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The San Bernardino County Sentinel

News of Note
from Around the
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GT RDA Money Funded City Operations for Two Decades

The city of Grand Terrace has accumulated a debt of more than \$4.6 million in loans outstanding from the city's redevelopment agency over that last nineteen years, according to city manager Betsy Adams.

Adams, who took the helm as the city's top administrator in November, identified the outstanding debt in conjunction with a mid-year budget review that in-

cluded an independent auditor's report carried out by the firm of Rogers, Anderson, Malody and Scott.

The practice of borrowing money from the redevelopment agency for use in day-to-day operations at City Hall is one of questionable legality that extends back nearly thirty years. Redevelopment agencies are adjuncts to municipal government that take

as their primary function redressing blight and urban decay. State laws require that redevelopment agencies make careful accounting of the funds they utilize, which quite often consist of tax increment routed to the agency from a given municipality's redevelopment project areas. Those redevelopment funds are required to be kept in a sequestered account that is separate

from the city's other accounts such as its operating, general, enterprise or utility funds.

Adams made the disclosure of the loans from the redevelopment agency to the city's general fund in an agenda report to the city council dated February 23 entitled "Mid Year Budget Review for Fiscal 2009/2010."

In a section of that report headed "Adjust-

ment to General Fund Reserve," Adams wrote, "The general fund reserve does not include a \$4,606,950 'advance' from the community redevelopment agency to the city general fund which is reported in the annual financial report for June 30, 2008 for the city and the redevelopment agency. It was reported then because of a change in general accounting See P 4

Norell Denies Colonies Graft

One of the three judges who oversaw the Colonies Partners lawsuit against San Bernardino County that resulted in a controversial \$102 million settlement characterized reports of impropriety in the judicial process and suggestions of bribe taking by or other untoward influences on the judges as inaccurate.

Former superior court judge Peter Norell, along with judges Christopher Warner and W. Robert Fawke presided over pre-trial, trial and post-trial phases of the case, which entailed a suit brought against the county based upon the Colonies Partners' contention that the county had damaged the company's development entitlement by its assertion of flood control rights at the company's residential and commercial subdivision in north-east Upland.

The Colonies Partners, which was controlled by managing partners Jeff Burum and Dan Richards, launched that lawsuit in 2002 over issues related to a 67-acre flood control basin lying within the 464 acres of property in Upland they had purchased in 1997 with the intention of developing. The Colonies Partners paid the San Antonio Liquidation Trust \$17 million for the entirety of the 464 acres, much of which was hamstrung with water drainage issues and all of which was shown on the city's and the county's zoning maps as undevelopable open space. The county flood control di- See P 3

Charges Dropped Against "On Ice" Defendant

FONTANA—Criminal charges have been dropped against Gregory Parker, whose arrest on drug trafficking charges two-and-a-half years ago put him at the center of a burgeoning controversy over the San Bernardino Police Department's controversial practice of putting suspects "on ice" as part of a strategy in

obtaining information or evidence to proceed with an arrest.

Parker was arrested on September 19, 2007 after a series of events beginning the previous day that Parker's attorney, Gary Wenkle Smith, has long characterized as "an outright violation of the constitution" and "a kidnapping."

On September 18, 2007, at approximately 10 p.m., Parker was stopped by a Fontana police officer, identified only with the last name of Rice in court documents, purportedly for a violation of Vehicle Code, section 26708.5 "Tinted Windows." No citation for that violation was written, however.

According to Smith, "Officer Rice was using the tinted windows claim as a ruse to stop the defendant because he had been directed to do so." Rice contended in subsequent testimony that Parker consented to a search of his vehicle.

Parker denied giving consent to the search and Smith produced three

witnesses, Parker's three cousins who were in the vehicle with him, who testified that Parker did not give consent and had actually objected to any such search. Mr. Parker was forced from his vehicle; pat-down searched and forced to remove everything from his pockets and then handcuffed and taken to a See P 6

Supervisors Sustain Planning Commission OK for Twin Peaks Church Youth Camp

The board of supervisors this week upheld the county planning commission's January 27, 2010 approval of the Royal Rangers Adventure Camp in Twin Peaks.

The proposal to locate a youth campground on a 50-acre site near Highway 189 and Pinecrest Road in Twin Peaks was given unanimous approval by the five-mem-

ber planning panel last month over the objections of nearby residents and environmentalists who promptly appealed that decision to the board of supervisors. Several dozen of those project opponents showed up to the public hearing February 23 before the board.

The new camp will go in next to a far smaller existing campground.

As original- See P 2

LAFCO Stands By All Six SB Pocket Annexations

The San Bernardino County Local Agency Formation Commission last week refused to rescind its November decision to allow the city of San Bernardino to annex six islands of unincorporated territory along its outskirts without a vote of or the consent of the affected landowners or residents.

The city's exploita-

tion of a legal loophole in ramrodding through the annexation of six areas at the periphery of its city limits in November triggered widespread consternation at the action, as dozens of residents and landowners were adamantly opposed to the takeover.

Normally, annexations require a vote of those to be annexed, such that if a

majority of those are opposed to the takeover, it does not proceed.

In 2004 the state legislature altered the law to dispense with the need for a vote, if the area to be annexed encompasses less than 150 acres and other conditions are met.

The city of San Bernardino applied for, and on November 18 the county Local See P 7

GT Residents Point out Prosecution Discrepancies

Two Grand Terrace residents this week challenged the Grand Terrace City Council to take a more aggressive stand in defense of councilman Jim Miller, who has been criminally charged with violating the state of California government code section relating to conflicts of interest. In making their call,

the two residents raised the dual specters of political and selective prosecutions and contrasted Miller's action with that of other current and former Grand Terrace council members and mayors, suggesting their actions were no less, and in some cases more, egregious than Miller's.

Miller was arrested on

July 15 and charged with engaging in a felony conflict of interest that arose out of his voting, as a member of the Grand Terrace City Council, to ratify the city's consent calendar.

The consent calendar, in Grand Terrace as in all cities, typically contains multiple items pertaining to the function of the

city government, all of which are deemed non-controversial and routine matters and are bundled together so they can be approved in a single yes or no vote of the council. It is unheard of, in Grand Terrace and elsewhere, for the consent calendar not to pass and it is generally approved by a unanimous vote of the

city council, although on rare occasion a dissenting vote on a consent calendar vote is registered. In Grand Terrace as elsewhere, the consent calendar contains the city's check register, that is, a listing of the checks that have been written to the city's various vendors and contractors.

