

Yuba County 2018-2019 Grand Jury Final Report



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The Honorable Stephen Berrier
Supervising Judge of the Grand Jury
Superior Court of the State of California
County of Yuba
215 Fifth Street
Marysville, CA 95901

The Honorable Judge Berrier:

On behalf of the 2018-2019 Yuba County Grand Jury, in accordance with Penal Code 933(a), I respectfully submit our final report chronicling our service throughout the last year.

It has been an extreme honor and privilege to be the Foreman for the 2018-2019 Yuba County Grand Jury. I worked with a very dedicated group of diverse citizens that carried out their responsibilities with dignity and respect for the people of Yuba County and the Grand Jury process. A common theme that surfaced throughout the year was, "Yuba County does a lot, with a little." The 2018-2019 Grand Jury found that the various agencies of Yuba County, despite rising costs and shrinking budgets, use their resources diligently to serve their constituency.

All complaints were carefully considered and investigated thoroughly when appropriate. The 2018-2019 Grand Jury exercised its watchdog function to provide transparency and accountability. Our committees focused on bringing to light those Yuba County entities that provide vital services, but are not well known by the citizens of Yuba County.

The Grand Jury sincerely thanks the District Attorney, Yuba County Counsel, Clerk of the Board for Yuba County, the Yuba County administrative staff, and the entire court staff. As Foreman, I am incredibly thankful for the dedicated citizens that sacrificed their time to honorably serve the citizens of Yuba County. I am very fortunate to have gotten to know such dynamic individuals, and am forever thankful for their efforts in executing the functions of the Yuba County Grand Jury.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'AJH', written over a light blue rectangular stamp.

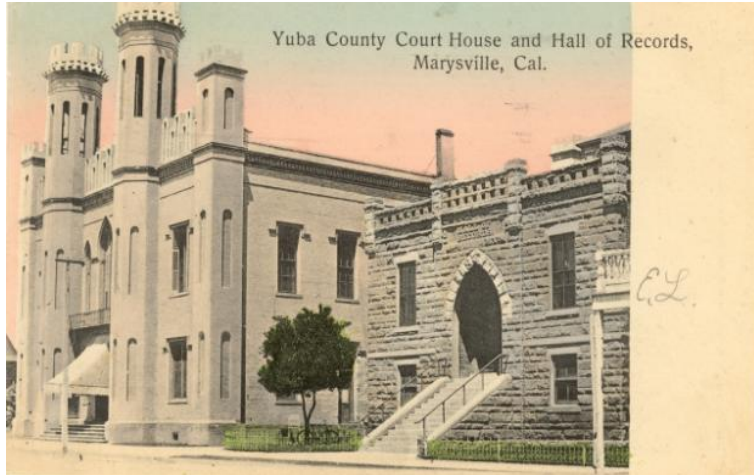
Andrew J. Haas
Foreman, 2018-2019 Yuba County Grand Jury

2018 – 2019



Jesse Arroyo	Marysville
Yvonne Crist (Librarian).....	Olivehurst
Nancy Dresser	Browns Valley
Trudy Gressley (Treasurer).....	Plumas Lake
Andrew Haas (Foreperson).....	Plumas Lake
Andrew Hill	Forbestown
Dolita Martin	Marysville
Erin Oakes	Plumas Lake
Roberta Spear	Marysville
Patricia Steck(Secretary).....	Smartsville
Phillip Steck	Smartsville
Jon Tonsing	Dobbins
Mark Viviano (Foreperson Pro Tem).....	Marysville
Norman Wheat	Wheatland
Patricia Woolery (Sgt. at Arms).....	Wheatland
Jennifer Young	Plumas Lake

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2018 – 2019 Yuba County Grand Jury

History of the Grand Jury

Before American Development Some historians believe that the earliest versions of the grand jury existed in Athens, where the Greeks used citizen groups to develop accusations. Others find traces of the concept in all the Teutonic peoples, including early Anglo-Saxons. For example, the concept was employed in the early Scandinavian countries. Evidence also exists that the early French developed the "King's Audit" involving citizens who were sworn and required to provide fiscal information related to the operation of the kingdom.

However, most commentators believe that the grand jury arose as an institution in England. In the first millennium, English individuals prosecuted criminals, with the king personally involved in the system. Under the Doom Law of Anglo-Saxon King Aethelred (980-1016), a dozen landowners were appointed to investigate alleged crimes. In 1166, King Henry II established a system of local informers (twelve men from every one hundred) to identify those who were "suspected of" various crimes. If the suspects survived their "trials by ordeal" they paid fines to the King. However, the "informers" were fined if they failed to indict enough suspects. After 1188, they became tax collectors as well, and after the reign of Henry III, they were charged with looking into the condition and maintenance of public works.

The Magna Carta, signed by King John in 1215, did not mention the grand jury specifically, but did establish various procedures to ensure fairness in the dispensation of justice. Thereafter, until the mid-1300's, the 12-men juries served both to present indictments and also to rule on the validity of charges. During Edward III's reign, from 1312-1377, the 12 individuals were replaced by 24 knights, called "le grande inquest," and the 12 became a "petit jury" responsible only for declaring innocent or guilty verdicts.

Ultimately, in the 1600's, the English grand jury developed a process to determine whether there was probable cause to believe that an accused individual was guilty of a crime. Grand juries reached their English pinnacle of citizen protectors in 1681 when they refused to indict enemies of King Charles II for alleged crimes. (Ironically, English laws establishing grand juries were repealed in 1933.)

EARLY AMERICAN DEVELOPMENT

The use of juries in earliest colonial history was limited. In the New Haven Colony, for example, religious beliefs resulted in the residents eliminating trial by jury because there was no reference to juries in the laws of Moses. However, procedures similar to grand juries were used to hear criminal charges of larceny (Boston, 1644), holding a disorderly meeting (Plymouth, 1651), and witchcraft (Pennsylvania, 1683). In the early 1600's, colonial representatives of the English monarchs made laws and prosecuted violators. The first grand juries recommended civil charges against those crown agents, thus establishing themselves as representatives of the governed, similar to grand juries today. The first grand juries also looked into government misconduct or neglect. For example, the first colonial grand jury, established in Massachusetts in 1635, "presented" town officials for neglecting to repair stocks, as well as considering cases of murder, robbery and spousal abuse.

Other early grand juries performed a variety of administrative functions, including audits of county funds (New Jersey), inspections of public buildings (Carolinas), and review of taxes and public works (Virginia). As such, Virginia grand juries also investigated whether each family planted two acres of corn per person.

In the Colonies, grand juries were considering criminal accusations and investigating government to officials and activities, but with a populist view. Grand jurors included popular leaders such as Paul Revere and John Hancock's brother. These grand juries played a critical role in the pre-Revolutionary period: for example, three grand juries refused to indict John Peter Zenger, whose newspaper criticized the royal governor's sanctions in New York (he ultimately was prosecuted by the provincial attorney, defended by Alexander Hamilton, and acquitted.) Grand juries also denounced arbitrary royal intrusions on citizens' rights, refused to indict the leaders against the Stamp Act of 1765, and refused to bring libel charges against the editors of the Boston Gazette in 1766.

After the Revolutionary War had ended, the new federal constitution did not include a grand jury. Early American leaders such as John Hancock and James Madison objected. Thereafter, the grand jury was included in the Bill of Rights, as part of the Fifth Amendment, which states, "No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger..."

From then, until today, the federal grand jury remains an integral part of the justice system, used by federal prosecutors for a variety of potential crimes. In 1801, a federal grand jury indicted Colonel Aaron Burr for treason. Most recently, federal grand juries considered allegations related to the Oklahoma City and New York Trade Center bombings, President Clinton's conduct both before and during his term of office and the recent claims of wrong-doing by former California Insurance Commissioner Chuck Quackenbush and some associates.

ADOPTION BY THE STATES

As the various states were admitted to the Union and adopted their legal and operating procedures, almost everyone initially included some reliance on grand juries for either (or both) review of criminal indictments or inquiries into government activities. Some states' grand juries were very active in administrative affairs, even including recommending new laws. Others carried out investigations of government officials; one Tennessee grand jury indicted the entire state court of appeals, and another opposed a judge's reappointment on the grounds of "mental imbecility."

Throughout this state-by-state development, the underlying concept remained the same: ordinary citizens, neighbors, and others on grand juries were a necessary part of the government to ensure that public prosecutors were not swayed by personal or political prejudices, and that government officials efficiently and effectively performed their jobs.

Since the mid-1800's, grand juries have been criticized as ineffective or out-of-date by a number of reformers because they were slow, lacked expertise, and on other grounds. Others criticized the "star chamber" atmosphere of secret hearings without customary due process rights.

However, these complaints were offset by effective grand jury investigations, including those of the Boss Tweed ring in New York City (1871) and racketeering charges brought by a grand jury assisted by Thomas Dewey in the 1930's. Since the nineteenth century, various minor and major changes have been made in grand jury selection, procedures, and qualifications, often resulting in fairer and more efficient jury operations.

Today, all states except Connecticut and Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia may use grand juries to indict and begin criminal trials. Twenty-three states and the District of Columbia require that grand jury indictments be used for certain more serious crimes. California and twenty-four other states make use of grand jury indictments optional. All states and the District of Columbia use grand juries for investigative purposes.

2018 - 2019 YUBA COUNTY JAIL REPORT



Photo taken by a Grand Jury member

SUMMARY

The Yuba County Jail (YJC) is under the supervision of the Yuba County Sheriff's Department (YCSA). Both the California Penal Code and the terms of a federal court consent decree contain provisions relating to Grand Jury review and analysis of the operations of the YJC. The Penal Code provision, section 919(b), requires an annual mandatory review by the Grand Jury, while the federal court consent decree imposes a permissive review, stating that the Grand Jury "shall be requested" to perform an analysis. This report is made pursuant to the requirements and scope of Penal Code section 919(b) and the federal court consent decree.

The Grand Jury conducted two inspections of the YJC. Numerous YCSA command officials, members of the YJC staff, and a few inmates were interviewed. Certain written material, as described below, was reviewed. We concluded the YJC is operating effectively, while serving the needs of the inmates and the public. We did not observe or become aware of any material lack of compliance with the mandates of the applicable consent decree. In all of our observations, the inmates and detainees of the YJC were appropriately cared for and treated by YCSA personnel with dignity.

BACKGROUND

The YJC is located at 215 5th Street in Marysville. It is used by the YCSA to incarcerate prisoners. Two city police departments in Yuba County, Marysville and Wheatland, also use the YJC for incarceration. In addition, the YJC is one of ten immigration detention facilities in California for housing Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) detainees. The YJC is comprised of two parts; the new portion, completed in 1995, and the old portion, built in 1962.

