Shasta County Grand Jury

Investigates
Finds
Recommends

COUNTY OF SHASTA
CALIFORNIA

Final Report 2011-2012

Shasta County

Grand Jury Final Report

2011 - 2012

Grand Jury Members

Pat Arnold, Foreperson
David Plowman, Pro Tem

Danny Brown
Doug Cook
Shelly Jenkins
Mick Michl
Toni Perkins
Bob Prosser
Ken Slevin
Peter Stauffer
Dick Woolf

Don Cohen
Dorothea Howerton
Chuck Lejsek
Steven Osborn
Jerry Shriner
Jim Smith
Sonya Spencer
Diana Sturges

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Shasta County

GRAND JURY

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June 28, 2012

Hon. Molly Bigelow
Superior Court Judge
Shasta County Courthouse
1500 Court Street
Redding, CA 96001

Re: 2011-2012 Shasta County Grand Jury

Dear Judge Bigelow:

It was an honor to serve as foreperson for the 2011-2012 Shasta County Grand Jury. This year's jury was made up of 19 intelligent, hard working and dedicated people who contributed hundreds of hours of their time to this project. Tours of county facilities, interviews of witnesses and many committee meetings and full Grand Jury meetings filled our year.

I am submitting with this letter our final report for 2011-2012. The report represents the jury's findings on 14 investigations. In addition, the jury looked into many other issues that did not result in a formal report.

This year, the jury tried something new … to cut down on costs, a full page ad was placed in the Record-Searchlight providing summaries of the reports that have been included in our final report. The ad provides readers with detailed information on how to access the full report on line and where to obtain a hard copy of the report, if so desired.

Time has gone by so quickly, we can hardly believe that our year as grand jurors has ended. We all wish the 2012-2013 jury great success as they take over our work for the coming year.

Sincerely,

P Arnold

PAT ARNOLD, Foreperson
2011-2012 Shasta County Grand Jury

Your Shasta County Grand Jury

Authority to Act

In California, the state constitution requires the Superior Court in each county to impanel at least one grand jury each year. The California Penal Code and other state laws govern and guide grand juries. More specifically, Section 925, et. seq. of the Penal Code authorizes the grand jury to investigate and report on the operations of any local governmental agency within the county.

The Shasta County Grand Jury functions as an arm of the judicial branch of government, operating under the guidance of the Presiding Judge of the Shasta County Superior Court. In this capacity, the grand jury inquires into and investigates the operations of local government agencies and officials, ensuring that their activities are authorized by law and services are efficiently provided.

All communications with the grand jury are confidential. Information provided to the grand jury to support a complaint is carefully reviewed to determine what further action, if any, is required. If it is determined that the matter is not within the investigative authority of the grand jury, no further action is taken. If the matter is within the legal scope of the grand jury's investigative powers and warrants further inquiry, the grand jury will contact and interview those individuals who may be able to provide additional information. During an investigation, all information and evidence will be considered; however, a review might not result in any action or report by the grand jury.

Jurisdiction

Acting on its own initiative or responding to a written complaint, the grand jury:

- May investigate aspects of county and city government departments and programs, local public officials' functions and duties, and the operations of special districts. Almost any local governmental entity that receives public money may be examined.
- May return indictments for crimes committed in the county. When an indictment has been voted on, the case proceeds through the criminal justice system. The decision whether or not to present criminal cases to the grand jury is made by the county District Attorney.
- May bring formal accusations against public officials for willful misconduct or corruption in office. These accusations can lead to removal from office.

The grand jury must inquire into the condition and management of all the adult or juvenile detention or correctional facilities within the county.

The grand jury is not allowed to continue an oversight from a previous panel. If the grand jury wishes to look at a subject which a prior panel had examining, it must start its own investigation and independently verify all information. It may use information obtained from the prior jury, but this information must be verified before it can be used by the current jury.

The grand jury is exempt from the requirements of the state's open meeting law (the Brown Act). Actions are taken by vote of the jury, in accordance with an approved set of rules of procedure.. The ability to internally police itself allows the grand jury to operate completely independent of external pressures. The desired result is a self-directed body of citizens that has the power to uncover and pursue unlawful conduct and inefficiencies within local government.

