SUBMITTAL TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF RIVERSIDE, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

861

FROM: Executive Office

SUBMITTAL DATE:
June 12, 2013

SUBJECT: Reward Offer in Christopher Dorner Investigation

RECOMMENDED MOTION: That the Board of Supervisors 1) authorize the disbursement of the Dorner reward payments as recommended and explained in this report and 2) Direct the Auditor-Controller to make the following budget adjustments.

Decrease Appropriations 10000-1109000000-581000 Contingency $100,000
Increase Appropriations 10000-1101000000-521180 Witness Misc. $100,000

BACKGROUND: On Feb. 13, 2013, the Board of Supervisors, as authorized by Government Code Section 53069.5, offered a reward of up to $100,000 for information leading to the apprehension of Christopher Dorner. The former Los Angeles police officer was accused of killing four people, including two police officers who died during a massive manhunt for Dorner.
(Continued on Page 2)

Raymond Smith
RAYMOND SMITH
Public Information Officer

FINANCIAL DATA	**Current F.Y. Total Cost:**	$ 100,000	**In Current Year Budget:**	No
	Current F.Y. Net County Cost:	$ 100,000	**Budget Adjustment:**	Yes
	Annual Net County Cost:	$ -0-	**For Fiscal Year:**	2012-13

SOURCE OF FUNDS: General Fund Contingency

Positions To Be Deleted Per A-30	☐
Requires 4/5 Vote	X

C.E.O. RECOMMENDATION:

APPROVE
BY: Christopher M. Hans

Departmental Concurrence

FISCAL PROCEDURES APPROVED
PAUL ANGULO, CPA, AUDITOR-CONTROLLER
BY Samuel Wong 6/11/13
SAMUEL WONG

☐ Consent ☒ Policy
Dep't Recomm.:

☐ Consent ☐ Policy
Per Exec. Ofc.:

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

On motion of Supervisor Benoit, seconded by Supervisor Tavaglione and duly carried by unanimous vote, IT WAS ORDERED that the above matter is approved as recommended.

Ayes:	Jeffries, Tavaglione, Stone, Benoit and Ashley
Nays:	None
Absent:	None
Date:	June 18, 2013
xc:	E.O., Auditor

Kecia Harper-Ihem
Clerk of the Board
By: Deputy

Prev. Agn. Ref.: 3-1 of 2/13/13 | **District:** All | **Agenda Number:** 3-69

The day before Riverside County's reward was offered, Dorner took his own life, the culmination of a shootout and fire that burned a cabin in Big Bear Lake where he was hiding. Riverside County law enforcement officials participated in a multi-agency review of claims filed involving numerous rewards offered by cities, counties and other entities. Those eligible had until April 19, 2013 to file a claim for the reward with Riverside County, which stood on its own and was unrelated to any other reward offer. Riverside County received four claims that met the April 19, 2013 deadline and a requirement that claimants sign a waiver and acknowledgement agreeing to participate in the reward assessment process as it was established.

The claimants who complied with the filing requirements are R. Lee McDaniel, Daniel McGowan, James and Karen Reynolds, and Karam Kaoud. Through his attorney, Rick Heltebrake filed a claim and declined to sign a waiver and acknowledgement.

Representatives from the Riverside County District Attorney's Office and Sheriff's Department took part in a multi-agency roundtable discussion May 1, 2013 overseen by three former judges who agreed to assess information from the investigation and provide a determination about apportionment of all the rewards that had been offered. The panel consisted of the Honorable Lourdes Baird (ret.), the Honorable Robert Bonner (res.), and the Honorable Carlos Moreno (ret.). A copy of that panel's determination is attached.

For Riverside County, the determination amounted to a recommendation that was considered later when representatives from the District Attorney's Office, the Sheriff's Department and the county Executive Office met on May 16, 2013 to formulate the recommendations contained below in this report. The Board approved that local review process in offering the reward. In developing recommendations for the Board of Supervisors, county officials considered the determination of the three former judges, and supplemental information gathered by the sheriff's department and provided by the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department. That information included details about the timing of the events and the nature of the assistance claimants provided.

Similar to the considerations the panel of former judges employed, Riverside County officials looked at whether claimants contacted law enforcement with information relevant to the Dorner investigation; whether the information that was provided furthered the investigation; whether the information actually led to Dorner's capture, and; if more than one claimant satisfied the required elements, ascertain the portion of the reward that each such claimant should receive.

The assessment process identified a clear nexus between the information provided by four claimants and its direct assistance in helping to locate Dorner. More in-depth details are included in the former judges' determination, which is attached.

R. Lee McDaniel is a tow truck driver in Corona. Early the morning of Feb. 7, 2013, he stopped at a gas station on Weirick Road in Corona. While inside, spotted a man he believed to be Dorner. Mr. McDaniel returned to his vehicle to check an electronic license plate recognition database. The database indicated that while a Nissan pickup at the station matched the description of the vehicle police said Dorner was seen driving, it had a different license plate. Mr. McDaniel pulled out of the station and stopped across the street to call the Corona Police Department to report what he had seen. Dorner,

meanwhile, also had left the station. As Mr. McDaniel prepared to call police, a marked Los Angeles Police Department car with two officers inside pulled in to the station. Mr. McDaniel approached and told the officers he had just seen Dorner, who at that time had turned back toward the station en route to I-15. Mr. McDaniel spotted the truck and identified it as the one Dorner was driving. Officers immediately gave chase. That information proved clearly that Dorner still was in Southern California.

Daniel McGowan works for the Snow Summit ski resort in Big Bear Lake. On his way to work about 8:30 a.m. on Feb. 7, 2013, Mr. McGowan spotted a pickup truck burning on the side of a little-used fire road. He contacted the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department through the Snow Summit security office. Law enforcement officers determined the truck belonged to Dorner, which focused the manhunt in the Big Bear Lake area.

James and Karen Reynolds own a condominium in Big Bear Lake. Sometime between Feb. 7, 2013 and Feb. 12, 2013, Dorner entered the residence while police searched the area. The couple went to the cabin on Feb. 12, 2013 and was confronted by Dorner, who tied them up at gunpoint and stole their purple Nissan SUV. Soon after Dorner left, the couple untied themselves and Karen Reynolds called the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department. She positively identified Dorner, provided the location of the residence and described the Nissan. Twenty-three minutes later, Fish and Wildlife wardens spotted Dorner driving the Nissan approximately 20 miles from the cabin. After a brief chase on Highway 38, Dorner turned down Glass Road, momentarily eluded wardens and crashed the Nissan. He then carjacked a white pickup truck from Rick Heltebrake. A police helicopter alerted the Fish and Wildlife Wardens that Dorner had turned down Glass Road. Three wardens in two vehicles continued their pursuit in search of the Nissan. As the white pickup passed in the opposite direction, the first warden recognized Dorner and realized he had switched vehicles. Dorner realized he had been spotted and initiated a gunfight with the wardens in the second vehicle. Meanwhile, the first warden radioed that Dorner was now driving a white pickup truck. Approximately three minutes later, San Bernardino Sheriff's Deputies followed tracks from the white pickup truck, which had veered off Glass Road onto a side road leading to a cabin in the woods. From inside the cabin, Dorner shot and killed San Bernardino County Sheriff's Deputy Jeremiah Mackay and injured another officer. Several hours later, with the cabin surrounded, Dorner committed suicide.