California Penal Code section 919(b) requires that "[t]he grand jury shall inquire into the condition and management of the public prisons within the county. "The United States District Court for the Eastern District of California entered a Consent Decree in 1979 in the case *Hedrick, et al. v. Grant, et al.*, (E.D. Cal., no2-76-162 EFB), imposing certain requirements regarding operation of the YJC. A "consent decree" is an injunction by a court, requiring and/or prohibiting certain behavior that is agreed upon between the parties (in this instance, Yuba County and attorneys representing the inmates of the YJC). The Consent Decree also contained a provision mandating that the Grand Jury be asked annually to analyze whether the YJC was being operated in conformity with the terms of the Consent Decree; the Grand Jury was also to be asked to include that analysis in its annual report.

On January 30, 2019, at a hearing in Sacramento observed by one or more members of the Grand Jury, a United States District Court Magistrate granted a joint motion for final approval of the Amended Consent Decree. The Amended Consent Decree, agreed upon by Yuba County and legal representatives for the class consisting of all persons incarcerated within the YJC, updates and revises various provisions of the 1976 Consent Decree.

The Amended Consent Decree followed over a year of discussions between Yuba County officials and legal representatives for the inmates, who "worked cooperatively in identifying

issues and coming up with solutions in order to better serve the needs of inmates.” (Joint Press Release, dated August 23, 2018.) Like the original Consent Decree, the Amended Consent Decree states that “[t]he Grand Jury shall be requested to do an analysis of whether the YCJ is in conformity with all provisions of the Amended Consent Decree and include that analysis in its yearly report.” At times in this report, the term “Amended Consent Decree” may include the original “Consent Decree” and vice versa.

The major subjects the Amended Consent Decree addresses are, according to its Table of Contents, as follows:

- Staffing.
- Medical and Mental Health Care.
- Environmental Health and Safety Conditions.
- Visitation.
- Due Process Discipline.
- Administrative Segregation and Segregated Housing.
- Inmate Grievance Procedure.
- Access to Legal Materials.
- Access to Courts.
- Inmate Education and Vocational Training Program.
- Compliance with Title 15 of the California Administrative Code.
- Monitoring.
- Miscellaneous Relief.
- Process for Approval of Amended Consent Decree.
- Attorneys’ Fees, Costs, and Expenses.
- Reservation of Jurisdiction and Enforcement.
- Termination.

At the January 30, 2019 federal court hearing in Sacramento, the Court also granted plaintiffs’ motion approving payment of the sum of \$1,179,500 in attorneys’ fees and costs by the County to plaintiffs. We understand that sum has been paid.

METHODOLOGY

Members of the Grand Jury interviewed YCSD personnel, receiving information on the operations inside the YCJ. Members toured the YCJ and received information on the history and current conditions within the YCJ. Two separate tours were conducted, including among other areas the laundry room, kitchen, medical area, law library, exercise areas, and the intake/booking areas. While touring the YCJ, interviews of several staff personnel and inmates were conducted.

DISCUSSION

Members of the Grand Jury toured the YCJ on September 13, 2018 and March 25, 2019. Upon entering the YCJ area proper, we passed through the booking area and intake room where inmates are processed. All money and personal belongings are collected from detainees. A separate receipt is issued for money collected and personal belongings.

Medical screening is accomplished by trained medical staff to ensure that the inmate is in good general health and that a higher level of medical attention is not required. A full medical history is taken then and also taken ten days later. If it is determined that the individual requires more health care than is available at the YCJ, they are taken to Rideout Hospital for treatment before further processing. The YCJ staff screens for gang affiliation to ensure inmate safety once incarcerated. Inmates from different gangs are housed in separate areas of the YCJ. Once processed at the booking area inmates are then placed in a holding cell pending further processing or observance.

Stepdown cells are used to house detainees/inmates at risk of harming themselves. If placed in a safety cell, detainees/inmates are physically monitored at random times, at least every fifteen minutes. While housed in a safety cell, detainees/inmates are regularly assessed by custody staff, medical staff, and mental health staff. The cells contain no furniture and the walls have a padded protective covering. These cells were observed to be clean and in good repair. Each cell is equipped with a toilet and sink.

The newer portion of the YCJ, completed in 1995, houses both ICE detainees and the general YCJ inmate population. The newer portion is comprised of both an open barracks and cell area. An enclosed booth above looks over on the inmates in the barracks area and across at the cells, fostering orderly conduct.

The Grand Jury inspected the control area of the YCJ. Normal functioning of these control areas is carried out by a minimum of one staff member in each booth. The County has purchased new control panels that are set to arrive in June 2019. These new control panels will replace the present aging system and will integrate all doors, intercoms, and cameras. They were purchased from Integrated Security Solutions, Inc. and will be installed by Guidepost Solutions, Inc. at a total cost of \$797,075.

The general male inmate population is dressed in orange and the ICE detainees are dressed in red. Female inmates are dressed in green. At the time of the Grand Jury's first inspection ICE detainees numbered around 181 and the total number of inmates numbered around 189. At the time of the Grand Jury's second inspection ICE detainees numbered around 173 and the total number of inmates numbered around 190. The overall capacity of the facility is 428 inmates and detainees.

The older portion of the YCJ, built in 1962, consists of small and large cells with bunk beds. Each cell holds between four and twenty people. Two separate areas of this portion of the YCJ houses male and female inmates. While this section of the YCJ is noticeably older it is still just as functional as the newer section.

The kitchen area was observed to be clean and well organized, serving three well balanced meals a day. Around 10% of these meals involve special diets. Over 30,000 meals are served every month depending on the YCJ population. While the menu is set by predetermined guidelines, the YCJ tries to provide a variety of different ethnic foods as required by the National Detention standards. The kitchen is equipped, among other things, with two large refrigerators, two large freezers, and large steaming kettles. There are 10 to 12 appropriately trained inmates assigned to help in the kitchen each day. Inmate and detainees eat in their housing units, as the YCJ does not have a cafeteria.

The law library has a good selection of legal books and materials available to help inmates understand and research their legal matters. Laptops are provided for inmates and ICE detainees while in the law library. They are given an SD drive and YCSD personnel will print out documents for them. Students from the University of California Davis School of Law use the library while verifying compliance with the Amended Consent Decree and when interviewing inmates for their studies.

The YCJ contains a classroom that accommodates approximately 20 inmates at a time. Participants in the various learning programs can obtain an actual high school diploma and an Associate of Arts degree. Counseling and classes are available to inmates and detainees in the following areas: General Education Development (GED) classes, Narcotics Anonymous, treatment readiness program, alcohol and chemical treatment, typing, parenting, anger management, and Fathers First. Counseling is available for victims of sexual abuse. Sometimes it is difficult finding volunteers willing to teach particularly violent offenders.

The medical area is currently under contract for medical and mental health services with Wellpath, which describes itself as the “premier provider of localized, high-quality, compassionate care to vulnerable patients in challenging clinical environments.” The County has a three-year contract with Wellpath that began September 1, 2017. With Wellpath, the YCJ has 24/7 medical staff and an increased level of mental health staff on duty. All medical equipment required under the Amended Consent Decree, including a wheelchair and culture dishes, was present during the Grand Jury’s second inspection of the YCJ. A new medical facility has been authorized and funded; it is presently in the conceptual design phase. Completion of this medical facility, which will be above ground on the 5th Street side of the courthouse, is expected in the next several years. There have not been any escapes, suicides, or deaths by other causes in the YCJ over the course of this fiscal year (7/1/2018 to present).

The YCSD contracts with a dentist, who provides on-site dental services once a week.

Visiting rooms, consisting of five attorney rooms or segregated rooms, and fourteen kiosks with telephones are available. Inmates and detainees are advised that phone calls are recorded.

All portions of the YCJ toured by the Grand Jury on both occasions were clean and orderly, adequately lighted, and at appropriate and comfortable temperatures. No unpleasant odors were detected on either occasion.

Mail service is provided to inmates, who are allowed postage at County expense on up to two letters per week. Inmates present envelopes unsealed, and are aware that outgoing mail can be

inspected to assure there is no contraband. Incoming mail is opened and inspected in front of the inmate.

All inmates receive three hours of visitation rights a week, unless those rights are suspended temporarily due to disciplinary issues. The visits are supervised by a visiting clerk.

The Grand Jury reviewed the YCSD's Information Booklet for the YCJ, which is a 23-page pamphlet, available in both English and Spanish. The booklet is provided to all inmates and detainees entering the YCJ. The Information Booklet provides them with essential information about the facility and their rights and responsibilities. Updating of the Information Booklet so it reflects current conditions and complies with the terms of the Amended Consent Decree is almost complete.

Fire inspections are conducted annually. The most recent fire inspection was conducted by the Office of the State Fire Marshal on October 30, 2018, noting various items to be corrected. When the Grand Jury asked at our most recent inspection of the YCJ on March 25, 2019, YCSD personnel explained to the Grand Jury that the noted items had been corrected. Fire drills are held on a monthly basis, and YCSD personnel explained to the Grand Jury on our March 25, 2019 inspection that the last one had been held on March 14, 2019.

The YCJ uses a grievance process which is described in the Information Booklet. In the roughly nine months prior to our second visit, the grievance process had been utilized by YCJ inmates on average about six-seven times a month, by ICE detainees about four times a month, and for medical grievances (which are separately tracked) about six times a month.

YCSD correctional officers are fully informed of the terms of the Amended Consent Decree. They receive micro-training, briefing, and testing. Each officer signs off on the policy in which they are trained. YCSD senior officials felt that officers would have completed training on all policy changes required by the Amended Consent Decree by the end of April 2019. Correctional officers have access to both policy documents and the Amended Consent Decree.

The YCJ is inspected by a variety of agencies and public officials throughout the year. The State of California Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) conducts a biennial inspection, as required by Penal Code section 6031. ICE conducts an annual inspection; the last inspection occurred in November 2018. In accordance with Health and Safety Code 101045 a medical/mental health inspection of the YCJ was conducted on January 18, 2019 by the County of Yuba Health & Human Services Department. Law Students from the U.C. Davis School of Law Civil Rights Clinic are frequently at the YCJ. Others holding political offices have also recently toured the facility, along with their staffs.

The Amended Consent Decree is 73 pages long, plus 7 exhibits. The Grand Jury asked YCSD officials many questions about compliance with the Amended Consent Decree, and the YCSD officials were highly cooperative in these communications. In our many interviews and discussions, multiple inspections, and review of written material; we did not observe or become aware of any material lack of compliance with the mandates of the applicable Consent Decree.

FINDINGS

- F1. The hard working and committed YCJ staff is doing an outstanding job of maintaining the YCJ and meeting the needs of the entire jail population.
- F2. The YCJ is operating effectively, while serving the needs of the inmates and the public.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- R1. None.
- R2. None.

REQUIRED RESPONSES

Pursuant to Penal Code sections 933 and 933.05, the Grand Jury requests responses as follows:

From the following elected county officials within 60 days:

- Yuba County Sheriff as to Findings 1 and 2.