Citizen Complaints

The grand jury reviews all complaints and conducts investigations when appropriate. Each complaint is treated confidentially. The complainant may be asked to appear as a witness. A complaint form may be obtained by contacting:

Shasta County Grand Jury
P.O. Box 99286
Redding Ca. 96099-2085
(530) 225-5098 or online at www.co.shasta.ca.us

Confidentiality

Reports issued by the grand jury do not identify the 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. The California State Legislature has stated that it intends the provisions of Penal Code Section 929 prohibiting disclosure of witness identities to encourage full candor in testimony in civil grand jury investigations by protecting the privacy and confidentiality of those who participate in any civil grand jury investigation.

Why Should You Serve?

As a grand juror, you will have an opportunity to make a difference. You will become involved with other interested citizens in learning more about the operations of local government, including the county, cities, special districts and school districts. The grand jury issues informational reports about the performance of local government agencies, offering recommendations aimed at improving the agencies that serve this community. A challenging year of investigations, interviews and reporting will give you a unique opportunity to delve into local government issues, while working with a group of civic-minded individuals.

To be a Grand Juror

The Shasta County Grand Jury is composed of 19 county citizens. A prospective juror should be willing to work as a team member, understand small group dynamics and be willing to work in a collaborative manner to reach consensus. Although not essential, access to a computer and the ability to research topics on the internet will be helpful to the prospective juror. Prospective jurors apply in April for the coming fiscal year. The Presiding Judge randomly selects grand jurors from a pool of up to 30 applicants. To preserve continuity, the Presiding Judge may select a few jurors to continue into a second term; however, jurors may not serve more than two consecutive terms.

Prospective Grand Jurors

An application to serve on the Grand Jury may be requested from the following address:

Shasta County Superior Court
Courthouse Room 205
1500 Court Street
Redding, Ca. 96001 or on line at www.co.shasta.ca.us

Responses to the Grand Jury Final Report

Section 933.05 of the California Penal Code requires that responses to the final report of the grand jury be submitted to the court no later than 90 days after the report's release to the public if the respondent is a governing body, or 60 days if the respondent is an elected official. The responses must be sent to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court.

The respondents are required to comment on the findings and recommendations contained in the report. With regard to each finding, the respondent must indicate whether the respondent agrees with the finding, or disagrees wholly or partially with the finding, and the grounds for any disagreement. With regard to recommendations, the respondent must indicate that the respondent has implemented the recommendation, plans to implement the recommendation in the future, will further analyze and study the recommendation or will not implement the recommendation and, if not, provide an explanation as to why it will not be implemented.

Copies of the Shasta County Grand Jury's reports and the required responses made by governing boards and elected officials may be found on the Shasta County Grand Jury's webpage at www.co.shasta.ca.us ***Electronic copies of reports and responses date back to the2001/02 Grand Jury's report.***

At the time this Consolidated Final Report was compiled, the information it contained was accurate to the best of the grand jury's knowledge and belief. However, some facts may have changed since the individual reports were completed.

When there is a perception of a conflict of interest involving a member of the grand jury, that member has been required to recuse herself or himself from any aspect of the investigation involving such a conflict and from voting on the acceptance or rejection of that report.

In appreciation of his service prior
to his untimely death,
the Grand Jury would like to recognize
2011-2012 Shasta County Grand Juror

John Scott

In Jeopardy

Volunteer Fire Departments

in Shasta County

APPROACH

In our investigation, we:

- Conducted interviews with Cal-Fire, Shasta County Fire and volunteer fire personnel.
- Reviewed documents and budgets.
- Attended a fire chiefs' meeting.
- Visited three volunteer fire stations.
- Interviewed a local insurance agent.

SUMMARY

The closing of the volunteer fire station in Platina and a city fire station prompted the Grand Jury to look into the state of the Shasta County fire protection system. We chose to focus on the volunteer fire stations.

The fire protection system for Shasta County involves a complex interaction between Shasta County volunteer fire departments, City of Redding fire departments, Shasta County Fire Department and Cal-Fire. We were impressed by the quality and enthusiasm of the individuals involved at all levels. The equipment and facilities were all well maintained.

Recruitment and retention of volunteer firefighters is one area which the citizens of Shasta County should be made aware and address in order to avoid future problems.

DISCUSSION

A community response to the closing of a station may include the formation of a fire district at a very high cost. Cal-Fire and the Shasta County Fire Marshal estimate operational costs to be $900,000 per.

year for one station. If a community does not form its own fire district, the result of the closure may be reduced services, increased response time, increased risk to life and property and homeowner's insurance rates could double.