Rick Heltebrake filed a claim with Riverside County through his attorney and declined to sign a waiver and acknowledgement. Nevertheless, the claims assessments show that during the apprehension effort, Mr. Heltebrake called local Deputy Paul Franklin and reported that Dorner had hijacked his white pickup truck. During the call, Heltebrake also said he could hear gunfire (signifying that officers already had engaged Dorner). The San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department reports that law-enforcement officers already had located Dorner and returned fire before any information Mr. Heltebrake provided could be shared with the large force hunting for Dorner. Therefore, Mr. Heltebrake would not be eligible for a reward payment because the information he provided did lead to, or assist in, Dorner's apprehension.

Karam Kaoud became involved in the manhunt soon after Mr. McDaniel came in contact with Los Angeles police officers in Corona on Feb. 7, 2013. Dorner escaped those officers and fled into Riverside, where he came upon Riverside police officers

Michael Crain and Andrew Tachias. Dorner opened fire on their patrol car, killing Officer Crain and wounding Officer Tachias. Mr. Kaoud witnessed Dorner's attack and administered aid to Officer Tachias, then activated the patrol car's radio to call for help and provide other officers with details of the shootout, a description of Dorner's vehicle and direction of travel. Mr. Kaoud bravely ignored concerns for his own safety to assist a wounded officer and help police. He provided officers with the general direction Dorner was traveling, but the information did not lead to Dorner's whereabouts and law enforcement already knew the direction in which Dorner had fled. For those reasons, he would not be entitled to a portion of the reward.

Given the assessments by local law enforcement officials and the findings from the panel of three former judges, the Executive Office recommends the following apportionment of the reward offered by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors:

(1) $5,000 to R. Lee McDaniel;
(2) $15,000 to Daniel McGowan; and
(3) $80,000 to James and Karen Reynolds.

In re: The Christopher Dorner Reward

MEMORANDUM OF DECISION

May 6, 2013

This matter comes before the Honorable Lourdes Baird (ret.), the Honorable Robert Bonner (res.), and the Honorable Carlos Moreno (ret.) (the "Panel").

I. INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

In early February 2013, multiple jurisdictions throughout Southern California collaborated on an investigation into the criminal activities and location of ex–Los Angeles Police Department ("LAPD") Officer Christopher Dorner ("Dorner"). On February 10, 2013, following a series of events in which Dorner murdered three individuals and injured two others, Los Angeles City Mayor Antonio Villaraigosa offered on behalf of private entities and multiple jurisdictions an approximately $1 million reward to any individual providing information leading to Dorner's capture and conviction. On February 12, 2013, law enforcement officers surrounded Dorner in a remote cabin in Big Bear Lake, California. That afternoon, Dorner died of an apparent self-inflicted gunshot wound to the head.

On April 5, 2013, multiple public and private entities[1] agreed to participate in a three-step reward process by which: (1) claimants would submit claims to law enforcement; (2) law enforcement would present the evidence to this Panel of former judges; and (3) this

[1] These entities include, but are not limited to, the City of Irvine, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the U.S. Marshals Service, AEG, First Watch, the Los Angeles Dodgers, the University of Southern California, Wells Fargo, and anonymous donors.

Panel would decide who, if anyone, should receive the reward. *See* Procedures for the Dorner Investigation Reward, dated April 5, 2013 ("the Procedures").

Twelve claimants filed claims prior to the April 19, 2013 deadline set forth in the Procedures for submitting claims. On May 1, 2013, representatives from several law enforcement agencies gave a presentation to the Panel detailing the timeline of events beginning with Dorner's two initial murders in Irvine, California and ending with his death in the Big Bear area. Law enforcement also provided each member of the Panel with a binder containing each claimant's submitted materials.

After independently reviewing the claims and considering other relevant information, the Panel finds and concludes as follows.

II. CRITERIA USED FOR DETERMINING REWARD RECIPIENTS

The Panel adopted the following guidelines for assessing the merits of each claim:

(1) whether the claimant contacted law enforcement to provide information relevant to the Dorner investigation;

(2) whether the information provided by the claimant furthered the purposes of the investigation;

(3) whether the information actually led to the "capture"[2] of Dorner (causation-in-fact); and

(4) in the event that more than one claim satisfied the foregoing elements, the Panel would equitably apportion the reward based upon the comparative

[2] Although the reward was based on information that led to the arrest *and* conviction of Dorner, for purposes of the Procedures adopted for the Panel, there is no requirement that a conviction have resulted, which of course would be impossible in view of the fact that Dorner is dead. *See* Procedures, page 3. As for an actual arrest or capture of Dorner, the Panel deems that Dorner was constructively arrested or captured when law enforcement surrounded the cabin on the afternoon of February 12, 2013. There was no escape.

value of the information provided and how directly it causally led to Dorner's capture.

Based on the foregoing and as set forth below, the Panel concludes that three claimants are entitled to a portion of the reward: Mr. R. Lee McDaniel ("Mr. McDaniel") is entitled to five (5) percent; Mr. Daniel McGowan ("Mr. McGowan") is entitled to fifteen (15) percent; and Mr. and Mrs. James and Karen Reynolds ("Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds") are entitled to the remaining eighty (80) percent.

The facts stated herein have been summarized from the claimant's written statements and cross-referenced with verified law enforcement records. Each rewardee's contribution to the Dorner investigation is discussed in chronological order, followed by a brief discussion of the remaining nine claimants.

III. MR. R. LEE MCDANIEL

1. *Information Provided to Law Enforcement*

Mr. McDaniel is a tow truck driver in Corona, California. In the early morning hours of February 7, 2013, he stopped at an AM/PM gas station located at 8765 Weirick Road, Corona, CA. While inside the store, he spotted a man whom he believed to be Dorner standing to his left. Mr. McDaniel, who had read a news article describing Dorner's truck as a gray Nissan Titan and listing its license plate number as 7X09131, noticed a gray truck in the parking lot. He returned to his vehicle to boot up its License Plate Recognition ("LPR") Cameras.[3]

Mr. McDaniel noticed that the Nissan truck parked in the parking lot bore a license number beginning with an 8, not a 7. Nevertheless, Mr. McDaniel's suspicion caused him to

[3] LPR Cameras record scanned photos of license places, the time and date the vehicle was scanned, and the GPS coordinates of where the vehicle had last been scanned. The system uploads and stores this information in a searchable database.

enter the 7X09131 plate into his LPR database, which pulled up a photo of a Nissan truck identical to the truck parked in the AM/PM lot. By that time, Dorner had returned to his truck, opened the door, stood between the door and the cab, and made eye contact with Mr. McDaniel. Apprehensive under the circumstances, McDaniel exited the parking lot.