A m o n g See P 8

The San Bernardino County

Sentinel

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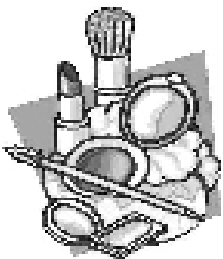
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Youth Camp from front page

ly proposed more than eight years ago, the camp was to accommodate as many as 1,048 campers. When the project was considered in August 2005, the planning commission rejected it after determining it was too large and intensive of a use.

The proponents are a corporate offshoot of the Assemblies of God, known as the Royal Rangers Adventure Camp and Conference Center.

According to the Assemblies of God, the project is part of an overall mission of the affiliated churches to mentor young men ages eight to twelve in a Christian environment. The camp will help the affiliated churches continue with its mission of building the character, and reclaiming the lives, of youths caught up in what proponents characterized as a Godless society.

In its original proposal, the Assemblies of God sought permission to construct a large structure reminiscent of an 18th or 19th Century American frontier fort, cabins, tent and bivouac sites, at least two amphitheaters, archery and gun ranges, swimming and slide pools, volleyball and basketball courts, and bike and nature trails. The multiple amenities were intended to allow its guests to experience the backwoods without having to endure the reality of actually having to rough it by hiking many miles into the bosom of nature.

The planning commission nearly five years ago felt the plan was too energetic for the area. The Department of Fish and Game raised issues with regard to the San

Bernardino flying squirrel and the threatened southern rubber boa, both of which proliferate on the project property. To mitigate the threat to the southern rubber boa, the county is requiring a 200-foot non-buildable area around two rock refugia identified as potentially suitable habitat.

The proponents submitted a toned-down and reduced version of the project that limited the camp's capacity to no more than 350, cutting the number of tent sites and cabins by nearly two thirds, reducing the amphitheaters to one and moving the gun range indoors.

The adjacent Pinecrest Camp and the Royal Rangers annexed the camp property into the Crestline Sanitation District and purchased sewer capacity to serve the existing camp and proposed expansions. The final environmental impact report made a finding that the Huston Creek Treatment Plant is currently operating at 75 percent of its design capacity. The Crestline Sanitation District budgeted for expansion of the plant. The final environmental impact report states the facilities for the project will be designed to not exceed the capacity available by Crestline Sanitation District as determined by an updated and approved sewer feasibility study for the project.

The planning commission deemed those changes acceptable.

A number of the area's residents came before the board of supervisors on Tuesday, imploring the three that remained for the extended afternoon session to accommodate the hearing – board chairman Gary Ovitt and supervisors Neil Derry and Paul Biane – to rescind the planning commission's approval. A lesser number of individuals, including some who were affiliated with the Assemblies of God, came forth to recommend that the project's approval be preserved.

Marta Heffman told the board that the worthwhile goal of improving

the "moral character of boys and keeping them from becoming delinquents... does not justify putting this camp in a location that jeopardizes the lives of the residents [and does] damage to the environment."

Heffman said the facility was designed larger than was needed to accommodate the number of campers that would utilize it. "Unless the structures are downsized in perspective to the capacity, the proposal is not credible. The shooting range still impose a significant negative impact especially with respect to animals, which have much more acute hearing than people and are much more sensitive to sound and ground vibration," she said.

Carol Petter said that allowing the project to go forth was irresponsible because the area "could not be evacuated in case of a forest fire" and that in the event of such an emergency there would be "a massive traffic jam on Highway 189." Petter decried "pressure coming from high powered people in Sacramento" to approve the project.

Deirdre Duncan said "Highway 189 is a sub-standard road. As portrayed by the Royal Rangers the lanes are 13 feet wide and that translates to a 26 foot wide road. The reality is the average is 12 feet wide. On one section the road - both lanes is only 17 feet wide. The average lane runs at about 11 feet wide. Highway 189 is curved. It is steep. It doesn't have good shoulders. It doesn't have a ledge where the road could be built out. Buses are 8 feet six inches to nine feet wide. If two busses meet going different directions, they could not pass."

Trudy Blanck said there had been a "faulty environmental impact analysis" and the "proposed mitigation is not sufficient." With regard to the for rubber boa, Blanck said, "Just because they haven't been seen doesn't mean they aren't there."

Laurie Simoniack said the impact on the habitat

had been "underestimated. This makes no allowance for preserving the wildlife corridor, let alone improving it. It is intellectually dishonest to suggest there is no significant impact. It is difficult to see how the wildlife corridor could be sustained if it's impacted by an oversized project. There is no physical barrier to prevent campers from going beyond the camp boundaries."

Josh Gerrbrock called upon the board to sustain the planning commission and allow the project to proceed. A Christian youth camp, Gerrbrock said, "makes a major impact on lives of families. You can see them growing in morals."

William Vincent, who was involved with the Assemblies of God, said "We exist to help teach. We exist to help children. We exist to assist children in their spiritual journey. We dreamed large. Perhaps we dreamed too large in terms of the size of the facilities. Children do not have a choice where they live. Many live in gang infested areas. So, the opportunity for a child to get away from home and be taught by men and women who have been certified in their backgrounds and teach them about nature, about the environment and about God ...certainly one life is not changed by one visit to camp, but only one small shift on a rudder will change the direction of a ship. This will certainly change the direction of a child's life."

Bill Weaver, a pastor from Big Bear Lake, said "I understand the concerns of residents as they deal with the flatlanders. They feel they have rights and when the flatlanders come up there, oftentimes they do not behave themselves well. I can't think of any other organization quite like the Royal Rangers to teach these [children] respect for nature and the mountain community."

Weaver spoke of the rights of property ownership and being "able
Continued on Page 5

Graft

from front page
vision asserted easement rights to that flood control basin, rights which were challenged in the Colonies Partners' lawsuit. In its suit, the company claimed its right to develop the property was damaged and limited by the county's easement claim and use of the property for flood control purposes, including the depositing of water originating in the foothills conveyed through a storm drain the county flood control division had built at the city of Upland's behest. Penultimately, an appeals court ruled in 2006 that the county's easement to 30 of the acres was yet in effect.

On August 28, 2003, Norell ruled that San Bernardino County had no right to any of the flood control property contained within the Colonies at San Antonio project and that easements pertaining to the Colonies property recorded in 1933 and 1934 that allowed about 30 acres to be used for flood control and a 1939 easement that allowed even more acreage to be utilized for flood control purposes with the owner's consent were no longer in effect.

