

The San Bernardino County

News of Note
from Around the
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in the Lower
48 States

Sentinel

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After Walker's 2024 Lame Duck Hiring, Recomposed Board Looks To Ease Her Out

Fourteen months after Adelanto Elementary School District Superintendent Terry Walker's hiring into her \$375,417 total annual compensation position by a lame duck school board majority, she is seeking to negotiate an exit and severance from the post on the best terms possible.

Longevity has not been a feature among Adelanto Elementary School District superintendents in recent years.

In Rapid Response, Supreme Court To Consider California Parental Exclusion Policy

Far more rapidly than was anticipated, the U.S. Supreme Court has responded to an effort by a conservative public-interest group to uphold a federal court ruling in December that knelled the end of California public schools' parental exclusion policy.

While a final decision has not been made, the tea leaves at the bottom of cup are pointing toward allowing parents

Since 2012, the district has employed nine top administrators.

Walker's tenure was festooned with complications from the outset, and her hiring into what was supposed to be the permanent superintendent position was marred by the consideration that it was approved by a bare 3-to-2 majority of the school board, a week after the November 5, 2024 election in which one of the three members of the

board who approved her hiring was voted out of office.

The rush to finalize her hiring involved some uncommon maneuvers and action by several individuals and entities with whom Walker had previous relationships, which have now led to further complications and accusations of conflicts of interest. With the 2026 election approaching and two of the three board members

who approved her hiring in 2024 up for election in that contest, the prospect of her being able to remain as superintendent until the conclusion of her contract in 2028 has been attenuated.

Walker, a journey-woman educator, began her educational career as a classroom teacher, was later the director of educational services with the Upland Unified School District, served as a principal with the

Pomona Unified School District for more than 21 years, landed a position as an education consultant with the law firm of Atkinson, Andelson, Rudd, Loya & Romo and was hired as the assistant superintendent for instructional services in the Keppel Union School District in Los Angeles County's Antelope Valley in 2021. In April 2022, she advanced to the position of assistant superintendent. See P 2

Federal Dragnet Continues As Castillo Remains On The Lam

no mention of the gender transition the students have made when interacting with the student's parents. Mirabelli and West were joined in their suit by two other anonymous teachers from the Escondido School District and by two families in which the parents were kept uninformed by the gender transitioning of their children. They were represented by the San Diego See P 3



Larry Castillo

The federal manhunt for Larry Castillo is continuing.

Castillo, 42, with a last known residence in Victorville, also goes by the name of "Lil Dee."

He was among 20 defendants and fugitives state and federal law enforcement officers and agents say are tied to the San Gabriel Valley-based, Mexican Mafia-linked, Puente-13 street gang who were named in a set of federal See P 3

Senator Gómez Reyes Pursuing Legislation Banning Immigration Enforcement In & Around Courthouses

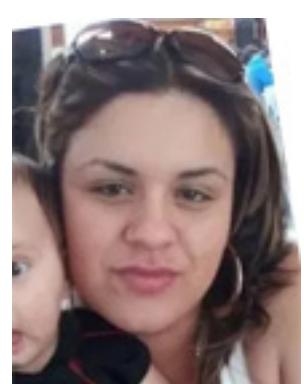
State Senator Eloise Gómez Reyes (D-Colton) on January 6 introduced legislation that aims to prevent federal immigration agents from engaging in enforcement activity at in or around courthouses in California.

The intent of Senate Bill 873, Gómez Reyes said, was to prevent federal agents from disrupt-

ing court hearings and discouraging individuals from making regularly scheduled court appearances through what she termed "unannounced and indiscriminate arrests." She said that after SB 873 undergoes adjustments during the legislative process and is passed into law and signed by Governor Gavin Newsom, it "will

provide legal assurances that Californians are safe from immigration agents in and around the grounds of a courthouse. The issue is clear cut. One of the core responsibilities of government is to protect people – not to inflict terror on them. California is not going to let the federal government make political targets out of See P 3

Body In Shallow Grave Off Hwy 395 Near Helendale Identified As Whittier Woman



Krystal Haro

dispatched to assist the California Highway Pa-

trol regarding a suspicious circumstances call involving a possible deceased person. The incident occurred in a desert field located east of U.S. Highway 395 and north of Buckthorne Canyon Road, in the unincorporated area north of Helendale."

The sheriff's department reported that while driving eastbound on

Buckthorne Canyon Road, the reporting party observed what initially appeared to be a mannequin. "Upon closer inspection, it was determined to be a deceased individual," according to the sheriff's department. Detectives from the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department's specialized investigations division, homicide

detail responded to the scene and assumed the investigation. Detectives determined the body, in what was apparently intended to be a shallow grave, was found to be Krystal Haro 38 years of age, most recently of Whittier.

The department has not provided any further information as to how Haro was killed. See P 2

Redlands City Officials Alarm Residents With Move Toward Wholesale Shredding Of Records And Documents

Eight months after Redlands officials were caught phoneying up official city documents, the city has embarked on the wholesale shredding of the contents of its files, including records, forms, logs, chronicles, reports, contracts and other and materials that fall under the rubric of municipal documents.

The city maintains that it is scanning or otherwise electronically recording those materials it is required under the law to retain for the specified durations provided for in the California Government Code. Nevertheless, there is no independent system to ascertain what materials are being preserved, and after the paper-to-digital conversions are made and the hard copies are destroyed, there is no mechanism to verify that all of the records, files and documents eradicated were converted into a recoverable format.

One aspect of the city council's authorization of the destruction that some city residents are alarmed about is that a portion of the material slated for destruction consists of digitally-formatted material that was put into miniaturized formats with the originals having been shredded long ago. That the city is maintaining that the rationale for destroying this material is it does not have adequate space to store and preserve it even though it is not in its current format space intensive, is

Turner, In The Interim After Whe was Voted Out Of Office, Voted With Two Other Board Members To Hire Walker from front page

dent of human resources with Keppel Union and four months later was promoted to superintendent. She remained in that post for six months, at which point a three-member majority of the Kepler Union School Board, without citing cause, terminated her as superintendent.

Walker recovered by mid-year 2024, having been hired by Adelanto as its director of human resources.

The Adelanto School District was in a state of turmoil at that time, as instability in the oversight and management of the district had been a recurrent pattern over the previous two decades. Going back 12 years at that point, Darin Brawley had left as superintendent in 2012, whereupon Richard Bray served as superintendent until 2013 and was fol-

lowed by Lily DeBlieux, who finished out 2013 and lasted part way into 2014. Edwin Gomez, who was in place from 2014 until 2017, and then Amy Nguyen, from 2017 until 2020, proved out as the two longest-lasting superintendents the district employed in recent years. Thereafter, Ken-non Mitchell, who was in place from 2020 until 2022, was followed by Michael Krause. Krause did not make quite make it to the two-year mark, and was placed on leave in March 2022 and then reached a severance agreement in June 2022, at which point he was succeeded by John Albert.

Krause, who lived in the southernmost electoral district within the Adelanto School District's jurisdiction, Area 1, in the City of Victorville, filed to run for the school board that year against Area 1 incumbent Christine Turner, who had been on the school board from from 2005 until 2014 and again from 2016 until that time.

Turner called upon a support network she had

in the Adelanto/Victor-ville/High Desert community, which included two other of the board's incumbents, Christina Steward and La Shawn Love-French, to assist her in the effort to stave off Krause's challenge.

In September 2022, when Albert departed as superintendent, the board replaced him by promoting Walker from her assistant superintendent of human resources position to interim su-

perintendent.

At the same time, the school board voted to hire the executive head-hunting firm of Leadership Associates to carry out a nationwide search for a superintendent.

As the campaign for Area 1 board member intensified, which included Krause making an issue with regard to the lack of stability and continuity that had dogged the district over the years, Turner, Stew-ard and Love-French, as the board majority, called upon the district's general legal counsel, the law firm of Atkinson, Andelson, Rudd, Loya & Romo, to see what might be brought to bear to

neutralize Krause. While Atkinson, Andelson, Rudd, Loya & Romo was unwilling to involve herself or her firm in what could be construed as political activity involving an entity she and her firm represented, she had the district bring in outside counsel, Dominic Quiller of the law firm McCune Harber, to serve notice on Krause by letter that his candidacy was considered a violation of the non-disparagement clause of his separation & settlement agreement with the district, that the district was going to discontinue the monthly payments to Krause due him as a result of the settlement agreement, that it was going to take action against him to recover the payments that he had already received and hit him with a cease & desist order to end his candidacy for school board at once. "Failure to cooperate will result in immediate litigation," Quiller wrote.

