

Concern Aggressive “Security” Measures Have Skewed Homeless Survey Numbers Downward

By Mark Gutglueck

San Bernardino County, like the 3,143 other counties in the United States, committed considerable resources and manpower to its just concluded point-in-time count of the homeless within its 20,105-square mile confines.

Point-in-Time Counts, annual surveys of homeless people in all 50 states and U.S. territories, have been conduct-

ed since 2005 by local agencies called Continuums of Care on behalf of the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Point in time counts are coordinated throughout the country to take place over the course of a single night and during the following day, traditionally at the beginning of the year during the span of two winter weekdays in either January or

February, an approach which limits the potential for undercounts since the weather encourages hunkering down and discourages movement on the part of those targeted for the tallying.

The data obtained from the point-in-time count assists the Department of Housing and Urban Development as well as a multitude of federal and state agencies focusing on social benefit and welfare pro-

grams by establishing the dimensions of the homelessness problem, identifying changes in the homeless population over time, tracking progress toward ending homelessness and providing a baseline for an effective and equitable distribution of resources.

The 2025 Point-in-Time Count took place on the night of Wednesday, January 22, 2025 and during the day on Thursday, January

23, 2025.

In San Bernardino County, the effort to ascertain the number of people within the county limits experiencing sheltered or unsheltered homelessness at that time involved the San Bernardino County Homeless Partnership, the San Bernardino County Office of Homeless Services, the Institute for Urban Initiatives, the San Bernardino County Department of See P 2

Having At Last Overcome The Economic Downturn And Self-Inflicted Ownership Discontinuity Ontario International Airport Ridership Back To Where It Was Eighteen Years Ago

Ridership at Ontario International Airport in 2024 eclipsed its most significant milestone since the City of Ontario re-attained ownership of the aerodrome from Los Angeles in 2015 and resumed its management in 2016.

Last year, more than 7 million air travelers passed through Ontario International's gates on

their ways to both foreign and domestic destinations. The 7 million mark is of consequence because that is very close to the airport's historic 7.2 million passenger high point which occurred in 2007. It was the sharp decline in ridership into and out of Ontario that began with that year's financial collapse and a more than

five-year-running economic downturn sometimes referred to as “the Great Recession” which triggered an effort by Ontario officials, led by Councilman Alan Wapner, to wrest ownership and control of the airport back from the City of Los Angeles.

In 1967, when Ontario Airport had a sand flea-infested gravel

parking lot and fewer than 200,000 passengers through its gates per year, the Ontario city council entered into a joint powers agreement with the City of Los Angeles in which the larger city's Department of Airports was to take over aviation operations at the airport. Los Angeles officials, with their control over gate posi-

tions at Los Angeles International Airport, was able to induce a multitude of airlines to fly into and out of Ontario.

By 1969, flights out of Ontario had dramatically increased and would continue to do so as, at the invitations of Los Angeles World Airports, the corporate entity running the Los Angeles Mu-See P 3

Stan Hoffman, The Adult In The Room Who Defied Authority So Skateboard Culture Might Flourish

Stan Hoffman, who with his wife Jeanne, defied, or otherwise found a way to wiggle around, the governmental standards and regulations being imposed in the 1970s by the officials of his generation to make possible a major cultural and athletic progression by the next generation, has died.

In 1976, the 42-year-



Stan Hoffman

old Hoffman was too old to himself take part as

a direct participant, in the transformation of skateboarding that was then taking place. It was his then-??-year-old son, Don, who was first gripped by the quintessential California phenomenon. Nevertheless, it was Stan who would turn the page so that in terms of skateboarding coming into its Golden Age, the rub- See P 3

Operator Of Rancho Cucamonga Birth Tourism Maternity House Nets 41 Month Sentence

Phoebe Dong, the Rancho Cucamonga woman, who with her husband last September was found guilty of operating a “birth tourism” scheme that charged Chinese clients up to \$40,000 to help them give birth in the United States to obtain birth-right U.S. citizenship for their children, was sentenced Monday to more than 3 years in prison.

Dong and her husband, Michael Liu, were among more than a dozen defendants charged nearly ten years ago when the U.S. Department of Justice during the Obama Administration undertook to prosecute those involved in an elaborate set of arrangements and mechanisms by which woman from foreign countries – the People's Republic of

China, Russia, Nigeria, Taiwan, Korea, Turkey and Brazil – came into the United States while hiding their pregnancies and then gave birth before leaving, conferring U.S. citizenship on their offspring in the process.

The 14th Amendment provides that any child born in the United States is an American citizen. Enterprising foreigners, the largest number being

from the People's Republic of China, have sought to exploit that Constitutional provision by assisting pregnant women, with the most numerous of these again originating in the People's Republic of China, come into the country, generally on tourist visas. Once here, the woman are but up in birth houses, which generally consist of large multi-bedroom single

family residences or high end luxury apartments, where the woman bring their children to term.

According to the U.S. Justice Department, the motivation for these schemes varies. In many cases, those involved are looking to create a better life for their children by having them raised in the United States with the full rights and privileges of American See P 5

Coyote Packs At Large In Rancho Cucamonga

In recent days and weeks, there have been a large number of coyotes spotted in Rancho Cucamonga.

There is a sizable coyote population in the local foothills and in the areas of undeveloped chaparral at the periphery of Etiwanda and Alta Loma. Coyotes, while accustomed to human activity and less than fearful of people, instinctively avoid most human contact and do not often openly occupy areas frequented by large numbers of humans. They do, however, occasionally travel into and through urban areas where food and water are available, particularly during certain conditions or seasons, such as a drought, when water is scarce.

It is believed, though not firmly established, that the coyotes seen recently in Rancho Cucamonga, came south from the foothill area in reaction to the recent high wind conditions. It appears they migrated in or along or next to the flood control channels build by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

A large pack of coyotes, which remained in the area for several days, was seen in the area near Foothill Boulevard and Etiwanda Avenue earlier this week.

Coyotes are highly intelligent, social, adaptive and generally live in family groups. They will hunt in packs in established home range territories and outside that range when food is scarce. They pose a threat to cats, small dogs and both small and isolated large livestock. They will consume near- See P 7

Making A Show Of Wanting To “Help” The Homeless, Sheriff’s Personnel Recognize Local Politicians Want The Destitute Gone, And They Have Ingratiated Themselves With Their Political Masters By Impressing Upon The Dispossessed That Their Exodus Would Be Appreciated *from front page*

Behavioral Health, the San Bernardino County Sheriff’s Department, county employees, community groups, homeless service providers and more than 500 volunteers, including members of the board of supervisors and San Bernardino County Assessor/Recorder/County Clerk Josie Gonzales.

For reasons that are not entirely clear and which have been given contradictory justifications in the past, the county generally waits roughly three months before disclosing the results of the survey. Accordingly, the precise number of homeless counted on the night of January 22, 2025 and day of January 23, 2025 have not been released.

There is concern among a wide range of those participating in the surveys and depending upon the data the survey provides that the counts are in many locations and respects inaccurate because of the fashion in which they are conducted, which in an unknown number of cases involve the nearby presence of San Bernardino County Sheriff’s Department deputies.

In a substantial number of instances throughout the county over the past 30 to 40 years, there has been a hostile, indeed antagonistic, relationship between a significant number of the county’s homeless and members of the sheriff’s department, as well as other local law enforcement agencies. Those law enforcement agencies, most notably the sheriff’s department, have been utilized as a tool to limit the proliferation of homeless within the county, to actively discourage those homeless who have taken up residence at various places within the county’s far-flung confines

to leave and to ward off any homeless who are contemplating establishing themselves in any of more than a thousand locations throughout the county.

Sheriff’s department employees, primarily its deputies, routinely and with impunity utilize force, violence and the power of arrest, or the implied threat of force, violence, arrest and prosecution, in their encounters with homeless to get them to comply with their demands, which in many cases entail orders to leave the area they are inhabiting. In a good number of such cases, the sheriff’s deputies utilize their authority to intimidate the homeless to depart from the areas of the county where the deputies have primary authority, which extends to some 94 percent of the county’s land area, consisting of the unincorporated county areas and the cities of Chino Hills, Rancho Cucamonga, Adelanto, Grand Terrace, Loma Linda, Hesperia, Apple Valley, Highland, Big Bear, Yucaipa, Yucca Valley, Twentynine Palms and Needles, the cities in which the sheriff’s department serves as the contract municipal police department.

While there is no explicit policy or stated intent that the law enforcement authority of the sheriff’s department is to be used to prevail upon the homeless to leave those jurisdictions where the department serves as the primary upholder of the law and the general idea is that this diversion of the department’s power is to be effectuated in such a way as to preserve plausible deniability, one of the department’s de facto functions is to prevail upon the homeless that they should make what is for them a sensible decision to go elsewhere to

subsist. For hundreds of the destitute who found themselves living on the streets, in shantytowns or camped out in parks or riverbanks or dry riverbeds and alleyways and abandoned buildings and parkways and under railroad trestles or freeway overpasses or open fields who were told to leave by sheriff’s officer and defiantly or even passively rejected those advisals, things did not go well. In virtually every clash of wills that have taken place between sheriff’s deputies calling upon those they encountered to move on and those who were being told to go elsewhere, it has been the sheriff’s deputies who have come out on top, even when those deputies ratcheted the situation up a notch or two or three or four and resorted to outright physically assaulting the homeless to emphasize their seriousness. There is no record of the San Bernardino County District Attorney’s Office filing charges against a sheriff’s employee or any law enforcement officer over the use of force against any unhoused individuals, ever. There have been, however, times when criminal charges were preferred against those with no standard domicile who retaliated in kind when they were set upon by deputies.

As with almost all issues pertaining to the nexus between the homeless and various governmental entities in San Bernardino County, there is a variance between the official version of events and the unofficial one. It becomes a matter of social orientation, philosophy or status as to which version one considers to be closest to the truth.

Officially, government officials say they have nothing against the homeless and they are actively engaged in efforts to help them. At the same time, many elected officials are under the gun by some very pushy residents to take measures to get the homeless out of their communities. In some places, the ten-

sion between those who have a place to live and those who do not comes down to what is seen as the homeless horning in on public facilities and public amenities such as street parkways, sidewalks and parks where they have set up a household, sometimes consisting of tents, lean-tos, cardboard structures and other makeshift means or simply mats, blankets and/or sleeping bags directly exposed to the open air. Oftentimes, the dispossessed have stoves that use wood or propane to cook their meals. Most have little or nothing in the way of sanitation facilities. Complaints mount quickly that people are not intended to live in such squalor and that exposing a city or community’s residents to such a circumstance is both dangerous and unsettling. For that reason, what some might consider to be drastic tactics in persuading those who have no place to live to move on to another spot other than the city or community they are in and preferably to a place, if it is within San Bernardino County, other than those patrolled by the sheriff’s department or, more preferably still, outside San Bernardino County altogether.