Upon exiting the AM/PM motorists must take a right onto Weirick Road. From there, motorists have two options: either make a U-turn at the end of Weirick Road to return westbound on Weirick, or turn onto Temescal Canyon Road. Mr. McDaniel made a U-turn at the end of Weirick, pulled over across the street from the AM/PM, and prepared to call the Corona Police Department to report what he had seen. Dorner, meanwhile, exited the AM/PM and took a right onto Temescal Canyon Road. As Mr. McDaniel prepared to call the police, a marked LAPD squad car with two officers pulled into the AM/PM. Mr. McDaniel drove across the median to meet with the officers and inform them that he had just seen Dorner. As the officers interviewed Mr. McDaniel, Dorner's vehicle turned back onto Weirick Road from Temescal Canyon Road and passed by the AM/PM en route to Interstate 15 northbound. Mr. McDaniel positively identified the truck as the one being driven by Dorner. The officers immediately began to give chase.

This chase led to two shootouts between Dorner and law enforcement officers: First, the two LAPD officers engaged Dorner on Magnolia Avenue just off of Interstate 15. One officer suffered a nonfatal wound to the head during the encounter. Second, Dorner fled down Magnolia Avenue until he reached Arlington Avenue in Riverside, CA, at which point Dorner opened fire on two Riverside Police Officers sitting in a marked car at a stoplight. Officer Michael Crain was killed and his partner was critically wounded. Dorner fled Riverside and drove to the Big Bear area approximately 50 miles to the northeast, although this would not be known for another six hours.

2. *Analysis*

The information provided by Mr. McDaniel to law enforcement on February 7, 2013, was important insofar as it confirmed Dorner's presence in Southern California, and more specifically, his presence east of Los Angeles in the Inland Empire. Investigators suspected that Dorner remained in Southern California, but they were devoting significant resources to exploring other possibilities such as Dorner fleeing to Mexico, Las Vegas, or Utah. Mr. McDaniel recognized Dorner, used his LPR Cameras to positively identify Dorner's vehicle despite the fact that Dorner had switched license plates, and directed LAPD officers to Dorner's exact location. This information undoubtedly furthered the goals of the investigation.

That being said, the information provided by Mr. McDaniel, while a contributing cause of the ultimate capture of Dorner, was a fairly attenuated cause, mainly because law enforcement was unable to capture this vicious killer in the early morning hours of February 7. Indeed, Dorner managed to escape the clutches of law enforcement in Corona and Riverside and fled to an undisclosed area. Nearly five days passed before law enforcement cornered Dorner in a cabin in Big Bear Lake. Dorner could have traveled a great distance from the time Mr. McDaniel discovered him and when he was ultimately surrounded. The information Mr. McDaniel provided is properly considered, at best, an indirect contribution to Dorner's ultimate capture—but a contribution nonetheless.

Because Mr. McDaniel's information confirmed Dorner's presence east of Los Angeles and still in Southern California, his efforts minimally qualify under the reward criteria set forth above. Accordingly, relatively to other meritorious claimants, the Panel awards Mr. McDaniel a five (5) percent share of the reward proceeds.

IV. MR. DANIEL MCGOWAN

1. *Information Provided to Law Enforcement*

Mr. McGowan works for the Snow Summit ski resort in Big Bear Lake. En route to work around 8:30 a.m. on February 7, 2013, Mr. McGowan—driving along a rarely used, unpaved fire route—came across a burning truck on the side of the road. He contacted the Deputy Sheriff assigned to Big Bear Lake through the security department at Snow Summit. Law enforcement officers, upon inspection of the truck, discovered that the truck belonged to Dorner. This discovery precipitated by Mr. McGowan's information initiated an intensive focused search for Dorner in the Big Bear Lake area.

2. *Analysis*

At least three factors favor awarding Mr. McGowan a portion of the reward.

First, Mr. McGowan was the only person to contact law enforcement about the burning truck. Given the truck's remote location, it is conceivable that several days or even weeks would have elapsed before anyone contacted authorities had Mr. McGowan not acted promptly.

Second, Mr. McGowan's information caused law enforcement to launch a significant manhunt for Dorner in the Big Bear Lake area—where he was ultimately found. Importantly, Mr. McGowan's information about the burning truck established that Dorner had fled to Big Bear from his homicidal encounter with Riverside police officers several hours earlier, had abandoned his vehicle there, and had recently been in the vicinity. Mr. McGowan's tip caused law enforcement to set up a command post in the Big Bear area and mobilize significant ground and air forces to canvas the surrounding mountain. This operation was continuous until Dorner was captured five days later.

Third, authorities ultimately located Dorner close to where he abandoned his truck. Although Dorner was not found until five days later, it is reasonable to infer that the considerable police presence in Big Bear Lake, triggered by Mr. McGowan's information, caused Dorner to hunker down in a nearby cabin (owned by Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds) rather than risk capture on one of the few passageways off the mountain. Had Mr. McGowan failed to contact authorities in a timely fashion, Dorner would have had a chance to flee the area.

There is one factor, however, that counsels against awarding Mr. McGowan a major portion of the reward: Mr. McGowan's tip did not directly lead law enforcement to find Dorner. In other words, although Mr. McGowan's prompt notification proved valuable to law enforcement and it was a contributing cause of Dorner's capture, it did not immediately or directly lead to his capture. Indeed, the manhunt persisted for five more days after Mr. McGowan contacted authorities. Dorner may well have avoided capture but-for the actions of Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds discussed below.

In light of the foregoing, the Panel awards Mr. McGowan a fifteen (15) percent share of the reward proceeds for his contribution to the capture of Dorner.

V. MR. AND MRS. JAMES AND KAREN REYNOLDS

1. *Information Provided to Law Enforcement*

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds own a cabin-style condominium in Big Bear Lake. Sometime between February 7, 2013, and February 12, 2013, Dorner entered their cabin to encamp as he waited for law enforcement to complete their search of the area. On February 12, 2013, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds traveled to their cabin and came face-to-face with Dorner.

Dorner tied the couple up at gunpoint and stole their purple Nissan SUV. Shortly after Dorner left in their SUV, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were able to escape their restraints at which point Karen Reynolds called the San Bernardino County Sheriff's Department to report the encounter. Mrs. Reynolds positively identified Dorner, provided the exact location of the cabin, and described the Nissan SUV.

Twenty-three minutes after Mrs. Reynolds's call, Fish and Wildlife Wardens in the area spotted Dorner driving the Nissan SUV approximately 20 miles from the cabin. After a brief chase on Highway 38, Dorner momentarily shed his pursuers by turning down Glass Road, at which point he crashed the Nissan SUV and carjacked a white pickup truck from Rick Heltebrake.[4] A police helicopter alerted the Fish and Wildlife Wardens that Dorner had turned down Glass Road. Accordingly, two vehicles containing three Wardens maintained pursuit in search of the Nissan SUV.

Although Dorner had switched vehicles, the first Warden immediately recognized Dorner driving the white pickup truck erratically down Glass Road. Dorner, cognizant that he had been spotted, engaged the second Wardens' vehicle in a gunfight. Meanwhile, the first Warden radioed that Dorner was now driving a white pickup truck.