Krause did not withdraw from the race, which intensified down the home stretch in the

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last week of October and first few days of November. That included Walker making statements of support for Turner.

The results of the November 5 balloting after votes from all three polling precincts were counted by 10 p.m. that night showed Krause leading Turner, 691 votes or 51.07 percent to 662 votes or 48.93 percent. Over the following days and weeks as the last of the mail-in ballots arrived at the registrar of voters' office, Krause's lead widened, after which he was designated the winner with

Continued on Page 4

bers of the State Board of Education testified at trial that parental exclusion on balance was more beneficial than disclosing to parents information about their children's efforts toward gender transition because it would provide a "safer environment" for those students. The state defendants maintained they had a duty to provide safe learning conditions for students and that "outing" students to their parents could lead to bullying, harassment and both physical, psychological and emotional abuse. Students, despite not having attained the age of majority under both state and federal law, the defendants argued, had privacy rights and were entitled to "bodily autonomy."

Schools and school districts were bound to provide students with those protections and guarantees, according to the defendants.

"Simply because the decision of a parent is not agreeable to a child or because it involves risks does not automatically transfer the power to make that decision from the parents to some agency or officer of the state," Judge Benitez stated, concluding, "Disagreement is not abuse, and the court so finds."

The decision in Mi-

Judge Benitez noted that the basis for preventing parents from learning about their children assumption of a variant gender identity was that parents of students exploring or assuming such a transition have malintent toward their children. "The problem," Benitez wrote, "is that the parent exclusion policies seem to presume that it is the parents that will be the harassers from whom students need to be protected." Judge Benitez said seeking to protect students was admirable, but that the state cannot make a blanket assumption that parents are a danger to their own children.

"The state defendants are, in essence, asking this court to limit, and restrict a common-sense and legally sound description by the United States Supreme Court of parental rights," Benitez wrote. "That, this Court will not do."

According to Judge Benitez, the state and the California Department of Education, through its imposition of the principle of parental exclusion was engaging a what he termed a "trifecta of harm." This extended to

damaging children by cutting them off from parental support, hurting parents by usurping their rights to engage in decision-making pertaining to their offspring and harming teachers by compelling them to lie.

Judge Benitez said parents are entitled under the law to exercise oversight over their child's medical treatment and he analogized withholding from parents information about their children's assumed gender identity to educators failing to share students' physical injuries or other health-related concerns with parents.

"When it comes to a student's change in gender identity, California state policymakers apparently do not trust parents to do the right thing for their child," Judge Benitez stated.

The California Attorney General's Office, Superintendent of Public Instruction Tony Thurmond and mem-

Federal Judge Benitez Found Parental Exclusion To Be Unconstitutional from front page

County-based law firm of LiMandri & Jonna and the Thomas More Society, a Roman Catholic nonprofit legal organization/public interest law firm.

In rendering his decision, Benitez traversed the state's contention that students' privacy rights outweighed parents' entitlement to participating in the upbringing of their children and wrote that as a consequence of parental exclusion policies in general and the parental exclusion policy in place in the Escondido Union School District, "The state purposefully interferes with a parent's access to meaningful information about their child's gender identity choices. It is a grave mistake to deprive parents of information about their child's gender at school."

Judge Benitez characterized as "laudable" the efforts by state officials to support and protect transgender students, but that achieving those goals cannot entail disregarding the constitutional rights of others, such as the First Amend-

puted that honoring a student's choice of gender identity, name or pronoun constituted medical treatment but was a social nicety or courtesy that grew out of basic human decency.

According to Judge Benitez, the defendants were unable to cogently demonstrate how perpetuating parents' ignorance about their children's assumption of an altered gender represented a "narrowly tailored solution to a compelling state interest."

"Simply because the decision of a parent is not agreeable to a child or because it involves risks does not automatically transfer the power to make that decision from the parents to some agency or officer of the state," Judge Benitez stated, concluding, "Disagreement is not abuse, and the court so finds."

The decision in Mi-

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County Public Works Selling Seven Used Heavy Vehicles

The county is selling off six items of construction/excavation equipment that have run their useful life and have no been designated as surplus governmental property.

Those items are a 2009 International 4x4 Patch Truck (Vehicle Identification Number 1HTWEAAR99J126821 and county equipment No. 008709), with an estimated value of \$15,000; a 2006 Ingersoll-Rand Roller (Vehicle Identification Number SN184534 and county

equipment No. 065017), with an estimated value of \$15,000; a 2004 Chevrolet 7500 Truck (Vehicle Identification Number 1GBK7E1E04F503580 and county equipment No. 008711) with an estimated value of \$20,000; a 2005 Freightliner Flatbed Truck (Vehicle Identification Number 1FVA-CYDC95HU32811 and county equipment No. 008714), with an estimated value of \$20,000; a 2010 Kenworth Dump Truck (Vehicle Identification Number 1NK-DL50X2AJ266293 and

county equipment No. 027020), with an estimated value of \$20,000; and a 2010 International 7400SFA (Vehicle Identification Number IHT-WEAAR5AJ268605 and county equipment No. 008758) with an estimated value of \$15,000.

At its January 13 meeting, the San Bernardino County Board of Supervisors declared the five vehicles as surplus, fully depreciated, no longer meeting air quality requirements, having reached the end of their service lives, no

complaints were taken into custody. Those included included Victor Sanchez, 24, a.k.a. "Pollo" and "Chicken," of San Bernardino; Isaiah Castro, 24, a.k.a. "Boy," of Azusa; Isaac Estrada-Frost, 21, a.k.a. "Ghost," of Rosemead; Heather Covarrubias, 40, a.k.a. "Snowbella," of Diamond Bar; Dominic Ornelas, 23, a.k.a. "Dom" and "Lil Speedy," of Rancho Cucamonga; and Adrian Lopez, 25, a.k.a.

"Tapped In" and "Monkey," of La Puente; as well as other members of the gang for whom ages were not provided were Lucky Sanchez, of San Bernardino; Fernando Carmona, of East Los Angeles; Isaac Estrada, of Rosemead; Silvestre Ponce, of Covina; Erica Rodriguez and John Rodriguez, both of San Bernardino; Esteban Fausto, of Pomona; Otan Mota-medi, of Westminster; Abel Dominguez, of

Puente 13 Gang Member Still At Large *from front page*

criminal complaints filed last year alleging their involvement in a kidnapping, two shootings, illegal firearms sales, and trafficking of narcotics, including methamphetamine cocaine, fentanyl, and carfentanil.

State Senator Authors Bill To Prevent ICE Agents From Staking Out Courthouses *from front page*

people trying to be good stewards of the law. Discouraging people from coming to court makes our community less safe. I look forward to the robust discussions that will come from this measure, and ultimately, toward providing relief to impacted communities across the state."

Senate Bill 873 seeks to stop agents with the

U.S. Department of Immigration and Customs Enforcement from disrupting court appearances and deterring community members from participating in legal proceedings, which supporters argue makes communities less safe.

According to Gomez Reyes' office, SB 873 is "a response to aggressive federal immigration

tactics that have used courthouses as sites for arrests, creating fear. If passed, the law will prohibit unannounced and indiscriminate immigration arrests at courthouses and on their grounds and ensure courthouses remain safe spaces for all participants and to build trust in the legal system."

Among the bill's supporters are the California Public Defenders Association. "Using courthouses as arrest sites turns access to justice into a trap," said Kate

Chatfield, Executive Director of the California Public Defenders Association. "It drives people away from courts, harms public safety, and erodes trust in the rule of law. This past year, we have seen people terrorized in and around courthouses by ICE arrests. We are pleased that Senator Reyes is championing legislation to protect California's residents and California's justice system."

Continued on Page 6

making and official actions as both the present and future transition to the past. Thereafter, laws changed with regard to what municipal records should be kept or were mandated to be kept, in what medium, and the appropriate length of time of retention. Central to these changes were allowances for eliminating paper records if they can be converted to digital format. Due to the complexity and the various

statutes regulating public records retention, the city attorney recommended the expertise of a consultant be brought to bear to determine how the city should proceed.