The Fourth Appellate District Court of Appeal on July 29, 2005 overturned Norell's ruling that San Bernardino County had "abandoned" its flood control rights on the property now owned by the Colonies Partners. The appellate court ruled that the county has limited property rights within the Colonies project to carry out its flood control function and that the county had never abandoned its original rights for flood control on the Colonies property, as Norell had found. An easement is a non-possessory interest by one person or entity to use real property in the possession of another person or entity for a stated purpose. An easement is not a lease or a license and it does not give the easement holder a right of "possession" of the property, but it does commit

the property under an easement for a specified use. Historically, common law and the courts enforce four types of easements: right-of-way easements (ones of ingress and egress), easements of support (pertaining to excavations), easements of "light and air," and rights pertaining to waterways.

In making his decision, Norell used language and precedent law that pertained to easements of ingress and egress rather than those pertaining to waterways.

The Fourth District Court of Appeal sent the matter back to Norell's court, directing the trial court to "decide the scope of the flood control easements."

After the appellate court decision was handed down, Norell discontinued as the trial judge on the case, but left himself the standing to oversee a status conference, according to the court record.

The case then went to trial before Judge Christopher Warner. Both sides agreed to forego a jury trial and entrust to Warner the verdict and a decision as to damages if he found in favor of the Colonies Partners.

During the course of the trial, the county and its attorneys and legal observers were shocked when Warner made a finding that replicated Norell's, holding that the county flood control easements on the property had been "extinguished," despite the appellate court's reversal of Norell on a similar point.

As had Norell, Warner again utilized law and language pertaining to easements of ingress and egress in making

his decision, ignoring the distinction between easements of right-of-way and easements pertaining to waterways.

That finding laid the groundwork for Warner's ultimate ruling in the case that county officials had engaged in deceit, fraud and coercion in dealing with the Colonies Partners and that San Bernardino County was entirely responsible for building and maintaining the flood control facilities at the Colonies at San Antonio development.

The county, at that time represented by the law firm Jones Day, was on the verge of appealing Warner's ruling, based on his defiance of the appellate court and other issues at trial. It was at this point, while Warner had yet to make a determination as to what the county owed the Colonies Partners in terms of monetary damages, that supervisors Bill Postmus, Paul Biane and Gary Ovitt approved the \$102 million settlement, with supervisors Dennis Hansberger and Josie Gonzales dissenting.

Over the next three years, the settlement and the events surrounding it have come to be widely viewed as one of the most brazenly corrupt acts in county history.

Two weeks ago, the California Attorney General's Office and the San Bernardino County District Attorney's Office jointly filed criminal charges against Postmus and Jim Erwin, who was one of Postmus' closest political associates, alleging the two were involved in an elaborate blackmail and extortion scheme that originated with Burum and Richards and their me-

dia consultant Patrick O'Reilly to induce Postmus, Biane and Ovitt to settle the lawsuit on terms favorable to the company. While prosecutors limited the field of those charged with crimes to Postmus and Erwin, they included in their complaint allegations that Burum and Richards bribed and extorted, with the assistance of O'Reilly and Erwin, both Postmus and Biane, and that Burum and Richards bribed Mark Kirk, who was then and remains Gary Ovitt's chief of staff. Burum, Richards, O'Reilly, Kirk and Biane were not named in the complaint, but were referred to as John Does one through five, respectively, but otherwise identified by reference to events and actions that match known criteria associated with them in the public record.

According to the complaint, Erwin, Postmus, Biane and Kirk accepted \$100,000 each laundered to them through political action committees they controlled in exchange for the vote by the board of supervisors in November 2006 to settle the lawsuit for the \$102 million payout to the Colonies Partners.

In their reactions to the filing of the charges, Biane and Ovitt cited

rulings in the case by judges Peter Norell and Christopher Warner as justifications for their respective votes.

This led to widespread speculation and outright suggestions that Norell and Warner, as well as judge W. Robert Fawke, who oversaw the validation action filed by the county to ratify the payment to the Colonies Partners and who abruptly dismissed as untimely a challenge lodged against the formalization of the settlement, were in some way improperly influenced in their decision-making processes with regard to the Colonies Partners' suit against the county.

Norell on February 19 emphatically denied that he had based his decisions relating to the Colonies on anything other than the law and information provided to him.

Moreover, Norell said his ex-wife's purchase of a home in the Colonies Partner's Colonies at San Antonio project in Upland had no bearing whatsoever on his decision.

And he insisted reports that he had, as the county's presiding judge in 2005, moved to shut down the 2004-05 grand jury's investigation into allegations of bribery and kickbacks being offered to Biane and Post-

mus by the Colonies Partners were in error.

Norell called allegations that he had been offered or had accepted any order of bribe or improper payment to make rulings or take action favorable to the Colonies Partners "bullshit. There's no basis for any of it."

The former judge, who now works as a mediator, was unwilling to discuss in any detail the facts relating to the Colonies case. "I can't tell you how I made that decision," he said. "It's been six years. I ruled based on the case and facts before me and for no other reason."

Norell said he was not prepared to acknowledge that he had erred in ruling that the county's flood control easements had been abandoned on the Colonies property, despite the appellate court's ruling.

"No, I don't think so at all," he said. "I never read the appellate opinion. I don't know that was the appellate ruling. I don't remember. I've been retired for nearly five years. This stuff doesn't bother me anymore."

Norell said a circumstance involving his ex-wife, Catherine, and property she purchased in the Colonies at San

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RDA Money

from front page standards board reporting requirements. Staff has done considerable research for available records on this advance so that it could properly be reported in the adjusted budget. In addition to the community redevelopment agency advance in the general fund, staff discovered a general fund loan to the community redevelopment agency for \$538,838 made in February 2003 of which \$271,216 has been repaid. Property tax increment was misallocated to the general fund instead of the community redevelopment agency during the fiscal years of 1991/1992 through 1996/1997 and only partial repayment was made. Since this time period is past the statute of limitations (10 years) staff recommends the misallocated amount \$2,013,628 due to the community redevelopment agency capital payments fund be 'forgiven' and written off as an uncollectible debt. Advances from the community redevelopment agency to the general fund were made during the fiscal years of 1990/1991 through 2000/2001. These funds (\$2,025,495 from the capital improvements project fund and \$300,205 from the low-mod fund) should be repaid with interest. With interest calculated

each year a the historical Local Agency Investment Fund rate, the net amount due to the community redevelopment agency from the general fund is \$2,609,059. The \$2,609,059 due to the community redevelopment agency from the general fund should be reflected in the budget by designating reserves."