From the following governing bodies within 90 days:

- Yuba County Board of Supervisors as to Findings 1 and 2.

Reports issued by the Grand Jury do not identify individuals interviewed. Penal Code section 929 requires that reports of the Grand Jury not contain the name of any person or facts leading to the identity of any person who provides information to the Grand Jury.
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BIBLIOGRAPHY

Section 6030 of the Penal Code.

Consent Decree in *Hedrick, et al. v. Grant, et al.* (E.D. Cal., No. 2-76-CV-00162-EFB).

Amended Consent Decree in *Hedrick, et al. v. Grant, et al.* (E.D. Cal., No. 2-76-CV-00162-EFB).

Amended Order Granting Plaintiffs' Motion for Attorneys' Fees and Costs in *Hedrick, et al. v. Grant, et al.* (E.D. Cal., No. 2-76-CV-00162-EFB).

Joint Press Release regarding the Amended Consent Decree, dated August 23, 2018.

Yuba County Sheriff's Department Information Booklet (for inmates and detainees entering the Yuba County Jail, 7/2017 edition).

Grievance statistics provided by YCSD.

Wellpath website at: <https://wellpathcare.com/>

County of Yuba, Health & Human Services Department report dated January 22, 2019 regarding inspection of January 18, 2019.

Various portions of the Yuba County Jail Manual, provided upon request by YCSD.

Board of State and Community Corrections report dated March 19, 2018.

Office of the State Fire Marshal Fire Safety Correction Notice dated October 30, 2018.

The California Department of Justice's Review of Immigration Detention in California (February 2019), available at: <https://oag.ca.gov/sites/all/files/agweb/pdfs/publications/immigration-detention-2019.pdf>

TRANSIT BUS STOP SAFETY FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS



Picture from "Yuba-Sutter Short Range Transit Plan" report. (See Bibliography Reference)

SUMMARY

Due to drug activity and recent gang shootings, the primary concern is student safety at the Johnson Park bus stop. Throughout the school year, students attending Lindhurst High School (LHS) and South Lindhurst High School (SLHS) utilize the Yuba-Sutter Transit (YST) system as a means of transportation to the schools. Transportation is needed during morning hours for the arriving students and the afternoon hours to get the students back home. The bus stop at Johnson Park (*Appendix A1*) has become a concern to the students, their parents, and the teachers of both schools.

BACKGROUND

The following excerpts from the Yuba-Sutter Short Range Transit Report set forth relevant background information:

“Yuba-Sutter Transit Authority, operating as Yuba-Sutter Transit provides public transit service in Yuba and Sutter Counties. A Joint Powers Agreement between Yuba and Sutter Counties and the cities of Marysville and Yuba City, YST is directed by an eight-member Board of directors composed of two elected representatives appointed by each of the four member entities.”

“Yuba and Sutter Counties have a combined population estimate of 168,690 (2013). The growth in population in both Yuba and Sutter Counties has outpaced the growth rate in California over the past two decades and is projected to continue. Of the total population, 12.1 percent are youths age 10 to 17.”

“Six fixed routes are operated generally from 6:30AM to 6:30PM Monday through Friday and 8:30AM to 5:30PM on Saturday. Three routes provide service every 30 minutes and three routes operate hourly. The one-way general public fare is \$1 with a 50 percent discount available.”

“Annual one-way passenger trips have increased significantly over the organization’s 35-year history, reaching 1,279,575 in Fiscal Year (FY) 2013-2014. Ridership gains have been posted in every year but one since FY 1990-91. Over 80 percent of YST ridership occurs on the local fixed routes, followed by 12 percent on the commuter routes, 5 percent on dial-a-Ride (DAR), and less than one percent on rural routes. In terms of the proportion of vehicle service hours by service type, fixed route service operates the greatest proportion of hours (56 percent), DAR represents 27 percent, and Sacramento Routes represent 15 percent, while two percent of system vehicle service hours are operated on the Rural Routes.”

“The operating costs for FY 2013-2014 equaled \$6,286,800. Operations and maintenance compose the largest element (\$4.4 million) followed by fuel and tires at just under \$1,000,000. Administrative costs are \$482,000, insurance

expenses are \$242,600, and utilities and supplies cost around \$111,000 annually.”

“The revenue sources required to support YST’s administration, operations and maintenance total \$6,320,692. The largest source of income for YST is Federal Transit Administration (FTA) 5307 grant funds for urbanized areas which account for 31.6 percent of the operating budget, followed by Transportation Development Act (TDA) Local Transportation Funds (LTF) which account for 29.6 percent of the revenues. Passenger fares account for 22.9 percent of the operating budget, while TDA State Transportation Assistance (STA) accounts for 8.7 percent. Other FTA grant programs such as Section 5311 (for rural areas) and FTA Jobs Access Reverse Commute grant funds compose around 3 percent each of the operating budget. Other operation funding sources include advertising and interest revenues.”

METHODOLOGY

The Grand Jury conducted extensive research while investigating the safety issues at the Johnson Park bus stop. The following documents were reviewed:

- Crime statistics provided by the Yuba County Sheriff’s Department
- Interviews with members of the Yuba-Sutter Transit Board
- Personal observance of bus routes, schedules, and ridership
- Interviews with school personnel
- Review of the Yuba-Sutter Transit Authority Short Range Transit Plan (prepared by LSC Transportation Consultants, NC. From Tahoe City)

DISCUSSION

The Grand Jury interviewed YST officials, representatives of the schools in question, local law enforcement personnel. We were made aware of the unsafe environment for the students, especially the at-risk students, exiting the bus stop at Johnson Park. There are no school buses available for South Lindhurst High School (SLHS) students. Their only means of transportation is the YST buses or private transportation.

The reasons cited for the concern were the extra distance students have to walk from the Johnson Park bus stop to both schools and the crime statistics in the area provided by the Yuba County Sheriff’s Office (YCSO) which included recent gang related shootings. Total crime activity in the Johnson Park area included 479 incident calls to the YCSO in one year from 2/1/2018 to 2/1/2019. (*See Appendix D*) Additional crime statistics can be obtained from the YCSO. The Grand Jury asked YST personnel if an additional bus stop closer to the schools could be provided and were told that it would not be practical to do so, but that the YST Board could direct change.

Several Grand Jury members visited the bus stop at Johnson Park more than once. They observed the additional distance the students must travel to arrive at the two schools mentioned. The actual additional distance the students must walk is over 5,000 feet, almost a mile. Actual current rider statistics were obtained by observing Bus Route 3 uploads and offloads of students. On Wednesday, January 23, 2019, a Grand Jury member recorded observing 20 students offloading at Johnson Park at 7:12AM and an additional 18 students offloading at 7:42AM for a total of 38 students who had to walk the additional mile to school. School officials interviewed stated that at times over 100 students use the transit bus system to get to and from the schools each day.

Grand Jury members also observed that some of the Route 3 bus stops had no upload or offload of passengers, but the bus always stopped at these locations. Alternative stops were reviewed by Grand Jury members that were closer to the two schools. The extra time and distance to these alternative stops were computed. (See Appendix A2)

The overall Mission Statement of the YST states: *“To provide safe and cost effective public transportation services that increase mobility and improve the quality of life for Yuba and Sutter county residents.”* Their motto is *“Safety-Service-Smiles”*. (See Bibliography 2)

The Yuba-Sutter Transit Authority Short Range Transit Plan states a possible solution to Route 3’s problem of always being late is by shortening the route and adding an extra bus. (See Appendix C) If this recommendation is followed now, it would allow the extra time in the route to add an additional bus stop closer to LHS and SLHS.

FINDINGS

- F1. Johnson Park bus stop exposes approximately 100 students per day to unsafe conditions.
- F2. Johnson Park bus stop is located too far from LHS and SLHS to provide a safe route for students.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- R1. The Yuba-Sutter Transit Authority Board needs to review the current schedules and bus routes and make an effort to provide a safer environment for the success of our students in our community.
- R2. The Yuba-Sutter Transit Authority Board needs to add an additional stop that is closer to the schools’ location.

REQUIRED RESPONSES

Pursuant to Penal Code 933.05, the Grand Jury request responses as follows:

From the following elected county officials with 60 days:

- Board of Supervisors in Yuba County

From the following governing bodies within 90 days:

- Yuba-Sutter Transit Authority Board

Reports issued by the Grand Jury do not identify individuals interviewed. Penal Code section 929 requires that reports of the Grand Jury not contain the name of any person or facts leading to the identity of any person who provides information to the Grand Jury.

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- 1) Yuba-Sutter Short Range Transit Report prepared by LSC Transportation Consultants, Inc., P.O. Box 5875, 2690 Lake Forest Road, Suite C, Tahoe City, California 96145. 530 583-4053. Retrieved from: [Yuba-Sutter Short Range Transit Report](#)
- 2) <https://www.yubasuttertransit.com/about-the-agency>

APPENDIX LIST

- A1 Route 3 Modified Map (Johnson Park to proposed additional stop)
- A2 Route 3 Modified distances and times
- B Current route 3 map
- C1 Yuba-Sutter Short Range Transit Plan Report recommendation for Route 3
- C2 Route 3 and 6 Reconfiguration Alternative
- D Crime Report from Yuba County Sheriff's Office
- E Master Bus Stop locations list (286)
- F Implementation Plan from Yuba-Sutter Short Range Transit Plan

Appendix A2

Itinerary

Start on Tuesday, March 19, 2019 at 11:42AM

End on Tuesday, March 19, 2019 at 11:44AM

All times are shown in “Pacific Time” derived from the Zone application settings and reflect the correct driving times between points.