In November 2023 the city engaged Gladwell Governmental Services, Inc. to upgrade its records' management program.

Based upon what was represented as being "very limited space

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Philosophically Speaking

**PARADISE LOST:
The Unfortunate
Tale of Lanai and the
Other Hawaiian Islands**



"When the missionaries came to Africa, they had the Bible and we had the land. They said, 'Let us pray.' We closed our eyes. When we opened them, we had the Bible and they had the land."

--attributed to both Bishop Desmond Tutu and, before him, the president of Kenya, Jomo Kenyatta

By Phill Courtney

In August of 1966, during the first of my teen years, my father took our family, including his parents (which was my grandfather's first plane trip), to Hawaii for a regional convention of his service club, Kiwanis. Dad had some history with the islands, having been stationed at Pearl Harbor during his service with the navy, dodging the December 7th, 1941, bombing by mere chance after his ship had left for the San Francisco Bay just a few days before.

Besides the Kiwanis convention in Honolulu, on the island of Oahu, our stay also included tours of several other Hawaiian Islands including Kauai; Maui; and what's called "The Big Island" of Hawaii to distinguish it from the rest of the state itself. Among the many spots we visited were "The Big Island's" smoking volcanoes (which triggered an attack of my little brother's asthma), as well as the beach where the European "discoverer" of Hawaii, British Captain James Cook, was clubbed and stabbed to death during his second visit in 1779 while battling some Hawaiians who'd apparently decided that his second visit was one too many.

Although Hawaii had become the fiftieth U.S. state seven years before, to me our trip to these faraway islands seemed like a trip to another country, where I (admittedly with more than my share of youthful naivety) expected to find the proverbial grass huts; pure-blooded Hawaiians; and bare-breasted native girls doing that alluring hula dancing, that is when they weren't bathing au natural in the ocean. (Hey, what can I say? As I've mentioned, I'd just become a teenager.)

Of course, it hardly needs to be said, but I will, that this was not what I found. Although we saw many natural wonders, including Kauai's Fern Grotto on the shore of Hawaii's only navigable river there, and what was said to be the rainiest spot on Earth, I was instead hugely disappointed to see just more of what I've always found disgusting about what's known in Hawaii as "the mainland": trafficked roads everywhere; fast food joints; strip malls; and high rise hotels with chlorinated swimming pools just a few feet from the biggest swimming pool in the world: the Pacific Ocean.

After we'd attended yet another staged luau feast and more hula lessons taught by Hawaiians hired by the hotels, I realized that what had happened to Hawaii's original culture is what happened to our North American Native American landscape and many other indigenous cultures throughout the world as well: it had been steamrolled by the dominate descendants of Europeans, who had smothered the original culture with their own, replacing it with phony facsimiles in order to please the tourists wearing cameras around their necks and colorful Hawaiian shirts.

At some point, as I recall, I ran this view of Hawaii by my Republican father, who'd almost been bombed at Pearl Harbor; invariably supported our cold war U.S. foreign policies; and was (despite its

Continued on Page 5

Walker from page 2

a compensation package that dwarfed that of any previous superintendent, consisting of a yearly salary of \$282,782, perquisites and pay add-ons of \$16,747 and benefits of \$75,888 for a total annual compensation of \$375,417. Moreover, it involved providing Walker with a level of job security never provided to earlier superintendents. Terminating her under the contract, either with cause or without cause, required under the contract's terms, a supermajority vote of the board, that is, four of five votes.

The vote to hire Walker was made on a 3-to-2 vote of the board on November 12, 2024, with Turner, Steward and Love-French prevailing and board members Miguel Soto Jr. and Stephanie Kyer, who were not provided with a copy of Walker's proposed contract, in opposition.

In the district's hiring of Walker as assistant superintendent of human resources, her promotion to interim superintendent and in the run-up to her hiring as the full-fledged superintendent, certain information was withheld from the board as a whole, which has now taken on significance.

While Walker was working as a principal in the Pomona Unified School District, Adrienne Konigar-Macklin was a member of the Pomona Unified School District Board. Konigar-Macklin, as early as 2009, began doing legal work for the Adelanto Unified School District. Part of that work involved drafting the contracts for the district's executive level employees, including superintendents and assistant superintendents.

After Walker left her post as a principal in the Pomona Unified School District in May 2019, she immediately went to work with the law firm of Atkinson, Andelson, Rudd, Loya & Romo as an educational consultant. The firm of Atkinson, Andelson, Rudd,

Loya & Romo represents over 400 school districts and other educational institutions in California, including the Adelanto Elementary School District.

Walker did not disclose to the full board her previous relationship with Konigar-Macklin, that of being a principal in the Pomona Unified School District when Konigar-Macklin was a board member there. Nor did she disclose to the board that she had been a consultant to Atkinson, Andelson, Rudd, Loya & Romo.

Despite Walker having actively supported Turner in the 2024 election against Krause and both Soto and Kyer having opposed Walker's hiring in November 2024, after Krause was seated as a board member, the board moved forward with Walker in place as superintendent at the end of 2024 and into the winter months of 2025.

In the summer of 2025, Julie St. John-Gonzales, the district's assistant superintendent of business services, precipitously jumped ship, leaving the employ of the Adelanto Elementary School District with no forewarning and little more than a second-hand explanation that she had been offered a higher paying opportunity elsewhere. St. John-Gonzales's departure caught the board, which was

Unified School District had made a special effort to recruit St. John-Gonzales in an effort to come to terms with a \$30 million hole in its ongoing budget.

Members of the board found disturbing that Walker was militating toward having the district swap assistant superintendents of business services with the Coachella Valley Unified School District, particularly given the financial straits Coachella Valley Unified was in. Walker was instructed by the board to disinvite the applicant from Coachella Valley from the interview process, which, the Sentinel is told, Walker declined to do.

After the full board had a confrontation in public over having to essentially snub the Coachella Valley candidate and maneuver around her in pursuing the selection process for the assistant superintendent, individual board members began scrutinizing a number of issues, including items voted on and passed by the board, that had been brought before them by Walker.

According to individuals close to the school district, this examination revealed several matters where the board came to the conclusion that crucial information was not being disclosed and/or which Walker was withholding from them.

Out of this circumstance what has evolved is another 3-to-2 board majority with regard to a vast number of district operational issues, consisting of Soto, Kyre and Krause.

That division on the board, as opposed to the 3-to-2 division previously when Turner, Steward and Love-French held the upper hand and Soto and Kyre were on the outside looking in, has brought to the fore what the board majority senses to be or has documented as being a lack of thorough communication and transparency, as well as what they consider to be hidden agendas.

The contretemps escalated when board

members began seeking information and requesting documentation that Walker was reluctant, or refused, to turn over. This prompted the board members to go to the extraordinary steps of filing requests and California's Public Records Act for the district records and internal documents, material that under most circumstances is routinely available to board members. In some cases, at least, the responses to those requests created alarm, as records and documents were said to be missing or did not exist. The claim that records the district kept as a normal consequence of its operations were nonexistent was perceived as a deliberate effort by Walker to stymie the board's exercise of oversight. In other cases, the board learned of some expenditures which seemed to have no or questionable value toward the education of the students in the district. Some discoveries appeared petty. The district in one instance had paid \$1,800 for an office chair, prompting exclamations that luxurious office chairs were available for \$500. In another case, Walker had spent \$1,500 to buy an ad in a national education magazine which was intended to promote herself. Other data pertained to far more substantial outlays in which money was, if not outright squandered, spent in ways that were inexplicable. Several of those pertained to the district engaging outsourcing of services traditionally provided in-house, such as securing bus service from outside transportation companies when the district has buses and drivers of its own. Another involved the district's receipt of \$150,000 Expanded Learning Opportunities Program funds from the California Department of Education that was spent on items that those knowledgeable about them described as "cheap and trifling items" that were unnecessary and in no way represented an effort toward expanded learning opportunities.

Over the course of more than five months, the board majority had 75-page compendium of documentation obtained through the Public Records request process which indicated district money was being expended on items or services of no or little conceivable application toward educating the district's 7,742 students.