Councilman Walt Stanckiwitz said he was taken aback by the report, which indicated a deviation in the intent of the city's redevelopment efforts, which by charter are devoted to eliminating blight rather than funding city operations, as well as a departure from accepted redevelopment agency protocol pertaining to the use of redevelopment agency money for specified purposes. The sheer length of time the loans had remained on the books without any effort to repay them was disturbing as well, he said.

Most bothersome, however, Stanckiwitz said, was that the loans were made without the full cognizance of the city council, which also acts as the board of directors for the redevelopment agency.

Stanckiwitz, who has been on the council since 2008, told the *Sentinel*, "I was not informed about this before." It was in reading Adams' report, Stanckiwitz said that he learned of the

loans "This was the first indication I had of this," he said.

Also accepted by the council at its February 23 meeting was the Rogers, Anderson, Malody and Scott firm's independent financial report for the city of Grand Terrace dated December 10 2009. In a section of that report labeled "Notes to Financial Statements" the auditors wrote, "In April of 1980, the community redevelopment agency of the city of Grand Terrace entered into a pass-through agreement with the city of Grand Terrace which provided that certain tax increment generated by the agency project area be allocated to the city of Grand Terrace beginning in fiscal year 1981/82. This agreement was in noncompliance with state statutes. As a result \$3,680,075 of tax increment was allocated to the city's general fund through June 30, 1993, of which \$737,805 represents amounts which should have been allocated for low and moderate housing set asides as required by state statutes."

Tom Schwab, who was city manager in Grand Terrace from 1989 until 2008, said the city's practice of borrowing from the redevelopment agency was one borne of fiscal necessity in a town that had limited financial resources with which to work.

"We did it because we didn't have enough

money in the general fund to pay for operations," Schwab said, adding that the practice is an accepted one among California cities in like fiscal circumstance. "It is something that is commonly done. When I was there it was looked at as a straight loan. The city is now looking at it as overhead."

The use of redevelopment agency money to fund that portion of municipal operations relating to staff salaries is entirely justified because city staff functions as redevelopment agency employees during a portion of their time working for the city, Schwab said.

"Paying our employees was something we needed to do," Schwab said. "Our other option was to start paying everyone half their salary out of the redevelopment agency. I thought it was cleanest just to have the city make the payments."

Schwab said the changes that the council is instituting upon Adams' recommendation are ones of form rather than substance.

"The city is still borrowing from the redevelopment agency, except they are calling it overhead," Schwab said. "They will be taking slightly over \$600,000 from the redevelopment agency this year. I'm not sure why they are going to be paying the money back to the redevelopment agency instead of

just forgiving the loan. I don't see any benefit to paying it back when they will need to borrow it again next year."

Schwab conceded that some might have legitimate concerns that utilizing redevelopment money for funding city operations might short-change the redevelopment agencies function.

"I understand what you are saying," he said. Nevertheless, he insisted that having the city borrow the money from the redevelopment agency to cover the cost of maintaining municipal services served a legitimate purpose. Moreover, he said, using the loans for critical ongoing functions that could not have been paid for otherwise and then closing out the deal by not refunding the redevelopment agency the money forwarded to the city was an entirely legitimate way of putting the city's redevelopment function to work for the city.

"My intention was to borrow it and never pay it back," Schwab said. "When the redevelopment agency expired, the debt would expire with it."

Schwab said the redevelopment agency was chartered for a set number of years and then would fade into oblivion. The city would then have the option of chartering a new redevelopment agency or going on without one. With the closing out of the existing agency, any money owed to it would become a moot issue.

"When the redevelopment agency ran its course after thirty years, that debt would be forgiven," Schwab said. "The agency still has a few years left. In 2012 the redevelopment agency will cease to exist as a legal entity."

The arrangement was presented to the council and formally accepted, Schwab said, but flew under the radar for years. "There was a time when the auditors made us formalize it and that was what has brought up all of this attention," he said. But even before the auditors forced the prac-

tice to be highlighted, Schwab said, what was going on was there for all to see. "There is no way it would have been hidden unless the council could not read a financial statement, which some of them might have had trouble doing," he said. "But if they read it there was no way they would have not been able to catch it. The mayor's husband is a CPA and she would have known."

At the February 23 city council meeting, the practice of borrowing funds from the redevelopment agency that went unrepaid for decades was the subject of derision.

At that point, Schwab, who was in attendance at the meeting, came to the public podium to make a defense of the practice.

The criticism of the practice, Schwab said, "seemed to infer the city council was unaware the redevelopment agency was making loans to this city. In fact the budget we adopted this fiscal year included the same transfers we did the last ten years. We called it a loan. Last year it was called an overhead payment. The city is the redevelopment agency. The city council is the redevelopment agency board of directors. The city manager is the redevelopment agency director. The city clerk is the redevelopment agency secretary and the city attorney is the redevelopment agency council. This borrowing has been going on for many years with every single budget and will continue to go on."

Early in the city's history, Schwab said, "We never borrowed from the redevelopment agency. We loaned money to the redevelopment agency and it was the other way around. I believe there is no way in the short term you are going to stop that with the economy the way it is."

In response to questions by the council about how the borrowed redevelopment money had been spent, Adams said, "From the research staff was able to do, we know the money went *Continued on Page 5*

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Youth Camp
from page 2

to look and dream of what you might build on [one's property] and what you might do." He then attacked the "mentality [of] we want the mountain community to welcome us but as soon as we get there we want to close the door and the opportunity for anyone else to get there." This mentality, Weaver said, will serve "to inhibit young people from enjoying that."

Bonnie Bruder said she had "seen lives literally changed" by Christian campgrounds. The board, she said should seize the "opportunity to let kids come up to the camp and have God meet them in an awesome way they all deserve. Give these kids the opportunity to see the nature we have up there on the mountain."

Jackie Smith said she saw "something fishy or deceptive... if all the facilities of the entire project could accommodate 650 people. That is more than 350. Why would an organization build a facility that it is larger than it can use?"

She said she doubted the Royal Rangers "can keep usage below 350. The county is participating in a public deception. There is a wide discrepancy between a capacity of 650 and a restriction that it will be limited to only 350."

RDA Money
from page 4

from the agency to the general fund. In terms of what it was used for, we don't know. We're not sure we can tie it to specific expenditures."