Total distance: 1,689.6 yards – 5,068.8 feet – approximately 1 mile

Total travel time: About 2 minutes

Total fuel cost: \$0

4257 – 4299 Evelyn Drive Olivehurst, CA 95961 (Route Pin 1)

Depart Tuesday, March 19, 2019 at 11:42AM

About 1 minute and 866.1 yards to Olive Ave. Olivehurst, Ca 95691

Driving Instructions:

1. Start
2. (39.4 yards) Turn right onto Martel Cr.
3. (826.8 yards) Arrive at the destination

Olive Ave Olivehurst, CA 95691 (Route Pin 2)

Arrive Tuesday, March 19, 2019 at 11:44AM

Depart Tuesday, March 19, 2019 at 11:44AM

Olive Avenue, Olivehurst, CA 95961

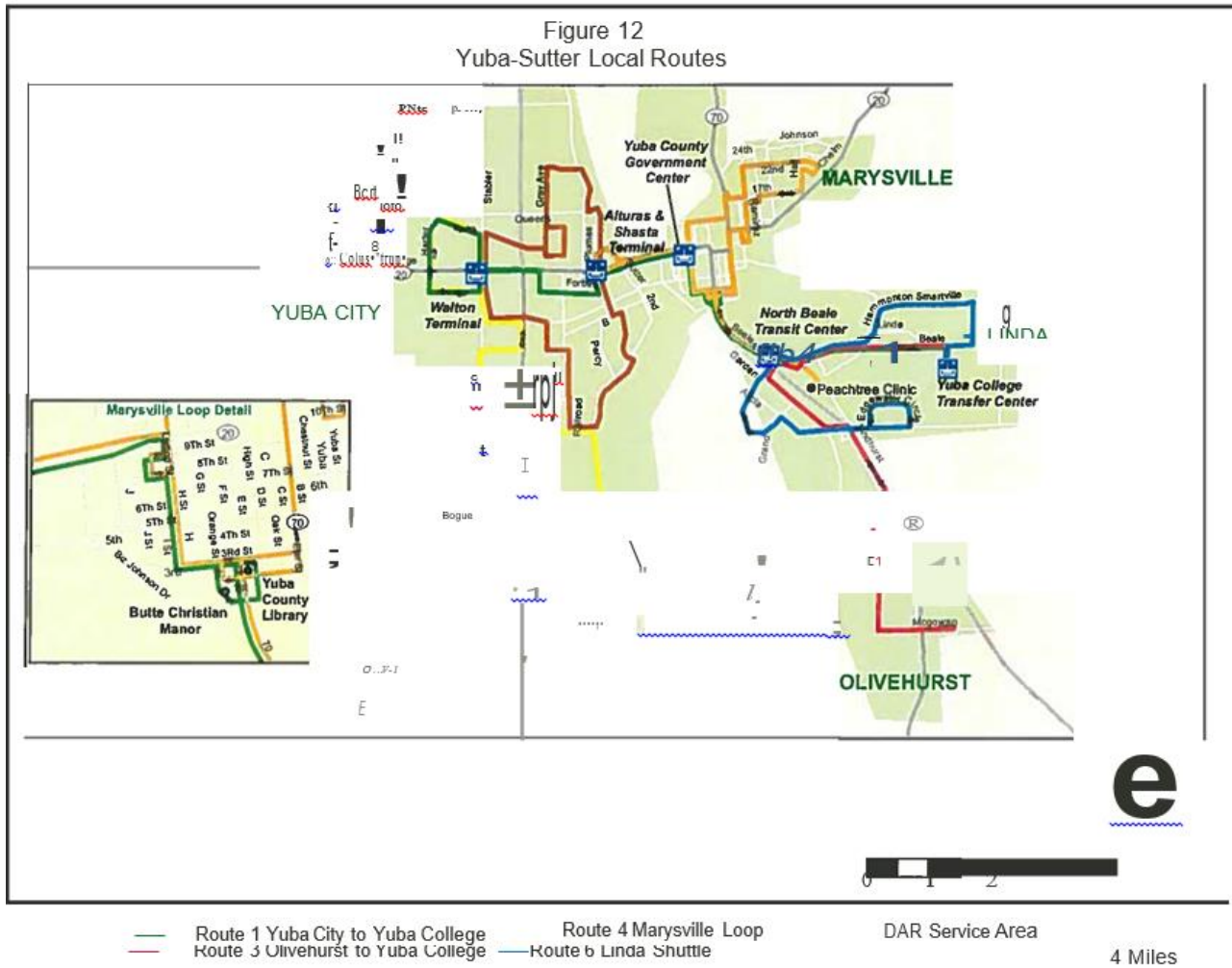
About 50 seconds and 823.5 yards to 2305 -2329 McGowan Pkwy, Olivehurst, CA 95961

Driving Instructions:

1. Start
2. (823.5 yards) Arrive at the destination

Courtesy of - [Google Maps - Johnson Park](#)

Current Route 3 Map



Appendix C1

LOCAL FIXED ROUTE ALTERNATIVES

The Yuba-Sutter Short Range Transit Report sets forth the following local fixed route alternatives:

"Connecting all the other routes, Route 1 is the 'backbone' of the local route system. In addition, both Route 1 and Route 3 are the most productive routes in the system, carrying the greatest number of passengers for every vehicle-hour of service. One reasonable option to improve local route service quality would be to operate an additional two buses on Route 1 and one bus on Route 3, scheduled to provide service every 20 minutes over the current services plan."

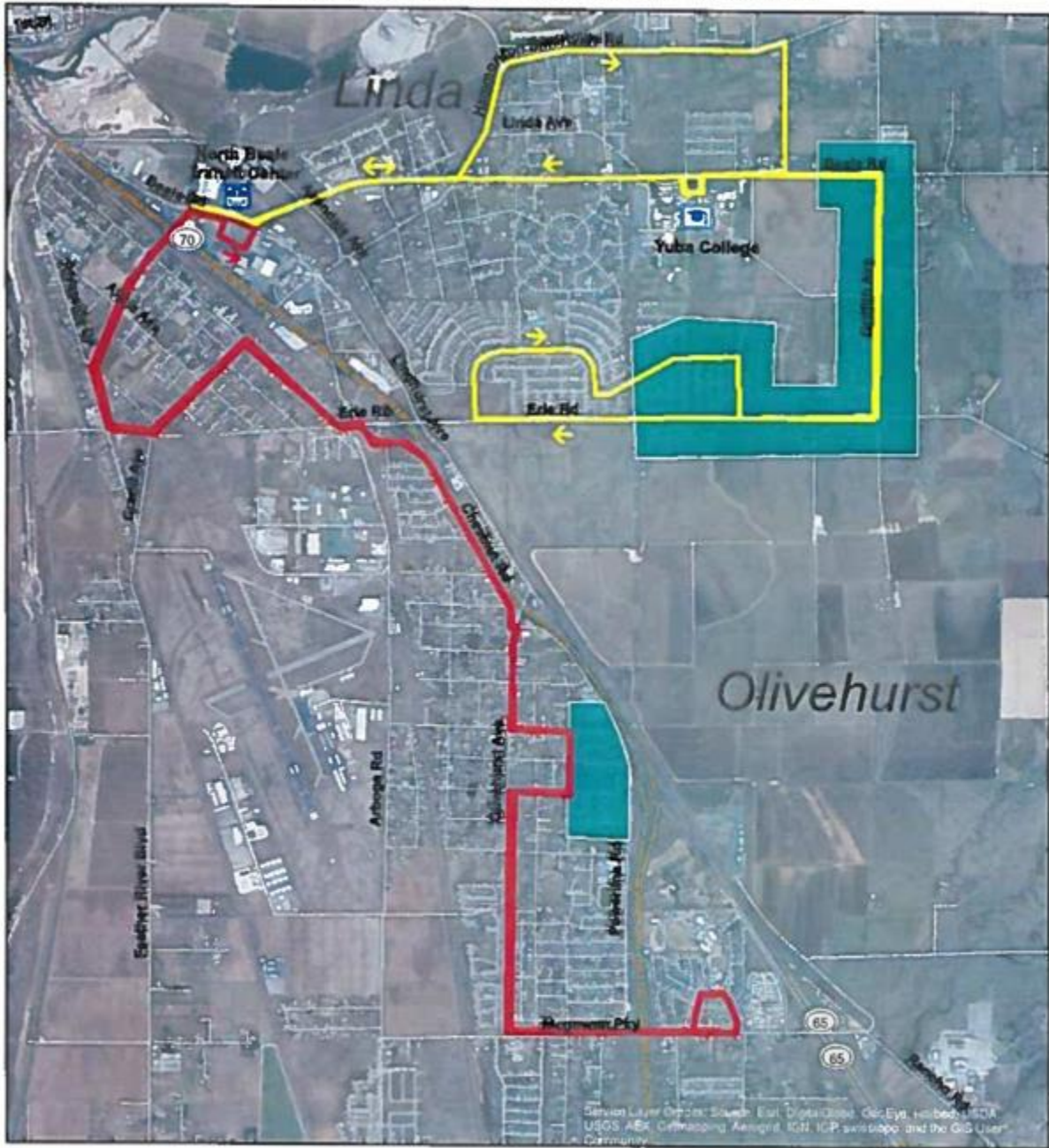
"This would improve the convenience of the transit service for the roughly 40 percent of all local route passengers that use Route 1 or 3. Some current timed transfers with Route 2 (which would be the only half-hourly route) would require a longer wait. However, improving frequency would help address the on-time performance in two ways. First, by spreading ridership over more runs, the average boardings per run would be reduced, thereby reducing boarding delays and improving on-time performance. For those transfers that are missed, moreover, the wait for the next departure would be reduced."

"Ridership for this type of service change can be analyzed using an 'elasticity analysis'. Based upon the concepts of micro economics, elasticity analysis is a standard transit planning method that considers the relationship between the change in a service variable (in this case, the frequency of service) and the change in ridership. An elasticity factor is applied that is based on the change in ridership associated with service changes observed in similar systems in the past."

"Applying this methodology to the existing Route 1 and Route 3 ridership figures, the impact of this service alternative is estimated to increase total annual ridership (sum of both routes) by 136,600 one-way passenger-trips per year."

"This alternative would increase overall service levels by 10,800 vehicle-hours and 129,450 vehicle-miles per year. Applying the FY 15/16 cost model, this would increase annual operating costs by approximately \$462,600 per year. At current average fares per passenger boarding on each route, the additional passenger revenue would total approximately \$82,300 per year. Overall operating subsidy requirements would therefore increase by \$380,300 annually."