Shasta County allocates 385 volunteer fire fighter positions for 19 volunteer stations throughout the county. Currently, only 189 of those positions are filled. According to the latest information available, Shasta County spends a lower percentage of its annual budget on fire protection than neighboring Butte and Tehama Counties.

The Platina volunteer station is currently closed due to a lack of personnel. The cost of training a certified firefighter at a 16-week academy can be up to $4,000. Training to become a certified firefighter may also be obtained at a local volunteer fire station. This training can take up to two years.

Volunteer fire fighters receive a $6 stipend per call and no reimbursement for mileage. Increasing the stipend to $15 per call and paying mileage at the prevailing county rate may help with recruitment and retention by defraying out-of-pocket expenses per call.

Cal-Fire requires four firefighters to respond to a call. If two firefighters enter a building, two have to remain outside in case a rescue is necessary.

According to local fire chiefs, the volunteer fire force is aging and declining in number. The average age of the volunteer fire fighters fluctuates with the seasons of the year. During winter months, seasonal firefighters are not employed by Cal-Fire and the average age of volunteers is about 35. Cal-Fire does not permit seasonal fire fighters to respond to a call for service from a volunteer station. During summer months when seasonal firefighters are employed by Cal-Fire, the average age of the volunteers' increases to about 55 and the number of volunteer's decreases.

Our country and Shasta County has a long and proud tradition of citizen firefighters. Today volunteers protect communities throughout the world. Volunteers are highly trained, skilled, and committed men and women of all ages.

FACTS

Due to lack of personnel, the volunteer station in Platina closed in 2010. Response time currently is just under an hour to the Platina residents. Currently, Old Station, Big Bend, Lakehead and French Gulch have limited staff and may be forced to close if they lose more personnel. Some of these stations are only one or two volunteers away from having to close. Cal-Fire and the volunteer fire chiefs are aware of the problem and are currently in the process of developing a program to help with recruitment and retention of volunteers.

FINDINGS

F-1. The volunteer fire force is aging and declining in number.

F-2. The volunteer force is at approximately 49 percent of authorized capacity. As a result, four existing stations are currently in danger of closing if they cannot recruit more personnel.

Findings continued:

F-3. Operational costs to fund one full-time station would cost over $900,000 annually.

F-4. Shasta County spends a lower percentage of its annual budget on fire protection than neighboring Butte and Tehama Counties

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Grand Jury recommends:

R1. The County initiate a program of full and partial scholarships at Shasta College to train new volunteer fire fighters. If 15 scholarships were provided each year at an approximate cost of $60,000 per year, it could increase the volunteer force over time. The cost of a program like this would be nominal when compared to potential benefits.

R2. The County should increase the stipend from $6 to $15 per call. The cost of raising the response stipend would be approximately $90,000 per year, less than 0.03 percent of the County budget.

R3. The County pays mileage at the County's prevailing rate. The cost of reimbursement for mileage is unknown but should be minimal as most volunteers live in the communities served.

R4. The County and Cal-Fire develop an action plan to prevent or deal with the closing of volunteer stations.

R5. Funding of Shasta County's fire protection system should be revisited. Shasta County spends less on fire protection than neighboring counties. Failure to provide adequate funding could result in loss of life and/or property. With the closing of the Platina volunteer fire station they now have just under an hour response time from neighboring stations delaying time for the fire/medical aid.

REQUIRED RESPONSE

Shasta County Board of Supervisors respond to R1, R2. R3 and R5

REQUESTED RESPONSE

Shasta County Chief Administrative Officer respond to R1, R2 and R3

Shasta County Fire Chief respond to R4.

Shasta County

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

1450 Court Street, Suite 308B
Redding, California 96001-1680
(530) 225-5557
(800) 479-8009
(530) 225-5189-FAX

DAVID A. KEHOE, DISTRICT 1
LEONARD MOTY, DISTRICT 2
GLENN HAWES, DISTRICT 3
LINDA HARTMAN, DISTRICT 4
LES BAUGH, DISTRICT 5

August 14, 2012

The Honorable Molly Bigelow
Presiding Judge, Shasta County Superior Court
1500 Court St., Rm. 205
Redding, CA 96001

Dear Judge Bigelow:

Re: Response of Board of Supervisors to Fiscal Year 2011-2012 Grand Jury Report

The Shasta County Board of Supervisors appreciates the time and dedication which the 2011-2012 Grand Jurors contributed to their charge. The following findings and recommendations are under serious consideration and discussions are being held regarding solutions to any unresolved problems.