Finance director Bernie Simon told the council the borrowings constituted "non-specific transfers. It was a decision by the city council to do that. Whether they understood [what they were doing] is a different matter. It is documented in the financial records."

Councilmen Jim Miller and Walt Stanckiewicz, the two most recently elected members of the council, expressed concern over the practice.

"We are not happy

She said restrictions were likely to be "forgotten" by the county. "They are trying to sneak it back in a disguised form" she said of the original scope of the project.

Sandra Ellis told the board, "The majority of us in the mountains feel we are not understood. You are not listening to us. You do not understand our concerns or basic planning principles."

The project, she said, "is wrong for safety, environmental and sewage issues. What kind of a message are we sending to our children when the natural wildlife corridor will be forever disrupted and the general plan and important planning principles don't matter?"

Valerie Wilson attacked the campground as "oversized." She said the "the county's method of dealing with an oversized project ... depends on self limits. The true capacity is greater than 350. Self enforcement efforts may fail or be discontinued. This is an unreliable solution the county itself rejected in its 2006 findings."

David Berry said the project represented "nonconformance to numerous county policies and codes and a threat to the safety and well being of county residents. Do your duty to the residents of this county by not allowing this project to proceed."

Heather Sergeant reminded the board that the about what has gone on and we are trying to fix it," he said.

Stanckiewicz was even more pointed in his comments.

"The council has to deal with things that went back 16 plus years," he said. "Call it mis-

"county acknowledged there is no evacuation plan. I have an emphatic concern about mountain roads not having the capacity to evacuate residents during emergencies."

Anthony Egan told the board that "One hundred trees remove five tons of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere each year. This project will cut down 2,000 trees. That is equal to one hundred tons of carbon dioxide per year."

Laurel Simpson told the board, "I object to this commendable project." He said "the tremendous amount of space they are building on" will ruin "unique characteristics the mountains have. Those characteristics are going to be disrupted or destroyed."

Instead of addressing the board, Donald Fisher spoke to the members of the Royal Rangers.

"There is nothing wrong with what you are proposing," he told them. "It is just not in the right place. This is not the proper place for it because of its size. Building it in an area that is over congested, what you are proposing will be even more of a problem."

Ray Turner, a member of the Assemblies of God, said he was opposed to the project because it is "a bad project in our local mountains."

Pamela Carver told the board that she saw "no public need for an-

management or slight of hand, it did damage and it now has come home to roost. It is important that we not forget what happened in the past exactly so we don't do it again. I want an answer as to what happened and how we got here. Staff

other camp. There are already 18 camps in the San Bernardino Mountains." Many of those camps, she said, "will accommodate 250 or more visitors."

William Abell said "It is a non-issue whether they are good Christians and whether they do good work with young men. It is the use of this property."

John Mitchell of Twin Peaks told the board that he lives "within earshot of this camp. I am in favor of this project. It is in a good location."

Cheryl Burris said that she was "steered right by a few weeks at camp when I was a kid."

Frank Ellis told the board that the "occupancy discrepancy cannot be over-shaded. I worked for many years as a planner and want to register great disappointment in the inadequate judgment of my fellow planners in the county planning department."

Ellis likened building the camp to a capacity of 650 and limiting it to use by no more than 350 to "purchasing a bus and agreeing to never carry more than 3 passengers. The planning commission was taken in by this unreconciled distortion." Furthermore, he said, the fire suppression element of the project had been done "without adequate professional evaluation of the slopes."

Bill Eng stated, "One critical finding pertains is struggling to find it in the documentation."

In direct response to Schwab, Stanckiewicz said, "What you did was wrong and I accept your challenge to formulate a budget without raiding redevelopment agency funds."

to the consistency of a project to the general plan. This project is not consistent with the county's governing rules and is contrary to public safety."

Danny Jergens told the board that he harbored "no animosity to the Royal Rangers or any Christian Faith, but I think the planning department is misleading the board of supervisors. It seems to me all children ought to have an opportunity to go to a camp but children in the mountains will not be welcome at this camp. This is boys only. The girls aren't welcome here."

"When you are only given half the facts or half the truth," Jergens continued, "you are given a whole lie. Why are they bringing the Royal Rangers up to the mountains? They said they needed a wilderness. This isn't wilderness if you take down 2,000 trees. It is not going to be a wilderness. It will be a park. There are plenty of parks in San Bernardino."

Peter Jorris told the board, "The conclusion that fire hazards can be reduced to [an acceptable level] is counterintuitive. The chief for the Crest Forest Fire Protection District has reservations. The absence of a slope analysis indicates

the fire hazard was not properly addressed."

Hugh Bilecki said the approval of the Royal Rangers Camp was one more instance in "a long history of questionable projects approved by the county planning commission and board of supervisors."

Steven Ferrell of the Sierra Club said, "This is a land use planning decision. Land use planning is based upon policies and findings. The findings you are purposed to make are inadequate. The project site is not remote. There is no justification for calling it a remote site."

In upholding the planning commission's decision to allow the camp to be built, the board emphasized that staff had placed 197 conditions of approval on the project. Among those is that the camp is to host no more than 350 at a time.

In addition, no amplified sound equipment or amplified music will be used outdoors, the gun range will be enclosed and no weapons will be discharged outdoors, a flow meter on the discharge of wastewater will be installed, the daily maximum occupancy will be verified on the site with its quarterly review and a third party will be brought in to monitor the conditions at

Continued on Page 7

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On Ice

from front page
police unit where he was kept, in cuffs, for at least four hours. After Parker was taken away in handcuffs, an officer got into Parker's car and drove his three juvenile cousins across the street into a parking lot, where they were detained for several hours, as well. Neither Parker nor any of his cousins were allowed to make any phone calls during this time.

The detaining of a suspect and keeping him incommunicado without the existence of actual grounds for making an arrest is referred to as holding a subject "on ice."

Smith subsequently produced internal police documents to show that Parker was taken to San Bernardino police headquarters at the direction of Sergeant Brad Lawrence and placed in a holding cell for approximately sixteen hours, where he was, according to a booking slip, put 'on ice', so that he could not make any contact with the outside world. Parker, who had no outstanding warrants and whose only offense was driving a vehicle with tinted windows, was not booked at that time.