Soto and Kyre began pressing for an audit of the superintendent's office and a comprehensive fiscal audit of the district, a call which Krause did not immediately join in. At some point, the board majority's focus, at least partially, turned toward hiring decisions Walker had engaged in.

The standard mode of operation in school districts is for the school board to involve itself directly in the hiring of the superintendent and the district's counsel. Beyond that, with the board having supervisory input to be sure, hiring authority lies with the superintendent together with the district's personnel director, commonly referred to in recent years as the human resources manager or director.

Evolving out of the emerging board majority's dissatisfaction with Walker was concern over the standards being applied in both hiring and the setting of salary levels. A topic that emerged in the board's closed-door executive discussions relating to the superintendent's performance was what options the district had in finding another superintendent, which would require that Walker be eased out of the post. The termination clause in her contract, however, required that no fewer than four of the board's members vote to terminate her. A simple majority of three was not sufficient to fire her. This prompted an examination of how that clause had been layered into her contract.

Further examination revealed that Walker had other previous relationships involving those professionally involved with the district that were not generally known at the time she was hired or previously by at least three-fifths of the school board. Confronted by the consideration that Walker had been a consultant with the law firm of Atkinson, Andelson, Rudd, Loya & Romo, the board ma-

tors. Going back several years, well into the 2010s, Konigar-Macklin had derived a template for those employment contracts. They were basically the same document, with some variation, most notably salary and duration, with different descriptions of duties depending on the position. Names had to be changed, dates, dollar amounts and a few other particulars, such as the perquisites that came with different positions, such as car allowance, educational enhancements and tuition subsidies, communication devices and so forth. Nevertheless, the contracts – when like title with like title was compared – were remarkably similar. What was immediately apparent was that Konigar-Macklin had deviated radically from the template and had indeed dispensed with entire parts of it altogether, when drawing up Walker's contract. In salary alone, she was paid \$55,000 more than any of the superintendents who proceeded her and was given the added advantage of the requirement that the board would need to line up the votes of for of its members to remove her from the position. On top of that was an automatic renewal clause that perpetuated the agreement based on a satisfactory or better performance evaluation by the board.

That brought to light the previous relationship that existed between Konigar-Macklin when she was a board member at the Pomona Unified School District and Walker was the principal at Grover Middle School.

Further examination revealed that Walker had other previous relationships involving those professionally involved with the district that were not generally known at the time she was hired or previously by at least three-fifths of the school board. Confronted by the consideration that Walker had been a consultant with the law firm of Atkinson, Andelson, Rudd, Loya & Romo, the board ma-

Paradise Lost from page 3

being conducted by a Democrat president) vigorously backing the war in Vietnam while given to immediately bristling whenever he heard the term "American imperialism." After listening briefly to my misgivings, he was silent for a moment, and then basically said: I've heard enough. Now just eat your pineapple.

Since 1966, I've returned to Hawaii three more times; once in 1992 with a former girlfriend and her family, paid for by her father just before she and I would decide to go our separate ways be-

cause of my unwillingness to take on the project of starting a family; and then again in 2007 on a honeymoon with the woman who'd eventually become my wife after several attempts to find one who didn't want children—or human ones anyway.

During that trip we'd visited a friend on "The Big Island," camping on some raw land she'd purchased north of Hilo on the east and rainy side, and also spent several days on Molokai, "The Friendly Island," one of the least visited of the main, "touristy" islands, known for its leper colony, which in the 1800's had been overseen by the Dutch priest, Father Damian: one of my wife's personal heroes.

The fourth time was

on a 2016 journey by cruise ship (still my only one) rather than by air, with stops in Maui and Kauai, where, as I had in 1966, took a trip up that navigable river to the Fern Gratto, this time with my wife, where I was disappointed to discover you could now not enter because of unstable rocks.

We also saw in the distance (as I had in 1966) Niihau, which, at 69 and-a-half square miles, is the seventh smallest of the eight main islands and lies 17 miles across the channel separating it from Kauai. Niihau is called Hawaii's "Forbidden Island" because it's privately owned, and the owners restrict tourists to half-day helicopter flights, with no contacts permitted with the small

population there who are the only Hawaiians left still speaking Hawaiian as their first language.

I've always been fascinated by tiny countries (earlier that year, while on a European tour with the girlfriend with whom I'd visited Hawaii in 1992, we'd visited three) as well as tiny islands such as Niihau, whose status as the second smallest of the main islands is only surpassed by Kahoolawe, near Maui, at some 44.7 square miles.

Kahoolawe lies in an adjacent island's rain shadow, in this case Maui's, and is therefore usually dry; sparsely populated by Hawaiians in the past; and now uninhabited, having been used by the U.S. military as a bomb site for many

years—hence its moniker: The Target Island.

That practice was finally halted in 1990, after a time when our military thought that target training was far more important than preserving irreplaceable cultural sites, many of which were destroyed. Work continues today by archeologists and native Hawaiians (basically the only ones permitted there now), who are determined to archive what's left and return, as much as they can, the fauna, flora, and the land itself to what was there before the bombing.

We'd flown over Kahoolawe in 1966 while bombing was still going on, and I'd caught a glimpse of the bullseye targets laid out on the island with oil drums,

and wondered about that island's history, as I did about Niihau's of having been purchased in 1864 by a wealthy Scottish woman from New Zealand who'd given King Kamehameha V some \$10,000 in gold (about \$1.75 million today) after passing on an offer of property at Waikiki Beach, which, of course, would be far more valuable today than the entire island of Niihau.

As for Niihau's status as "Forbidden:" Kamehameha had imposed some conditions before he'd sell to the woman, which included keeping the original Hawaiian culture intact, and restricting contact with outsiders; conditions she accepted and, as mentioned, have been

Continued on Page 6

Castillo from page 3

West Covina; Francisco Rodriguez, of Pomona; Lorenzo Mejia, of Glendora; Daed Andrade, of San Gabriel; Taken into custody shortly afterward was Bryan Gordian-Padilla, 24, a.k.a. "Goon," of West Covina/Baldwin Park.

Another defendant, Heather Johnson, 38, of Victorville, was already in state custody.

The criminal charges and the arrests grew out of a federal investigative effort, known as Operation Burning Bridges

Two of those targeted for arrest, Castillo and Soo Kang, 31, also known as "Easy," of Los Angeles's Koreatown escaped the dragnet.

It was determined that two of the 23 individuals sought, Steve Mauricio, of Fontana; and Panfilla Gallegos, of La Puente were deceased.

Operation Burning Bridges was initiated three years ago by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, and soon became focused on members and associates of

the San Gabriel Valley-based Puente 13 gang. Federal authorities intensified the investigation when it was learned the members of Puente 13 were trafficking—importing, manufacturing and distributing—carfentanil, a synthetic opioid 100 times more powerful than fentanyl.

After obtaining warrants, the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives utilized wiretaps and seizures of evidence without effectuating arrests and purchased weapons from identified Puente 13 gang members and associates in what Kenneth Cooper, the special agent in charge of the Los Angeles office of the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives, called "controlled sales." Those weapons bought by undercover agents as well as those seized prior to the serving of arrest and search warrants on December 17 included a machine gun, 14 rifles, four short-barreled rifles and other firearms with the serial numbers removed.

On July 21, 2023, A.A. and a woman, referred to in court documents as A.C., told investigators with the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department that they had been abducted by Lopez and Covarrubias on July 20, 2023. During this ordeal, according to A.A. and A.C., a group of Lopez's and Covarrubias's associates, believed to be members of Puente 13, beat and tortured A.A. in an effort to obtain jewelry. Covarrubias maintained he had taken from the Grapevine Lane abode. After A.C. was let go, A.A. claimed, he was

able to escape.

A.A., who had visible injuries when he and A.C. spoke to the sheriff's deputies and detectives, identified the home on Grapevine Road as where the beating took place.

Sheriff's Department investigators over the next month positively identified Lopez and Covarrubias as suspects in the kidnapping and assault and obtained arrest warrants for both subjects. On August 29, 2023, Lopez was arrested in El Monte and Covarrubias was arrested in Fontana. They subsequently served a search warrant at the home on Grapevine Lane. While doing so, they found an AR style assault rifle, a 50-round loaded ammunition drum for the assault rifle which made it capable of automatic fire, a loaded pistol, and an unregistered handgun without a serial number, known as a ghost gun.

