring.

The Sustainability Series of events comprises workshops, facility tours, and a Sustainability Fair, bringing together local organizations focused on various sustainability initiatives across the Eastern Sierra. These events provide hands-on learning experiences for all ages, covering topics such as the local nexus of energy and water resources, the significance of pollinators in our ecosystem, building fire resiliency in our neighborhoods, and practical skills for managing air quality during wildfire season.

Organizations participating in the May 11 Sustainability Fair include Eastern Sierra Interpretive Association, Inyo and Mono350, Mono Arts Council, Whitebark Institute, Sierra Nevada Bighorn Sheep Foundation and many more. The fair will run 10am-3pm at the Mammoth Branch Library and will include an upcycled arts and crafts activity for kids and an electric vehicle showcase from both the Eastern Sierra EV Association and Eastern Sierra Transit Authority. The Rolling Chef 395 will be onsite serving up delicious food with the first 25 attendees receiving a \$15 voucher for lunch.

Christopher Platt, Mono County's

Library Director said "Libraries serve as hubs for continuous learning, and as such, they play an increasingly pivotal role in promoting sustainability and building community awareness. This funding opportunity, coupled with our collaboration with the HSEF, allows us to both connect residents with knowledge and understanding of the critical infrastructure that sustains our communities, and also support a broader sharing economy through the Library-of-Things project."

Pam Close Bold, Executive Director of the HSEF, echoed Platt's sentiments, highlighting the opportunity for community members to learn from local experts in energy production and wastewater treatment. The workshops and facility tours will provide practical suggestions for individuals and communities to make a positive impact on the environment.

The schedule for the Mono County Sustainability Series 2024 includes a range of engaging events:

- 4/26: Ormat's Casa Diablo IV Geothermal Plant Tour
- 5/2: Mammoth Community Water District's Wastewater Treatment Plant

- Tour
- 5/11: Mono County Sustainability Fair
- 5/18: Pollinator Gardening Workshop led by Eastern Sierra Land Trust
- 5/29: Reducing Exposure to Wildfire Smoke Workshop led by Great Basin Air Quality District
- 6/1: SCE's Bishop Creek Plant 4 Hydroelectric Project Tour
- 6/8: Healthy Forests & Firewise Communities Workshop led by Whitebark Institute

It's important to note that some events have limited space and require advanced registration. Interested individuals can find full event details and registration pages on HighSierraEnergy.org.

In a community where programming focused on sustainability can be limited due to its rural and remote nature, initiatives like the Sustainability Series and Library-of-Things project are invaluable resources. They not only educate and inspire, but also foster a sense of community involvement and environmental stewardship so that community members can treat everyday like Earth Day.

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THE GREEN SHEET | SPRING 2023

WHERE'S THE LORAX?

Earth Day has become an Environmental New Year's Day that prompts people, corporations and organizations to make well-meaning, earnest resolutions/pledges to be a tad more eco-friendly over the next 12 months. That's good. The big day also generates some self-reflection about what has gone right, wrong or sideways on the environmental front in the past year. That's also good.

At this juncture in the eco movement, nearly all environmental questions are linked to climate change (it used to be called global warming, but that scared too many folks, so we get the weak sister moniker of climate change that doesn't sound as apocalyptic). Projects, plans, policies, ideas and construction of everything from trails to high-speed train routes seems to be measured by a climate change yardstick.

With that in mind, last year didn't quite measure up.

A few examples.

In renewables, wind energy continues to grow. Giant windmills dot the Great Plains from Texas and Oklahoma up to the Dakotas. Wind generated about 10% of America's electric energy in 2022. Offshore wind farms are on the horizon, literally, and will add to the wind winning streak. That's good.

As for fossil fuels, the US is now the world's largest producer of oil. Yep, the "black gold" that draws disdain from clean-air and climate advocates isn't going anywhere. Production averaged a staggering 13 million barrels of oil a day in 2023, an all-time high. In comparison, the nation only pumped about 4 million barrels a day in 2008. The huge increase arrived thanks to fracking and other advanced drilling techniques (which President Obama didn't strangle in the cradle), which also increased the production of natural gas, another climate bogeyman.

On the bright side, coal continues its slow, inevitable decline, with a mere 43,000 coal miners at work in recent years. Most of them are not actually “mining.” They are running heavy equipment and drilling and blasting coal seams in huge, open pit mines. The old stereotype of coal miners emerging from a tunnel in the ground covered in black coal dust and grit is fading into the history books despite the best efforts of country western singers to keep the myth alive.

Solar energy encountered some headwinds in recent years. Some state and federal incentives and tax breaks have been scaled back. So has the goal of rooftop solar replacing power plants. The industry is moving toward huge, land-eating arrays that generate huge flows of electricity. And also generate some stiff opposition from environmental groups, particularly in the West's fragile desert landscapes. But that's where the sun is, so the battle is on.

A clue on whether national climate

goals will overwhelm local and national environmental protections will arrive when the Bureau of Land Management finalizes a huge analysis of renewable energy potential on holdings (the details are in the recently released Draft Utility-Scale Solar Energy Development Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement). The EIS could target specific sites for solar and wind projects while putting an Off-Limits sign on others. Whether the big swath of Nevada sagebrush just across the border of Nevada, California and Death Valley will be paved with solar panels or left alone should be defined in the final EIS.