Route 3 and 6 Reconfiguration Alternative



- Revised Route 3
- Revised Route 6
- New Transit Service Area



Appendix D

YUBA COUNTY SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT
 CALLS FOR SERVICE SUMMARY
 JOHNSON PARK – AREA MAP 022/033
 2/1/18 TO 2/1/19

CALL#	START DATE/TIME	HOUR	DOW	CALL END TYPE	BLOCK LEVEL	STREET
181380175	5/18/2018 21:05:01.01	21	Fri	DRUG ACTIVIITY UNKNOWN	2100	GOLDLEAF WAY
182340106	08/22/2018 13:18:56.56	13	Wed	DRUG ACTIVITY UNKNOWN	4200	EVELYN DRIVE
182450190	09/21/2018 20:13:52.52	20	Sun	SHOOTING INCIDENT	4200	EVELYN DRIVE
182450191	09/21/2018 20:15:42.42	20	Sun	SHOOTING INCIDENT	2200	WERNER STREET
18270051	09/4/2018 08:23:35.35	8	Tue	WEAPON VIOLATION	4200	EVELYN DRIVE

Appendix E

YUBA-SUTTER TRANSIT MASTER BUS STOP LOCATION LIST

246 Olivehurst Avenue 6th Avenue SE3165
247 Olivehurst Avenue 6th Avenue SW311166
248 Olivehurst Avenue 7th Avenue NW367
249 Olivehurst Avenue 7th Avenue NE311168
250 Olivehurst Avenue 9th Avenue SW369
251 Olivehurst Avenue 9th Avenue NE370
252 Olivehurst Avenue 11th Avenue NW371
253 Olivehurst Avenue 11th Avenue NE372
254 Olivehurst Avenue Clarice Avenue SW3173
255 Olivehurst Avenue 14th Avenue SE374
256 Olivehurst Avenue Beverly Avenue NE375
257 Olivehurst Avenue Bellis Court SW3176
258 McGowan Parkway Ardmore Avenue SE3177
259 McGowan Parkway Ardmore Avenue NE378
260 McGowan Parkway George Avenue SE379
261 McGowan Parkway George Avenue NE380
262 Evelyn Drive Martel Drive (Johnson Park) SE381
263 Larson Street McGowan Parkway NE3182
264 McGowan Park and Ride McGowan & Power Line Rd. NE7012 (#11, 12)183
265 Plumas Lake Park & Ride Feather River & Challice Creek NW7012 (#9, 10) 84

Appendix F

Implementation Plan from the Yuba/Sutter Transit Authority Short Range Plan

Fiscal Year 2015-16

Revise Route 4 A (September), including preparation of new schedules

Expand Live Oak Service to five days per week, and revise Wheatland service to three days per week (July)

Revise Dial-A-Ride program to eliminate general public day time service, reduce service area, revise age definition of senior, and expand capacity (September)

Conduct passenger surveys and implement earlier SR99PM commuter run (September)

Define specific proposal for Yuba College student fee and hold election (Spring)

Implement Connect Card, and closely monitor ridership and fare revenue impacts

Start implementing bus stop and transit center improvements and bus stop sign replacement

Expand road supervision to help address on-time performance issues

Fund the North Beale Road project

Implement the remainder of the on-board and park-and-ride video system

Fiscal Year 2016-17

Assuming a successful Yuba College student fee election, implement Sutter County Center shuttle service and eliminate fares for Yuba College students on local fixed routes, at the beginning of the Fall Semester.

Extend weekday and Saturday Local Route service by one hour, and trim Evening Dial-A-Ride to start at 7:00PM

Implement peak tripper service on Local Routes to improve on-time performance

Continue implementing bus stop and transit center improvements and bus stop
Implement real-time transit information system
Establish and fill additional administrative position
Finalize plans for improvements to Routes 1, 3 and 6

Review the need for a fare increase

Purchase new Supervisor van

Conduct a study of a potential new transit center to replace the current stop at Alturas/Shasta

Fiscal Year 2017-18

Continue to expand Dial-A-Ride capacity

Continue implementing bus stop and transit center improvements

Implement 20-minute service frequency on Routes 1 and 3, along with potential realignment of Routes 3 and 6

Purchase seven replacement Commuter Service buses

Conduct study of a potential new transit center at North Beale Road Fiscal Year 2018-19

Purchase 11 low-floor Dial-A-Ride vans

Continue to expand Dial-A-Ride capacity

Continue implementing bus stop and transit center improvements Fiscal Year 2019-20

Purchase 13 buses for Local Fixed Route Service

Continue to expand Dial-A-Ride capacity

Continue implementing bus stop and transit center improvements and bus stop sign replacement

Animal Care Services



Photo taken by Grand Jury member

SUMMARY

Yuba County Animal Care Services (ACS) personnel are providing a valuable and at times difficult service to the citizens of this county. It was obvious that the personnel, from officers to volunteers, are very passionate about the job and the much-needed care and compassion that they provide to the animals.

BACKGROUND

The current ACS facility was built in 2004 and is located at 5245 Feather River Boulevard in Olivehurst. The building occupies 3,788 square feet, with a total of 36 kennels – 24 for general population and 12 for quarantine. There are eight stainless steel cages used mainly for the cat population and surgery room, also four pens for livestock. With 7,732 square foot of landscaped space, the facility includes a get acquainted area where prospective parents can meet the new adoptees to see if they are compatible with all family members.

METHODOLOGY

The Grand Jury visited the ACS on October 25, 2018 for a tour and visit with staff of the facility. Several other visits were scheduled to clarify and educate the members further on rules and procedures that must be followed. Both the Yuba County Sheriff's Department Internet page and the ACS Facebook page were used for additional information.

DISCUSSION

The Yuba County Animal Care Services is a division under the Yuba County Sheriff's Department provides 24/7 service to the County for safety and control of animals. An ACS officer is on call every night and weekends for emergency calls – injured animal, animal bites, or an animal that may cause harm to people or other animals. Animals arrive at the care facility by means of a citizen bringing in a stray, owner surrender, or a citizen complaint.

An animal bite that breaks the skin requires that the animal be quarantined for 10 days. If the animal is current on its rabies vaccinations it can be quarantined at home. However, if rabies vaccinations are not current, if a bite is to the face, or if the bite is determined to be vicious, then the animal must be placed in the quarantine unit for the prescribed time period. An animal can be quarantined at a veterinarian's office if requested by the owner and at their expense.

The ACS volunteer program has partnered with several local agencies for services and donations. Currently there are numerous volunteers at the shelter and more are always needed. Potential volunteers must fill out the proper application form and undergo a background check, including being fingerprinted. Local businesses donate bags of food that may have been damaged in transit or cannot be sold. Money donated by the public is used for animal care and services only. A

partnership with local pet stores offers adoption services outside of the shelter. Advertisements in the local newspaper and Facebook page are used to feature animals available for adoption.

Notable during the visits was the overall conditions in the shelter. The staff and volunteers are tasked with keeping a clean and safe environment for the public to view. All animals appear to be clean and healthy. Degreaser, bleach, and sanitizer are used to keep the kennels, holding area, entry, transport vehicles, and holding cages clean and disease free.

Space in the shelter is limited and when there is no more room to house animals safely then euthanasia protocols must be used. All the personnel at the ACS go to great lengths not to put an animal down. ACS notifies rescue organizations when animals are deemed unadoptable. These organizations are providing another path for adoption later. Dogs are handled and walked daily to ensure they are people friendly. Cats are handled to show attention and comfort. Discussions are in the works to try and enlarge the facility to double the number of kennels. Donations will be needed to finance this endeavor.

There is always something that needs to be repaired or upgraded at the shelter. Tasks as simple as mowing the grass around the shelter must be done by someone with a background check. Work orders must go through the county and depending on the type of work being accomplished, take some time.

Dog licenses are issued for a nominal fee. This fee is reduced for seniors and for animals that are spayed or neutered. The rate of return to owners of missing animals is higher if the animals are licensed or chipped.

FINDINGS

- F1. The ACS staff and volunteers are encouraged to keep up the high standard that they have set. They are dedicated and selfless.
- F2. Kennel space is very limited in the shelter.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- R1. None.
- R2. ACS should continue to work with the County to enlarge the facility to double kennel space.

REQUIRED RESPONSES

Pursuant to Penal Code sections 933 and 933.05, the grand jury requests responses as follows:

From the following elected county officials within 60 days:

- Yuba County Sheriff

From the following governing bodies within 90 days:

- Yuba County Board of Supervisors

Reports issued by the Grand Jury do not identify individuals interviewed. Penal Code section 929 requires that reports of the Grand Jury not contain the name of any person or facts leading to the identity of any person who provides information to the Grand Jury.
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Investigation of Olivehurst Public Utility District Billing and Reconnection Practices



SUMMARY

Investigation into Olivehurst Public Utility District (OPUD) billing and reconnection services, showed no improper billing or excessive fees.

BACKGROUND

Olivehurst Public Utility District (OPUD) is located at 1970 9th Avenue, its mission is to provide superior, environmentally sensitive services to responsibly enhance the communities of Olivehurst and Plumas Lake. Services include:

- Drinking water treatment and distribution
- Wastewater (sewer) collection, treatment and disposal
- Fire protection and emergency medical services.

A citizen complaint was filed alleging (OPUD):

1. Violated water utility services terms by failing to provide a second notice at least 48 hours prior to disconnection
2. OPUD reconnection service fees are excessive; and
3. Billing services are not user friendly.

METHODOLOGY

Several interviews were conducted with the complainant and other residents from the Plumas Lake area. Data was provided in the form of receipts, Facebook posts, and email from OPUD. Interviews were conducted with OPUD to discuss this claim.

DISCUSSION

The complaint alleges the following:

1. OPUD violated water utility services terms by failing to provide a second notice at least 48 hours prior to disconnection. The OPUD interview evidenced the disconnection policy was consistent with the standards set by the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). Consumer Affairs Branch of the CPUC states that:

“[b]efore a utility disconnects service, the company must provide a 15-day written notice explaining: the reason for the disconnection,

the amount which must be paid in order to avoid disconnection and the earliest date you will be disconnected if you fail to pay the amount owed. If not paid after the first notice, the utility must provide a second notice at least 48 hours prior to the disconnection.” (See Bibliography 4)

The complainant provided documentation that the water service was disconnected only after the amount due was not paid in full. The documentation shows that the customer was provided past due notices in the billing statements, OPUD provided a 15-day written day notice and a second notice 48 hours prior to disconnection.

2. OPUD reconnection service fees are excessive. OPUD evidenced the rules for reconnection are set forth by the CPUC. Fees associated with re-connection and are consistent with the CPUC Under General Order 96-B. (See Bibliography 3) CPUC states late payment charges are imposed when the customer doesn't pay the bill within 19 days. OPUD administrative and delinquency fees are outlined in the *Water and Sewer Service Fact Sheet*. Past due accounts are assessed a 10% penalty and a \$50.00 Delinquency Fee. “Payment of all fees, charges and a deposit equivalent to two months of service charges are required to reconnect services.” (See Bibliography 2)

OPUD and the complainant provided evidence for reconnection fees and associated costs outlined in the application for service. The complainant provided evidence of a signed application of service detailing service reconnection fees and associated costs. The documentation showed that OPUD fees and service reconnection were consistent with rules established by CPUC and set forth on the OPUD application for service. The delinquent account was assessed a 10% penalty with \$50.00 delinquency fee and all fees with a deposit were required prior to service reconnection. The document indicated the complainant had knowledge of the costs associated with reconnection. Correspondence between the complainant and OPUD evidenced reasons for a required deposit.

3. Billing services are not user friendly. OPUD provided documentation for current billing services. OPUD monthly billing statements are delivered through the U.S. Postal Service. Customers can make a payment at the office, by mailing payments and electronic payments can be made through a third-party vendor. Information concerning payment options can be reached through the OPUD website by clicking on the “payment options” hyperlink on the main page. At the time of the complaint monthly statements were not accessible through the third-party vendor site <https://www.opud.net/opud-payment-options>. OPUD has since changed to an alternate vendor and electronic payments can be made through a third-party vendor at <https://www2.invoicecloud.com>. A frequently asked questions (FAQ) hyperlink provides the user information for using the system, making a payment, and using advanced features and information security.