It is believed but has not yet been established that information obtained by Lopez and Covarrubias in their post-2023 arrests assisted federal investigators in the Operation Burning Bridges.

According to an affidavit filed in federal court, Lopez drove Ornelas to a home on East

Hurst Street in Covina on December 18, 2022, where they opened fire. There were people in and outside the home, which is allegedly the residence of at least one individual associated with Blackwood, described as a "clique of Puente 13," one which has been involved in a rivalry with another subgroup within Puente 13, known as Ballista.

Lopez and Ornelas fled after discharging more than 20 shots at the home. As Ornelas was jumping a retaining wall, he lost his left shoe. After law enforcement recovered the shoe it was determined to match the size of shoes worn by Ornelas. A DNA analysis of the shoe found that it also match Ornelas.

Investigators with the Covina Police Department recovered 24 bullet casings from the area surrounding the residence.

Investigators have also determined that Puente 13 gang members were involved in a shooting that took place on May 2, 2025 outside the H & H liquor store at 736 Glendora Avenue in La Puente. Investigators alleged that footage from a surveillance video at that location depicts three individuals, get out of a four-door Honda

Accord with an Arizona license plate driven by Estrada-Frost after Estrada-Frost parked on the sidewalk next to the store. As one of those who had emerged from the car spray painted a wall at the liquor store with Puente 13 symbology, Estrada-Frost's attention was drawn toward a man across the street at a carwash, vacuuming his car. Estrada-Frost walked toward the man, verbally mischaracterizing him as Crip gang member, telling him, "This is Puente." When the man sought to leave, Estrada-Frost yelled racial slurs at him and then shot at him as he was driving past, missing the driver but hitting the passenger door frame.

According to federal officials, Castillo was involved in the kidnapping of A.A. and A.C. and the assaults and torturing of A.A.

Occasional monitoring of his normal haunts in Victorville have not resulted in his arrest. An all-points bulletin calling for his immediate arrest has been circulated. Despite having several distinctive tattoos visible on face and neck, he has not been apprehended.

State Immediately challenged Judge Benitez's Ruling from front page 2

rabelli et al. v. Olson et al., which was litigated in federal court, marks a significant deviation from the tenor of decisions reached in cases dealing with the same topic in state court.

Federal law supersedes state law. According to the Supremacy Clause of the U.S. Constitution, (Article VI, Clause 2), federal laws made pursuant to the Constitution are the “supreme law of the land,” such that if a state law conflicts with a federal law, federal law will override the state law, a concept referred to as preemption. In Mirabelli et al. v. Olson et al., Judge Benitez ruled that the parental exclusion policy in place at the Escondido Union School District, which is virtually indistinguishable from policies in hundreds of other school districts in California, violated the 14th Amendment’s substantive due process clause and the First Amendment rights of religious parents and teachers.

Judge Benitez’s order grants summary judgment in favor of the plaintiffs and issues a permanent injunction. This effectively prevents schools or school districts from stopping teachers from disclosing to parents the gender identity their children have adopted in a school or classroom setting or in

Philosophically Speaking from page 5

continued to this day by her descendants, despite occasional grumblings about the family’s paternalistic patronizing of the “natives.”

In addition to the original conditions, among others, the owners have also put the kibosh on cigarettes and alcohol; motor vehicle transportation; running water; plumbing; and—no surprise here—high rise hotels and fast-food restaurants. Like Kahoolawe,

any way punishing those teachers for doing so. It prevents schools from requiring that teachers or educators lie to parents.

The ruling applies to all public-school districts in California, eradicating the parental exclusion policies now in place in hundreds of school districts throughout California.

Judge Benitez’s ruling in Mirabelli et al. v. Olson et al. carries with it not just the possibility but the likelihood that it will undo several decisions in state court and parallel policies, including the in San Bernardino County Superior Court involving the Chino Valley Unified School District’s parental notification policy.

Judge Benitez’s ruling clashed with the policy recommended to schools by the State of California, the California Superintendent of Schools, the California Board of Education and the California Department of Education.

Throughout California, fewer than a dozen of the 1,015 school districts statewide did not adhere to that policy. One district which led the way in defying the state trend was the Chino Valley Unified School District, where, in July 2023 the school board on a 4-to-1 vote passed a parental notification policy requiring that teachers inform the parents of any students who on campus assumed a gender identity at odds with their biologic gender as recorded on their birth statistic and extrapolated

Niihau is also in the rain shadow of an adjacent island, in its case Kauai, so droughts are a common occurrence, keeping the population minimal, with its current count the lowest yet.

So, with these short, background stories of Niihau and Kahoolawe, two of the Hawaiian Islands I’ve only seen from a distance, let’s move on to the third island I’ve never been to and only seen: the second smallest of the inhabited islands which has also been privately owned for

Continued on Page 7

into the student’s academic file.

Prior to the Chino School Board adopting the policy, it garnered the opposition of State Superintendent of Public Instruction Tony Thurmond and California Attorney General Rob Bonta, who vowed to take action against the district if it pushed forward

with the parental notification mandate. Indeed, the following month, as the 2023-24 school year was beginning, Bonta, in his capacity as California Attorney General, filed suit in San Bernardino County Superior Court to block the district from actuating the policy. The court issued a stay on the implementation of the policy while the matter was considered and ultimately issued a ruling in favor of Bonta and against the district, but carved out a lone path for the district to pursue its intended parental notification by ruling that if a student’s official academic records and transcripts were altered at the student’s request, his or her parents had a right to be informed about any such change.

The Chino Valley Unified School District Board responded by adopting a policy that called for alerting parents if students on their own initiative made any alterations of their official school records.

The California legislature then passed and Governor Gavin Newsom on July 15, 2024 signed into law AB 1955, prohibiting schools from making a practice of notifying parents if their child assumes a gender different from the one assigned him or her at birth without the child’s permission. As soon as Governor Newsom’s signature was dry, the Chino Valley Unified School District and parents Oscar Avila, Monica Botts, Jason Craig, Kristi Hays, Cole Mann, Victor Romero, Gheorghe Rosca, Jr. and Leslie Sawyer, represented by attorney Emily Ray of the Austin, Texas-based Liberty Justice Center, sued Newsom, California Attorney General

Rob Bonta and California Superintendent of Public Instruction Tony Thurmond in an effort to prevent the enforcement of AB 1955.

While those issues were being hashed out in state court, similar questions were being litigated in the federal court in the form of the Mirabelli v. Olson case.

In the aftermath of Judge Benitez’s ruling, Bonta, Thurmond, California State Board of Education President Linda Darling-Hammond and California State Board of Education Board of Education members Cynthia Glover Woods, Francisco Cobedo, Brenda Lewis, James J. McQuillen, Sharon Olken, Riela Orozco Gonzalez, Kim Pattillo Brownson, Haydee Rodriguez, Alison Yoshimoto-Towery and Vanessa Ejike petitioned the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit for an emergency stay of Judge Benitez’s ruling in the Mirabelli v. Olson case to prevent any of California’s school districts from proceeding with the practice of parental notification.

In the emergency motion, which was drafted by Bonta, the California Attorney General maintains Judge Benitez’s interpretation of federal constitutional issues is erroneous and in glaring conflict with the State of California’s anti-discrimination and privacy laws. The State of California will prevail in its appeal of Judge Benitez’s ruling, and he asked the Ninth Circuit to intervene in the meantime to avert the serious risk that teachers and schools will begin disclosing sensitive information about students’ gender identities, which cannot be undone after the fact. According to Bonta, students up and down the state who have chosen to express their true selves did so under the belief that the schools would remain true to their policy of confidentiality and protecting them as is codified in the state’s currently existing statutes and laws.

“Outing transgender students to their

parents before they are ready threatens severe mental and emotional anguish, depression, and in extreme cases, even suicide,” Bonta asserted in the emergency motion. Averting the harm that lesbian, bisexual, gay, transsexual and queer students will sustain as a consequence of Judge Benitez’s ruling should prevail over parents’ rights, according to the state attorney general. The Ninth Circuit on January 5 granted the emergency motion for a stay, pending the state’s appeal of the ruling.