As a beard, or cover, for what it is doing in this regard, the sheriff’s department has created a couple of different programs by which it ostensibly renders assistance to the county’s homeless population and makes a plausible case that it is dealing humanely with those who don’t live in a wood, brick and mortar, stucco or dry hall structure with a foundation and roof. Some of those programs are Project Hope, which stands for Homeless Outreach Proactive Enforcement; Operation Shelter Me; Operation Inroads; and the department’s SOP effort, with SOP being an acronym standing for solution-oriented policing.

Typically, law enforcement officers assigned to Project HOPE, Operation Shelter Me, Operation Inroads or the SOP team arrive at

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homeless encampments, where they insist that layers of cardboard used as insulation from the ground as well as blankets, bedding, sleeping bags and tents which the impoverished use to make it through the night are declared, in their words, “debris.” The deputies then insist that the debris be thrown away along with whatever trash happens to be lying around. When the target population proves uncooperative and is unwilling to part with bedding, tents or cooking/eating utensils, cookware and the like, the deputies will engage in a heavy-handed showing of force in which they will set hands upon the homeless, rough them up or beat them, ultimately seizing their property, which is then thrown away.

The ground is an excellent conductor of heat. As such, those who must sleep on it without a layer or two or three of cardboard, blankets or sleeping bags can be very cold and very uncomfortable at night. Being subjected to such sleeping arrangements can go a good way toward convincing the homeless to move on to some other location.

On one hand, for public consumption and while news outlets like NBC or the Los Angeles Times or even the San Bernardino Sun are around, the department touts itself as being chock full of bleeding hearts who are falling all over themselves trying to “help” the homeless by getting them off the streets. When no

one else is looking on and the deputies find themselves face to face with the homeless, any pretense of concern for the indigent ends and the message the law enforcement officers deliver to those they are confronting is that it would be best for them to go someplace else. In certain cases, the homeless are told that some form of assistance or shelter is available to them. These offers of help occasionally succeed in having the targeted population willingly or of their own accord allow their possessions to be discarded. Occasionally, the deputies will follow up with delivering the homeless to an actual shelter or homeless assistance facility where they can make an application for inclusion in some type of program aimed at assistance. On rare occasions, the individual might be provided with a voucher that is good for an overnight stay at a motel. More often these are empty assurances that have no meaning but are useful in getting the homeless to cooperate in giving up their belongings. At least since the tenure of John McMahan, who became sheriff in 2013 and remained in that post through two election cycles in 2014 and 2018 until voluntarily resigning upon maxing out his pension in 2021, the department has made a practice of assigning generally young and physically fit deputies to its Project HOPE, Operation Shelter Me, Op-

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Proliferation Of Warehouses Has Rialto Solons Reconsidering Their Past Ready Acceptance Of Them *from front page*

members, the council will be able to renew the ban for as much as another year, if four of the panel's five members are resolved to keep such projects, which have been prodigiously proliferating throughout the Inland Empire for upwards of a decade, in check for that long.

A major issue at play in Rialto at this point pertains to zoning for the facilities. In Rialto, which was incorporated as a city in 1911 and referred to by the name

Realito in Raymond Chandler's novel *The Big Sleep*, has been marred over the last century by a hodge-podge approach to development and construction. In many cases, industrial buildings are not too distant from homes and schools. That tradition has continued, even as warehouse development throughout San Bernardino County and the Inland Empire has intensified in recent years.

There is more than 930 million square feet of warehousing in San Bernardino and Riverside counties at present, with more being built. That includes 3,034 warehouses in San Bernardino County. In Ontario alone, there are 289

warehouses larger than 100,000 square feet. Reportedly, there are 142 warehouses in Fontana larger than 100,000 square feet. In Chino there are 118 warehouses larger than 100,000 square feet, 109 larger than 100,000 square feet in Rancho Cucamonga and 75 larger than 100,000 square feet in San Bernardino. Since 2015, 26 warehouse project applications have been processed and approved by the City of San Bernardino, entailing acreage under roof of 9,598,255 square feet, or more than one-third of a square mile, translating into 220.34 acres. After Ontario, Fontana, Chino, Rancho Cucamonga and San Ber-

nardino, the city in San Bernardino County with the next largest number of warehouses of more than 100,000 square feet is Redlands, with 56, followed by Rialto with 47. Fontana has been so aggressive in building warehouses over the last dozen years that the city's mayor, Acquanetta Warren, is known by those who both oppose and favor warehouse development as "Warehouse Warren." In 2021, California Attorney General Rob Bonta sued Fontana over its affinity for warehouses, forcing the city into a settlement that calls for far greater regulation of the construction of logistics facilities in the city of 208,393. Increasingly, some

elected officials, local residents and futurists are questioning whether warehouses constitute the highest and best use of the property available for development in the region. The glut of logistics facilities in the Inland Empire has some thinking their numbers are out of balance. In refuting the assertions of the proponents of warehouses that they constitute positive economic development, their detractors cite the relatively poor pay and benefits provided to those who work in distribution facilities, the large diesel-powered semi-trucks that are part of those operations with their unhealthy exhaust emissions, together

with the bane of traffic gridlock they create. In 2021 and 2022, the cities of Colton, Chino and Redlands imposed a temporary moratorium on the further construction of warehouses in their jurisdictions and the San Bernardino City Council by a five-sevenths majority very nearly did the same in June 2021. That effort to declare a moratorium on further warehouse construction within the county's largest city failed because the five-sevenths margin of passage was less than the four-fifths vote of a governmental entity's legislative body that is required under California law.

In Rialto this week, *Continued on Page 5*

Going With The Flow, Hoffman Accommodated Rather Than Resisted The Burgeoning Skateboarding Culture *from front page*

ber could meet the road, or, more accurately, the polyurethane could meet the elaborately-contoured concrete.

In the very early 1950s, while Stan Hoffman was still a youth, the skateboard – a small wood plank to which traditional metal roller skate wheels were attached – had just come into being, allowing the rider to "sidewalk surf." In the early 1960s, the metal wheels gave way to ones composed of

clay. Both metal and clay wheels, however, had the drawback of locking up or ceasing to roll fluidly if, with the weight of the rider pressing down upon the board, they encountered a pebble or gravel on the surface they were gliding over. In 1973, clay wheels were eclipsed by Frank Nasworthy's introduction of polyurethane wheels, which were superior on multiple score, including traction, resistance to obstruction and

a smoother ride. With the near simultaneous advancements in the assemblage that connects the wheels to the board, including the axles and baseplates, hangers, trucks and the fastening kingpin, which allowed the wheels to swivel and turn, skateboards became far more maneuverable than they had been previously.

Riders were becoming more daring and adventurous and were looking for ever more challenging courses upon which to glide.

Don Hoffman, then 12 years old, counted among his friends Steve

Alba, who would in a few years establish himself as the premier vertical skateboarder in the world, as well as Chris Miller, who would go on to fame as one of the world's most talented riders when skateboarding matured as a sport.

At that point, skateboarders were utilizing backyard swimming pools, emptied out backyard swimming pools, for something they had never been intended for: skateboarding.

The contour of pools made them perfect for vert skating and doing aerial flips.

Young Hoffman, told

his father, an electric utility construction designer, about Skateboard City, which opened in Port Orange Florida and Carlsbad Skatepark in Carlsbad in northern San Diego County. They were good, he said, but too tame for truly skilled riders. He asked why someone couldn't test the envelope and create a truly challenging course. He importuned his parents to utilize property they owned at 1777 West Arrow Highway, which lay just west of the Upland City Limits and just east of the Montclair City Limits, to create a skating venue

that was purposefully designed to take skateboarding to the end of what is possible.

All of the cards, all of the odds, all of the normal way of doing things militated against the concept. At that point, skateboarders, or at least that subset of skateboarders who were daringly jumping fences to ride in swimming pools that were empty because of the drought California was experiencing, were being declared outlaws as pool skating was being criminalized in one *Continued on Page 6*

With The 2007-To-2013 Recession, Airline Travel Dropped Off *from front page*

municipal Department of Airports, Continental Airlines, PSA, United, American Airlines, Hughes Air West, and Delta established routes from Ontario. Though a benchmark of 10 million passengers at the airport by 1975 was not achieved, Los Angeles World Airports still assiduously promoted Ontario International. Under the management and care of Los Angeles officials, in 1981, a modern, second east-to-west runway at Ontario International was built, necessitating the remov-

al of the old northeast-to-southwest runway. By the early 1980s Los Angeles had met all the criteria laid out in the 1967 joint powers agreement. The City of Ontario was at that time led by Mayor Robert Ellingwood, who was resistant to the concept of Ontario complying with the terms of the joint powers authority agreement and turning ownership of the airport over to Los Angeles. In 1985, during Ellingwood's brief absence from the city, four members of the Ontario City Council as it was then composed voted to deed Ontario Airport to the City of Los Angeles for no consideration, pursuant to what was considered a public ben-

efit transfer that most local officials, with a few notable exceptions such as Ellingwood, believed would be advantageous. Indeed, over the four decades from 1967 until 2007, the relationship between Ontario and Los Angeles vis-à-vis the airport could not have been more positive or cordial. Throughout the massive financial lull of the Great Recession, however, air travel dropped off significantly and airlines, in an effort to shield themselves from the continuing economic decline, began cutting back on flights, particularly to locations outside heavy population centers. Beginning in 2008 and until early 2014, passenger traf-

fic at Ontario International declined steadily. In 2010, Wapner, initiated a campaign aimed at pry control and ownership of Ontario International Airport away from Los Angeles. Wapner approached this task by initiating a series of personal and vindictive attacks on Los Angeles officials, most prominently Los Angeles World Airports Executive Director Gina Marie Lindsey, claiming, spuriously, that they were responsible for the decline in ridership at Ontario Airport. Los Angeles World Airports and Lindsey were deliberately manipulating the situation to raise costs at Ontario International

and thereby minimize both ridership and revenues there as part of a plot to increase revenue and gate numbers at Los Angeles International Airport, Wapner and his city council colleagues alleged.

Meanwhile the number of passengers at Ontario International which had retreated from the 7,207,150 in 2007 to 6,232,975 in 2008 to 4,861,110 in 2009 to 4,812,578 in 2010 to 4,540,694 in 2011, continued to decline in the face of the contretemps between Ontario and Los Angeles, falling to 4,296,459 in 2012 and hitting rock bottom at 3,971,136 in

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Uncommonly Large Influx Of Coyotes In RC *from front page*

ly anything, including rodents, rabbits, birds and eggs, reptiles, fruits, and plants, as well as pet food, human food, and trash.

While not normally a danger to adults, coyotes will display defensive behavior if they feel threatened. They will eat human infants and small children. Packs of coyotes, if pushed to extremity by hunger, will attack isolated adult humans. Though such attacks are rare, certain behaviors in the presence of a coyote pack can increase the danger. Running away can trigger the animals' predatory reaction.