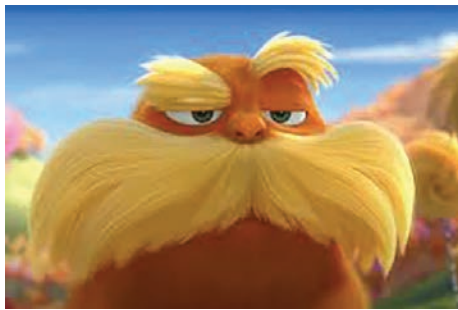
Smaller battles will likely erupt across the country as more solar and wind arrays are built and utility corridors are expanded. An ominous foreshadowing of those looming struggles was summed up in a single headline in the Washington Post: “The race to build clean-energy infrastructure is getting caught up in environmental regulations.” The irony is dripping from that one. Whether there will be a wholesale revamp of existing environmental laws to accommodate the massive amounts of critical “clean-energy infrastructure” scattered across the country will be a serious test of the political and public will to pay the full range of costs involved when embracing sustainable solutions to the climate crisis

The race to transition to electric vehicles is also hitting some speed bumps. Sales of EVs continue to be strong, but not overwhelming. Ford and Chevy have scaled back their ambitious EV manufacturing goals. The early adaptors have already adopted, and the average American driver is leery of battery range and a sketchy recharging network. Oh, and a reliable, cheap, selection of EVs (priced under \$30,000) hasn't arrived yet. The Chevy Bolt was priced at about \$27,000 but Chevy stopped making the little car because it needed a battery update and wasn't profitable.

There is some progress in the effort to reduce gas-powered pollution. More hybrid and plug-in hybrid models are on the market and are good sellers.

The EV tide could still turn. The Biden Administration's Infrastructure Bill snuck in all sorts of EV incentives for corporations and consumers, not to mention billions to build out the nationwide infrastructure needed for a convenient and reliable EV charging network.

All of the above developments have been duly reported in local, state and national media. So there is some solid awareness of the issues driving climate change and other environmental issues. But there is one thing missing that, in my mind, has stalled the environmental debate in the US: There is no identifiable “face” of the environmental movement. There is no recognizable spokesperson that carries the national heft and yes, celebrity, to speak for the



trees. We don't have Dr. Seuss's Lorax.

That is one reason why, in my mind “the environment” has been demoted to “one of many issues facing the nation,” as the smooth PR people for thousands of weak-kneed politicians and “leaders” repeat ad nauseum.

Thus, the environmental battles that defined the movement that led to Earth Day in 1970 – protecting oceans, wildlife, endangered species and plants, designating Wilderness Areas and shielding public land from mining, drilling and development – have faded from the nation’s consciousness, and its policy debates. That development could be attributed to the “industrialization” of the environmental movement, which is led by corporate nonprofits such as the Sierra Club, the Wilderness Society and dozens of oth-

ers.

They do good work. It's just not that exciting. The big fights seem to be, in the public's mind, battles between one set of technocrats and scientists arguing with corporate minions and government bureaucrats, backed by their own corps of scientists, with a generous sprinkling of lawyers on all sides.

In today's world, every cause needs a recognizable human being who serves as the "face" of the movement. The United States does not have that singular leader who can galvanize millions with stirring oratory or the simple force of personality and passion. Someone who can excite the believers and antagonize the opposition.

We don't have a John Muir, we don't have a Teddy Roosevelt, we don't have an Ansel Adams, we don't have an Edward Abbey, we don't have a Greta Thunberg.

Jon Klusmire of Bishop is hoping a seriously pissed off millennial or Gen Zer will step up to claim the “I’m mad as hell and not going to take it anymore” environmental torch.





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Mono County 2024

SUSTAINABILITY

S E R I E S



Spring Events

FRIDAY, APRIL 26

Tour: Casa Diablo IV Geothermal Plant

- Location: Mammoth Lakes Branch Library, 400 Sierra Park Rd
- Time: 3:00 pm-5:30 pm
- Limited space, registration required at highsierraenergy.org

THURSDAY, MAY 2

Tour: Mammoth's Wastewater Treatment Plant

- Location: 1315 Meridian Blvd, Mammoth Lakes
- Time: 12:30 pm-2:00 pm
- Limited space, registration required at highsierraenergy.org

SATURDAY, MAY 11

Mono County Sustainability Fair

- Location: Mammoth Lakes Branch Library, 400 Sierra Park Rd
- Time: 10:00 am-3:00 pm

SATURDAY, MAY 18

Workshop: Pollinator Gardening with ESLT

- Location: Bridgeport Library, 94 North School St.
- Time: 10:00 am-11:30 am

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29

Workshop: Reducing Exposure to Wildfire Smoke

- Location: Mammoth Lakes Branch Library, 400 Sierra Park Rd
- Time: 6:00 pm-7:00 pm

SATURDAY, JUNE 1

Tour: Bishop Creek Plant 4 Hydroelectric Project

- Location: 4000 E. Bishop Creek Rd, Bishop
- Time: 10:30 am-12:00 pm
- Limited space, registration required at highsierraenergy.org

SATURDAY, JUNE 8

Workshop: Healthy Forests & Firewise Communities

- Location: Mammoth Lakes Branch Library, 400 Sierra Park Rd
- Time: 10:00 am-12:30 pm
- Limited space, registration required at highsierraenergy.org

All events are free and open to all ages.
For more info visit HighSierraEnergy.org.



Brought to you by Mono County Free Library and High Sierra Energy Foundation.

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