Thereafter, the Thomas More Society filed a motion seeking an “en banc” reconsideration of the stay order with the full Ninth Circuit and simultaneously pursued review by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Thomas Brejcha, Peter Breen and Christopher Galiardo of the Thomas More Society’s Chicago office and Michael McHale of the Thomas More Society’s Omaha office, along with attorneys Paul Jonna, Charles Limandri and Jeffrey Trissell of the law firm Limandri & Jonna in Rancho Santa Fe filed an emergency application to vacate the interlocutory stay order issued by the United States Court of Appeals for the 9th Circuit lodged specifically “to the Honorable Elena Kagan, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and Circuit Justice for the Ninth Circuit.”

Justice Kagan is one of only three of the Supreme Court’s members who are not Catholic. Chief Justice John Roberts and Justice Clarence Thomas, Justice Samuel Alito, Justice Sonia Sotomayor, Justice Brett Kavanaugh, Justice Amy Coney Barrett are all Catholic.

In the request for the U.S. Supreme Court to vacate the Ninth Circuit’s interlocutory order staying the Judge Benitez’s ruling, Brejcha, Breen, Galiardo, McHale, Jonna, Limandri and Trissell wrote, “A social transition encompasses behavior—in all regards—as a member of the oppo-

site sex. That includes adopting a new name and pronouns, adopting a new opposite-sex presentation (hair, clothes, makeup), and beginning to use sex-segregated facilities and participating in sex segregated activities as a member of the opposite sex. Examining the nation’s historical traditions, several courts have held that ‘parents retain a constitutionally protected right to guide their own children on matters of identity, including the decision to adopt or reject various gender norms and behaviors,’ and ‘to have a say in what a minor child is called and by what pronouns they are referred.’ Whether viewed under the traditional understanding of *in loco parentis* [in the place of a parent], or a more modern understanding, this right reaches into the schools. Parents only delegate authority over their children ‘under circumstances’ when they ‘cannot protect, guide, and discipline them.’ They do not delegate authority to expand those circumstances and cut them out. More, parents only relinquish authority needed for the school to carry out its ‘educational mission,’—they do not delegate the authority to make decisions regarding whether their child is a boy or a girl.”

Justice Elena Kagan agreed to provide an expeditious decision with regard to the issues raised in the case, and gave Bonta until next Wednesday, January 21, to respond.

Thus, it appears the request to reinstate Judge Benitez’ December 22 ruling that California’s parental exclusion policies are unconstitutional and that parents cannot be deprived of information that may affect their child’s wellbeing and health will potentially be settled by the end of the month.

**Records Being
Shredded** *from page 3*

in city facilities, many departments filing and storing copies of the same records, Redlands produc[ing] and manag[ing] many permanent records, escalating records storage expenses, technology advancements [and that] Redlands will realize significant savings in labor costs, storage costs, free filing cabinet and office space, and realize operational efficiencies, the city council on July 2, 2024 voted to move forward with a protocol Gladwell came up with for retaining records or destroying them.

According to a model schedule and policy Gladwell provided to the city upon which to base its retention and destruction of records, there is no specified retention period beyond ten years. A two-year retention is suggested for documents and records relating to legal noticing; staff reports, agendas, audio recordings and video recordings and minutes relating to city board, employee board or city council subcommittee meetings and actions; routine correspondence; grant applications; vehicle trips and maintenance; appraisals on real estate not purchased or sold; policies, procedures, manuals, flyers, handbills, newsletters; special project subject files; manuals; subpoenas and surveys. A five year retention is suggested for documents and attendance records relating to training provided to city staff; documents related to federal grants and reimbursements; cash receipts; real estate appraisals; special districts, assessment districts, landscape maintenance and lighting districts. Gladwell recommended retaining agreements and contracts; studies and reports including annual reports for ten years. In

the case of several types of records, including those for boards of what are termed “outside organizations,” preliminary drafts; calendars; text messages; transmittal letters; PowerPoint presentations; emails, social media postings, preliminary notices for construction projects; photographs; and newspaper clippings, the recommendation is that they be destroyed when “no longer needed.”

Gladwell calls for permanent retention of only two categories of records, those being “historically significant” reports and zoning studies and minutes for boards of commissions, committees and advisory committees.

Curiously, Gladwell’s recommendations provide for allowing for city council meeting minutes, audio recordings and videos to be destroyed after four years.

The City of Redlands ran afoul of public opinion last year when it was revealed that something was amiss with documentation recording action involving the city’s planning, building & safety departments and its overarching development services division. As was reported in the Sentinel and other publications in May 2025, the City of Redlands issued permits for the construction of an accessory dwelling unit located at 12747 Hilltop Drive, which included the project proponent succeeding in having city officials check off a series of met requirements in the application and planning process for the project, which was to entail the construction of the retaining wall and the installation of a new septic system, including the addition of a 1,000 gallon tank. Those included the granting of the grading permit on November 15, 2024, the issuance of a permit to construct a retaining wall on December 2, 2024, the issuance of a permit to construct a 1,200 square foot structure on December 19, 2024 and the issuance of a permit to install a new septic system on March

25, 2025.

Documentation relating to the project shows that on March 14, 2024 and March 28, 2024, Chris Jensen signed off on a fire safety review and a plan check for fire safety, respectively. Similarly, on March 14, 2024, July 8, 2024 and August 7, 2024, Andrew Carothers is shown on city documents to have done pre-construction reviews of the plans for the accessory dwelling unit, which included, a correction to a building review, another correction to a building review and comments with regard to a building review, respectively.

Jensen was the Redlands Fire Department’s fire marshal from 2020 until 2022, but left Redlands to become the fire marshal and a division chief in Rialto in 2022. He thus was not available to undertake the review and plan check in 2024 as he is credited with on the city’s official document.

Carothers began with the City of Redlands as a plans examiner in Redlands in April of 2016 and remained in that assignment until April of 2020, at which point he promoted to the city’s chief building official. In February 2022, Carothers left Redlands to become the senior plans examiner with the City of Riverside. He, too, was not available to undertake the review and plan check in 2024 as he is credited with on the city’s official document.

In the same timeframe in which city documents were being forged with regard to the application to construct an accessory dwelling unit at 12747 Hilltop Drive, the Redlands City Council as it was then composed voted to permit city staff to dispense with the rules put in place by a previous city council 2007 aimed at keeping city records intact.

On July 2, 2024 the Redlands City Council unanimously passed Resolution No. 8597, adopting a records retention schedule and authorizing the destruction of certain city records. In that resolution, the mem-

bers of the city council, which then included Paul Barich, Eddie Tejeda, Denise Davis, Mario Saucedo and Jenna Guzman-Lowery justified making the change because “the maintenance of numerous records is expensive, slows document retrieval, and is not necessary after a certain period of time for the effective and efficient operation of the government of the City of Redlands and Section 34090 of the Government Code of the State of California provides a procedure whereby any City record which has served its purpose and is no longer required may be destroyed.” In adopting Resolution No. 8597, the council repealed Resolution No. 6576.

In so doing, the city council washed its hands of any further involvement in the destruction of city records, granting autonomy to do with city records as was deemed fit by those further down the municipal chain of command.

The city council did not limit the destruction of city records to those

that existed in paper form. Rather, the council defined the records and documents eligible for destruction as “documents, instructions, books,

microforms, electronic files, magnetic tape, optical media, or papers; as defined by the California

Public Records Act.”

The council said such destruction was to take place “upon the request of the department head and with the consent in writing of the department head, city clerk and city attorney, without further action by the city council. of the City of Redlands.

The city council’s authorization gave city staff license to destroy the original documents pertaining to the construction of an accessory dwelling unit at 12747 Hilltop Drive which included Jensen’s and Carothers’ forged signatures, which potentially or likely yet bore the fingerprints of those who had committed the forgeries.

City officials declined the Sentinel’s invitation

to respond to those who have asserted that the city is being indiscriminate in what is being preserved and what is not and feel that the destruction of the original paper/hard copies obviates a type of analysis that can in some instances be done and which cannot be replicated with digital files, such that the original records/documents should be maintained.

Those officials, asked to offer an assurance that nothing crucial is being lost as a consequence of this action provided a generic statement provided in the July 2, 2024 resolution by the city council that “It is standard business practice for California cities to authorize the routine destruction of records that have exceeded their adopted retention period, upon the request of the department head and with the consent in writing of the department head, city manager (records manager) and city attorney. This will reduce costs and improve efficiency for the city.”

surrendered his control without a fight.