FINDINGS

- F1. OPUD follows the policy for water service disconnection set forth by the California Public Utilities Commission.
- F2. Olivehurst Public Utility Commission follows the policy for water service fees set forth by the CPUC and practices are outlined in Water and Sewer Service Fact Sheet and application for service.
- F3. OPUD billing service practices were updated to make the payment system more user friendly. Customers can make payments through the USPS, at the OPUD office and electronic payments are accessible through <https://www2.invoicecloud.com>.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- R1. None.
- R2. None.
- R3. OPUD continues to offer customers multiple methods to make payments.

REQUIRED RESPONSES

Pursuant to Penal Code sections 933 and 933.05, the grand jury requests responses as follows:

From the following elected county officials within 60 days:

- OPUD
- Yuba County Board of Supervisors

Reports issued by the Grand Jury do not identify individuals interviewed. Penal Code section 929 requires that reports of the Grand Jury not contain the name of any person or facts leading to the identity of any person who provides information to the Grand Jury.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1) Consulting, B. M. (2018, September 20). Olivehurst Public Utility District 2018-2023 Strategic Plan. Retrieved from OPUD Board of Directors.
- 2) District, O. P. (2018, August). Water & Sewer Service Fact Sheet. Retrieved from Olivehurst Public Utility District: <http://opud.net/service-requests>
- 3) Division, C. P. (2018, September). California Public Utilities Commission Water Division Standard Practice For Collecting And Processing Customer Rates, Fees And Charges Under General Order 96-B. Retrieved from <http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/>: <http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/generalorders/>
- 4) Questions, C. A. (2018, September). California Utilities Public Commission. Retrieved from <http://www.cpuc.ca.gov/>: http://consumers.cpuc.ca.gov/cab_faq

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MARYSVILLE POLICE DEPARTMENT



SUMMARY

The programs and accomplishments of the Marysville Police Department show that it is actively supporting the community.

BACKGROUND

Established in 1851 with over 160 years of service to the community, the Marysville Police Department is located at 316 6th Street. The mission statement of the Department says it most clearly:

It is the mission of the Marysville Police Department to protect life and property; enhance the safety, trust, and quality of life in our community; and to serve with compassion and courage.

The Department refers to itself as “a forward thinking agency devoted to the community it serves.”

METHODOLOGY

Several interviews, visits, and classroom training provided by the Department provided most of the information. Attending community events such as City Council meetings and events put on by the Police Department provided more information and insight.

DISCUSSION

Even though the Marysville Police Department is constrained by a tight budget, it attempts to accomplish as much as possible with available funds.

Here are just a few of the events and programs that illustrate and advance the Department’s community awareness:

- “Coffee With a Cop” is held every month at different locations around the City. All residents and concerned citizens are invited to attend. Questions are asked of the officer(s), and all questions are answered to the best of the ability of those attending. If an answer cannot be given to the satisfaction of the audience then the Police Department follows up after the event and provides a more robust explanation to the person posing the question.
- The Department participates in the “Pink Patch Project”, a statewide breast cancer awareness effort. Proceeds from patches sold at the Police Department are donated to the Geweke Foundation for use in the fight against breast cancer. 60 to 70 police chiefs from various participating cities around California recently gathered in Southern California.

The following picture at the “Hollywood” sign shows the police chiefs and their staff members in attendance.



- The “Civilian Academy” is held once a year, usually in late spring. This eye-opening class puts normal everyday people through a mini police academy. It includes ride-alongs, use of force training, simulator training, and use of the shooting range. This academy gives the civilians just a small taste of what it takes to go through the full academy.
- The Department also works with Marysville Joint Unified School District civics classes. After participating in a four-hour patrol car ride-along, students write a detailed report about their experience.
- The Department promotes community awareness and its recruitment efforts through its Cadet Program, which allows youth to participate in certain Departmental activities and learn about a career in law enforcement.

Over the last year many changes have occurred in the Marysville Police Department.

1. An animal control officer position has gone from part-time to full-time. The City has to pay Yuba County anytime dogs are housed at the Yuba County Animal Shelter. Just recently, an invoice to the City that was normally \$14,000 was reduced to \$4,000 in part because of having a full-time animal control officer.
2. The Parking Enforcement Officer position has gone from part-time to full-time. The Department expects that revenue the City receives from parking citations will increase. Currently a city parking citation costs \$25, of which approximately \$4 goes to the City and \$12.50 to the State. Other entities receive the remainder. The Department is seeking to increase the parking citation fee to offset the payment to the State.
3. Staffing is at full capacity of 19 officers, including the Chief of Police. In November 2018 the total number of officers was 16. In addition, paid civilian help and the very valuable volunteers bring the Department total to 41 people. There are also two K-9 officers on patrol.
4. Level three reserve officers are cadets that have completed just the first part of the regular academy. Level three reserve officers ride along with regular officers to increase safety and awareness. The capability of utilizing reserve officers at “level three” has been added.

A drone has been purchased with grant money received from the Yuba County Water Agency. The drone will be used to inspect the levee system during high water and for other emergency purposes. Currently volunteers walk the levee for that purpose and they have problems seeing the inside of the levee during adverse conditions.

FINDINGS

- F1. The Marysville Police Department should be congratulated on serving the City and the people in general with the highest degree of professionalism and competence.
- F2. The Marysville Police Department is actively seeking ways to enhance the service provided to the community through grants and other means.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- R1. None.

REQUIRED RESPONSES

Pursuant to Penal Code sections 933 and 933.05, the grand jury requests responses as follows:

From the following elected county officials within 60 days:

- City Manager

From the following governing bodies within 90 days:

- Marysville City Council

Reports issued by the Grand Jury do not identify individuals interviewed. Penal Code section 929 requires that reports of the Grand Jury not contain the name of any person or facts leading to the identity of any person who provides information to the Grand Jury.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Pink Patch Project: www.marysvillepd.org/news29.html

Reserve Officers: www.post.ca.gov/reserve-officer-program

Yuba County Schools



SUMMARY

The purpose of the Yuba County Office of Education is to improve the quality of life for all Yuba County citizens. Through the dedicated efforts of the teachers and staff and the many programs offered at Yuba County schools, students can succeed and seek their full potential.

BACKGROUND

The Yuba County Office of Education (YCOE) is a Local Education Agency (LEA) in California. The LEA provides fiscal services to five school districts:

- Camptonville Union Elementary School District
- Marysville Joint Unified School District
- Plumas Lake Elementary School District
- Wheatland School District
- Wheatland High School

The YCOE provides educational services for students living in low income areas. Limited funding provided to the school districts may impact services to students. The Grand Jury identified and toured schools that provided learning opportunities to students outside of their general education experiences. The schools identified and toured were Bear River Intermediate School, South Lindhurst High School, and Virginia School.

METHODOLOGY

The Grand Jury toured three schools that showcased programs aligned to the community and student needs. It interviewed personnel from each of the schools and utilized the Internet, school websites, and Facebook to follow up with their findings.

DISCUSSION

Bear River Middle School

Bear River Middle School is located at 100 Wheatland Park Drive and is a part of the Wheatland School District. The school serves 566 students in grades 4-8. The comprehensive campus houses additional classrooms operated by the YCOE for students with moderate to severe disabilities.

Bear River Middle School facilitates student achievement through the Renaissance program (Appendix A, Part 1). Students receive recognition for meeting education and behavior goals.

The school promotes the idea that “any student can find a niche” to excel. The school receives supplemental funds through the Julie Tyler Memorial Foundation (Appendix A, Part 2). The Foundation provides school activities including Bear River television, computer animation, and a greenhouse located on campus, school trips, and virtual field trips. In addition, the school has a Renaissance Rally Day (Reni Rally, Appendix A, Part 3) three times a year. The teachers award students for their grades, attendance, and various other successes during these festive occasions.

The comprehensive campus includes a computer lab for grades 6-8, a hands-on science lab and music classes for all students. The school recently completed a mural at its entrance. Student clubs and activities include Future Farmers of America (FFA), horticulture classes, flag football, wrestling, cross country and track.



Mural painted by students at Bear River Middle School. Photo courtesy of school website.



Themed attire at Bear River Middle School. Photo courtesy of school website

South Lindhurst High School (SLHS)

SHLS is located at 4446 Olive Ave, Olivehurst and is the only continuation school in Yuba County. Currently there are 150 students enrolled in grades 11-12, with 6 teachers. They have half-day schedules and the students can work their way up to a full day schedule. The school requires that the family and student sign a contract prior to being admitted to SLHS. The school was recently accredited by Western Associated Schools/Colleges (WASC, Appendix A, Part 4) and has full accreditation through year 2024. It offers six ways to earn High School credits each quarter and provides two Yuba College classes on site each term.

SLHS holds Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FASFA, Appendix A, Part 5) classes for the students that pursue college. It has Career Days where individuals from the community come and teach the students job interview skills and how to prepare resumes. SLHS has a resource room that provides clothing and personal items if the students should need them.

SLHS offers a news broadcast class where the students learn about becoming news anchors and broadcast the news to the other students at the school. The school provides the students with a prom and a graduation ceremony at the end of each year.

Many of the students have part time jobs and work while they are attending school. The school allows some work hours to go towards vocational credits. To incorporate technology, the students can take online courses.

This year the students have also taken physical education, Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC, Appendix A Part 6), welding, graphic design, and culinary classes at the traditional Lindhurst High School adjacent to SLHS. Next year SLHS hopes to add a robotics course. Every Wednesday there is a workshop held on campus to prepare students for success when they graduate. Agencies throughout Yuba and Sutter Counties come to the school and teach personal finance, job skills and various tools that would be needed to succeed. Every Thursday each student has an opportunity to meet with their guidance counselor to check if they are on track with their goals; set new goals; look at their progress; and continue to set goals so that the students are engaged and involved in their learning.

Virginia School

Virginia School is located at 801 Olive Street and is part of the Wheatland School District. The school is operated by the YCOE and provides individuals with moderate to profound disabilities, ranging from ages 3 – 21, with intensive and special education services.

The school has seven classrooms and provides academic instruction that is aligned with a functional life skills curriculum. The classrooms are designed to meet the students' cognitive, behavioral, and sensory needs.

The school has programs that include:

- Preschool-primary multiple disabilities
- Primary, upper elementary
- Students with orthopedic impairments
- Intermediate and high school/college life skills
- Elementary-college multiple disabilities

Designated instructional services provided on the school campus include:

- Nursing
- Psychological testing
- Vision
- Orientation and mobility
- Behavior Support
- Physical Therapy
- Speech Therapy
- Occupational Therapy
- Adapted Physical Education
- Specialized Transportation

FINDINGS

F1. School programs are aligned to the needs of the student population in the three schools visited.

RECOMMENDATIONS

R1. None.