Approximately three minutes later, San Bernardino Sheriff's Deputies followed the tracks of the white pickup truck which had veered off Glass Road onto a side road leading to a cabin in the woods. From inside the cabin, Dorner shot and killed San Bernardino

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[4] Mr. Heltebrake did not submit a claim under the Procedures and, therefore, chose not to be a claimant for purposes of this reward process. The Procedures required that a claim in writing be submitted by April 19, 2013 in order for it to be considered. *See* Procedures, page 2.

Sheriff's Deputy Jeremiah Mackay and injured another officer during an extensive exchange of gunfire.[5] Several hours later, after the cabin was surrounded, Dorner committed suicide.

2. *Analysis*

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds were instrumental in providing information to law enforcement that led to Dorner's constructive capture. In particular, Fish and Wildlife Wardens located Dorner within 30 minutes of Mrs. Reynolds' phone call to law enforcement based on her description of the SUV and her geographical location. Had Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds failed promptly to escape their restraints and contact law enforcement, it is likely Dorner would have escaped unseen in their Nissan SUV. The content of the information provided by Mrs. Reynolds, combined with the proximity between her phone call and Dorner's constructive capture, is strong evidence that Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds played a vital and determinative role in ending the manhunt.

Unlike the other claimants, Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds's information directly led to the hot pursuit and capture of Dorner. Accordingly, the Panel awards Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds an eighty (80) percent share of the reward proceeds.

VI. ADDITIONAL CLAIMANTS

The Panel concludes that none of the other nine additional claimants[6] is entitled to any portion of the reward.

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[5] At this approximate time, Mr. Heltebrake—the owner of the white pickup truck—phoned local Deputy Sheriff Paul Franklin to report that Dorner had hijacked his vehicle. During this call Mr. Heltebrake reported hearing gunfire, suggesting that either the Fish and Wildlife Wardens or the San Bernardino Sheriff's Deputies had already engaged Dorner. For this reason, Mr. Heltebrake's phone call did not provide information leading to Dorner's capture, as law enforcement had already spotted Dorner driving a white pickup truck.

[6] The claimants who submitted claims pursuant to the Procedures are: Andrew Park, Pearl Burt, Tiirobii Tiirobii, Andrew Holguin, Ramona Hall, Karam Kaoud, Eligio and Mary Ramirez, Tasha Prince, and Ted Scofield.

Andrew Park provided an opinion to the Suffolk Police Department regarding Dorner's manifesto. Among other reasons, Mr. Park is not entitled to a portion of the reward because he failed to provide any relevant information bearing on Dorner's whereabouts.

Pearl Burt posted a statement on the social media website Facebook about the Dorner investigation. Among other reasons, Ms. Burt is not entitled to a portion of the reward because she did not actually contact law enforcement with information bearing on Dorner's whereabouts.

Tiirobii Tiirobii states that he called police officers and told them that Dorner would be caught "exactly where he was caught[.]" Among other reasons, Mr. Tiirobii is not entitled to a portion of the reward because there is no record of him contacting any police department and because he failed to provide specific information bearing on Dorner's whereabouts.

Ramona Hall states that she had a "vision" about a storage facility in Los Angeles that allegedly belonged to Dorner. Among other reasons, Ms. Hall is not entitled to a portion of the reward because she did not contact law enforcement and because she failed to provide any information bearing on Dorner's whereabouts.

Tasha Prince posted a message to Twitter on February 13, 2013, claiming that she tried to tell LAPD Chief Charlie Beck where Dorner had been hiding. Among other reasons, Ms. Prince is not entitled to a portion of the reward because she did not contact law enforcement and because she failed to provide any information bearing on Dorner's whereabouts.

Ted Scofield, who is familiar with the Big Bear Lake area, states that he called law enforcement to report potential locations where Dorner could be hidden. Among other

reasons, Mr. Scofield is not entitled to a portion of the reward because there is no record of him contacting any police department and because he failed to provide specific information bearing on Dorner's whereabouts.

Andrew Holguin came upon and provided assistance to LAPD officers shortly after they had been fired upon and wounded by Dorner in the early morning hours of February 7, 2013 in Corona, CA. He provided his cell phone to the police officers immediately following the February 7 shootout in Corona. This permitted the officers to report the encounter with Dorner more quickly than they could have otherwise done. The Panel commends Mr. Holguin for his courage and his quick decision to ignore concerns about his own personal safety in order to assist police officers in need. Nonetheless, the Panel is constrained to conclude that Mr. Holguin is not entitled to a portion of the reward because he did not provide information to law enforcement that led to Dorner's whereabouts or his capture.

Immediately following the murder of Riverside police officer Michael Crain, Karam Kaoud, who witnessed Dorner's murderous assault, administered aid to the surviving Riverside Police Officer who was shot by Dorner in Riverside, CA in the early morning hours of February 7, 2013. Mr. Kaoud activated the patrol car's emergency radio to call for help and provided responding officers with details of the shootout and a general description of Dorner's vehicle and direction of travel. Like Mr. Holguin, Mr. Kaoud's efforts are commendable because he too ignored any concern for his own personal safety to assist law enforcement officers in dire straits. The Panel takes note of his personal bravery under these circumstances. Unfortunately, Mr. Kaoud is not entitled to a portion of the reward because, although he provided responding officers with information regarding the general direction Dorner took from the crime scene, this information did not lead to Dorner's whereabouts or

capture. Moreover, the information regarding the direction of Dorner's exit from the crime scene in Riverside was known to law enforcement.

Eligio and Mary Ramirez reported Dorner's possible direction of travel on February 12, 2013, after Dorner hijacked Mr. Heltebrake's car. At this point, however, Dorner had likely already been located by law enforcement officers. Even if Mr. and Mrs. Ramirez provided information moments before Dorner was located, that information cannot be said to have caused officers to locate Dorner. On February 15, 2013, Mr. Ramirez found Dorner's handgun in the snow, but that too, had nothing to do with law enforcement locating Dorner several days earlier. Although Mr. and Mrs. Ramirez demonstrated a clear willingness to assist with the investigation, they are not entitled to a portion of the reward proceeds.

VII. CONCLUSION

In accordance with the foregoing, the Panel concludes that the reward proceeds shall be apportioned as follows:

(1) Five (5) percent to Mr. R. Lee McDaniel;

(2) Fifteen (15) percent to Mr. Daniel McGowan; and

(3) Eighty (80) percent to Mr. and Mrs. James and Karen Reynolds.

Dated: May 6, 2013

Hon. Lourdes Baird | Hon. Robert Bonner | Hon. Carlos Moreno

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June 13, 2013

Jay E. Orr
County Executive Officer
County of Riverside
4080 Lemon Street, Fourth Floor
Riverside, California 92501

RE: CHRISTOPHER DORNER REWARD
AGENDA ITEM 3-69; JUNE 18, 2013

Dear Mr. Orr:

You are being provided a supplement to the previous claim submitted on behalf of Richard Heltebrake to claim the reward offered by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors for information leading to the apprehension of Christopher Dorner. I would appreciate you providing a copy of this letter to the Board of Supervisors before they make their decision on June 18, 2013 regarding this agenda item (3-69). The information provided below has been developed from first hand information provided to or by Mr. Heltebrake, discussions with detectives at the San Bernardino Sheriff's Department, limited information released from the public agencies pursuant to requests under the Public Records Act, and my own investigation.