Yucaipa Does Not Hide The Way In Which It Is Using Sadistic Sheriff's Deputies As Cudgels Against The Homeless *from page 2*

eration Inroads and SOP teams, ones who engage in body building practices involving the use of anabolic steroids. The reason for this is three-fold. The overt physicality of the deputies serves as an intimidation factor which heightens their command presence and in most cases results in compliance with their demands without the need to actually use force. The second reason is that one of the side-effects of steroid use is "roid rage," which is a state of irritability that accompanies the prolonged use of anabolic substances and will manifest in an outburst of anger, aggression, or violence on the part of the user if he encounters a challenge, frustration or any difficult situation. In this way, a homeless individual's refusal to depart with, for example, his sleeping bag or blanket or tent, might trigger an act of aggression on the part of the deputy that is then normally resolved with the homeless person being convinced or forced to part with his or her possessions or, as the department terms it, "debris." The third reason is that by utilizing young deputies who utilize anabolic steroids for assignments in which they deal with the homeless as opposed to dealing with more economically and socially well-adapted individuals, the department minimizes the liability risk that can arise from the aggression of those deputies and the excessive force they are prone to using, given that the homeless generally do not possess the wherewithal to retain, hire or obtain an attorney to make a legal issue over their treatment by a member of the department.

In recent years, some homeless have adapted to the approach and tactics of the department by using wheeled con-

tainers such as shopping carts, baby buggies, strollers or wagons onto or into which they load their possessions, including tents, sleeping bags, blankets, stoves and the like. When confronted by deputies who insist that their sleeping gear or other possessions are debris, the homeless can simply load those items into their movable containers and pull or push it away, thereby not being forced to surrender their possessions. Deputies, however, have come up with a counter to this, consisting of the department's canine units. The dogs kept by the departments handlers consist primarily of detention, apprehension and tracking dogs. There are multiple types of tracking dogs, ones which are used to sniff out drugs or weapons or cadavers or those who are either lost in wilderness area or seeking to elude capture. Apprehension dogs are a specialized type of tracking dog used to capture fugitives, including ones who might be armed. Detention dogs are ones used to, essentially, confine individuals to a circumscribed space of the department's choosing. In dealing with the homeless who have a wagon, stroller, baby buggy, shopping cart or similar movable container, deputies will bring in a detention or apprehension dog which can be used to tear through the contents of the wheeled container while the deputy holds the homeless individual at bay or the dog can be used to hold the homeless person, who are reluctant to be bitten or mauled, in place while the deputy takes hold of the wheeled container and its contents to dispose of them.

Elected officials in those cities in which the sheriff's department serves as the police department oftentimes encourage the sheriff's deputies in their effective campaign to rid the jurisdictions those politicians oversee of the bane of the homeless, but they do not do so publicly, reserving their praise for private conversations in

which they praise the law enforcement officers for their diligence. For the most part, elected officials such as mayors and council members do not want to be openly associated with what some might consider to be draconian measures to hold the homeless in check.

In public statements, sheriff's officials and municipal officials, in remarkably similar language, will seek to emphasize the degree to which they are "helping" or "assisting" the homeless population they encounter "get the services or any resources they need." Privately, sheriff's personnel will brag about, and municipal officials express gratitude to the department for, getting the homeless to leave the area. In at least one San Bernardino County city, however, municipal officials have found themselves in open admiration for how ruthless sheriff's deputies have shown themselves to be in letting the vagabonds that have decamped in their domain know how unwelcome they are.

Whereas elsewhere the sheriff's department comes across as two-faced – schizophrenic – with regard to the homeless, at once claiming it is trying to help those reduced to living on the streets at the same time it wants to banish them, in Yucaipa there is no mistaking that the sheriff's department wants those who do not own or rent a house or apartment there to get out of town. In Yucaipa for the last several years, the go-to guy for handling the homeless detail is a husky deputy who threatens those he is dealing with like it is second nature to him and cusses up a storm as he is doing it. The deputy is famous, or infamous, among much of San Bernardino County's homeless population, which is itinerant and is on the move from community to community. Those living under the stars at night as far west as Rancho Cucamonga, as far north as Victorville and as far east as Yucca Valley are conscious of who the deputy

is and are very wary of him. In a word, he is the most effective weapon the county has in its war on the homeless. He is fond, in his own words, of "beating the fuck out of" those he encounters and he does so with the confidence of knowing that his fellow deputies aren't going to stop him and that the members of the Yucaipa city council and top ranking city staff members want him to continue doing what he does and that if any of the homeless he assaults have the audacity to resist him, the San Bernardino County District Attorney's Office will back him up by prosecuting his victims for obstructing a peace officer.

The immediate past mayor in Yucaipa is Justin Beaver. Beaver is currently employed as a corporal with the Azusa Police Department but until December 2013 was deputy with the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department. He was a professional colleague of the sheriff's deputy who is now being unleashed upon Yucaipa's homeless population. While he was mayor, Beaver touted the "aggressive" approach the city was taking to send the homeless packing, while insisting that a zero tolerance of the homeless was both morally and politically justifiable, as such a strategy is what the citizens of Yucaipa, who had put him and the rest of the city council in office, want.

Beaver likened the homeless to a disease that has to be eradicated. Referring to homelessness as an "epidemic. It's spreading, and California has been hit the hardest. Unfortunately, the City of Yucaipa is not immune. For anyone driving the boulevard, shopping around town or trying to enjoy Center Park, you know. You've seen the problem grow. This brings with it inhumane and unsanitary living situations and crime that is eroding our city's reputation as one of the safest city's in the state. In conversations in person and on social media, residents and business

owners have made themselves clear: 'Clean up the streets of Yucaipa.' I'm here to tell you: "Yucaipa, we've heard you and we're doing something about it."

Yucaipa City Manager Chris Mann, in a video posted to Youtube last year, stated, "The City of Yucaipa is no longer willing to be a passive spectator as we watch our community deteriorate due to the crime and blight that come with homelessness on our streets."

Sheriff Captain Michael Walker who serves as Yucaipa's Police Chief, said, "The Yucaipa Police Department has been stepping up its enforcement efforts with the support of the city council." That effort included, according to Walker, a "crack down on aggressive panhandling and blocking rights-of-way."

The Sentinel has seen videos of sheriff's deputies and Yucaipa city employees, who outnumber the homeless individuals they are confronting by a ratio of 5-to-1 or more surrounding them and rifling through their belongings.

According to Mann, the City of Yucaipa has a five-pronged plan to end any manifestations of homelessness in the 28.39-square mile city, the centerpiece of which is "a crackdown on crime," according to municipal officials. "Step one is to identify housing and other resources we can offer to our unsheltered population," Mann said. "Step two is for our SOP [solution-oriented policing] Team to make contact with our unsheltered population. Day after day each homeless person will be contacted and services will be offered. Step three: For those individuals who refuse help and are violating a state or local law, Yucaipa PD will enforce the law to keep our community safe. It will be made abundantly clear that public nuisances and violations of the law will not be tolerated. Step four includes reducing attractants. Vacant properties used as drug houses, the Omnitrans

Bus System and well-meaning churches and other nonprofits distributing food and supplies have all been attracting homeless individuals to Yucaipa. Step five is to work with the community to achieve these goals. This includes educating the public on how to report homelessness and related crime, and how to avoid behaviors that enable and attract homelessness, such as giving money to panhandlers."

Last year, Mann, stating that "the SOP Team aggressively enforces the law," bragged that "This program has seen tremendous success in its first 8 months of operations, having drastically lowered the number of homeless individuals on our streets." According to the city, as a result of the aggressive enforcement program in Yucaipa, homelessness "has been reduced by 41 percent in the first three months of operation alone, based on the January 2024 annual point in time count results."

Mann said, "We have been conducting monthly enforcement activities that we refer to as saturation operations. For one or two days each month, our public safety department has organized a large number of sheriff's deputies, probation officers, code enforcement officers and other public safety personnel to flood the streets of Yucaipa, targeting known drug houses and serial offenders." Mann's reference to serial offenders includes the homeless who have not gotten previous messages that they should leave the city.

Beaver has now been succeeded as appointed mayor by Jon Thorp, who was originally elected to the council in 2020 and was reelected to the council without opposition in November 2024. Thorp is employed as a deputy with the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department but is not currently assigned to Yucaipa.

The Sentinel inquired with Thorp about his attitude with regard to the intensified effort involving the sheriff's de-

Continued on Page 6

As To The Generational Divide With Regard To Skateboarding In The 1970s, Hoffmann Sided With His Juniors *from front page*

jurisdiction in California after another. No governmental agency, city or county, was likely to allow its planning division to ratify a land use policy approving swimming pools or structures indistinguishable from swimming pools to be used as a skateboarding venue. No insurance company would offer coverage to an owner of such a facility. And the skatepark that Don Hoffman and his friends were proposing had no precedence in California or anywhere in the world, for that matter.

Remarkably, Stan and Jeanne Hoffman were daunted by none of that. Taking advantage of the consideration that the laxer land use regulations would apply to the narrow piece of unincorporated county area where their property was located, they went full speed ahead, creating the legendary Pipeline Skatepark.

The skatepark's initial primary feature was the world's first 20 foot high and 40 foot long fullpipe. That would be followed by the Combi Pool, a ver-

tical double bowl consisting of a steep square pool connected to a shallow ramp which led toward and spilled into a round pool. Thereafter, what was referred to as the "Monster Bowl," a 15-foot deep crater was



The Pipeline in its heyday.

excavated and covered in concrete at the terminus of a banked slalom course, the first 50 feet of which was at a modest 2 percent grade and which thereafter sloped into

a 42 percent grade at the mouth of the bowl.

In addition, the park contained four smaller "beginner bowls" that were the ends of little snake runs.

Stan Hoffman, together with Jeanne, maneuvered around the pitfalls that would have prevented the Pipeline from being built in the first place and then maneuvered some more to

located between Benson Avenue and Central Avenue, knowing full well the staid Upland Planning Commission would have never stood for something as radical and outlandish as the Pipeline. They outfoxed the insurance companies by obtaining signed waivers from all of the Pipeline's riders and/or their legal guardians before they were allowed to skate-

aside one-or-two hour time slots for when one of those attractions was open exclusively to the less skilled performers, while restricting use of the pipe, deep pools and the Monster Bowl to what was essentially the professional class during most hours.

To make the Pipeline a going concern, it had a pro shop, carrying a complete line of high-

quality skateboarding

equipment and accessories, and a snack bar, with fare such as pizza, burritos, ice cream and lemonade and orange juice, freshly squeezed from locally grown citrus. The Pipeline opened in May 1977. It was wildly popular with skateboarders from the West End of San Bernardino County from the outset and its reputation grew outward into the Inland Empire. But as word spread locally and then regionally, officialdom, which had been only vaguely aware of the Pipeline's existence, became alarmed. There was pressure being brought upon the Hoffmans, and the beginning of an effort by local officials, most notably those in Upland, to have the county look into finding grounds to shut the facility down.