RESPONSES AND FINDINGS

A. Volunteer Fire Departments: In Jeopardy

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Grand Jury recommends:

R1. ***The County initiate a program of full and partial scholarships at Shasta College to train new volunteer fire fighters. If 15 scholarships were provided each year at an approximate cost of $60,000 per year, it could increase the volunteer force over time. The cost of a program like this would be nominal when compared to potential benefits.***

Response: The Board of Supervisors partially concurs with the recommendation. While this could be a way to increase the volunteer force over time it could also

create a new cost to the County General Fund at a time when the County can least afford it. However, the idea has merit and the Board of Supervisors will refer this to staff for further research and analysis.

R2. ***The County should increase the stipend from $6 to $15 per call. The cost of raising the response stipend would be approximately $90,000 per year, less than 0.03 percent of the County budget.***

Response: The Board of Supervisors partially concurs with the recommendation. While this could be a way to increase the volunteer force over time, and the County supports increasing financial support to its valuable Volunteer Fire Fighters, it could also create a new cost to the County General Fund at a time when the County can least afford it. However, the idea has merit and the Board of Supervisors will refer this to staff for further research and analysis.

R3. ***The County pay mileage at the County's prevailing rate. The cost of reimbursement for mileage is unknown but should be minimal as most volunteers live in the communities served.***

Response: The Board of Supervisors partially concurs with the recommendation. While this could be a way to increase the volunteer force over time, and the County supports increasing financial support to its valuable Volunteer Fire Fighters, it could also create a new cost to the County General Fund at a time when the County can least afford it. However, the idea has merit and the Board of Supervisors will refer this to staff for further research and analysis.

R5. ***Funding of Shasta County's fire protection system should be revisited. Shasta County spends less on fire protection than neighboring counties. Failure to provide adequate funding could result in loss of life and/or property. With the closing of the Platina volunteer fire station they now have just under an hour response time from neighboring stations delaying time for the fire/medical aid.***

Response: The Board of Supervisors does not concur with the recommendation. Butte County's Fire Department annual budget is about $15.4 million and of that, the County provides $14 million in General Purpose Revenue (i.e., General Funds). This level of General Fund support would be cost prohibitive in Shasta County. The Tehama County Fire Department receives annual parcel tax revenue that provides $2.7 million towards a $3.7 million annual budget; therefore, Tehama County only provides about $462,356 in annual General Funds (the balance of the annual revenue

is made up from charges for services and aid from other governmental agencies), much less than Shasta County's $1.65 million in General Fund provided annually to Shasta County Fire Department's $5.43 million annual budget. Shasta County Fire Department also receives annual parcel tax revenue in the amount of $1.6 million although, due to the specified language in Measure B, it can only be used for apparatus and equipment related to water conveyance, such as fire engines, water tenders, and fire hose.

The closing of the Platina Volunteer Fire Company was not a result of County funding levels for the County Fire Department. There were many other factors involved, such as, but not limited to, decreasing populations in rural areas and decreasing volunteers in the younger generations due to the necessity for two parents to work.

Mountain Gate Community Service District

What's An Employee to Do?

SUMMARY

The Grand Jury initiated an investigation into the Mountain Gate Community Services District because of a citizen's complaint alleging unauthorized use of a district vehicle. The citizen alleged that a district vehicle was observed at a gas station towing a personal watercraft. The allegation was found to be true.

As this investigation progressed, we also looked into investigations completed by the Grand 2008-2009. It is significant that some of the recommendations of the Grand Jury were that the should consider hiring an administrative manager skilled in organizational management and haability to focus on management of the district, and to create a comprehensive policy and procmanual. The board members should conduct themselves in a courteous, polite and respectful mThe district continues to conduct business and manage employees without an employee manual.

The 2010-2011 Grand Jury issued a report recommending that the board create a policies and procedures manual separate from the bylaws, for all operations of the district. The district's response to that report stated that the manual was "a work in progress, with completion in the near future."