I. PERTINENT FACTS SUPPORTING RICHARD HELTEBRAKE'S CLAIM FOR THE REWARD

A. Central Persons Involved with Events

There are three central people pertaining to Richard Heltebrake's claim for the reward:

(1) Claimant, Richard Heltebrake, is a camp ranger at Camp Tahquitz, which is a youth camp in the San Bernardino Mountains approximately 25 miles from the City of Redlands and approximately 22 miles from Big Bear Lake. Mr. Heltebrake lives year round in a cabin located at Camp Tahquitz and is responsible for the overall maintenance and care of the camp including occasional patrolling the camp for trespassers and other inappropriate activities.

(2) Christopher Dorner (Dorner) was a former officer with the Los Angeles Police Department who terminated him and, out of an act of revenge, assassinated two people on February 3, 2013, one of whom was the daughter of an officer who represented Dorner at his discharge hearing. After those killings and after a determination that Dorner was the suspect in those killings, a massive manhunt was organized by law enforcement throughout the Southern California area. Dorner eventually killed and wounded several more people before he was apprehended and captured in a cabin located in the Seven Oaks Resort area near Camp Tahquitz.

(3) Deputy Paul Franklin is employed by the San Bernardino Sheriffs' Department. He is the resident deputy assigned to the mountain area encompassing Camp Tahquitz and lives in the mountains near Camp Tahquitz. When the need arises, Mr. Heltebrake communicates directly with Deputy Franklin by telephoning him on his cell phone. On February 12, 2013, Mr. Heltebrake located Dorner on Camp Tahquitz property and telephoned his location to Deputy Franklin who was ultimately able to trap Dorner at a cabin in the Seven Oaks Resort area.

B. Five Main Events

There are five main events germane to the Board of Supervisors evaluating who is entitled to the reward:

(1) Sometime between February 7, 2013, when Dorner shot and injured a Los Angeles Police Officer in Corona, and on the same day, when he shot at two Riverside Police Officers, killing one and wounding the other, Dorner apparently drove to Big Bear City. A vehicle owned and driven by Dorner was found on February 7, 2013, burned near Big Bear Lake. Sometime between February 7, 2013, and February 12, 2013, Dorner was apparently able to gain access to a condominium owned by James Reynolds and Karen Reynolds near Big Bear Lake, where he was able to remain undetected while a major search by law enforcement was focused in the Big Bear area to find him. At some point, the Reynolds entered their condominium and were imprisoned by Dorner until he left on February 12, 2013.

(2) On February 12, 2013, sometime between approximately 12:02 p.m. and 12:07 p.m., Dorner left the Reynolds bound in their home and fled in their Nissan Rogue. Dorner apparently drove away from Big Bear Lake on State Route 38 (SR 38), which is a highway that passes directly across Camp Tahquitz and is located on the opposite side of the mountain

where Big Bear Lake is located.[1] At 12:22 p.m., Karen Reynolds telephoned the San Bernardino Sheriff's Department and informed a dispatcher about her and her husbands' plight. Within 5-10 minutes into the conversation, Mrs. Reynolds informed the dispatcher that Dorner had taken the keys to their Nissan. Sometime before Mrs. Reynolds reported the encounter with Dorner, Dorner drove the Nissan on SR 38 to Glass Road and abandoned the vehicle in the forest off of Glass Road, an approximate 45 minute drive from Big Bear Lake.

(3) Also on February 12, 2013, at approximately 11:30 a.m., Mr. Heltebrake drove his truck to Angelus Oaks, which is located off SR 38 and is approximately a 20 minute drive from Camp Tahquitz. After finishing lunch and aware of the massive manhunt for Dorner, he left Angelus Oaks shortly after noon and drove his truck to Glass Road, which is a road that also runs across Camp Tahquitz property and has an entry and exit point from SR 38. (This location is over 20 miles from Big Bear Lake.) Almost immediately after turning onto Glass Road, Mr. Heltebrake observed Deputy Franklin driving his patrol vehicle uphill on Glass Road and a California Department of Fish and Wildlife vehicle traveling behind Deputy Franklin's vehicle. Mr. Heltebrake and Deputy Franklin acknowledged each other at ***approximately 12:30 p.m.*** Mr. Heltebrake drove downhill on Glass Road to a point near the Lower Meadow gate and turned around to drive back up Glass Road. Within a short distance on Glass Road and near the abandoned Nissan, Mr. Heltebrake was confronted by Dorner, who jumped out of a snow bank and pointed a firearm at him.[2] Dorner ordered Mr. Heltebrake out of his truck and commandeered his truck to continue fleeing from law enforcement. Dorner turned the truck around and drove downhill on Glass Road. Mr. Heltebrake used his cellular telephone at ***12:40 p.m.*** to contact Deputy Franklin to report the incident, the location of Dorner, and a description of his vehicle.[3] As Mr. Heltebrake was on the phone with Deputy Franklin, he heard gunshots from a direction downhill from his

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[1] The relative positions between the Reynolds condo. and the location of Glass Road and SR 38 is depicted in Exhibit A.

[2] The general area where the assault took place is shown in Exhibit B.

[3] A redacted copy of Mr. Heltebrake's telephone bill showing the telephone call at 12:40 p.m. is attached as Exhibit C. The other calls immediately after 12:40 p.m. were to other camp ranges or directors in the immediate area reporting that Dorner was in the immediate area.

location.[4]

(4) Also, on February 12, 2013, and unbeknownst to Mr. Heltebrake at the time he was assaulted by Dorner, ***another*** Department of Fish and Wildlife vehicle with officers was traveling uphill on Glass Road. The two officers in the vehicle were heading to SR 38 to assist in intercepting Dorner on SR 38. ***After Dorner stole Mr. Heltebrake's truck***, he drove past the DFW officers and fired at least four rounds through Mr. Heltebrake's truck's windshield at the DFW officers causing them to flee their vehicle and take shelter in the surrounding forest. (The only report by those officers is contained in a property damage report attached hereto as Exhibit E.)[5] Dorner continued fleeing in the stolen truck for less than 5 minutes down Glass Road to a point where Dorner turned onto a dirt path and drove Mr. Heltebrake's truck into a gully, and fled into a nearby cabin.