However, Lanai did not go that route, and the residents there apparently did put up a fight (which, of course, proved futile), and by 1792 were mostly killed off judging from explorer George Vancouver’s “sail by” that year after which he reported his decision not to land because he saw no villages.

After that period, sugarcane arrived on Lanai before the pineapples did when a man from China brought a simple stone mill to crush the cane setting up shop in 1802. Later, Mormons arrived in 1854, and by the 1870s, their leader, despite opposition from the mother church (and excommunication), had consolidated control of basically the entire island, where he ran cattle.

By 1899, the native population of Lanai had dwindled to some 200, a decline helped (or per-

Lanai *from page 8*

many years: Lanai (also known as the “Pineapple Island,” which we’ll get to in a moment): the only one of the non-restricted islands I have not visited.

The story of Lanai is also intriguing, paralleling somewhat that of Niihau. Although many would like to think of the pre-European settlement of the islands as a time of peace; perpetual luaus and other “sensual” delights amid a land of abundant natural resources—a romanticization of indigenous cultures that I, too, occasionally embraced in my youth—it seems that the ancient settlers, whose time of arrival is still being debated, were also, of course, members of the same human family as well, given to, yes,

Continued on Page 11

Public Notices

SUMMONS – (CITACION JUDICIAL)
CASE NUMBER (NUMERO DEL CASO) CIVSB2509248

NOTICE TO HECTOR MOTA MOREALES; and DOES 1-10, INCLUSIVE.

(AVISO DEMANDADO): YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: (LO ESTA DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):

QUALITY ACCEPTANCE, LLC, a limited liability company

NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons is served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff.

A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

There are other legal requirements. You may want to call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. NOTE: The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of \$10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case.

(AVISO! Lo han demandado. Si no responde dentro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a continuación)

Tiene 30 DIAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entreque una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no le protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted puede usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y mas información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.suerte.ca.gov), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede mas cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida si secretario de la corte que le de un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin mas advertencia.

(AVISO DEMANDADO):

Public Notices

ede llamar a un servicio de referencia a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratis de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.suerte.ca.gov), o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. AVISO: Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a reclamar las cuotas y los costos exentos gravamen sobre cualquier recuperación da \$10,000 o mas de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que la corte pueda desechar el caso.

The name and address of the court is: (El nombre y la dirección de la corte es): Superior Court of California, County of San Bernardino 247 West Third Street, San Bernardino California 92415 San Bernardino Justice Center

The name, address and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is: (El nombre, la dirección y el numero de telefono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):

Keith Levey, Esq. SBN#262598

Law Offices of Keith Levey 23371 Mulholland Drive, PMB 392 Woodland Hills, CA 91364 (818) 812-4444

DATE (Fecha): 4/18/2025 Clerk (Secretario), by Eric Rowe, Deputy (Adjunto)

Published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel on December 26, 2025 and January 2, 9 & 16, 2026.

SUMMONS – (CITACION JUDICIAL)
CASE NUMBER (NUMERO DEL CASO) CIVRS2503461

NOTICE TO EDUARDO HERNANDEZ; and DOES 1 THROUGH 50, INCLUSIVE.

(AVISO DEMANDADO):

YOU ARE BEING SUED BY PLAINTIFF: (LO ESTA DEMANDANDO EL DEMANDANTE):

GILBERTO ANDRADE

NOTICE! You have been sued. The court may decide against you without your being heard unless you respond within 30 days. Read the information below.

You have 30 CALENDAR DAYS after this summons is served on you to file a written response at this court and have a copy served on the plaintiff. A letter or phone call will not protect you. Your written response must be in proper legal form if you want the court to hear your case. There may be a court form that you can use for your response. You can find these court forms and more information at the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), your county law library, or the courthouse nearest you. If you cannot pay the filing fee, ask the court clerk for a fee waiver form. If you do not file your response on time, you may lose the case by default, and your wages, money, and property may be taken without further warning from the court.

The name and address of the court is: (El nombre y la dirección de la corte es): San Bernardino County Superior Court

8303 Haven Avenue Rancho Cucamonga, CA 91730

The name, address and telephone number of plaintiff's attorney, or plaintiff without an attorney, is: (El nombre, la dirección y el numero de telefono del abogado del demandante, o del demandante que no tiene abogado, es):

Robert A. Piering, Esq. SBN#166858

Piering Law Firm 775 University Avenue Sacramento, CA 95825 T: (916) 446-1944 F: (916) 446-1222 DATE (Fecha): 5/22/2025 Clerk (Secretario), by Sa-

Public Notices

call an attorney right away. If you do not know an attorney, you may want to call an attorney referral service. If you cannot afford an attorney, you may be eligible for free legal services from a nonprofit legal services program. You can locate these nonprofit groups at the California Legal Services Web site (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), the California Courts Online Self-Help Center (www.courtinfo.ca.gov/selfhelp), or by contacting your local court or county bar association. NOTE: The court has a statutory lien for waived fees and costs on any settlement or arbitration award of \$10,000 or more in a civil case. The court's lien must be paid before the court will dismiss the case.

(AVISO! Lo han demandado. Si no responde dentro de 30 días, la corte puede decidir en su contra sin escuchar su versión. Lea la información a continuación)

Tiene 30 DIAS DE CALENDARIO después de que le entreguen esta citación y papeles legales para presentar una respuesta por escrito en esta corte y hacer que se entreque una copia al demandante. Una carta o una llamada telefónica no le protegen. Su respuesta por escrito tiene que estar en formato legal correcto si desea que procesen su caso en la corte. Es posible que haya un formulario que usted puede usar para su respuesta. Puede encontrar estos formularios de la corte y mas información en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California (www.suerte.ca.gov), en la biblioteca de leyes de su condado o en la corte que le quede mas cerca. Si no puede pagar la cuota de presentación, pida si secretario de la corte que le de un formulario de exención de pago de cuotas. Si no presenta su respuesta a tiempo, puede perder el caso por incumplimiento y la corte le podrá quitar su sueldo, dinero y bienes sin mas advertencia.

Hay otros requisitos legales. Es recomendable que llame a un abogado inmediatamente. Si no conoce a un abogado, puede llamar a un servicio de referencia a abogados. Si no puede pagar a un a un abogado, es posible que cumpla con los requisitos para obtener servicios legales gratis de un programa de servicios legales sin fines de lucro. Puede encontrar estos grupos sin fines de lucro en el sitio web de California Legal Services, (www.lawhelpcalifornia.org), en el Centro de Ayuda de las Cortes de California, (www.suerte.ca.gov), o poniéndose en contacto con la corte o el colegio de abogados locales. AVISO: Por ley, la corte tiene derecho a reclamar las cuotas y los costos exentos gravamen sobre cualquier recuperación da \$10,000 o mas de valor recibida mediante un acuerdo o una concesión de arbitraje en un caso de derecho civil. Tiene que pagar el gravamen de la corte antes de que la corte pueda desechar el caso.

The name and address of the court is: (El nombre y la dirección de la corte es): San Bernardino County Clerk By/Deputy K8168

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).

/s/ DIEGO RAMIREZ, Partner

Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: 12/19/2025

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 K4616

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).

/s/ YI HU, CEO

Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: 12/23/2025

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 K4616

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).