BACKGROUND

The district was formed in 1956 to provide water service and fire protection to the community. The District has ten employees that include a manager, a part-time fire chief, six full-time employees (three are water certified), two part-time employees and 18 volunteer fire fighters.The district currently has six vehicles. The chief operator is assigned a vehicle for use around the clock because of his on-call status.

APPROACH

The Grand Jury:

- Attended several board meetings
- Reviewed board minutes, agendas, bylaws, resolutions, credit card statements, credit card logs, policies and procedures
- Conducted three interviews with administrative staff and a board member.

DISCUSSION

We explored the details of the incident of an employee using a district vehicle for personal use. The allegation was proven with dated photographs of the vehicle at an out-of-area gas station. The administrator stated he met with the employee and that the incident did occur, and was the result of poor judgment by the employee. At the time of the incident, no employee policy was in place to cover this situation. Subsequently, a resolution (2011-18) titled “To Establish A District Vehicle Policy” was adopted by the board November 8, 2011 and implemented December 2011.

Reasons given for lack of an employee manual are:

- the cumbersome and lengthy process of going through each resolution from 1956 to 2012
- updating each resolution to comply with current operations
- presenting updated resolutions to the board for approval
- completing rewrites as needed per board review

Three weeks prior to an interview conducted April 12, 2012, we were informed that a policy and procedures manual does exist. A copy of the manual was sent to the Grand Jury for review in March of 2012. The manual is basically a compilation of resolutions about water operations, fire protection services and human resources that are being rewritten as time permits. We were told that this process will take years to complete.

It was reported that the current method of revising old resolutions into “resolutions to accept a policy and procedure” is cumbersome and time consuming. The manual, which has no page numbers, intermixes material about the operational functions of the district (such as “Rates and Billing” and “Installation Charges and Connection Fees”) with resolutions dedicated to employee conduct. Critical issues relating to employee conduct are missing. Most notably missing are policies to cover non-discrimination, unlawful harassment, and conflict of interest. The absence of these provisions exposes the district to liability.

In our April 12, 2012 interview of a board member, it was reported that each employee is given a policies and procedures manual (not an employee manual) to read and sign. However, in an interview of administrative staff in October, 2011, we were told that there was no policies and procedure manual. Currently, one person is responsible to review, update, rewrite resolutions, and present them to the board. This individual also has other responsibilities to work in the field. It was reported that the board has not considered alternate options for developing an employee manual because they consider this a low priority.

The Grand Jury advised the board of numerous resources the district can access to make the development of a personnel manual much simpler. Sample manuals are available from the California Special Districts Association and online samples or templates may be obtained from online sources. In addition the district could use a manual from another community services district as a starting point for developing its own set of personnel rules. The Grand Jury gave the board member a copy of an outline for an employee manual and advised the board member of on-line resources that may be accessed to obtain templates and samples

We observed unprofessional behavior during a board meeting when a staff person was presenting details of a policy. We observed that some board members consistently demonstrate a lack of knowledge of information contained in the packet provided for board meetings. These packets are distributed 72 hours prior to the Tuesday evening board meeting as required by the Brown Act.

FINDINGS

F 1 The Mountain Gate Community Services District process of revising resolutions to form an employee manual is inadequate and places the district at risk of litigation.

F 2 The board has not considered alternate options for developing an employee manual because they consider this a low priority.

F3 The board has been aware of the need for an employee manual and told the 2011-2012 Grand Jury the manual would be completed "in the near future." The district's actions dating back to 1956 demonstrates a lack of resolve to meet this need.

RECOMMENDATIONS

R 1 The district should form a committee to complete an employee manual.

R2 The district needs to adopt an employee manual that will address human resource laws and policies.

R3 The district should separate operational policies and procedures from human resource issues.

R4 An employee manual should be in place by the end of December of 2012.

R5 The district should check employee records to ensure that all employees and administrative staff have seen and read the current resolutions that relate to their employment and conduct as district employees.

R6 Each employee should be given a copy of the employee manual when completed. Each employee should sign that they have received the manual. This point should be included as a policy and procedure in the employee handbook.

REQUIRED RESPONSES

The Board of Directors of the Mountain Gate Community Services District to respond to

Findings F1 through F3 and Recommendations R-1 through R-6.