(5) Also on February 12, 2013, and after he first saw Mr. Heltebrake as he drove downhill on Glass Road (at approximately 12:30 p.m.), Deputy Franklin drove his patrol vehicle onto SR 38 traveling uphill from Glass Road to a turnout spot near the Barton Flats Visitor Center, which is approximately a five minute drive from Glass Road. After taking up a position on the downhill side of SR 38, Deputy Franklin observed a purple Nissan in close proximity behind a school bus. Deputy Franklin gave chase for approximately four miles downhill on SR 38, but never located the Nissan. During the time that Deputy Franklin was traveling downhill on SR 38, the events as described above where unfolding on Glass Road. Once Mr. Heltebrake telephoned Deputy Franklin and reported Dorner's whereabouts, Deputy Franklin immediately drove his vehicle back uphill on SR 38 to Glass Road. Deputy Franklin came upon the abandoned Nissan ***at approximately 12:52 p.m.*** and the DFW vehicle. He continued his search for Dorner and found him at the Seven Oaks cabin. Deputy Franklin was first on the scene at the cabin and led other deputies to the location. Unfortunately, Dorner fired shots at two of those other deputy sheriffs, wounding one and killing the other. It was at the cabin where Dorner was surrounded and met his demise.

II. ARGUMENTS SUPPORTING RICHARD HELTEBRAKE'S CLAIM FOR THE REWARD

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[4] A satellite map showing the key locations where events occurred on Glass Road as relating to plaintiff is shown in Exhibit D.

[5] This document was obtained pursuant to the Public Records Act.

As described above, Christopher Dorner stole a Nissan car owned by Karen Reynolds and James Reynolds. He drove their Nissan over 22 miles and 45 minutes from Big Bear Lake on State Route 38 to a location near the Barton Flats area in the San Bernardino Mountains. While traveling downhill on SR 38, Dorner was observed by Deputy Sheriff Franklin who engaged in a pursuit of Dorner, but Dorner evaded Franklin's pursuit by turning onto Glass Road. Deputy Franklin drove approximately four miles further downhill on SR 38 thinking he was still following Dorner. In the meantime, Mr. Heltebrake spotted Dorner when he jumped out of a snowbank on Glass Road. After his truck was stolen, Mr. Heltebrake was able to flee and telephone Deputy Franklin to report Dorner's location.

Until Mr. Heltebrake telephoned Deputy Franklin ***at 12:40 p.m.***, Dorner's actual whereabouts were unknown to *any* law enforcement person. Deputy Franklin responded to Mr. Heltebrake's report by driving back uphill on SR 38, turning onto Glass Road, and leading other deputies to Dorner's location where he was apprehended and captured at a cabin further down Glass Road.

The *fact* that Mr. Heltebrake's telephone call at 12:40 p.m. occurred before the Department of Fish and Wildlife Wardens on Glass Road encountered Dorner disputes any notion that Mr. Heltebrake's report to Deputy Franklin was insignificant or not a factor in locating Dorner.[6] There is also no evidence to establish that the DPW officers notified anyone about the whereabouts of Dorner before Mr. Heltebrake's telephone call to Deputy Franklin nor that any law enforcement responded to Glass Road other than because Mr. Heltebrake reported Dorner's whereabouts to Deputy Franklin.

6

The City of Los Angeles conducted an administrative proceeding with a three judge panel appointed by the City. Mr. Heltebrake did not agree to participate in the City's process because the proceeding was inherently unfair and denied Mr. Heltebrake the opportunity to present his evidence at the hearing. The conclusion by the three judge panel about Mr. Heltebrake's contact with Deputy Franklin is factually incorrect for reasons set forth above. Also, the three judge panel's logic is faulty because if the DPW's contact with Dorner on Glass Road was the factor that led to finding Dorner then under their logic, the Reynolds also would not be entitled to the reward because their report to the sheriff's department did not lead to finding Dorner on Glass Road. Dorner was not found on SR 38 in the Reynolds' vehicle and he was not found on Glass Road in their vehicle. He was first found on Glass Road by Mr. Heltebrake who promptly reported Dorner's whereabouts and before Dorner encountered the DPW's vehicle. In addition, there is no report by DPW that they *ever* contacted any law enforcement while under attack by Dorner. Rather, they obviously bailed out of their vehicle to protect their own safety, which occurred *after* Mr. Heltebrake had telephoned Deputy Franklin.

We thank you for considering the above information.