During the search of Parker's vehicle, documents were located indicating the ownership/renter status interest in two residences by Parker's girlfriend, Rachelle Perry. San Bernardino Police, led by Lawrence, then went to the two

properties connected to Perry - one at 2722 W. Calle Vista Drive in Rialto and another at 404 S. Burney Street in Rialto - where, without warrants, they managed to gain entry. At the W. Calle Vista Drive residence, where Perry was caring for Parker's infirm aunt, Perry at first refused to open the door but relented when the police beat at the door incessantly. Once the door was opened, Lawrence, asked for permission to come into the residence. Perry refused to give it. Lawrence and several officers under his command, according to court documents, nevertheless gained entry to the house despite Perry's protests, where they conducted a warrantless search and prevented Perry from using the phone. During their search of the premises, the officers recovered a quantity of marijuana and cash.

Based upon evidence seized at the Calle Vista residence, San Bernardino police officer Richard Everett prepared an affidavit in support of a search warrant, alleging the officers had consent for the searches of the residence and Parker's vehicle, and, based upon the marijuana and cash found at the Calle Vista Drive residence. They then obtained a search warrant to conduct a further search of the Calle Vista residence, the Burney Street residence, and a residence located in Moreno Valley where

Ms. Perry resided.

In this way, Smith alleged in a filing to the San Bernardino Superior Court, San Bernardino police officers falsified their affidavits and reports.

In court filings, Smith made a showing that Lawrence and others in the department made a custom of using evidence obtained after illegal searches were conducted to create a showing of probable cause.

In Fontana Superior Court on February 19, supervising deputy district attorney Richard Young said the drug possession charges against Parker were being dropped due to "insufficiency of evidence and in the interest of justice."

The lack of evidence was due to the consideration that the marijuana found at the Calle Vista Drive residence was deemed inadmissible because it had been obtained illegally.

Smith, hailed the district attorney's office's decision to clear his client.

"Sergeant Lawrence and the officers under his command have engaged in a practice of illegally detaining individuals and putting them 'on ice' while they create probable cause for search warrants, or conduct warrantless searches, such as in this case, in an effort to justify their illegal conduct," Smith said. "Justice has prevailed. I believe that this is the end to a long

line of abuses by a small number of police officers. Their conduct made the large majority of the department so upset that 92 percent of the sworn officers voted "no confidence" in the administration that was allowing the 'on ice' cases to occur.

"Today, we have a new chief, and I believe that he wants a clean department," Smith continued. "It is amazing what a small group of people can do to make a much larger group look bad. The fine lawyers in the office of the district attorney are to be commended for their willingness to go all the way to set things right."

Parker's case, in large measure because of Smith's efforts, resulted in attention and much negative publicity attending the police department's use of the "on ice" technique. In the meantime, Lawrence has since been caught up in an internal affairs and subsequently, criminal investigations. He was placed on administrative leave in 2008 but then returned to duty but defrocked as the department's lead narcotics division investigator and put to work as a patrol commander. Then, on November 4, 2009, he was again placed on administrative leave. He remains in that status. Attempts to reach him for comment were unsuccessful.

The district attorney's office is currently reviewing a report of alleged criminal activity involving Lawrence that was forwarded to it by the San Bernardino Police Department. A decision on whether to file charges against Lawrence should be forthcoming by April, a source involved in the case told the *Sentinel*.

Graft

from page 3

Antonio project, had no bearing on his ruling.

Title documents obtained by the *Sentinel* show that Catherine Norell, from whom the judge had been divorced in 1994, in 2004 acquired full interest in a home located within the Colonies development. That transaction was recorded in the name of a trust created by and for Catherine Norell, CAA Trust, which she wholly controls.

Documents recorded with the San Bernardino County recorder's office show that CAA Trust did not obtain the property, located in the 1700 block of Partridge Avenue, directly from the Colonies Partners but rather from Standard Pacific Corporation, one of the Colonies' homebuilding subcontractors on the Colonies at San Antonio project.

Title documents show that the home was valued at \$701,800 at the time Catherine Norell acquired it on March 18, 2004 and that the CAA Trust, of which Catherine Norell is the trustee, took out a \$179,000 loan from Family Lending Services, Inc. of Irvine to secure title to the property, indicating a down payment of, or other note or arrangement in lieu of, \$522,800 had been made, although loan documents related to the transaction give indication that Catherine Norell and CAA Trust incurred only \$272,000 in debt with regard to the acquisition.

"As to my ex-wife's ownership of a house in the Colonies, I was not married to her at the time," former judge Norell said, and I had not been married to her for 12 years. My ex-wife inherited money from her

parents after they passed away. I didn't know anything about the contract. She paid all cash for it. I wasn't paying alimony after the divorce."

And there is no truth to reports, Norell said, that in 2005 he had shut down a grand jury inquiry relating to the Colonies matter.

The 2004-05 grand jury had formed an ad-hoc committee which was chartered to look into the matter involving reports that Burum and Richards were providing Postmus, Biane and perhaps other county officials bribes, kickbacks or some other form of inducement to encourage the settlement of the lawsuit on terms that favored the Colonies Partners. At that point, using his authority as presiding judge, Norell, according to then-grand jury foreman Bob Burkhardt, confronted Burkhardt and grand jury advisor Clark Hansen, Jr. and persuaded them to shut down the ad-hoc committee's inquiry.

Two other members of the 2004-05 grand jury confirmed that Norell quashed the investigation. Burkhardt said that upon being confronted by Norell and then Hansen, he elected to close down the investigation. Burkhardt said Norell used the term "witch hunt" in characterizing the investigation.

"I initially set up the group [i.e., the ad hoc committee] and decided to disband it after talking with our lawyer [Hansen] about what the judge [Norell] had said," Burkhardt stated. "The decision to end the investigation was made between myself, the lawyer and the judge."

Norell inserted himself into the matter, Burkhardt said, after *Continued on Page 7*

Read all about the intrigue in San Bernardino County political scene at inlandpolitics.com on the worldwide web.



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LAFCO

from front page
Agency Formation Commission [LAFCO] processed and approved, the annexation of the six unincorporated county islands lying along the county seat's borders.

San Bernardino officials maintained, and LAFCO officials concurred, that the annexations provided for more efficiency in the provision of services.

The annexations approved by LAFCO totaled 354 acres. One property is two acres north of Pacific Street in the city's eastern sphere of influence.

Another property is 130 acres generally north of Pacific Street, the existing boundary for the city of Highland, and east of Del Rosa Drive, south of Highland Avenue and west of Sterling Avenue.

A third annexation took place on 61 acres of land generally located north of Pacific Street and west of Del Rosa Avenue and bordered by a combination of Monte Vista Drive on the west and Del Rosa on the east.