Simultaneously, the Pipeline's fame was expanding, first to Los Angeles, Orange and San Diego counties, then up the coast to Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo and Santa Cruz. The Pipeline became known throughout California and then the United States and, ultimately, the world.

Though it was technically located in unincorporated San Bernardino County, the Pipeline had a zip code of 91786 and an Upland mailing address. By 1978, a veritable who's who in the skateboarding world *Continued on Page 12*

Over The Protests Of Those Who Make Money Off Warehouses, Rialto Council Calls For Revamping Their Generalized Conditions Of Approval *from page 3*

adequate sentiment to impose the moratorium manifested. Mayor Joe Baca Sr, Councilman Ed Scott, Councilwoman Karla Perez and Councilman Edward Montoya Jr. supported the ban, which does not apply to projects already approved by the city but relates to any processing or consideration of applications made or yet to be submitted.

Councilman Andy Carrizales voted against the short-term ban without explaining his rationale for opposing it.

He was heavily supported in his successful bid for reelection in the 2024 election by elements of the building industry, including those

with interests in warehouse projects or potential warehouse projects. Those donors include the Building Industry Association of Southern California, which provided him with \$2,500; GR Advisors Group, which gave him \$5,500; Michael Tyre of Howard Industrial Partners, who gave him \$5,500; the San Bernardino County Business Owners Political Action committee, which gave him \$2,500; and the National Association of Industrial and Office Properties. Citizens and Friends of Acquanetta Warren also provided him with \$300.

Amy Smith said the warehouse construction projects bring "jobs and

bypass the regulations that would have otherwise prevented it from operating. The Hoffmans early on wisely avoided the trap of having Upland annex the property, income."

Jayson Baiz, a unionized worker involved in the construction industry said the moratorium would be tantamount to "cutting off the lifelines" to his four children. He said, "We depend on these jobs for all these people who depend on us."

Brenda Parker countered that allowing warehouses to be built in residential neighborhoods would not have an "impact on our homes, our parks and our children." Warehouse have already contributed to the deterioration in the quality of life in Rialto.

"Take a step back and... really consider the damage that you have already done," Parker said, referencing warehouse projects that have already been approved and constructed in and next

board.

Wisely, with regard to the three main features at the park which were intended strictly for advanced boarders, the Hoffmans set

to residential neighborhoods.

Councilman Ed Scott spoke for the council majority when he referenced a warehouse on Locust Avenue that encroaches on a row of adjacent houses. Of the warehouse, Scott said,

quality skateboarding equipment and accessories, and a snack bar, with fare such as pizza, burritos, ice cream and lemonade and orange juice, freshly squeezed from

"People had no idea how intrusive it would be until it was too late. It blocks airflow, ruins backyards and is just not how anyone should have to live. We have an obligation to our residents to make sure that [if] they live in the same house

that they bought, [that they will not] 15 years later have to walk out the back door and look at that," he said, displaying a photo of the towering warehouse on Locust Avenue.

Birth Tourism Hotel Operator Sentenced *from front page*

citizenship as well as the prospect of ultimately obtaining a U.S. college education. An added bonus to this is that the women and their husbands can then use the citizenship of their child to obtain for themselves permanent U.S. residency. Another reason is the restrictions that were placed on Chinese citizens more than a generation ago, an effort by the government to control population growth in

what was then the world's most populous country by prohibiting couples from having more than a single child. Having a child in the United States is a way to get around that limitation. It has also been suggested that in some cases, birth tourism involving those from the People's Republic of China is a form of or an auxiliary element of espionage, as the family around a child born in the United States with full citizenship can serve as a "sleeper" unit, who can remain dormant in the United States for

upwards of a generation, melding into American society, at the ready to be called into action by the Communist Chinese government at a time of its choosing.

At their four-day trial in September, Dong, who is also known as Jing Dong, (董晶), and her husband, also known as Michael Wei Yueh Liu (刘维岳), were found guilty of one count of conspiracy and 10 counts of international money laundering.

According to evidence presented by prosecutors, *Continued on Page 12*

How Many Homeless Eluded Sheriff's Deputy-Accompanied Surveyors Is Unknown *from page 4*

partment in persuading the homeless to depart from Yucaipa, including the actions by his heavysset department colleague who prides himself on beating any homeless who manifest what deputies refer to as "an attitude" upon being informed that their bedding has been deemed to be debris or trash that must be disposed of and there is an expectation that they will leave Yucaipa sooner rather than later. Thorp offered no response.

Yucaipa city officials were unable to provide any documentation or even the names of ten homeless individuals they claimed had been placed into shelters or homes.

The sheriff's department has conducted its H.O.P.E. Team raids at homeless encampments in Loma Linda in July 2018, in Highland in November 2022, in Victorville in December 2022, in Rancho Cucamonga in March of 2023, in Loma Linda and Grand Terrace in May of 2023 and in Highland in June of 2023.

The sheriff's de-

partment carried out a Shelter Me operation in Hesperia and the surrounding area in September 2023

The department carried out combined H.O.P.E. And Shelter Me operation in the City of Victorville in October 2023, in the Morongo Basin in November 2023, in Yucaipa and surrounding areas as well as in Barstow and surrounding areas in December 2023, in Fontana and surrounding areas in January 2024, Rancho Cucamonga and surrounding areas in March 2024, in Chino Hills and Montclair and surrounding unincorporated county areas in April 2024, in Victorville and surrounding area in May 2024, in the City of San Bernardino and surrounding areas in June 2024, in Fontana and surrounding areas and in the unincorporated areas of the Victor Valley in July 2024, in unincorporated county areas of the High Desert and Rancho Cucamonga and its surrounding areas in August 2024, in communities across the Morongo Basin in September 2024, in Victorville and surrounding communities in October 2024, in Barstow and surrounding areas in November 2024, in Adelanto and surrounding communi-

ties in December 2024, and in unincorporated Fontana and its surrounding area and Chino Hills and surrounding areas earlier this month.

During these operations, the homeless individuals are often handcuffed. Sheriff's department personnel seemed to resent questions posed by the Sentinel as to the necessity of the handcuffing. A persistent response to such questions was that the handcuffing is done for "safety purposes" and "for the safety of both the officer and the subject." None of the deputies was able to explain how handcuffing a person's hands behind his/her back enhances his or her safety.

A standard element of the procedure during such operations to assist the homeless is to demand the names of those they are encountering and then run those names through the databases available to law enforcement agencies to ascertain if the subjects they are encountering have any warrants. Those who do are arrested and jailed.

In the November 5, 2024 election, California voters passed Proposition 36, known as the Homelessness, Drug Addiction and Theft Reduction Act, which went

into effect on December 18, 2024. Proposition 36 eliminated, reduced or altered multiple provisions of Proposition 47, which had recategorized certain crimes from felonies to misdemeanors and to which many attributed increasing homelessness, drug use and theft addiction and theft in California in recent years. Proposition 36 revamped several sections of the penal and health and safety codes. Those changes run in the direction of criminalizing vagrancy and give law enforcement officers greater license in dealing with the homeless than existed previously. The criminal charges specified under Proposition 36 widen the potential for making arrests and allow for enhanced sentences upon conviction. Proposition 36 also prevents those deemed offenders from being cite released prior to their court appearance.

According to the sheriff's department, having deputies present during the point-in-time count is "entirely appropriate," as there are "valid safety concerns" with regard to county employees and volunteers making "unsolicited approaches" to a "sometimes volatile" element of the population, and any suggestions that the deputies are in-

terfering with the accurate compiling of the survey data "is unsupported by any evidence."

Some of those involved in San Bernardino's point-in-time surveys have acknowledged that the presence or nearby presence of sheriff's deputies during the tallying effort, which goes beyond making a simple count of the homeless in all 22 cities, both incorporated towns and 26 unincorporated communities or areas in San Bernardino County to include a series of demographic and other questions about the situational aspects of each homeless individual's existence, renders a fair number of those being surveyed uncooperative. In an unknown number of cases, subjects of the survey have eluded or avoided contact with the surveyors altogether in what is surmised to be an effort to avoid coming into contact with or being confronted by uniformed law enforcement officers. It is not known to what degree this has impacted the accuracy of the surveys this and in past years.

Figures from the January 2024 point-in-time count showed the county's homeless population at 4,237, a roughly 1 percent increase over the number counted in Janu-

ary 2023, compared to the 26 percent increase detected as having taken place during the last 11 months of 2022 and most of January 2023 and the 6.6 percent increase shown in the count conducted in 2022 over the county's homeless population in 2020. Because of the coronavirus/COVID pandemic, no point-in-time survey was conducted in 2021. According to an official statement from San Bernardino County, "Ultimately, last year's results indicate progress in addressing this issue."

"The annual count is more than just about collecting data," said San Bernardino County Office of Homeless Services Chief Marcus Dillard. "It's also about connecting the homeless community to housing, healthcare, mental health support and other services to help them get back on their feet."

"Addressing homelessness is among our top priorities," said San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors Chairwoman and Third District Supervisor Dawn Rowe. "I am extremely grateful to have our county departments, community partners and volunteers come together to make the annual count a successful effort."

When The Overwhelming Popularity Of The Snowboarding Phenomenon Manifested In Upland, Officialdom Had No Choice But To Accept The Pipeline For What It Was & A Reality It Could Not Comprehend *from page 5*

were making pilgrimages to Upland. The likes of Dave Hilton, Stacey Peralta, Don "Waldo" Austry, Phil Edwards, Doug "Pineapple" Saladeno, Ritchie Carrasco, John Hutson, Desiree Von Essen, George "Wildman" Orton, Eddie Elguera, Steve Olson, Henry "Bad H" Hester, Tom Inouye, Vicki Vickers and Tony Alva came to the Pipeline to join with Steve Alba, Chris Miller and Steve Alba's little brother, Micke in exploring what the site had to offer. Then, Jim O'Mahoney,

whose promotion of skateboarding as a sport, lifestyle, way of life and phenomenon was finding its way into not just the centerpiece of the country but its nooks and crannies, celebrated the Pipeline as the what was essentially the center of the universe.

At that point, the unmovable object of the law, government and officialdom was hit broadside by the irresistible force of skateboarding and its allure. Upland's mayor and city council and the members of the San Bernardino

County Board of Supervisors who knew virtually nothing about skateboarding except that they instinctively

hated it, recognized that the Pipeline had in a way they couldn't quite comprehend put Upland and San Bernardino County

on the map. The Pipeline, out of nowhere, had transformed Upland onto co-equal footing with Paris, Stockholm,

St. Moritz, Lake Placid, Cortina d'Ampezzo, Helsinki, Innsbruck, Sapporo and Grenoble. Forcing the Pipeline to close was now out of the question. Grudgingly at first and then at last with admiration, among Stan and Jeanne's peers - adults - the Pipeline found acceptance.