Mountain Gate Community Services District

Grand Jury Report
Mountain Gate Community Services District
"What's An Employee To Do"

Board of Directors Response

July 10, 2012

Board of Directors
David Selby
Cary Park
Greg Peterson
Joan Anderson
Gary Gunter

Mountain Gate Community Services District
Grand Jury Response 2012

David Selby, Chairman of the Board

Cary Park, Vice Chairman

Greg Peterson, Director

Joan Anderson, Director

Gary Gunter, Director

Attest:

Janice Heck, Secretary to the Board

9/11/2012
Date

S E A L

Mountain Gate Community Services District
Grand Jury Response 2012

Findings and Recommendations		Response required from the Mountain Gate CSD Board of Directors
Findings F1. The Mountain Gate Community Services District process of revising resolutions to form an employee manual is inadequate and places the district at risk of litigation.		**Response F1.** The respondent disagrees wholly or partially with the finding. The Mountain Gate Community Services District does have an Employee Manual. The Board agrees that the Employee Manual should be better organized.
Findings F2. The board has not considered alternate options for developing an employee manual because they consider this a low priority.		**Response F2.** The respondent disagrees wholly or partially with the finding. The board has not considered alternate options for developing an employee manual not because of a low priority but because the district already had one in place.
Findings F3. The board has been aware of the need for an employee manual and told the 2011-2012 Grand Jury the manual would be completed "in the near future." The district's actions dating back to 1956 demonstrates a lack of resolve to meet this need.		**Response F3.** The respondent disagrees wholly or partially with the finding. The board is aware of the need for a Policy and Procedures Manual, which should be completed "in the near future."
Recommendations R1. The district should form a committee to complete an employee manual.		**Response R1.** The recommendation will not be implemented because it is not warranted. Employee manual already exists.
Recommendations R2. The district needs to adopt an employee manual that will address human resource laws and policies.		**Response R2.** The recommendation has been implemented. The current employee manual has been condensed and organized so that it is easier for employees to comprehend.
Recommendations R3. The district should separate operational policies and procedures from human resource issues.		**Response R3.** The recommendation has been implemented. Operational policies have been compiled into the Policy and Procedures Manual. No operational policies are in the employee manual.
Recommendations R4 An employee manual should be in place by the end of December of 2012.		**Response R4** The recommendation has been implemented. The current employee manual has been condensed and organized.
Recommendations R5 The district should check employee records to ensure that all employees and administrative staff have seen and read the current resolutions that relate to their employment and conduct as district employees.		**Response R5** The recommendation has been implemented. All employees received a copy of the employee manual when they started employment with the district.
Recommendations R6 Each employee should be given a copy of the employee manual when completed. Each employee should sign that they have received the manual. This point should be included as a policy and procedure in the employee handbook.		**Response R6** The recommendation has been implemented. All employees have signed that they received their employee manual and the district retains them in the employees file.

Airport Expansion

REASON FOR INQUIRY

Several local newspaper articles have raised questions as to recent activity at the Redding Municipal Airport. Expansion plans using federal grant money and rumors of new airline service prompted the Grand Jury to look into this issue.

DISCUSSION

The airport is considered an enterprise fund of the City of Redding. It is self-supporting and receives no money from the General Fund. There are some 350 entities that pay rent to the airport, ranging from businesses such as Federal Express and the Redding Jet Center to private plane hangar rentals and tie-down fees. Airport revenue is used to support operations, finance improvements and pay down debt service for past projects.

Presently, Skywest Airlines, a subsidiary of United Airlines, is the only commercial airline providing service to Redding travelers with flights five times daily to and from San Francisco International Airport. There is interest from Delta Airlines to connect Redding to its hub in Salt Lake City, provided a $500,000 Department of Transportation grant to help with startup costs is awarded to the Redding Municipal Airport. The grant is available to the Redding Municipal Airport only if a carrier provides an east-west route from Redding

There is no federal money available for north-south routes because a similar grant was used in 2005 to help Horizon Airlines start service from Redding to Portland and Seattle to the north and Sacramento and Los Angeles to the south. Horizon Airlines discontinued service to Redding in 2011.

The airport manager with an outside consultant is responsible for grant writing. The manager is also responsible for maintaining a five-year plan for maintenance and future improvements. He reports to the Redding City Manager and City Council for final approval. All contracts follow the same path.