REQUIRED RESPONSES

Pursuant to Penal Code sections 933 and 933.05, the grand jury requests responses as follows:

From the following elected county officials within 60 days:

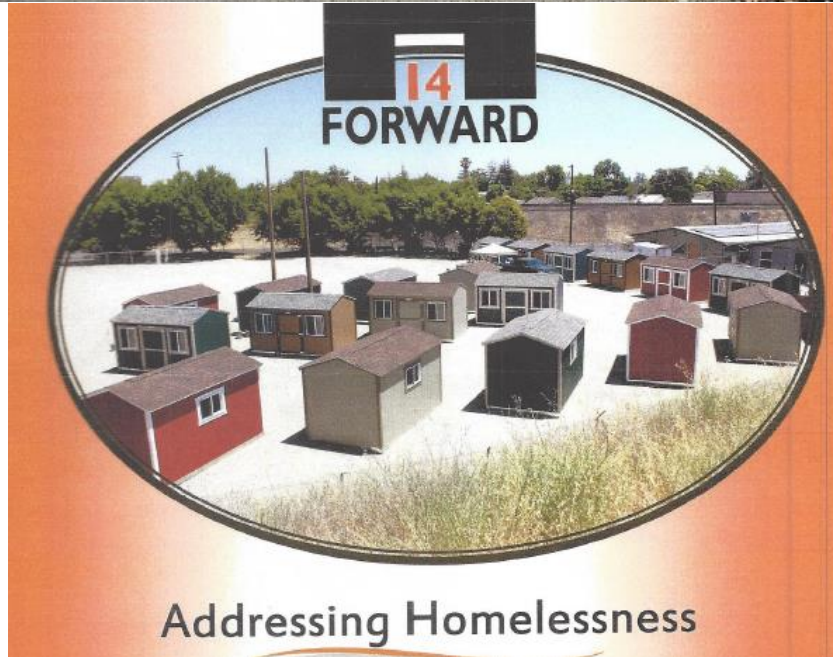
- Yuba County Department of Education

Reports issued by the Grand Jury do not identify individuals interviewed. Penal Code section 929 requires that reports of the Grand Jury not contain the name of any person or facts leading to the identity of any person who provides information to the Grand Jury.

APPENDIX

- 1) Renaissance programs are after school programs to help students achieve academic success.
- 2) Julie Tyler Memorial Foundation – a foundation was set up after the untimely passing of a dedicated teacher and principal of Bear River School.
- 3) Renaissance Rally Day – where staff and students dress up to a theme, such as Pirates of the Caribbean, Harry Potter, or a favorite superhero.
- 4) Western Associated Schools/Colleges (WASC) – an official academic body responsible for the accreditation of public and private universities, colleges, secondary and elementary schools in California and Hawaii, and many territories. <https://www.acswasc.org/>
- 5) Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FASCA) – where students can apply for grants, loans, or financial aid to further their education. <https://studentaid.ed.gov/sa/fafsa>
- 6) Junior Reserve Officer Training Corps (JROTC) – Junior Reserve Officers’ Training Corps is “to instill students in secondary educational institutions the values of citizenship, service to the United States, and personal responsibility and sense of accomplishment.” https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ranks_of_the_Junior_ReserveOfficers%27_Training_Corps

Life Building Center 14Forward



SUMMARY

A significant impact on the homeless population of Yuba County has been achieved through the coordinated efforts of Hands of Hope, the Life Building Center (LBC) and 14Forward. Lives have been changed for the better through their programs.

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Beginning in 2014, Yuba County and the surrounding region saw a huge increase in the homeless population. It is estimated that there are over 900 homeless in the Yuba-Sutter area. Much of this was due to other areas cleaning out their homeless camps. Due to this increase, the Yuba County Health Department declared a health emergency because of the debris in our local waterways. Something needed to be done to take care of the health of our waterways and the homeless living along those waterways.



Yuba County needed a plan, so the LBC was built in partnership with Habitat for Humanity (Appendix A, Part 1). Located at 131 F Street in Marysville, it has been in operation for about 2 years. The LBC works closely with other agencies, such as:

- Yuba/Sutter Counties and Cities
- Yuba/Sutter Behavioral Health
- Yuba County Social Services
- Yuba County Health Department
- Harmony Health – Medical - Marysville
- Yuba County Victim Witness

Nonprofits associated with the LBC program are:

- Yuba and Sutter County - Bridges to Housing – Appendix A, Part 2
- Sutter County Casa De' Esperanza -Appendix A, Part 3
- The Salvation Army – Appendix A, Part 4
- Twin Cities Rescue Mission – Appendix A, Part 5



METHODOLOGY

Members of the Grand Jury visited the LBC and met with county personnel and members of the Yuba County Health and Human Services Department. Information on the LBC and 14Forward was obtained. Internet searches and other interviews filled in all the information obtained.

DISCUSSION

Quite a bit of planning had to go into deciding how to approach the ever-growing increase in the homeless population. Yuba County worked through a Project Team to determine the best approach to close the various homeless encampments, most of which were at the perimeter of Marysville. Working closely with the City of Marysville, Yuba County used code enforcement actions, based on the health and environmental dangers. This took several months to accomplish.

Providing temporary housing was another important task. While there were other private/faith-based programs in the community already addressing the needs of homeless families with children, it was determined that the need for housing for adults (without children) was essential. 14Forward was established to accomplish this.

Yuba County found a plot of land adjacent to Twin Cities Rescue Mission (TCRM) that met the criteria for 20 shelters. TCRM provided showers and two meals a day. The Salvation Army offered to bring a third meal to the campus each day.

Yuba County worked with Home Depot and Tuff Shed to construct 20 specially-modified 8' x 14' structures. Since they were designed as emergency shelters only, they have no electricity or plumbing.

During these planning stages several goals needed to be met:

- Getting acquainted with the residents
- Gathering pertinent demographic information
- Determining income resources
- Assessing intervention needs (addictions, mental illness, etc.)
- Finding out if they have pets
- Determining other special requirements

Hands of Hope (HoH) is the lead agency that runs the “Coordinated Entry Program” program located on F Street (LBC). The program assesses each person for vulnerability and places those with mental illness, chronic health conditions, and chronic homelessness at the top of the priority list for assistance with housing. Based on a score from the assessment, an individual’s priority is determined. The higher the number, the greater the need for help. Once assessed, clients (a term HoH prefers) are placed in appropriate programs to help them get back on their feet. Many case managers are from Salvation Army Depot Family Crisis Center, Casa de Esperanza, 14Forward, and the Yuba County Housing support program.

The LBC offers classes called daily life skills. Some of these classes are employment training, job search, healthy habits, housing skills, effective communication, time and money management, legal assistance, substance abuse counseling, financial planning and network success. These classes started early last year (2018) had only nine people participating. Since then, over 230 have participated. The following agencies provided most of these services:

- Harmony Health
- One Stops operated by Yuba and Sutter Counties
- Health and Human Services departments from both counties
- Section 8

Some of the services currently being provided are:

- Document Recovery
- Job Training
- Substance Abuse
- Mental Health Services
- Housing Application Assistance

This help comes with a price. Each person signs an agreement and must follow the following rules:

- Must actively work with the social services team to achieve permanent housing
- Must be engaged with other services provided
- No drug or alcohol use allowed on the campus
- No visitors allowed inside the gate (visits can take place outside the gates)
- Must adhere to a list of basic rules
- Must respect others at the 14forward site





Summary of 14 Forward elements:

- 20 Tuff Sheds – 8’ x 14’ in size – being used as “emergency shelters”
- Each shelter has two windows in front and one in the back for airflow
- Shelters have no electricity and no plumbing
- Battery/solar/crank-charging lanterns with mobile device charging capabilities are included for each resident
- Smoke detectors and fire extinguishers
- Two bed frames for each unit
- Habitat for Humanity installed wall insulation, shelving, and other features in each unit
- Bedding and pillows were mostly donated by the community and county employees
- Bedbug-resistant mattresses were purchased by Health and Human Services
- Portable toilets and hand washing station. Rental cost donated by Recology for a one-year period.
- Shower facilities and two meals each day provided by Twin Cities Rescue Mission
- One meal each day provided by Salvation Army
- One animal allowed per person – dog run on site
- A shade structure is provided for a common area where smoking is permitted
- A shipping container onsite to store personal belongings – three tubs allowed per person
- Picnic Benches supplied by Habitat for Humanity
- A Hotline phone number and email address were established for homeless seeking services
- Kennels for smaller animals
- Tuff shed office with power for services
- Fenced dog run
- Water faucets onsite
- “Camp host” – onsite 24/7 to address needs and request services

Through the dedicated efforts of the LBC and 14Forward, several men and women have been able to find temporary housing. Permanent housing was found for many as well. According to the Homeless Management Information System (HMIS), 41 classes were offered and 333 attended, 1159 family members and 842 individuals were entered into the HMIS. With the help of the LBC and 14Forward, five individuals found permanent housing. Alameda and Sacramento Counties are using Yuba County's program to develop their own plans for their homeless populations.

FINDINGS

- F1. Through the combined efforts of agencies and the Life building Center, the public is becoming more aware of the homeless population and what the county is trying to do about it.
- F2. With classes and services being provided through the Life Building Center and 14Forward, many of the homeless are off the streets, working, paying taxes and giving back to the community that helped them.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- R1. None.
- R2. None.

REQUIRED RESPONSES

Pursuant to Penal Code sections 933 and 933.05, the grand jury requests responses as follows:

From the following elected county officials within 60 days:

- Yuba County Board of Supervisors

Reports issued by the Grand Jury do not identify individuals interviewed. Penal Code section 929 requires that reports of the Grand Jury not contain the name of any person or facts leading to the identity of any person who provides information to the Grand Jury.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1) Photos are courtesy of: Yuba County's Solution to Address Homelessness" brochure
- 2) <http://www.ychandsofhope.org/programs/>

APPENDIX A

- Part 1 - Habitat for Humanity brings people together to build homes, communities and hope. Their vision is to have a world where everyone has a decent place to live.
- Part 2 - Bridges to Housing evaluates client's needs to help find solutions to their housing problems. They negotiate deposits with landlords and provide partial deposits to qualified applicants. Clients are referred to Hands of Hope Mentor Training programs and other community service programs.
- Part 3 - Casa de Esperanza offers 24-hour crisis line and intervention as well as 24-hour intake for survivors of partner abuse, sexual assault and their children.
- Part 4 - The Salvation Army's mission statement:
"The Salvation Army, an international movement, is an evangelical part of the universal Christian Church. Its message is based on the Bible. Its ministry is motivated by the love of God. Its mission is to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ and to meet human needs in His name without discrimination."
- Part 5 - Twin Cities Rescue Mission provides basic needs such as food, soap, shelter, and emergency services for those in need.