One of the business world's primary principles is that success breeds onerous competition. By the end of 1978, there were five other classic skateparks in California, two of which shamelessly emulated the Pipeline model. By 1979, there were a dozen skateparks in California. By 1980, there were dozens throughout the world, including ones that reached to equal or exceed what Stan and



Jeanne & Stan Hoffman at the counter of the Pipeline Pro Shop

Continued on Page 12

Wapner Seized Upon The Recession-Driven Ridership Decline As A Pretext To Wrest Ontario Airport From LA, Surrendering In The Process Influence Over The Airlines *from page 3*

2013. Amidst this, the City of Ontario joined with San Bernardino County in forming the Ontario International Airport Authority in 2012, designating Wapner as the president/chairman of the authority's board of directors. What Ontario officials clearly had in mind was that the authority would oversee the airport when Los Angeles was out of the picture. In 2013, Ontario sued Los Angeles and Los Angeles World Airports, claiming neglect and negligence, breach of contract and deliberate misfeasance in the operation and management of Ontario International Airport along with damages.

In 2014, however, as the economy began to rebound and air travel in general began to pick up around the country, ridership at Ontario International Airport zoomed to 4,127,280. That did result in Ontario officials rethinking the wisdom of litigating against the megalopolis that had assisted it in building Ontario Airport into what was arguably the most successful hub airports in the county and certainly one of the leading hubs. Nor did they desist in the vitriolic attacks on Los Angeles and its officials.

Of note was that despite suing Los Angeles over the airport, Ontario remained entirely dependent on Los Angeles for managing and operating the airport. The smaller city had nothing in the way of personnel or operational expertise to keep the extremely sophisticated and complex systems, departments, equipment and facilities an airport entails functional or safe.

In 2015 Ontario Airport continued on the road to recovery, with the number of passengers reaching 4,209,311. That August, Los Angeles moved to settle

the lawsuit Ontario had brought against it, agreeing to return the airport, lock, stock and barrel, conditional upon Ontario covering operational, improvement and financing costs that the taxpayers in Los Angeles had been absorbing.

In December 2015, Los Angeles and Ontario signed an agreement finalizing the transfer as of November 1, 2016, with Ontario paying Los Angeles \$60 million out of its various operating funds and another \$30 million taken out of its reserves, and committing to make payments of \$50 million over five years and \$70 million in the final five years of the ten-year ownership transition. In addition, Ontario absorbed \$60 million of the airport's bond debt.

As part of the settlement worked out between Los Angeles and Ontario, Los Angeles graciously agreed to continue its management/operational oversight of the airport until noon November 1, 2016. In 2016, ridership at Ontario Airport continued to go up, to 4,251,903.

Of note, when Ontario brought in its own management team for the post-November 1, 2016 era of Ontario International Airport's existence, it in large measure cannibalized management and operational personnel from Los Angeles World Airports. In the inter-regnum between the settlement of the lawsuit in August of 2015 and Ontario's full reassumption of ownership of the airport in November 2016, the Ontario International Airport Authority in January 2016 exercised its nescient power as the overseer of the airport to bring Kelly Fredericks, the president and CEO of the Rhode Island Airport Corporation and the manager of T.F. Green Airport in Providence,

Rhode Island to serve as Ontario International Airport's executive manager. Fredericks was to acclimate himself to Ontario during the final nine months of Los Angeles World Airport's operation of Ontario International Airport and take over upon Ontario taking possession of the facility once more. The department heads and submanagers at the airport under Fredericks both pre-November 2016 and post-November 2016 were Los Angeles World Airports veterans. As things developed, Fredericks and his political masters on the Ontario City council and the Ontario International Airport Authority did not see eye to eye and he departed from his post at the airport in July 2017. The airport authority turned to another former executive with Los Angeles World Airports, Mark Thorpe, to replace Fredericks.

When push came to shove and Ontario's political leadership needed the necessary talent to keep planes taking off and landing at Ontario International Airport, they turned to the very people they had claimed were running the airport into the ground.

Under the combined guidance of Fredericks and Thorpe, ridership at Ontario International Airport increased in 2017 to 4,552,225. With Thorpe as the titular leader of the airport, Ontario saw the number of passengers continue to increase, hitting 5,115,894 in 2018 and 5,583,732 in 2019.

Though Wapner, some of his council colleagues and those in their orbit sought to credit the jump in ridership at the airport to Ontario reasserting itself and seizing the aerodrome from Los Angeles, the reality was that the recovering economy had boosted air flight across the board. Indeed, a comparison to Los Angeles International Airport's passenger numbers at the same time demonstrates that the Southern California region was a popular departure and destina-

tion venue, and that Los Angeles officials did a better job of capitalizing on that opportunity than did their counterparts in Ontario.

In 2015, the number of passengers at Los Angeles International Airport was 51.56 million. In 2016, the number of passengers at Los Angeles International Airport was 54.2 million. In 2017, the number of passengers at Los Angeles International Airport was 58.07 million. In 2018, the number of passengers at Los Angeles International Airport was 87,533,177. In 2019, the number of passengers at Los Angeles International Airport was 88,068,013.

In 2020, Wapner and the rest of the Ontario City Council and the Ontario International Airport Authority were given a stern lesson in economic reality and the way in which causation and factors that account for that reality can be willingly misinterpreted to be wielded against reality's bystanders. That year, the coronavirus/COVID pandemic resulted in a reduction of air travel even greater than the Great Recession. At that point, however, Wapner and his city council colleagues were in complete charge and control over the airport, and could not blame the total ridership of 2,538,482, a decline of 54.54 percent over the previous year, on the City of Los Angeles.

By 2022, lockdowns and quarantines had been discontinued. In the years since, the economy has pretty much restored itself.

Nevertheless, Ontario Airport Officials do not have any leverage they can utilize to convince carriers to fly into or out of Ontario International. Since 2016, At present, Aeromexico has 35 weekly flights at Ontario International; Air Canada 64 weekly flights; Air France 37 weekly flights; Alaska Airlines and its affiliate Alaska Sky West have 95 flights weekly; Alpine Air 10 weekly flights; American Airlines and its affil-

iate American Eagle 141 weekly flights, British Airlines 66 flights and China Airlines 14 flights Delta Airlines and Delta Connection 97 flight per week, Emirates Airlines 14 flights per week, Frontier Airlines 104 flights per week, Hawaiian Airlines 94 weekly flights, Iberia 29 weekly flights, Japan Airlines 15 flights per week, Jet Blue 15 flights per week, KLM 66 weekly flights, Korean Airlines 34 weekly flights, Qatar Airways 51 weekly flights, Skybus 35 weekly flights, Southwest Airlines 386 weekly flights, United 79 weekly flights, Virgin Atlantic 77 weekly flights, Volaris 88 flights and West Air 54 flights per week. . Ontario International also hosts Sun Country Airlines, Silver Air, Qantas, Philippine Airlines Nexgen Aviation, Net Jets, Neojets, Lufthansa, Latam, Jet Linx Aviation, ITA, Copa Airlines, Cathay Pacific Airlines, Avion Express Malta, Avianca and Ati Jet, which fly into the airport at infrequent intervals.

Los Angeles International Airport accommodates 76 air carries on a daily basis. Los Angeles International Airport, which averages 1,578 take-offs and landings daily, Had Ontario International Airport maintained its affiliation with Los Angeles International Airport., the roste of airlines flying into and out of Ontario International would likely be double that which it is currently.

With the anomaly of the pandemic and its 18-to-20-month paralysis from the imposed societal shutdown aside, Ontario's ownership and management of Ontario International Airport has corresponded with an expansion of the local, state and national economy. That economic advancement was reflected in the 6,430,033 passengers the airport serviced in 2023 and the jump to 7,084,864 passengers there from January 1, 2024 until December 31, 2024.

The 2024 numbers are a 10.2 percent improve-

ment over 2023 and 27 percent more than pre-pandemic 2019. Citing those statistics, airport officials on January 23 put out a statement that Ontario International is "the fastest growing among medium- and large-size airports in California. The 2024 count also represents a 67 percent increase since 2016, when Ontario International Airport was transferred to local control from the City of Los Angeles.

In addition, for 2024 at Ontario, the number of domestic travelers totaled 6,645,968, an increase of 10.5 percent year-over-year, while the number of international fliers grew by 5.1 percent to 438,896, the highest in the airport's history.

"We believed the 7 million passenger mark was achievable in 2024 and indeed it was," said Wapner. "It was a milestone year that positions our airport to handle increasing demand for air travel in the region. While some California airports are still trying to restore passenger volumes post-pandemic, Ontario is prospering thanks to the economic and population growth in the Inland Empire, the faith and trust of our airline partners and the confidence of air travelers who know they'll have a world-class experience with us."

Atif Elkadi, OIAA chief executive officer, noted that December passenger volume grew by nearly 10 percent to 603,886, marking the 46th straight month of year-over-year increases. December was also the eighth consecutive month with the passenger count exceeding 600,000.

"We pride ourselves on strong performances month after month and delivering the first-rate, hassle-free experiences our customers expect. The December and year-end numbers are testament to the hard work and dedication of our staff and partners to make Ontario the airport of choice in Southern California," Elkadi said.

-Mark Gutglueck

Public Notices

Department of the Treasury - Internal Revenue Service

Notice of Public Auction Sale

(OTHER THAN RE-DEEMED PROPERTY)

Under the authority contained in section 7506 of the Internal Revenue Code, the property described below will be sold. The United States acquired this property from a Quit Claim Deed by and between Ron Smith, Advisory Manager, Southwest Area, on behalf of the Director, Civil Enforcement Advice & Support Operations of the Internal Revenue Service, a duly authorized agent of the United States of America, grantor, and Dawn T. Harris, Director, Civil Enforcement Advice & Support Operations of the Internal Revenue Service, grantee, entered on the 31st day of January, 2024.

WHEREAS, the real estate conveyed herein was a court-ordered conveyance for non-payment of taxes from Mas-soumeh Kharazmi, Trustee of the APF Revocable Trust to the Internal Revenue Service which transfer was pursuant to an Order of the Orange County Superior Court Case No. 30-2019-0116852-PR-TR-CJC that was filed on March 17, 2023.