A fourth property annexed is six acres located north of Lynwood Drive and west, south and east of parcel lines which comprise the city's boundaries, east and west of Stanton Avenue.

Another chunk of land absorbed by the city is ten acres located north of Lynwood Drive and west, south and east of parcel lines which comprise the

city's boundaries east and west of McKinley Avenue, Newcomb Street and Hudson Avenue.

The other spread annexed is 135 acres located north of Marshall Boulevard, east of Sterling Avenue south of a combination of Foothill and Piedmont Drives and parcel lines on the west abutting the San Manuel Casino parcel.

Susan Hulse, who lives in one of those now annexed areas, maintained LAFCO abused its discretion and authority in approving the annexations without taking into consideration the expectations and input of the residents directly affected by the annexations. Hulse felt so strongly about the matter that she put up \$6,600 to force the matter to be reexamined.

More than a dozen other landowners lined up with Hulse.

According to them, all of the residents and landowners in the six annexed areas should have been surveyed for their opinions and they should have ultimately been given the power of decision over the matter by means of a vote.

LAFCO maintains that it complied with the letter of the law in allowing the takeover to proceed.

The dissenting landowners alleged the city, with the commission's connivance, cynically tailor cut the affected properties into segments smaller than 150 acres in order to exploit the leeway in the law that denies property owners the

right to vote on annexation proposals.

The LAFCO board, consisting of county supervisor Paul Biane, county supervisor Brad Mitzelfelt, Mojave Water Agency board member Kimberly Cox, Cucamonga Valley Water District board member James Curatalo, Highland city councilman Larry McCallon, Fontana mayor Mark Nuaimi, public member Richard Pearson and alternate members county supervisor Neil Derry, Yermo Community Services District board member Robert Smith and Rancho Cucamonga councilwoman Diane Williams, met February 17 to reconsider the annexations.

Hulse and several other area residents who have concerns about being taken over by San Bernardino were unable to sway the board, however, which voted to deny the motion for reconsideration of the commission's now three-month old approval of the annexations of the islands to the city of San Bernardino.

Whether Hulse and the others will now accept LAFCO's action or take the city and LAFCO to court is an open question. The group has the option of filing suit to obtain an injunction against the annexations. And there does appear to be some legal grounds upon which the legality of at least two of the annexations could be contested.

The 130 acres generally north of Pacific Street, the

existing boundary for the city of Highland, and east of Del Rosa Drive, south of Highland Avenue and west of Sterling Avenue that was annexed on November 18 lies side-by-side with the 61 acres of land generally located north of Pacific Street and west of Del Rosa Avenue and bordered by a combination of Monte Vista Drive on the west and Del Rosa on the east.

LAFCO considered the two areas to be separate when the annexations were approved. An examination of the areas, both physically and on a map, demonstrates that they could have been grouped together as 191 acres, thus triggering the requirement for a vote.

The commission's executive director, Kathleen Rollings-McDonald countered an assertion by Hulse's lawyer, Dan Bane, that the commission had not considered the viability of the city of Highland annexing the property. Rollings-McDonald said the property annexed to San Bernardino could be de-annexed and then annexed to Highland if the logical provision of infrastructure or services to the parcels in question called for such a change.

While the city of San Bernardino represented that it was interested in annexing the properties for the purposes of consolidating and improving services to those areas, insiders acknowledge that the annexations were in actuality pursued to facilitate the an-

nexation of the Arrowhead Springs area, north of the city limits and east of Highway 18, to San Bernardino. City officials have grand designs for the Arrowhead Springs district, which is intended as an affluent residential and commercial subdivision.

LAFCO supported the annexation of the six areas as pieces of a consistent and coordinated effort by San Bernardino to absorb those neighborhoods at the city's periphery, which like Arrowhead Springs, falls under the jurisdiction of San Bernardino County as

Youth Camp

from page 5
the camp.

The design of sleeping, dining and sanitary facilities will not exceed the capacity available at the Crestline Sanitation District wastewater treatment plant as determined by an approved sewer feasibility study.

In contrast to the original 2001 application submittal, maximum camp capacity has been reduced from 1,297 to 350 people on site at any time; dormitory beds have been reduced from 248 to 230; tent sites have been reduced from 340 to 42 with capacity reduced from 800 to 336; the staff cabins were reduced from 13 to 8; the multipurpose building has been relocated from 50 to 400 feet away from the road; the parking spaces have been reduced from 491 to 155; and the open space

unincorporated land.

Hulse, it would seem, has a head start in raising the money needed to retain Bane or another lawyer to represent her and the other dissenters in the matter.

Neil Derry used discretionary funds available through his supervisor's office to reimburse Hulse the \$6,600 she had to put up to appeal the annexation decision.

"I strongly believe the annexation policy the city and LAFCO used violates the rights of all landowners in San Bernardino County," Hulse said.

was increased from 17 to 22.37 acres.

The camp will be required to maintain a daily campground attendance roster and have such roster available for inspection at any time by emergency service personnel and/or county staff.

Supervisor Neil Derry said "I have never seen a project run this long. This is now one third the size of what was originally proposed. There has been mitigation."

Supervisor Paul Biane said, "The proponents did their best to limit the size of their project within their development rights. No one is going to go home extremely happy. We tried to find a balance here, the community's interest as well as the property rights."

Upon Derry's motion to approve the staff recommendation and Biane's second of that motion, it passed 3-0.

or did not deserve the \$102 million Burum and Richards managed to wring from the county.

"I have no idea of whether the settlement was fair or unfair," he said.

Graft

from page 6

Postmus and Biane became alarmed at the direction in which the grand jury was headed.

"Supervisor Biane spoke to the judge and said he was unhappy with one of our interviews with him," Burkhardt said, going on to explain, "We don't think he was very comfortable with the questions he was asked."

Burkhardt said the ad-hoc committee was looking into reports that kickbacks and bribes relating to the Colonies project had been paid. "We heard a lot of rumors," he said.

Burkhardt said he did not agree with Norell's description of the grand jury's investigation into the matter as a "witch

hunt" but insisted he had good reason to go along with backing off of the investigation of the two supervisors.

"The judge has the authority to shut an investigation down or to disband the grand jury," he said. "He would have disbanded the grand jury if we continued. I had to decide if we would challenge the supervisors. My decision was we would not."

Norell said he had not stopped any such investigation into the Colonies Partners, Postmus and Biane. He denied confronting Burkhardt and Hansen about the investigation of Postmus, Biane and the Colonies Partners.