Yuba County 2018 – 2019 Grand Jury

Previous Investigations Grid

Special Reports	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Sewage Appeals Board	X																					
Youth Project - Runaway Youth									X													
Yuba County - 1997 Flood	X																					
Yuba Park	X																					
Yuba River Access																						

Cities Committee	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Marysville Business Improvement District	X										X											
Marysville City Clerk's Office																						
City Council																					X	X
Marysville City Council Meeting Minutes														X								
City of Marysville		X	X				X	X				X				X						X
City of Wheatland																						X
Marysville Fire Department				X					X								X				X	X
Parks & Recreation - Ellis Lake																	X					
Marysville Public Works										X							X					
Marysville Red Light Camera system										X							X					
Marysville Redevelopment Agency						X																
Marysville Website														X								

Law Enforcement	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Animal Care Services	X	X	X					X					X	X								X
District Attorney																						
DA - Family Support Division			X	X																		
DA - Public Administrator			X																			
Grand Jury - Report System						X																
Juvenile Hall	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Juvenile Traffic Court																						
Marysville Police Department								X				X		X								X
Probation								X	X													
Public Defender																						
Sheriff	X							X	X												X	X
Sheriff - K9 Unit																						
Victim Witness - Probation Department				X																		X
Wheatland Police Department												X					X					
Yuba County Jail	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Special Districts	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Browns Valley Irrigation District		X	X																			
Camp Far West Irrigation District																						
Cemetary District - Brownsville						X												X				
Cemetary District - Camptonville																		X				
Cemetary District - Keystone						X												X				
Cemetary District - Marysville														X				X				
Cemetary District - Peoria							X											X				
Cemetary District - Smartsville																		X				
Cemetary District - Strawberry Valley																		X				
Cemetary District - Upham																		X				
Cemetary District - Wheatland																		X				
Foothill Fire Protection																		X				
Local Agency Formation Commission (LAFCO)									X	X												
Levee District 817																						
Linda Fire District																						X
Marysville Levee District													X									
Mosquito and Vector Control district																			X			
North Cental Counties Consortium (NCCC)										X												
Olivehurst Public Utility District						X		X				X										X
Olivehurst PUD - Fire			X																			
Reclamation District 10																						
Reclamation District 784	X		X			X		X														
Reclamation District 817																						
Reclamation District 2103																						
River Highlands Community Service							X				X	X										
Smartsville Fire Department										X												
Three Rivers Levee Improvement Authority														X								
Yuba County Water Agency					X			X	X	X												

County Committee	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Admisitrative Services		X								X												
Admisitrative Services - IT											X											
Agriculture																						
Airport Enterprise Zone		X																				
Assessor																						
Auditor / Controller								X	X													X
Board of Supervisors	X				X	X		X	X													
BoS - Ordinances						X																
BoS - Yuba County - Office Hours			X																			
Building - Permit Fee																	X	X				
Clerk of the Board																						
Cleck/Recorder/Elections								X			X											
Code Enforcement								X					X									
Community Development												X	X									
County Administrator																						X
County Counsel																			X			
Economic Development									X													
General Services - Buildings and Grounds																						
Library																						
Office of Emergency Services																X			X		X	
Personnel Risk Mangement																						
Print Shop																						
Public Administrator		X																				
Public Works Road Department				X	X					X								X				
Treasurer/Tax Collector									X													X
Weights and Measures																						
Yuba County Airport					X	X					X			X				X	X			

Schools	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Abraham Lincoln (Home) School	X																					
Alternative Education Program																						
Anna McKenny Intermediate									X													
Arboga Elementary School																	X					
Bear River Intermediate																						X
Browns Valley Elementary									X										X			
Campton Union School District																						
Charter School	X																					
Cedar Lane Elementary School																		X				
Citizen Bonds Oversight Com														X								
Dobbins Elementary School											X											
Food Services - School Meals Program						X																
Foothill Intermediate School																	X	X				
Lindhurst High								X												X		X
Loma Rica Elementary School													X									
Mary Covillaud Elementary School										X								X				
Marysville High								X														
Marysville Joint Unified Board			X		X			X	X		X		X				X		X			
Office of Education																						
Olivehurst Elementary School									X													
Plumas Elementary School																						
Regional Career Center JPTA																						
School Safety - Yuba County Schools							X															
South Lindhurst High																						X
Virginia School																						X
Wheatland Elementary School																		X				
Wheatland High																						
Wheatland School District Building									X	X												
Yuba College																						
Yuba County of Education																						

Health and Human Services	97	98	99	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
14Forward																						X
Adult Services					X			X			X											
CAL Works																						
Child Protective Services		X	X	X	X		X						X					X				
Day Care																						
Environmental Health									X													
Environmental Health - Personnel																						
Environmental Health - Onsite Sewage									X													
Environmental Health - YSDI																						
First Five Yuba Commission														X								
Fraud Investigations									X													
Health and Human Services										X			X									
H&H Services Home Safety Visits															X							
Health Department						X																
Life Building Center																						X
Mental Health Services																						
Peach Tree Clinic																						
Public Guardian		X	X					X														
Yuba Sutter Veterans Services									X													X

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Yuba County 2018 – 2019 Grand Jury

Grand Jury Process

Applications for service are received by the Jury Commissioner and reviewed by the Presiding Judge. Effort is made to impanel an ideal jury of qualified men and women of diverse socio-economic, ethnic, educational backgrounds, representative geographical areas of the county, as well as age groups. By court policy, and at the discretion of the Presiding Judge, up to 10 members of the previous year's jury may serve a second term to provide continuity. A total of 19 people serves on the Grand Jury. From the remaining candidates, a drawing is held to provide for alternates.

Yuba County jurors are sworn in and begin the one-year term commencing the first day of July. The Presiding Judge appoints a foreperson to preside at meetings. The jury then chooses the remaining officers and organizes itself into committees. Each committee sets its own program of committees, investigations and interviews. The committee then investigates various departments and functions of local government as it chooses and reviews compliance with previous Civil Grand Jury recommendations. Department heads are interviewed, on-site visits are made and departments' strengths and weaknesses are investigated.

Some subjects to be investigated are brought about by letters from citizens regarding complaints of alleged mistreatment by officials, suspicion of misconduct or governmental inefficiencies. Such complaints are kept confidential. If the situation warrants, and after investigation, the Grand Jury may make appropriate recommendations for action.

A large portion of the public mistakenly believes that an individual appearing before the Grand Jury, particularly a public official, suggests malfeasance or misfeasance. It should be clearly understood that it is the constitutional responsibility of the Grand Jury to review the conduct of county government each year. This entails having public officials appear before the jury to provide information to the jury relative to their departments or offices.

While Grand Jurors are a part of the Judicial System and are considered as officers of the court, the Grand Jury is an entirely independent body. The Presiding Judge, the District Attorney, the County Counsel, and the State Attorney General act as advisors, but cannot limit actions of the jury except for illegality.

Because of the confidential nature of a Grand Jury's work, much of it must be done in closed session. Members of a Grand Jury are sworn to secrecy, thus assuring all who appear that their complaints will be handled in an entirely confidential manner. No one may be present during sessions of the Grand Jury except those specified by law (Penal Code 939), and the minutes of its meetings may not be inspected by anyone, nor can its records be subpoenaed.

The law provides that every Grand Juror must keep secret all evidence adduced before the Grand Jury, anything said by a Grand Juror or the manner in which a grand juror may have voted on a matter. By law it is a misdemeanor to violate the secrecy of the Grand Jury room. A Grand Juror must not confide any information concerning testimony of witnesses or actions of the jury even to a spouse or close friend. "Leaks" concerning Grand Jury proceedings inevitably will impair or even destroy the effectiveness of Grand Jury efforts.

Mid-year and final reports may be prepared that describe problems and contain findings and recommendations. Responses are required within 90 days from any public agency, and 60 days from any elective county officer or agency head.

GENERAL INFORMATION

A major function of the Yuba County Grand Jury is to examine local county and city government, special districts, school districts, and any joint powers agency located in the county to ensure their duties are being carried out lawfully.

The Grand Jury:

- May review and evaluate procedures used by these entities described above to determine whether more efficient and economical methods may be employed;
- May inspect and audit the books, records and financial expenditures as noted above to ensure that public funds are properly accounted for and legally spent;
- May investigate any charges of willful misconduct in office by public officials;
- Shall inquire into the condition and management of the public prisons within the county.

Anyone may ask the Grand Jury to conduct an investigation of an issue within its jurisdiction. Whether it chooses to investigate such a complaint is entirely in its discretion.

The Grand Jury may be affected by workload, resource limitations or legal restrictions. It is important to note that the Grand Jury may not investigate a matter that is currently being litigated in the court system.

By law, the proceedings of the Grand Jury are confidential. The findings and recommendations and issues it chooses to address are published in its final report.

Yuba County Grand Jury
215 5th Street, 3rd Floor Suite 325
Marysville, CA 95901
(530) 749-7341
(530) 749-7304 Fax
grandjury@co.yuba.ca.us



Yuba County 2018 – 2019 Grand Jury Complaint Process and Complaint Form



**YUBA COUNTY
GRAND JURY
COMPLAINT
FORM**

COMPLAINT PROCESS

- Present your complaint as soon as possible. The Grand Jury's term of service begins July 1st and ends June 30th of the following year.
- Identify your specific concern and describe the circumstances as clearly and concisely as possible.
- Document your complaint with copies of pertinent information and evidence in your possession.
- Mail or deliver your complaint in a sealed envelope to:

Yuba County Grand Jury
215 5th Street, 3rd floor-Suite 325
Marysville, Ca 95901

Among the responsibilities of the Grand Jury is the investigation of the public's complaints to assure that all branches of city and county government are being administered efficiently, honestly and in the best interest of its citizens.

Complaints submitted to the Grand Jury will be treated confidentially whenever possible. However, it may be impossible to conduct an investigation without revealing your name and complaint.

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The results of the complaints investigated by the Grand Jury are published in its final report in which the residents of the county are made aware of its investigations, findings and recommendations and the entities reported on are required by statute to respond.

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GRAND JURY COMPLAINT FORM

PERSON OR AGENCY ABOUT WHICH COMPLAINT IS MADE

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE NUMBER: _____

GRAND JURY USE ONLY:

Date Received: _____

Number: _____

Subject: _____

NATURE OF COMPLAINT (Describe events in the order they occurred as clearly and concisely as possible. Use extra sheets if necessary and attach copies of any correspondence you feel is pertinent. Documentation becomes the property of the Grand Jury and will not be returned. **Please note: The Yuba County Grand Jury has no jurisdiction over state or federal agencies, the courts, judicial officers, private companies or most organizations.**)

WHAT PERSONS OR AGENCIES HAVE YOU CONTACTED ABOUT YOUR COMPLAINT?

Person or Agency	Address	Date of Contact	Results

WHO SHOULD THE GRAND JURY CONTACT ABOUT THIS MATTER?

Person or Agency	Address	Telephone No.

Your Name: _____

Address: _____

Telephone No: _____

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.

Complainant's Signature

Date

- You may find the Complaint Form on the internet at:http://www.co.yuba.ca.us/departments/grand%20jury/documents/GJ_Complaint.pdf
- You may also email the Grand Jury at _grandjury@co.yuba.ca.us