This sale will be by public auction to be held on:

Date: March 4, 2025
Time: 11:00am with registration from 9:00am - 11:00am
Sale location: IRS office - Glendale, CA 225 W. Broadway

Glendale, CA 91204 (out-door courtyard)
Description of properties:

BIG BEAR LAKE, CA - 3.73 acres of land
APN 0310-672-35-0000
Minimum bid: \$13,800
Legal description: PTN N 1/2 SE 26 TP 2N R 1E COM AT MOST SLY COR LOT 114 TR NO 7427 TH N 57 DEG 31 MIN 15 SECONDS W 374.58 FT TH N 50 DEG 28 MIN 08 SECONDS W

373.02 FT TO BEG OF NON TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE NELY WHOSE RADIUS IS 140 FT TH NWLY ALG SD CURVE THRU AN ANGLE OF 77 DEG 22 MIN 43 SECONDS AN ARC DISTANCE OF 189.07 FT THE RADIAL LINE AT THE BEG OF SD CURVE BEARS N 12 DEG 46 MIN 58 SECONDS W TH N 25 DEG 21 MIN 30 SECONDS W 97 FT TO BEG OF A TANGENT CURVE CONCAVE NELY WHOSE RADIUS IS 120 FT TH NWLY ALG SD CURVE THRU AN ANGLE OF 9 DEG AN ARC DISTANCE OF 18.85 FT TH N 16 DEG 21 MIN 30 SECONDS W 76.49 FT TH S 61 DEG 15 MIN 45 SECONDS W 77 FT TH S 28 DEG 44 MIN

15 SECONDS W 78 FT TH S 61 DEG 15 MIN 45 SECONDS W 100 FT TO A PT ON NELY LI SAND CANYON RD TH SELY ALG SD NELY LI SAND CANYON RD TO ITS INTERSECTION WITH WLY LI TETON DR TH NLY ALG WLY LI TETON DR TO PT BEG
3.73 AC M/L

WESTERN WHIP CT, BARSTOW, CA 92311 - 1.03 acres of land
APN 0183-231-20-0000
Minimum bid: \$5,500

Legal description: N 1/2 SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 7 1/2 9N R 1 W EX SLY 1/3 ELY 1/3 THEREOF AND W 1/2 THAT PTN LOT 135 SEC 7 TP 9N R 1W ADJ ON S DESC AS COM AT NEL Y COR SD LOT TH ALG ELY LI LOT 135 S 0

Public Notices

DEG 03 MIN 52 SECONDS W 39.46 FT TH W 328.99 FT TO A PT IN W LI SD LOT 135 DISTANT ALG SD W LI 39 FT SLY FROM NWLY COR THEREOF TH NO DEG 03 MIN 34 SECONDS E 39 FT TO NW COR SD LOT 135TH ALG N LI SD LOT 135 N 89 DEG 55 MIN 10 SECONDS E 328.99 FT TO POB EX ST AND EX MNL RTS AS RESERVED BY USA

WESTERN WHIP CT, BARSTOW, CA 92311 - 0.22 acres of land

APN 0183-231-28-0000
Minimum bid \$7,500

Legal description: SLY 1/3 ELY 1/2 N 1/2 SW 1/4 NE 1/4 SE 1/4 NE 1/4 SEC 7 TP 9N R

I W AND ELY 1/2 THAT PTN 135 SEC 7 TP 9N R 1W ADJ ON S DESC AS COM AT NELY COR SD LOT 135 TH ALG ELY LI THEREOF S 0 DEG 03 MIN 52 SECONDS W 39.46 FT TH W 328.99 FT TO A PT IN W LI SD LOT 135 DISTANT ALG SD W LI 39 FT SLY FROM NWLY COR THEREOF TH ALG W LI SD LOT 135 NO DEG 03 MIN 34 SECONDS E 39 FT TO NW COR TH ALG N LI SD LOT 135 N 89 DEG 55 MIN 10 SECONDS E 328.99 FT TO POB EX ANY PTN LYING SLY OF FOLLOW DESC BEG AT A PT IN THE E LI PARCEL 3 DISTANT THEREON NO DEG 03 MIN 47 SECONDS E 41.43 FT FROM SECOR SD PAR 3 TH DEPARTING SD ELIS 89 DEG 26 MIN 49 SECONDS E 378.90 FT AND THERE TERMINATE

GRACE ST, BARSTOW, CA 92311 - 0.34 acres of land

APN 0183-021-03-0000
Minimum bid: \$11,000

Legal description: PTN GOV LOT 9 SEC 7 TP 9N R 1 W DESC AS COM AT NW COR SD LOT 9 TH S 89 DEG 30 MINE ALG N LI SD LOT 134.15 FT TO TRUE POB TH CONT S 89 DEG 30 MIN E 110 FT TH S 00 DEG 06 MIN W 135.28 FT TH N 89 DEG 30 MIN W 110 FT TH N 00 DEG 06 MINE 135.29 FT TO TRUE POB

RIVERSIDE DR, BARSTOW, CA 92311 - 0.20 acres of land

APN 0181-561-21-0000
Minimum Bid: \$7,500

Legal description: Lot 2 of Tract 4161 of Maps in the office of the County Recorder of said County.

YUCCA ST, HESPERIA, CA 92345 - 0.44 total acres of land

APN 0413-042-12-0000 and APN 0413-042-13-0000

*Two parcels to be sold together Minimum Bid: \$37,200

Legal descriptions: Assessors Map No 15 Lot 7 Blk 69A Ex Water Rights and Ex 1/2 I Nt Min Rts Without Surface Entry
Assessors Map No 15 Lot 6 Blk 69A Water Rights and Ex 1/2 I Nt Min Rts Without Surface Entry

Property may be Inspected at: By drive by only

Form of Payment: Payment shall be by a certified or cashier's check payable to the United States Treasury

Terms of Payment: Full payment due upon acceptance of highest bid.

If the highest bidder defaults in payment of the bid price, and the property is not sold for at least the amount of the highest bid, the bidder's deposit will be retained pending

Public Notices

final determination of damages the Government sustained because of the bidder's default. If damages exceed the amount of the deposit, the bidder will be liable for the excess damages.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to withdraw the property from the sale. The property is offered for sale "as is" and "where is" and without recourse against the United States. The United States makes no guarantee of condition of the property, or its fitness for any purpose. The United States will not consider any claim for allowance or adjustment or for the rescission of the sale based on failure of the property to comply with any expressed or implied representation.

The sale is ordered in accordance with 28 U.S.C. Section 2001 and 2002 and is made without the right of redemption.

You may obtain information about the property and proposed sale by contacting the office at the address shown below: Address for information About the Sale and submission of mail-in bids Brittany Dipla 51 SW First Avenue, M/S 800 PALS Miami, FL 33130-1608 Brittany.Dipla@irs.gov

Irsauctions.gov

Phone 805-479-2552
Published in the San Bernardino county Sentinel on January 31, 2025.

NOTICE OF PETITION TO ADMINISTER ESTATE OF: VIVIAN MAESTAS
CASE NO. PRO-VA2500025

To all heirs, beneficiaries, creditors, contingent creditors, and persons who may otherwise be interested in the will or estate, or both of VIVIAN MAESTAS:

A PETITION FOR PROBATE has been filed by ANTHONY RICHARD MAESTAS, SR. in the Superior Court of California, County of SAN BERNARDINO.

THE PETITION FOR PROBATE requests that ANTHONY RICHARD MAESTAS, SR. be appointed as personal representatives to administer the estate of the decedent.

THE PETITION requests the decedent's will and codicils, if any, be admitted to probate. The will and any codicils are available for examination in the file kept by the court.

THE PETITION requests authority to administer the estate under the Independent Administration of Estates Act. (This authority will allow the personal representative to take many actions without obtaining court approval. Before taking certain very important actions, however, the personal representative will be required to give notice to interested persons unless they have waived notice or consented to the proposed action.) The independent administration authority will be granted unless an interested person files an objection to the petition and shows good cause why the court should not grant the authority.

A hearing on the petition will be held in Dept. F-3 at 9:00 a.m. on February 27, 2025
San Bernardino County Superior Court Fontana District
Department F3 - Fontana 17780 Arrow Boulevard Fontana, CA 92335
IF YOU OBJECT to the granting of the petition, you should appear at the hearing and state your objections or file written objections with the

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court before the hearing. Your appearance may be in person or by your attorney.

IF YOU ARE A CREDITOR or a contingent creditor of the decedent, you must file your claim with the court and mail a copy to the personal representative appointed by the court within the later of either (1) four months from the date of first issuance of letters to a general personal representative, as defined in section 58(b) of the California Probate Code, or (2) 60 days from the date of mailing or personal delivery to you of a notice under Section 9052 of the California Probate Code.

Other California statutes and legal authority may affect your rights as a creditor. You may want to consult with an attorney knowledgeable in California law.

YOU MAY EXAMINE the file kept by the court. If you are a person interested in the estate, you may file with the court a Request for Special Notice (form DE-154) of the filing of an inventory and appraisal of estate assets or of any petition or account as provided in Probate Code section 1250. A Request for Special Notice form is available from the court clerk.

Attorney for Anthony Richard Maestas, Sr.:

ANTONIETTE JAUREGUI (SB 192624)

1894 S. COMMERCIAL WEST, SUITE 108
SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92408

Telephone No: (909) 890-2350

Fax No: (909) 890-0106
ajprobate@gmail.com

Published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel on January 17, 24 & 31 2025.

NOTICE OF PETITION TO ADMINISTER ESTATE OF:

JIMMY R. GLEASON aka JIM GLEASON
CASE NO. PRO-VA2500042

To all heirs, beneficiaries, creditors, contingent creditors, and persons who may otherwise be interested in the will or estate, or both of JIMMY R. GLEASON aka JIM GLEASON: a petition for probate has been filed by DEBORAH A. GLEASON in the Superior Court of California, County of SAN BERNARDINO.

THE PETITION FOR PROBATE requests that DEBORAH A. GLEASON be appointed as personal representative to administer the estate of the decedent.

THE PETITION requests full authority to administer the estate under the Independent Administration of Estates Act. (This authority will allow the personal representative to take many actions without obtaining court approval. Before taking certain very important actions, however, the personal representative will be required to give notice to interested persons unless they have waived notice or consented to the proposed action.) The independent administration authority will be granted unless an interested person files an objection to the petition and shows good cause why the court should not grant the authority.

A hearing on the petition will be held FEBRUARY 26, 2025 at 9:00 a.m. at
San Bernardino County Superior Court Fontana District

Department F2 - Fontana 17780 Arrow Boulevard

Fontana, CA 92335
IF YOU OBJECT to the granting of the petition, you should appear at the hearing and state your objections or file written objections with the

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and state your objections or file written objections with the court before the hearing. Your appearance may be in person or by your attorney.

IF YOU ARE A CREDITOR or a contingent creditor of the decedent, you must file your claim with the court and mail a copy to the personal representative appointed by the court within the later of either (1) four months from the date of first issuance of letters to a general personal representative, as defined in section 58(b) of the California Probate Code, or (2) 60 days from the date of mailing or personal delivery to you of a notice under Section 9052 of the California Probate Code.

Other California statutes and legal authority may affect your rights as a creditor. You may want to consult with an attorney knowledgeable in California law.

YOU MAY EXAMINE the file kept by the court. If you are a person interested in the estate, you may file with the court a Request for Special Notice (form DE-154) of the filing of an inventory and appraisal of estate assets or of any petition or account as provided in Probate Code section 1250. A Request for Special Notice form is available from the court clerk.

