

INTRADEPARTMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE

May 17, 2013
8.6

TO: The Honorable Board of Police Commissioners

FROM: Chief of Police

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR PAYMENT OF THE CHRISTOPHER DORNER REWARD,
CITY COUNCIL FILE NO. 13-0010-S3

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. That the Board of Police Commissioners (Board) REVIEW and APPROVE this report.
2. That the Board TRANSMIT the reward payment request to the Los Angeles City Council.

DISCUSSION

On February 5, 2013, the Christopher Dorner Reward procedures were posted on the Los Angeles Police Department's (Department) website. The Department's Robbery-Homicide Division conducted a review of the information provided by 12 claimants in their effort to secure rights to funds that are to be disbursed related to the Christopher Dorner Reward. The review encompassed their claims to the reward, and was a factual review of the investigative steps taken by the involved agencies in their quest to locate and arrest Christopher Dorner.

On May 1, 2013, pursuant to the posted procedures, the findings of the review were presented to a three judge panel (Panel). The Commanding Officer, Robbery-Homicide Division, and I have reviewed the Panel's findings and unequivocally concur with the recommendation.

This recommended action of the Panel is relative to the maximum \$100,000.00 reward of the City of Los Angeles funds as indicated in Section 4 of the Los Angeles City Council Motion (Council File Number 13-0010-S3).

If you should have any questions, please contact Captain William P. Hayes, Commanding Officer, Robbery-Homicide Division, at (213) 486-6850.

Respectfully,



CHARLIE BECK
Chief of Police

Attachments

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 entities¹ 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 rewarder'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 plates, 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

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 claimants⁶ is entitled to any portion of the reward.

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, Tiitrobii Tiitrobii, 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.

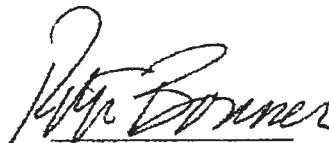
VII. CONCLUSION

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

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

JUNE LAGMAY
City Clerk

HOLLY L. WOLCOTT
Executive Officer

When making inquiries relative to
this matter, please refer to the
Council File No.



ANTONIO R. VILLARAIGOSA
MAYOR

Office of the
CITY CLERK

Council and Public Services
Room 396, City Hall
Los Angeles, CA 90012
General Information - (213) 978-1133
Fax: (213) 978-1040

SHANNON HOPPE
Council and Public Services
Division

www.cityclerk.lacity.org

February 13, 2013

To All Interested Parties:

The City Council adopted the action(s), as attached, under Council File No. 13-0010-S3, at its meeting held February 12, 2013.

City Clerk
srb

Mayor's Time Stamp
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
RECEIVED
2013 FEB 12 PM 4:53
CITY OF LOS ANGELES

FORTHWITH

City Clerk's Time Stamp
RECEIVED
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE
2013 FEB 12 PM 4:50
CITY CLERK
BY _____ DEPUTY

SUBJECT TO THE MAYOR'S APPROVAL

COUNCIL FILE NO. 13-0010-S3

COUNCIL DISTRICT _____

COUNCIL APPROVAL DATE FEBRUARY 12, 2013

RE: OFFER OF REWARD FOR INFORMATION LEADING TO THE IDENTIFICATION, APPREHENSION,
AND CONVICTION OF THE PERPETRATOR OF THE ARMED ASSAULT ON TWO LOS ANGELES
POLICE OFFICERS ON FEBRUARY 7, 2013

LAST DAY FOR MAYOR TO ACT FEB 22 2013
(10 Day Charter requirement as per Charter Section 341)

DO NOT WRITE BELOW THIS LINE - FOR MAYOR USE ONLY

APPROVED
✓

*DISAPPROVED

*Transmit objections in writing
pursuant to Charter Section 341

DATE OF MAYOR APPROVAL OR DISAPPROVAL FEB 12 2013

MAYOR

RECEIVED
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE
2013 FEB 13 AM 10:56
CITY CLERK
BY _____ DEPUTY

kw

13-0010-53

FEB 12 2013

MOTION

SPECIAL 1

On February 7, 2013 at approximately 1:30 am, two Los Angeles Police Officers on a protective detail were fired upon in Corona, California. During the attack, one of the officers suffered a grazing wound to the head. The officers were protecting an individual named as a target in a manifesto written by Christopher Dorner, a former LAPD officer. Dorner is believed to be responsible for this shooting, as well as the murder of two individuals in Orange County and another shooting in Riverside which resulted in the death of one Riverside Police Officer and the injury of another.

As the suspect or suspects and any other person or persons responsible for this crime represent an ongoing threat to the safety of the people of Los Angeles, it is appropriate for the City of Los Angeles to offer a reward for information leading to the identification, apprehension and conviction of the person or persons responsible for this crime.

I THEREFORE MOVE that the Council determine, as provided in Section 54954.2(b)(2) of the Government Code, and pursuant to Rule 23 of the Rules of the City Council, that there is a need to take immediate action on this matter AND that the need for action came to the attention of the City Council subsequent to the posting of the agenda for today's Council meeting.

I FURTHER MOVE that by adoption of this Motion, the City Council provide an offer of reward for information leading to the identification, apprehension, and conviction of the perpetrator of the armed assault on two Los Angeles Police Officers on February 7, 2013, and in support thereof, make the following findings pursuant to Division 19, Chapter 12, Article 1 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code:

1. That the brutal crime described in the text of this Motion, was caused by the willful misconduct of one or more persons.
2. That this offer of reward is consistent with and taken for the immediate protection of the public peace, health and safety of local residents, as well as visitors to the City, and is consistent with the need to arrest and convict the person or persons who, because of not being apprehended, could by their actions further terrorize and present a continuing and immediate menace to the rights of persons in the City.
3. That this brutal armed assault on two Los Angeles Police Officers is an especially disturbing crime and therefore, as a matter of public policy, the City hereby offers a reward as an added inducement for persons to come forward with information leading to the identification, apprehension and conviction of the person or persons committing the willful misconduct.
4. That the sum of \$100,000 shall be the aggregate maximum sum of any payment or payments of a City reward in this instance.
5. That the offer of reward shall be in effect for six months from the date of the advertisement of the reward by the City Clerk.

I FURTHER MOVE that the City Clerk be directed to cause notices and/or advertisements to be duly published according to the requirements of Division 19, Chapter 12, Article 1 of the Los Angeles Administrative Code, and to thereby cause the offer of reward to become effective.

CO-PRESENTED BY

[Signature]
DENNIS P. ZINE
Councilmember, 3rd District

CO-PRESENTED BY

[Signature]
MITCHELL ENGLANDER
Councilmember, 12th District

FEB 12 2013

ADOPTED

FEB 12 2013

LOS ANGELES CITY COUNCIL

SECONDED BY

[Signature]

NOT WITH FILE

TO THE MAYOR FORTHWITH

ORIGINAL