"I never had a meeting with them," Norell said. "I didn't know what they

were investigating."

Norell said that at one point he had insisted that the grand jury stay out of a matter it had no charter to involve itself in - the county's collection contracts with the courts. "At one time, they wanted to investigate a contract with the court system and I told them that they could not investigate any court contracts. The courts are a part of a state agency.

"I don't know anything about any Postmus or Biane crap at all," Norell said. "I wasn't talking with the board of supervisors because we were in negotiations with them over this collections contract. The courts are a separate branch of government administered through the state of Cali-

fornia. The courts have nothing to do with the county of San Bernardino anymore in terms of who runs and regulates them. The county grand jury can only investigate county government and it can't

investigate the courts. I absolutely didn't even know there was an investigation into Postmus and Biane going on."

Norell said that he had no opinion as to whether the Colonies Partners did

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GT Residents

from front page the items that had been certified as routine and non-controversial on the Grand Terrace consent calendars were payments to the Grand Terrace City News, the only adjudicated newspaper in Grand Terrace, which is owned by Jim Miller's wife, Margaret.

The Grand Terrace City News had published legal notices at the behest of city employees in the city manager's office and the city clerk's office. Those ads were purchased without the prior knowledge of the city council.

The district attorney's office has interpreted Miller's vote to confirm the city's payments to his wife's newspaper as a violation of Government Code Section 1090, which prohibits an elected official from voting on any matter in which he or she is deemed to have a financial interest.

Both Bernardo Sandoval and Patricia Farley came before the city council on Tuesday to propound their view that Jim Miller's transgression was inadvertent and done without intent. Furthermore, they said, others on the Grand Terrace City Council who had made similar votes had not been subjected to criminal prosecution.

Sandoval came to the public podium and asked

for a show of hands of those present to see who among them "support Jim Miller." Nearly all of the roughly 40 members of the public present raised their hands. Mayor Maryetta Ferré responded, "We all support Jim."

"Then what I am requesting will be easy for you," said Sandoval. "Sign a piece of paper as part of a non-binding resolution in asking the DA to drop these charges against Jim Miller."

When none of the council responded, Sandoval continued, first addressing council woman Bea Cortes. "Bea, was there criminal intent on your part when you voted to approve payments to your employer [Terra Loma Real Estate]? Was it worthy of being arrested at six in the morning and having your mug shot plastered across every paper and news outlet on web?"

Sandoval then addressed Ferré.

"Mayor Ferré, when you voted to approve payments to the [Riverside Highland] Water Company, where your husband sits on that board and receives a stipend, was there criminal intent on your part? Were you guilty of a felony?"

Sandoval then answered his rhetorical questions. "No, there was not criminal intent on your part," he said.

"There was no intent to defraud on your part. There was no criminal intent on your part. By the same measure, reason and logic, Jim Miller is innocent of these politically motivated charges and you all know it. Everybody in this room knows it. Jim Miller is collateral damage in a war being fought between the DA and the board of supervisors. Do not allow Jim Miller from Grand Terrace to become a campaign slogan for district attorney Mike Ramos in his reelection campaign. Jim Miller is innocent. He deserves more from this council and this council has the authority to support him."

Farley then came to the podium and referenced past votes by previous city councils, including one to make payments to All State Printing, which was owned by then-mayor Byron Matson, and a vote to make a payment to the Grand Terrace Area Chamber of Commerce that was of personal benefit to council members.

Farley said an effort by the city to convince the district attorney's office that the charges against Miller were ill-conceived was in order.

After the meeting, mayor Ferré, who was visibly agitated at Sandoval's public reference to the circumstance relating to her votes to make payments to the company over which her husband presides as a board member, refused Sandoval's proffering of a petition to the district attorney's office on Miller's behalf.

"I am the mayor of this city I don't believe I have to sign anything," Ferré said. "I am in control of my own person and I am not going to sign it."

Southern California Style

The Pencil Skirt

How to Wear it and Where to Find it

By Grace Bernal

The pencil skirt is a classic narrow fitting fashion piece. It goes with any wardrobe, whether it be classic, minimal, or high fashion. It can be accessorized in many ways. This piece is considered classic because it dates back to the mid 20th Century. It was Christian Dior who introduced it in the 1940s and it has been popular ever since.

The pencil skirt comes in many colors and patterns, as well as different materials. They are also high- and low-wasted, which can accentuate any figure. It can take a while getting used to, as it is worn different from other skirts. Using proper movement and posture helps manage this type of skirt successfully. The best part of this piece is it can be dressed up or dressed down and you can in-



corporate just about anything to it from blazers, blouses, dress shirts, and t-shirts to stilettos, ballerina flats, cowboy boots/boots and even sandals.

The best place to start looking for one is in

your closet. However the skirt can be found just about anywhere if you're a big spender. Nordstrom and Anthropologie carry an array of pencil skirts from rayon/spandex to denim. Be prepared to pay from \$88 to \$128 at these stores. The INC department at Macy's usually carries a typical A-Line classic pencil skirt and they usually get marked down from time to time, so you might end up paying under \$30. The best place for your money once again is Target, where a typical pencil skirt by Mossimo sells for around \$19 and a trouser boot style pencil skirt sells for \$13. If you don't own one yet, this piece is a classic and a keeper.

"In order to be irreplaceable one must always be different."

-Coco Chanel
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Delicious Fish to Fry

Boy Scout Troop 655 in Rancho Cucamonga is presenting its annual fish fry. This fundraising event supports a program for over 80 Boy Scouts. It kicked off on Friday February 19th, and will recur on February 26th, March 5th, March 12th, March 19th and March 26th, Dinner will be served from 5 p.m. until 7:30 p.m. at the Parish Hall

of St. Peter and St. Paul Catholic Church located at 9135 Banyan Street in Alta Loma.

St. Peter and St. Paul Church is north of the 210 Freeway between Beryl and Hellman off Archibald or Carnelian. Food includes fresh, not frozen fried fish, fish tacos, pasta, pizza and clam chowder. Full meals with sides cost from \$4 to \$7.

Drinks and desserts are also available. Punch and Coffee are included with each meal. If you can not attend but would like to support Boy Scouts, please send donations to: Attention Troop 655 c/o St. Peter and St Paul Catholic Church to the address listed. Your donation is 100% tax deductible. Troop 655 looks forward to serving you!

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If you have had a 730 evaluation or counseling done by a man named Dr. Roy W. Bradbury through the courts please email us at infoeval77@yahoo.com