Attorney for Deborah A. Gleason:

Mathew Alden (California Bar Number 288429)
255 North D Street Suite 200

San Bernardino, CA 92401 (909) 414-0797

mralden123@gmail.com
Published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel on January 17, 24 & 31, 2025.

CIV SB 2500134
TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS:

Petitioner DAVID CALLAZO-MONTIEL filed with this court for a decree changing names as follows:

DAVID CALLAZO-MONTIEL to DAVID COLLAZO

THE COURT ORDERS that all persons interested in this matter appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.

Notice of Hearing:
Date: FEBRUARY 27, 2025

Time: 8:30 a.m.

Department: S26

The address of the court is Superior Court of California, County of San Bernardino, 247 West Third Street, San Bernardino, CA 92415

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a copy of this order be published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel in San Bernardino County California, once a week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing of the petition.

Gilbert G. Ochoa
Judge of the Superior Court.

Filed: January 16, 2025 by Shuai Zhou, Deputy Court Clerk

Published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel on

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January 17, 24 & 31 and February 7, 2025.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME

CIV SB 2500108
TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS:

Petitioner ERICA ENOEX filed with this court for a decree changing names as follows:

CASSIUS ENOEX-BELL to CASSIUS ENOEX

THE COURT ORDERS that all persons interested in this matter appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.

Notice of Hearing:
Date: FEBRUARY 26 2025
Time: 8:30 a.m.

Department: S17

The address of the court is Superior Court of California, County of San Bernardino, 247 West Third Street, San Bernardino, CA 92415

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a copy of this order be published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel in San Bernardino County California, once a week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing of the petition.

Gilbert G. Ochoa
Judge of the Superior Court.

Filed: January 17, 2025 by A. Skinner, Deputy Court Clerk

Published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel on January 17, 24 & 31 and February 7, 2025.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC LIEN SALE

Notice is hereby given that personal property in the following units will be sold at public auction pursuant to Sections 21701-21716 of the California Self-Service Storage Facility Act. A public lien sale will be conducted by www.storage-treasures.com on the 14th day of February 2025, at or after 10:00 am. The property is stored by AAA All American Storage Fontana located at 14918 Foothill Blvd, Fontana, CA 92335. Purchases must be made in CASH ONLY. Items are sold AS IS WHERE IS and must be removed at the time of sale. AAA All American Storage Fontana reserves the right to refuse any bid or cancel auction. The items to be sold are generally described as follows: miscellaneous personal and household goods stored by the following persons:

Table with columns: Unit, Name. Rows include: D120 Veal, Dayna Mishawn; A07 Bello, Guzman, Rafael; F130 Scott, Samuel; F65 Cheatham, Bernard; E143 Icamen, Brian; E115 Romero, Lorraine; D199 Solis, Nancy Lee; D119 Tapia Lara, Isai; G15 Huber, Charles; B01 Icamen, Brian; D87 Ramos, Gerardo; E99 Reyes, Francisca

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Dated: 01/28/2025

Signed: Jonathan Gossett storagetreasures.com

Sales subject to prior cancellation in the event of settlement between Owner and obligated party.

Published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel On January 31 and February 7, 2025.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME

CIV SB 2500116
TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS:

Petitioner MICHAEL ANTHONY WARD filed with this court for a decree changing names as follows: MICHAEL ANTHONY WARD to MICHAEL ANTHONY CHAVEZ

THE COURT ORDERS that all persons interested in this matter appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition without a hearing.

Notice of Hearing:
Date: FEBRUARY 26, 2025

Time: 8:30 a.m.

Department: S22

The address of the court is Superior Court of California, County of San Bernardino, 247 West Third Street, San Bernardino, CA 92415

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a copy of this order be published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel in San Bernardino County California, once a week for four successive weeks prior to the date set for hearing of the petition.

Gilbert G. Ochoa
Judge of the Superior Court.

Filed: January 15, 2025 by Abrianna Rodriguez, Deputy Court Clerk

Published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel on January 24 & 31 and February 7 & 14, 2025.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME

CASE NUMBER CIV SB 2500152

TO ALL INTERESTED PERSONS: Petitioner: MARIA ISABEL PALACIOS filed with this court for a decree changing names as follows:

MARIA ISABEL PALACIOS to MARIA ISABEL PIZANO GARCIA

THE COURT ORDERS that all persons interested in this matter appear before this court at the hearing indicated below to show cause, if any, why the petition for change of name should not be granted. Any person objecting to the name changes described above must file a written objection that includes the reasons for the objection at least two court days before the matter is scheduled to be heard and must appear at the hearing to show cause why the petition should not be granted. If no written objection is timely filed, the court may grant the petition

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9350 THE RESORT PKWY SUITE 227 RANCHO CUCAMONGA CA 91730 STATE OF ORGANIZATION CA ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION 202464716469 The business is conducted by: A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY. The registrant commenced to transact business under the fictitious business name or names listed above on: N/A By signing, I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. A registrant who declares as true information which he or she knows to be false is guilty of a crime (B&P Code 179130. I am also aware that all information on this statement becomes Public Record upon filing. s/ ALFREDO LOPEZ TORRES, CEO Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: JANUARY 23, 2025 I hereby certify that this copy is a correct copy of the original statement on file in my office San Bernardino County Clerk By:/Deputy Notice-This fictitious name statement expires five years from the date it was filed in the office of the county clerk. A new fictitious business name statement must be filed before that time. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious business name in violation of the rights of another under federal, state, or common law (see Section 14400 et seq., Business and Professions Code). Published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel 01/31/2025, 02/07/2025, 02/14/2025, 02/21/2025 CNBB5202505MT

FBN 20250000591 The following person is doing business as: KSS FUND 2 LLC. 190 N MERIDIAN AVE #14 RIALTO, CA 92376; [MAILING ADDRESS 1401 MOHAWK ST LOS ANGELES, CA 90026]; COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO KSS FUND 2 LLC 1401 MOHAWK ST LOS ANGELES CA 90026 STATE OF ORGANIZATION CA ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION 20225319174 The business is conducted by: A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY. The registrant commenced to transact business under the fictitious business name or names listed above on: N/A By signing, I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. A registrant who declares as true information which he or she knows to be false is guilty of a crime (B&P Code 179130. I am also aware that all information on this statement becomes Public Record upon filing. s/ KATHLEEN WALES, MANAGER Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: JANUARY 22, 2025 I hereby certify that this copy is a correct copy of the original statement on file in my office San Bernardino County Clerk By:/Deputy Notice-This fictitious name statement expires five years from the date it was filed in the office of the county clerk. A new fictitious business name statement must be filed before that time. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious business name in violation of the rights of another

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under federal, state, or common law (see Section 14400 et seq., Business and Professions Code). Published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel 01/31/2025, 02/07/2025, 02/14/2025, 02/21/2025 CNBB5202506MT

FBN 20250000670 The following person is doing business as: CARNE BUTCHER & TACOS. 1308 MONTE VISTA AVE UNIT 9 UPLAND, CA 91786; [MAILING ADDRESS 1308 MONTE VISTA AVE UNIT 9 UPLAND, CA 91786]; COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO THE HOLY GRAIL HOSPITALITY GROUP 730 N. LA CIENEGA BOULEVARD LOS ANGELES CA 90069 STATE OF INCORPORATION CA ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION 4845385 The business is conducted by: A CORPORATION. The registrant commenced to transact business under the fictitious business name or names listed above on: N/A By signing, I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. A registrant who declares as true information which he or she knows to be false is guilty of a crime (B&P Code 179130. I am also aware that all information on this statement becomes Public Record upon filing. s/ MAIRA DE LA TORRE, CEO Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: JANUARY 23, 2025 I hereby certify that this copy is a correct copy of the original statement on file in my office San Bernardino County Clerk By:/Deputy Notice-This fictitious name statement expires five years from the date it was filed in the office of the county clerk. A new fictitious business name statement must be filed before that time. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious business name in violation of the rights of another under federal, state, or common law (see Section 14400 et seq., Business and Professions Code). Published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel 01/31/2025, 02/07/2025, 02/14/2025, 02/21/2025 CNBB5202507MT

FBN 20250000619 The following person is doing business as: GUTIERREZ TRANSPORT; GUTIERREZ FLOWERS. 15048 INDIGO STREET ADELANTO, CA 92301; [MAILING ADDRESS 15048 INDIGO STREET ADELANTO, CA 92301]; COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO JOSE F GUTIERREZ The business is conducted by: AN INDIVIDUAL. The registrant commenced to transact business under the fictitious business name or names listed above on: N/A By signing, I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. A registrant who declares as true information which he or she knows to be false is guilty of a crime (B&P Code 179130. I am also aware that all information on this statement becomes Public Record upon filing. s/ JOSE F GUTIERREZ, OWNER Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: JANUARY 22, 2025

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I hereby certify that this copy is a correct copy of the original statement on file in my office San Bernardino County Clerk By:/Deputy Notice-This fictitious name statement expires five years from the date it was filed in the office of the county clerk. A new fictitious business name statement must be filed before that time. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious business name in violation of the rights of another under federal, state, or common law (see Section 14400 et seq., Business and Professions Code). Published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel 01/31/2025, 02/07/2025, 02/14/2025, 02/21/2025 CNBB5202508MT

FBN 20250000613 The following person is doing business as: STYLE MJ BOUTIQUE. 1371 W 2ND ST SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92410; [MAILING ADDRESS 1371 W 2ND ST SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92410]; COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO MICHELE J HERMANDEZ ALVARADO The business is conducted by: AN INDIVIDUAL. The registrant commenced to transact business under the fictitious business name or names listed above on: N/A By signing, I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. A registrant who declares as true information which he or she knows to be false is guilty of a crime (B&P Code 179130. I am also aware that all information on this statement becomes Public Record upon filing. s/ MICHELE J HERMANDEZ ALVARADO, OWNER Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: JANUARY 22, 2025 I hereby certify that this copy is a correct copy of the original statement on file in my office San Bernardino County Clerk By:/Deputy Notice-This fictitious name statement expires five years from the date it was filed in the office of the county clerk. A new fictitious business name statement must be filed before that time. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious business name in violation of the rights of another under federal, state, or common law (see Section 14400 et seq., Business and Professions Code). Published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel 01/31/2025, 02/07/2025, 02/14/2025, 02/21/2025 CNBB5202509MT

FBN 20250000736 The following person is doing business as: LOUISIANA FRIED CHICKEN AND SEA FOOD. 16951 FOOTHILL BLVD STE B FONTANA, CA 92335; [MAILING ADDRESS 16951 FOOTHILL BLVD STE B FONTANA, CA 92335]; COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO TRUE WHOLESAL INTERNATIONAL INC. 16951 FOOTHILL BLVD STE B FONTANA CA 92335 STATE OF INCORPORATION CA ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION 4756037 The business is conducted by: A CORPORATION. The registrant commenced to