Very truly yours,

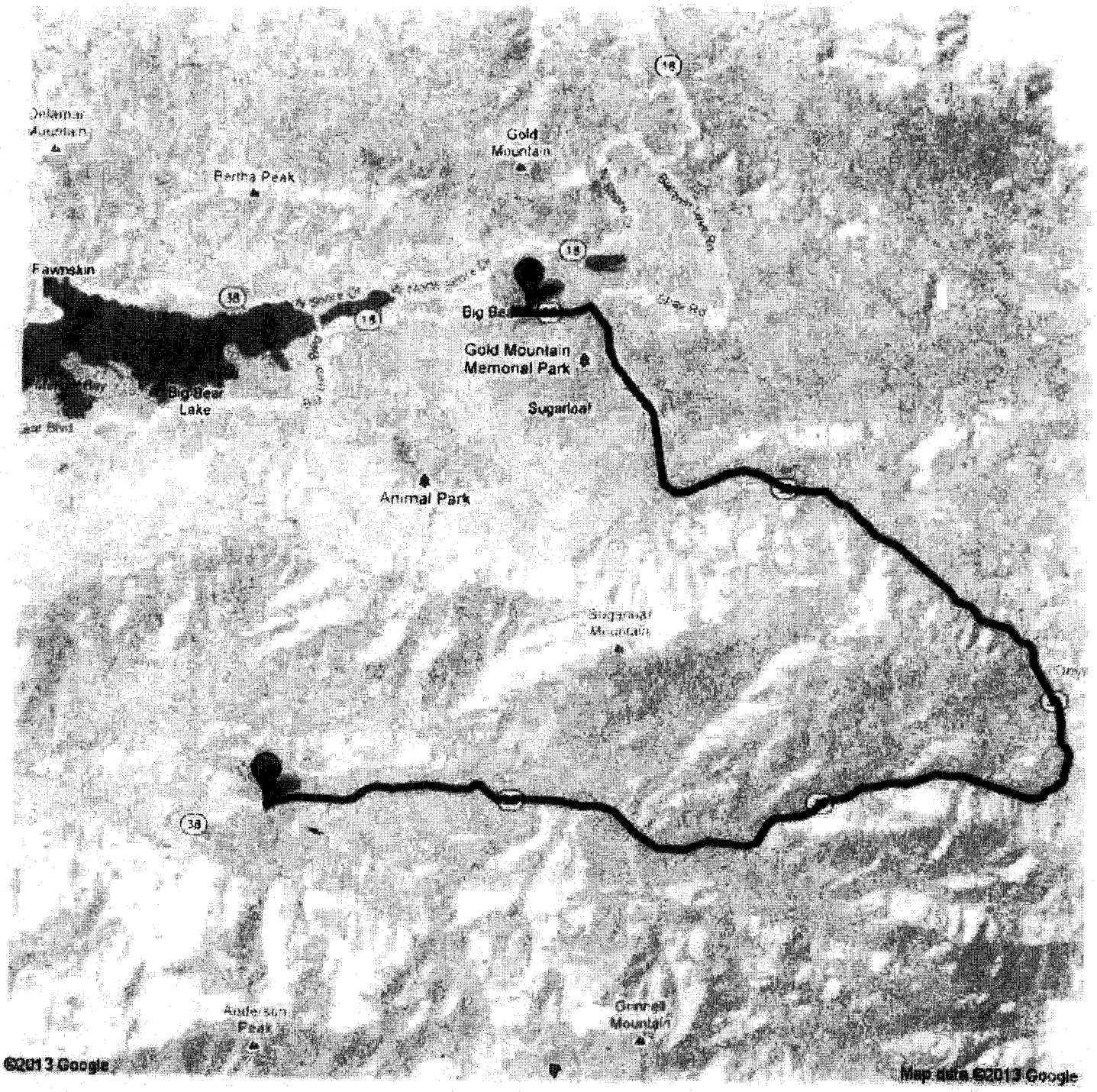
Allen L. Thomas

ALT:dh
Enclosure

cc: Rick Heltebrake
Kecia Harper-Ihem, Clerk of the Board

Google

L ctions to Glass Rd
22.6 mi – about 31 mins



Search

Your account had overage charges in the last 3 months. Run Usage Analysis

My Bill

Account #: [redacted]

Add Text / Email Alerts | View Payment History | View Documents and Receipts

Current Balance: [redacted] Due by April 11, 2013
Last Payment of [redacted] Received on April 01, 2013

View Printable Bill

Pay Now

January 17, 2013 - February 16, 2013 Monthly bills are available for up to 18 months. In response to customer feedback, we are increasing the storage period for online bills from 12 to 18 months. All 18 months should be available by mid-2013. Please remember to save a PDF copy of your bill if you need to keep a permanent record.

This information is directly taken from your Verizon Wireless bill as of the date selected. It only reflects activity on your account from the bill period displayed.

Type what you would like to do. For example "view my bill"

Related Actions
Analyze Usage
Block Services
Change Features
Change Minutes
Change Plan
Pay Bill
Run Account Analysis

Bill Summary

Charges By Line

Bill Period: January 17, 2013 - February 16, 2013

Calls, Messages & Data

Details for: 951[redacted]

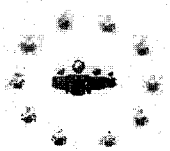
Voice | Messaging | Data | Roaming

Download to Spreadsheet

Total Voice Usage Charges: $[redacted]

Close

Friends & Family®



Add Numbers Now

Trade-In Program

Learn More

EXHIBIT "[redacted]"

Date	Time	Number	Rate	Usage Type	Origin	Destination	Minutes	Airtime	Charges	Total Des
[illegible]2013	11:25AM	[redacted]	Peak	M2MAllow	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	2	--	--	--
[illegible]2013	11:43AM	[redacted]	Peak	M2MAllow	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	2	--	--	--
[illegible]2013	12:04PM	[redacted]	Peak	M2MAllow	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	8	--	--	--
[illegible]2013	12:06PM	[redacted]	Peak	PlanAllow CallWait	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	3	--	--	--
[illegible]	12:29PM	[redacted]	Peak	PlanAllow	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	1	--	--	--
[illegible]2013	1:33PM	[redacted]	Peak	M2MAllow	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	3	--	--	--
[illegible]2013	4:37PM	[redacted]	Peak	M2MAllow	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	7	--	--	--
[illegible]2013	4:45PM	[redacted]	Peak	M2MAllow	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	3	--	--	--
[illegible]2013	8:5[illegible]AM	[redacted]	Peak	M2MAllow	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	3	--	--	--
[illegible]2013	9:35AM	[redacted]	Peak	M2MAllow	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	2	--	--	--
[illegible]2013	10:59AM	[redacted]	Peak	M2MAllow	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	3	--	--	--
[illegible]2013	11:24AM	[redacted]	Peak	M2MAllow	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	4	--	--	--
[illegible]2013	11:27AM	[redacted]	Peak	PlanAllow CallWait	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	1	--	--	--
[illegible]2013	11:52AM	[redacted]	Peak	M2MAllow	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	7	--	--	--
01/18/2013	12:33PM	[redacted]	Peak	PlanAllow	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	1	--	--	--
01/18/2013	12:27PM	[redacted]	Peak	M2MAllow	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	2	--	--	--
01/18/2013	1:25PM	[redacted]	Peak	PlanAllow CallVM	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	2	--	--	--
01/18/2013	1:26PM	[redacted]	Peak	M2MAllow CallWait	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	6	--	--	--
01/18/2013	1:31PM	[redacted]	Peak	PlanAllow CallVM	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	1	--	--	--
01/18/2013	1:31PM	[redacted]	Peak	PlanAllow	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	2	--	--	--
01/18/2013	1:42PM	[redacted]	Peak	M2MAllow	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	4	--	--	--
01/18/2013	7:22PM	[redacted]	Peak	M2MAllow	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	2	--	--	--
01/19/2013	7:47AM	[redacted]	Off-Peak	N&W	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	4	--	--	--
01/19/2013	8:02AM	[redacted]	Off-Peak	N&W	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	6	--	--	--
01/19/2013	8:09AM	[redacted]	Off-Peak	N&W CallVM	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	1	--	--	--
01/19/2013	9:57AM	[redacted]	Off-Peak	N&W	San Bemar CA	[redacted]	1	--	--	--

Viewing 261 to 280 of 522 results.

View Additional Call Detail

Date	Time	Number	Minutes	Rate	Airtime Charge
2/12	12:40 PM	909-702-[redacted]	1	Peak	--
2/12	12:41 PM	715[redacted]	1	Peak	--
2/12	12:44 PM	909-[redacted]	2	Peak	--
2/12	12:45 PM	715-[redacted]	1	Peak	--
2/12	12:46 PM	909-[redacted]	1	Peak	--
2/12	12:51 PM	715-[redacted]	1	Peak	--
2/12	12:56 PM	210-[redacted]	1	Peak	--
2/12	12:57 PM	Unavailable	2	Peak	--
2/12	12:59 PM	909-[redacted]	1	Peak	--
2/12	12:59 PM	909-[redacted]	2	Peak	--
2/12	1:02 PM	559[redacted]	2	Peak	--
2/12	1:03 PM	909-[redacted]	2	Peak	--
2/12	1:04 PM	562-[redacted]	2	Peak	--
2/12	1:05 PM	Unavailable	1	Peak	--
2/12	1:06 PM	562-[redacted]	2	Peak	--
2/12	1:09 PM	562[redacted]	1	Peak	--
2/12	1:12 PM	909[redacted]	2	Peak	--
2/12	1:14 PM	909[redacted]	1	Peak	--
2/12	1:14 PM	909[redacted]	3	Peak	--
2/12	1:23 PM	909-[redacted]	1	Peak	--

Viewing 261 to 280 of 522 results.