/s/ YI HU, CEO

Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: 12/23/2025

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 K4616

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/s/ YI HU, CEO

Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: 12/23/2025

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/s/ YI HU, CEO

Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: 12/23/2025

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/s/ YI HU, CEO

Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: 12/23/2025

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/s/ YI HU, CEO

Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: 12/23/2025

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/s/ YI HU, CEO

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/s/ YI HU, CEO

Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: 12/23/2025

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/s/ YI HU, CEO

Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: 12/23/2025

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/s/ YI HU, CEO

Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: 12/23/2025

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/s/ YI HU, CEO

Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: 12/23/2025

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/s/ YI HU, CEO

Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: 12/23/2025

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Public Notices

tion of the property may be obtained by sending a written request to the trustee within 10 days of the date of first publication of this Notice of Sale. NOTICE TO POTENTIAL BIDDERS: If you are considering bidding on this property lien, you should understand that there are risks involved in bidding at a trustee auction. You will be bidding on a lien, not on the property itself. Placing the highest bid at a trustee auction does not automatically entitle you to free and clear ownership of the property. You should also be aware that the lien being auctioned off may be a junior lien. If you are the highest bidder at the auction, you are or may be responsible for paying off all liens senior to the lien being auctioned off, before you can receive clear title to the property. You are encouraged to investigate the existence, priority, and size of outstanding liens that may exist on this property by contacting the county recorder's office or a title insurance company, either of which may charge you a fee for this information. If you consult either of these resources, you should be aware that the same lender may hold more than one mortgage or deed of trust on the property.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY OWNER: The sale date shown on this notice of sale may be postponed one or more times by the mortgagor, beneficiary, trustee, or a court, pursuant to Section 2924g of the California Civil Code. The law requires that information about trustee sale postponements be made available to you and to the public, as a courtesy to those not present at the sale. If you wish to learn whether your sale date has been postponed, and, if applicable, the rescheduled time and date for the sale of this property, you may call FOR SALES INFORMATION, PLEASE CALL (855) 986-9342 or visit this internet web-site www.superiordefault.com, using the file number assigned to this case 2024-1860. Information about postponements that are very short in duration or that occur close in time to the scheduled sale may not immediately be reflected in the telephone information or on the internet web-site. The best way to verify postponement information is to attend the scheduled sale. NOTICE TO TENANT: You may have a right to purchase this property after the trustee auction if conducted after January 1, 2021, pursuant to Section 2924m of the California Civil Code. If you are an "eligible tenant buyer," you can purchase the property if you match the last and highest bid placed at the trustee auction. If you are an "eligible bidder," you may be able to purchase the property if you exceed the last and highest bid placed at the trustee auction. There are three steps to exercising this right of purchase. First, 48 hours after the date of the trustee sale, you may call FOR SALES INFORMATION, PLEASE CALL (855) 986-9342, or visit this internet website www.superiordefault.com, using the file number assigned to this case 2024-1860 to find the date on which the trustee's sale was held, the amount of the last and highest bid, and the address of the trustee. Second, you must send a written notice of intent to place a bid so that the trustee receives it no more than 15 days after the trustee's sale. Third, you must submit a bid, by remitting the funds and affidavit described in Section 2924m(c) of the Civil Code, so that the trustee receives it no more than 45 days after the trustee's sale. If you think you may qualify as an "eligible tenant buyer" or "eligible bidder," you should consider contacting an attorney or appropriate real estate professional immediate-

Public Notices

ly for advice regarding this potential right to purchase. Date: 12/16/2025 S.B.S. TRUST DEED NETWORK, A CALIFORNIA CORPORATION. 31194 La Baja Drive, Suite 106, Westlake Village, California, 91362 (818)991-4600. By: Rita Terzyan, Trustee Sale Officer. (TS# 2024-1860 SDI-36029)

Published in the SBCS on 01/02/2026, 01/09/2026, 01/16/2026

NOTICE OF PETITION TO ADMINISTER ESTATE OF: SUNANDA A. ABEYSEKERA
CASE NO. P R O V A 2 5 0 1 0 0 0 To all heirs, beneficiaries, creditors, contingent creditors, and persons who may otherwise be interested in the will or estate, or both of SUNANDA A.

ABEYSEKERA: a petition for probate has been filed by SAHAN ABEYSEKERA in the Superior Court of California, County of SAN BERNARDINO. THE PETITION for Probate requests that SAHAN ABEYSEKERA be appointed as personal representative to administer the estate of the decedent.

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 February 5, 2026 at 9:00 a.m. at

San Bernardino County Superior Court Fontana District

Department F1 - 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 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 de-livery 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.

Published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel on January 9, 16, 23 & 30, 2026.

Public Notices

mralden123@gmail.com Published in the San Bernardino County Sentinel on January 2, 9 & 16, 2026.

A tactic most people have never heard of is to file a UCC-1 lien against your own assets through an LLC that you control. On paper, it looks like your assets are already pledged as collateral. Creditors check records and see secured debts so that suddenly your wealth isn't worth chasing. It's a legal mirage the wealthy use to keep predators away.

FBN20260000060

The following entity is doing business primarily in San Bernardino County as HELLO VISIONARY SERVICE 12686 N BEND CT RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CA 91739: PEI CHEN YEH

Business Mailing Address: 12686 N BEND CT RANCHO CUCAMONGA, CA 91739

The business is conducted by: AN INDIVIDUAL.

The registrant commenced to transact business under the fictitious business name or names listed above on: January 5, 2026.

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/ PEI CHEN YEH,

Owner

Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: 01/06/2025

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 K7325

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 on January 9, 16, 23 & 30, 2026.

FBN20250011999

The following entity is doing business primarily in San Bernardino County as LOOMIS 1715 CAPRI AVENUE MENTONE, CA 92359: CHERYL M ROGERS

Business Mailing Address: 1715 CAPRI AVENUE MENTONE, CA 92359

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/ CHERYL M ROGERS

Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: 12/26/2025

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 K8168

Notice-This fictitious name statement expires five years from the date it was

Public Notices

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 on December 12, 19 & 26, 2025 and January 2, 2026. Corrected on January 9, 16, 23 & 30, 2026

FBN20250011746

The following entity is doing business primarily in San Bernardino County as

MILEY'S ANGEL HOME CARE 16510 GALA AVE FONTANA, CA 92337: MILEY'S ANGEL HOME CARE LLC 16510 GALA AVE FONTANA, CA 92337

Business Mailing Address: 14649 DEER DR FONTANA, CA 92336

The business is conducted by: A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY registered with the State of California.

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/ PEI CHEN YEH,

Owner

Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: 12/16/2025

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 K7325

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 on January 9, 16, 23 & 30, 2026.

FBN 20250011396

The following entity is doing business primarily in San Bernardino County as

GLOBAL INVESTMENTS [and] GLOBAL WEALTH BUILDERS [and] COREWISE ACADEMY [and] CORNERSTONE GROUP [and] ASPIRATION [and] AFFLUENTOPIA 4195 CHINO HILLS PARKWAY, SUITE E-420 CHINO HILLS, CA 91709: GLOBAL TRANSFORMATION INVESTMENTS, INC. 4195 CHINO HILLS PARKWAY, SUITE E-420 CHINO HILLS, CA 91709

Business Mailing Address: 4195 CHINO HILLS PARKWAY, SUITE E-420 CHINO HILLS, CA 91709

The business is conducted by: A CORPORATION registered with the State of California

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/ ALISHA CHEN, CEO

Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: 12/08/2025

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 K8168

Notice-This fictitious name

Public Notices

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 on December 12, 19 & 26, 2025 and January 2, 2026. Corrected on January 9, 16, 23 & 30, 2026

NOTICE OF PETITION TO ADMINISTER ESTATE OF: JAMES CHRISTOPHER MITCHELL, SR.

CASE NO. PROVVA2600016 To all heirs, beneficiaries, creditors, contingent creditors, and persons who may otherwise be interested in the will or estate, or both of JAMES CHRISTOPHER MITCHELL, SR.: a petition for probate has been filed by JAMES CHRISTOPHER MITCHELL, JR. in the Superior Court of California, County of SAN BERNARDINO. THE PETITION for Probate requests that JAMES CHRISTOPHER MITCHELL, JR. be appointed as personal representative to administer the estate of the decedent.

Business Mailing Address: 14649 DEER DR FONTANA, CA 92336

The business is conducted by: A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY registered with the State of California.

The registrant commenced to transact business under the fictitious business name or names listed above on: January 5, 2026.

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/ MARIAN M. HABIB, CEO

Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: 01/12/2026

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 F3010

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 on January 16, 23 & 30 and February 6, 2026.

Public Notices

of a crime (B&P Code 179130). I am also aware that all information on this statement becomes Public Record upon filing.

/s/ LAURIE JENKINS, CEO

Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: 01/14/2026

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 K4616

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).

/s/ MARIAN M. HABIB,

CEO

Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: 01/12/2026

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 F3010

Notice-This fictitious name

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/s/ GEORGINA BARRIGA

ORTIZ, President

Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: 01/12/2026

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 K7326

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).

/s/ ROSINA MENDIOLA,

Owner

Statement filed with the County Clerk of San Bernardino on: 12/15/2025

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 K1576 Hesperia

Notice-This fictitious