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transact business under the fictitious business name or names listed above on: N/A By signing, I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. A registrant who declares as true information which he or she knows to be false is guilty of a crime (B&P Code 179130. I am also aware that all information on this statement becomes Public Record upon filing. s/ RAHMAN H. THOMPSON, PRESIDENT Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: JANUARY 27, 2025 I hereby certify that this copy is a correct copy of the original statement on file in my office San Bernardino County Clerk By:/Deputy Notice-This fictitious name statement expires five years from the date it was filed in the office of the county clerk. A new fictitious business name statement must be filed before that time. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious business name in violation of the rights of another under federal, state, or common law (see Section 14400 et seq., Business and Professions Code). Published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel 01/31/2025, 02/07/2025, 02/14/2025, 02/21/2025 CNBB5202510MT

FBN 20240010754 The following person is doing business as: TRETOS PHOTO AND VIDEO. 3770 OPAL STREET RIVERSIDE, CA 92509; [MAILING ADDRESS 3245 N E ST SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92405]; COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO FRANK I TRETOS The business is conducted by: AN INDIVIDUAL. The registrant commenced to transact business under the fictitious business name or names listed above on: FEB 04, 2024 By signing, I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. A registrant who declares as true information which he or she knows to be false is guilty of a crime (B&P Code 179130. I am also aware that all information on this statement becomes Public Record upon filing. s/ FRANK I TRETOS Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: NOVEMBER 25, 2024 I hereby certify that this copy is a correct copy of the original statement on file in my office San Bernardino County Clerk By:/Deputy Notice-This fictitious name statement expires five years from the date it was filed in the office of the county clerk. A new fictitious business name statement must be filed before that time. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious business name in violation of the rights of another under federal, state, or common law (see Section 14400 et seq., Business and Professions Code). Published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel 12/20/2024, 12/27/2024, 01/03/2025, 01/10/2025 CNBB51202412MT CORRECTION DATES 01/31/2025, 02/07/2025, 02/14/2025, 02/21/2025

FBN 20240011221 The following person is do-

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ing business as: JAVIER ROJAS TRUCKING. 15550 MALLORY DR FONTANA, CA 92335; [MAILING ADDRESS 15550 MALLORY DR FONTANA, CA 92335]; COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO FRANCISCO ROJAS The business is conducted by: AN INDIVIDUAL. The registrant commenced to transact business under the fictitious business name or names listed above on: N/A By signing, I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. A registrant who declares as true information which he or she knows to be false is guilty of a crime (B&P Code 179130. I am also aware that all information on this statement becomes Public Record upon filing. s/ FRANCISCO ROJAS, OWNER Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: DECEMBER 09, 2024 I hereby certify that this copy is a correct copy of the original statement on file in my office San Bernardino County Clerk By:/Deputy Notice-This fictitious name statement expires five years from the date it was filed in the office of the county clerk. A new fictitious business name statement must be filed before that time. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious business name in violation of the rights of another under federal, state, or common law (see Section 14400 et seq., Business and Professions Code). Published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel 12/20/2024, 12/27/2024, 01/03/2025, 01/10/2025 CNBB51202408MT CORRECTION DATES 01/31/2025, 02/07/2025, 02/14/2025, 02/21/2025

FBN 20240010722 The following person is doing business as: CARLIN SANBORN, LLC. 3702 VALLE VISTA DRIVE CHINO HILLS, CA 91709; [MAILING ADDRESS 3702 VALLE VISTA DRIVE CHINO HILLS, CA 91709]; COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO CARLIN SANBORN, LLC 3702 VALLE VISTA DRIVE CHINO HILLS, CA 91709 STATE OF ORGANIZATION CA The business is conducted by: A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY. The registrant commenced to transact business under the fictitious business name or names listed above on: N/A By signing, I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. A registrant who declares as true information which he or she knows to be false is guilty of a crime (B&P Code 179130. I am also aware that all information on this statement becomes Public Record upon filing. s/ ROBERT JACKSON, CEO Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: NOVEMBER 21, 2024 I hereby certify that this copy is a correct copy of the original statement on file in my office San Bernardino County Clerk By:/Deputy Notice-This fictitious name statement expires five years from the date it was filed in the office of the county clerk. A new fictitious business name statement must be filed before that time. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious business name in

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violation of the rights of another under federal, state, or common law (see Section 14400 et seq., Business and Professions Code). Published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel 12/20/2024, 12/27/2024, 01/03/2025, 01/10/2025 CNBB51202411MT CORRECTION DATES 01/31/2025, 02/07/2025, 02/14/2025, 02/21/2025

FBN 20240010871 The following person is doing business as: OPTCGCOLLECTIONS. 9431 HAVEN AVENUE SUITE 100 RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CA 91730; [MAILING ADDRESS 9431 HAVEN AVENUE SUITE 100 RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CA 91730]; PRINCIPAL PLACE OF BUSINESS SAN BERNARDINO ALFREDO F. CARRILLOGARCIA The business is conducted by: AN INDIVIDUAL. The registrant commenced to transact business under the fictitious business name or names listed above on: N/A By signing, I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. A registrant who declares as true information which he or she knows to be false is guilty of a crime (B&P Code 179130. I am also aware that all information on this statement becomes Public Record upon filing. s/ ALFREDO F. CARRILLO GARCIA, OWNER Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: DECEMBER 02, 2024 I hereby certify that this copy is a correct copy of the original statement on file in my office San Bernardino County Clerk By:/Deputy Notice-This fictitious name statement expires five years from the date it was filed in the office of the county clerk. A new fictitious business name statement must be filed before that time. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious business name in violation of the rights of another under federal, state, or common law (see Section 14400 et seq., Business and Professions Code). Published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel 12/20/2024, 12/27/2024, 01/03/2025, 01/10/2025 CNBB51202404MT CORRECTION DATES 01/31/2025, 02/07/2025, 02/14/2025, 02/21/2025

FBN 20240010899 The following person is doing business as: OUTSOURCE ADVANTAGE LAB 22545 BARTON RD STE 106 GRAND TERRACE CA 92313; [MAILING ADDRESS 22400 BARTON RD 21-206 GRAND TERRACE CA 92313]; COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO ROBERT YOUNG NWD LLC 22400 BARTON RD 21-338 GRAND TERRACE CA 92313 STATE OF ORGANIZATION 202358911211 The business is conducted by: A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY. The registrant commenced to transact business under the fictitious business name or names listed above on: N/A By signing, I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. A registrant who declares as true information which he or she

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knows to be false is guilty of a crime (B&P Code 179130. I am also aware that all information on this statement becomes Public Record upon filing. s/ MICHAEL J YOUNG, MANAGING MEMBER Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: DECEMBER 03, 2024 I hereby certify that this copy is a correct copy of the original statement on file in my office San Bernardino County Clerk By:/Deputy Notice-This fictitious name statement expires five years from the date it was filed in the office of the county clerk. A new fictitious business name statement must be filed before that time. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious business name in violation of the rights of another under federal, state, or common law (see Section 14400 et seq., Business and Professions Code). Published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel 12/20/2024, 12/27/2024, 01/03/2025, 01/10/2025 CNBB51202429MT CORRECTION DATES 01/31/2025, 02/07/2025, 02/14/2025, 02/21/2025

FBN 20240011600 The following person is doing business as: CANELO'S SMOG CHECK. 198 W BASELINE ST SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92410; [MAILING ADDRESS 198 W BASELINE STREET SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92410]; COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO CANELO'S SMOG CHECK, LLC 198 W BASELINE ST SAN BERNARDINO, CA 92410 STATE OF ORGANIZATION CA ARTICLES OF ORGANIZATION 202464715124 The business is conducted by: A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY. The registrant commenced to transact business under the fictitious business name or names listed above on: N/A By signing, I declare that all information in this statement is true and correct. A registrant who declares as true information which he or she knows to be false is guilty of a crime (B&P Code 179130. I am also aware that all information on this statement becomes Public Record upon filing. s/ ALAN A. AVILES GONZALEZ, MANAGING MEMBER Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: DECEMBER 18, 2024 I hereby certify that this copy is a correct copy of the original statement on file in my office San Bernardino County Clerk By:/Deputy Notice-This fictitious name statement expires five years from the date it was filed in the office of the county clerk. A new fictitious business name statement must be filed before that time. The filing of this statement does not of itself authorize the use in this state of a fictitious business name in violation of the rights of another under federal, state, or common law (see Section 14400 et seq., Business and Professions Code). Published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel 01/03/2025, 01/10/2025, 01/17/2025, 01/24/2025 CNBB1202507MT CORRECTION DATES 01/31/2025, 02/07/2025, 02/14/2025, 02/21/2025

Hoffman's Legacy Is Having Helped Advanced Skateboarding To An Olympic Sport from page 7

Jeanne Hoffman had created, including the Kona Skatepark in Jack-

Birthing House Operator Sentenced from page 7

beginning no later than January 2012 and at least until March 2015, Liu, 59, and Dong, 47, ran a maternity house in Rancho Cucamonga and rented apartment units in Southern California to provide short-term housing and provide other services to pregnant women from China who traveled to

in London, England.

Subsequently, BMX riders asked the Hoffmans if they would open their venue to bike riders. To the surprise of many,

Liu and Dong advised their customers on how to hide their pregnancies from the immigration authorities. Prosecutors convincingly argued at trial that Liu and Dong also knew or deliberately avoided learning that their customers made factual and material misrepresentations on their visa applications submitted to immigration authorities to enter the U.S.

Generally, their customers' visa applica-

because few Skateboard parks would tolerate crossover use, Stan and Jeanne said yes.

By 1987, the Pipeline had achieved a good run.

tions falsely stated that the purpose of the trip to the United States was for tourism, when it was to give birth, and the length of the stay was days or weeks, when it was in fact months. The visas also misstated the location where the customers intended to stay, which was defendants' maternity hotel.

Liu and Dong or their agents also advised their customers to fly to ports of entry with perceived

But land values were escalating. Stan and Jeanne sold the property and in 1988, the Pipeline was closed. In 1989, the Pipeline was gone, re-

less customs scrutiny, such as Hawaii, before flying to Los Angeles, to wear loose fitting clothing, to favor certain lines at customs that they perceived to be less strict, and on how to answer customs officials' questions.

Liu and Dong received money from overseas and used that money to promote their scheme.

United States District Judge R. Gary Klausner on December 9, 2024 sen-

placed by an industrial park.

In 2020, Skateboarding became a competition event in the Olympic Games.

tenced Liu to 41 months in prison. On January 31, Judge Klausner gave Dong a matching 41-month sentence and ordered her immediately taken into custody from his federal court in Los Angeles. Judge Klausner indicated that he had reduced the sentences meted out to the couple, who had separated by the time of their trial last year, from the five-year maximum in deference to their 13-year-old son.