First|Previous 13 14 15 Next|Last

Download to SpreadSheet

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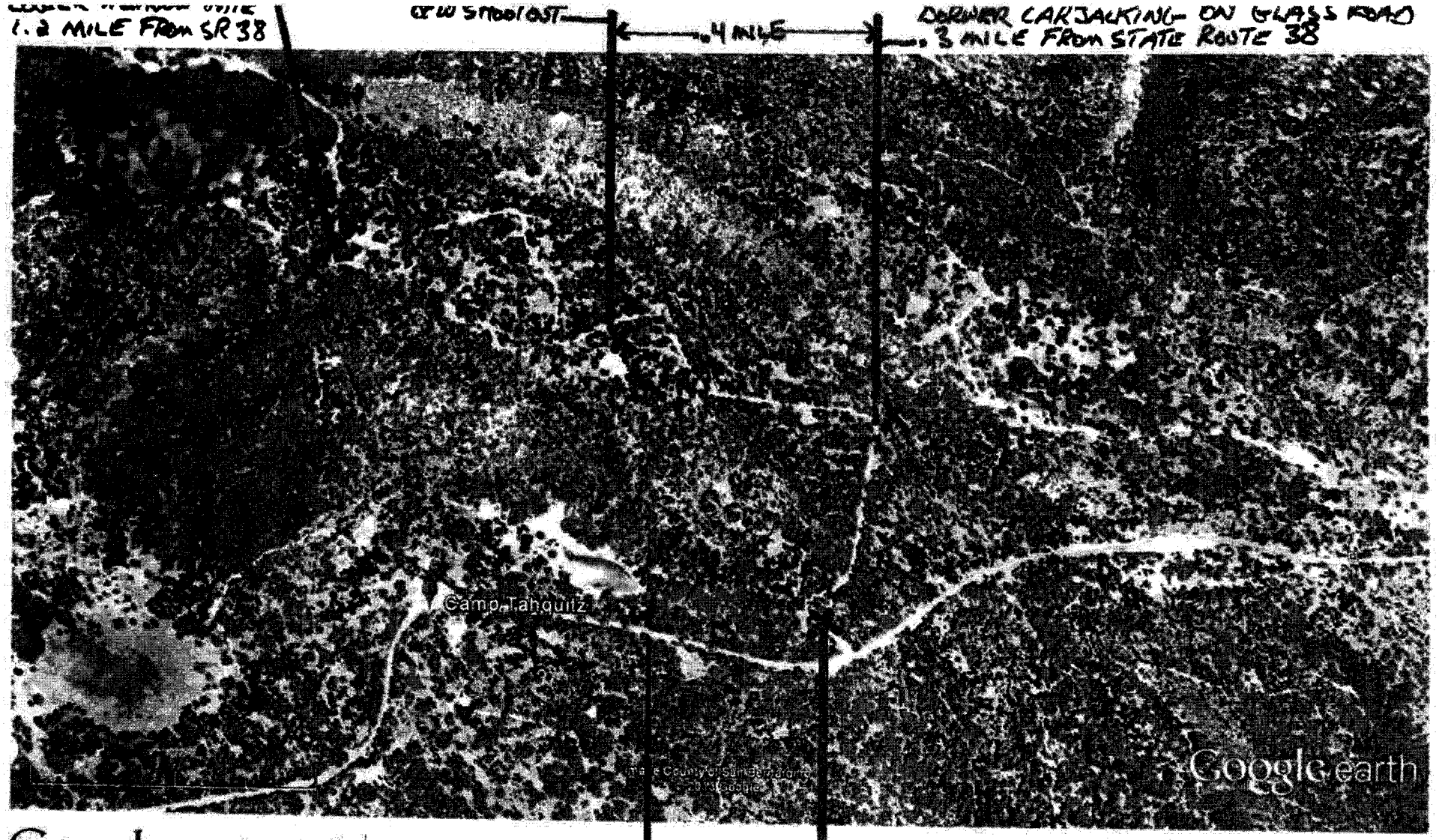
1.2 MILE FROM SR 38
.4 MILE
.3 MILE FROM STATE ROUTE 38
Camp Tahquitz
Google earth
Google earth
miles
km
1
2
STATE ROUTE 38
PLAINTIFF PASSED BY DEPUTY FRANKLIN AND OFW VEHICLE ON GLASS ROAD

Natural Resources Agency

State of California

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

SUPPLEMENT TO PROPERTY SURVEY REPORT: LOST, STOLEN, DAMAGED, OR DESTROYED PROPERTY

INSTRUCTIONS:
Complete the applicable portions of this report, and send it to the Fleet and Asset Management Unit (FAM) of the Business Management Branch. Relief of accountability cannot be granted until this report has been received by FAM.

DIVISION, REGION, OR BRANCH:	PROPERTY SURVEY NUMBER:
LED, SED	

LOCATION OF INCIDENT:
Glass Road, San Bernardino National Road

LIST THE LOST, STOLEN, DAMAGED, OR DESTROYED PROPERTY ITEM(S): Include Property Tag Numbers if known
License Plate # 1307278, 2008 Chev. 1500 series-four door pickup, Property Tag # P1806

PROPERTY WAS LOST, STOLEN, DAMAGED, OR DESTROYED ON:
Date if known: 02/12/13 or,
Estimated Dates, between which the event occurred: _____

NAME & ADDRESS OF ANY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY RECEIVING A REPORT, IF APPLICABLE:
San Berbardino County Sheriff Department, 655 East Third St., San Bernardino, CA 92415

DATE OF THE REPORT:	LAW ENFORCEMENT REPORT NUMBER, IF APPLICABLE:
02/12/13	

STATEMENT OF CUSTODIAN OF THE LOST, STOLEN, DAMAGED, OR DESTROYED PROPERTY:

Details of the Incident:

On the above date and time, Wdn. Matias and I were doubled up and on a special assignment for the manhunt of Christopher Donner. We were radioed to proceed to Highway 38 via Glass Road to intercept suspect vehicle. While enroute, the suspect had carjacked a pickup, which he was driving the opposite direction on Glass Road. The suspect had utilized a supressed AR-15 rifle to discharge rounds towards our direction. After a couple of hits on the driver window and windshield, we stopped the vehicle, bailed out to engage the suspect, who kept driving out of the area in a high rate of speed. San Bernsrdino County Sheriff Department forensic had confirmed 6 hits on my vehicle from the suspect's weapon.

Preventive Measures Taken To Prevent Future Loss, Theft, Etc.:
None.

Signature of Custodian	Printed name	Job Title	Date
	David McNair	Lt.	03/05/12

ASSESSMENT BY THE CUSTODIAN'S IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR:
I hereby certify that I have investigated the statements above to the extent **practical** under the circumstances and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the responsible employee was: ☐ Negligent ☑ Not Negligent

Signature of Custodian's Supervisor	Printed name	Job Title	Date
	R. HARTMAN #541	PAROLE CAPTAIN	3/7/13

REGIONAL MANAGER OR BRANCH CHIEF REVIEW OF CUSTODIAN'S IMMEDIATE SUPERVISOR'S ASSESSMENT:
☑ I agree with the supervisor's assessment ☐ I disagree with the supervisor's assessment

Signature of Reg. Mgr. / Branch Chief	Printed name	Job Title	Date
	R. [illegible]	AC	3/7/13

FG BMB 128 (Rev. 05/31/2011)

EXHIBIT "E"