The City of Redding has a $6.8 million contract with Danco Builders Northwest to expand the airport. $5.4 million will come from a Federal Aviation Administration grant. The remaining $1.4 million will be paid for by ticket fees currently assessed to outgoing passengers. Construction began this year and will take approximately two years to complete.

The present airport terminal was built in 1981. It had an outside baggage facility and adequate space in the seating area. After 9/11, security equipment requirements took up half the space formerly allotted to passengers. There are presently only 70 seats in the terminal and no restrooms available for passengers after they have cleared security.

The expansion will add 10,000 square feet, increasing the terminal to 30,000 square feet. Plans include increasing the size of the passenger holding area where passengers wait after screening. The secured passenger holding area will be expanded by 50 feet toward the tarmac, increasing the seating capacity to 200. Restrooms will be available in the secured area and the baggage claim area will double in size.

The inadequate accommodations in the current terminal do not allow for service by an airline that has larger seating capacity airplanes.

SUMMARY OF 2011/2012 GRAND JURY ACTIVITIES

Agencies, Departments and Facilities Toured	13
Autopsies Attended	7
Committee Meetings Held	147
Complaints Received	42
Interviews Conducted	56
Final Reports Issued	14
Governmental Board Meetings Attended	22
Joint Audit Committee Meetings Attended	2
Meetings of Full Grand Jury	27

Body Of Proof

SUMMARY

In the spirit of full disclosure, the Shasta County Sheriff-Coroner traditionally invites the Grand Jury to observe autopsies and attend inquests involving in-custody deaths and/or officer involved shootings. The 2011-2012 Grand Jury attended five such autopsies and inquests. The Shasta County Grand Jury provides an independent citizen review of the circumstances surrounding these deaths.

BACKGROUND

The Sheriff-Coroner employs a licensed M.D./forensic pathologist to serve as Medical Examiner. The Medical Examiner investigates all suspicious, violent, unattended, in-custody, or unexpected deaths that occur within Shasta County. Law enforcement investigators prepare an incident report and provide that to the Sheriff. Autopsy results are presented to the Sheriff-Coroner by the Medical Examiner for his review.

In the event of officer involved shootings, an independent law enforcement agency investigates the circumstances surrounding the death. The purpose of an inquest is to present to the Sheriff-Coroner the manner and cause of death.

Government Code Section 27491 requires the Sheriff-Coroner to inquire into and determine the circumstances, manner and cause of all violent, sudden, or unusual deaths. Manner of death can be one of the following: Accidental, homicide, suicide, undetermined, could not be determined, or natural causes. The Coroner's office assigns a case number, the decedent's name, date and time of death, and manner of death.

At the request of the Sheriff/Coroner, in officer involved shootings and in-custody deaths, a formal inquest is conducted to report that the involved agencies:

- Acted appropriately during a fatal incident.
- Wrote reports without bias.
- Wrote reports containing factual witness statements.
- Established a time line of events leading up to, and including, the incident.
- Determined the cause and manner of death.

APPROACH

The Grand Jury toured the Coroner's office, attended five autopsies, four inquests, interviewed the Sheriff and three staff members of the Coroner's office. The Morgue Protocol Manual was also reviewed.

DISCUSSION

The Grand Jury was invited to attend five autopsies and four inquests in the following incidents:

08-04-2011 An officer involved shooting.
09-25-2011 An officer involved shooting.
11-04-2011 A death in the Shasta County jail.
11-07-2011 A suicide at the Shasta County jail.
04-17-2012 A suicide at the County Jail, (inquest scheduled for June)

GRAND JURY COMMITTEES

Audit and Finance
City Government
County Government
Continuity
Criminal Justice
Editorial
Information Technology
Local Districts and Agencies
Realignment

Open & Transparent Goverment?

SUMMARY:

The Ralph M. Brown Act (Government Code Sections 54950-54963) was passed by the California Legislature and became law in 1953. The intent of this legislation is to make county local agencies, boards, districts and commissions more transparent and open in their conducting of public business. It is incumbent upon the members of the governing body of each agency to become familiar with this act. A Ralph M. Brown Act pamphlet is available on the California State Attorney General's website at www.ag.ca.gov/publications/brownact2003.pdf.

Government Code Sections 53234-53235.2 commonly known as the Ethics Act (AB1234), was passed by the California Legislature and has been in effect since October 7, 2005. The purpose of this act is to help ensure that elected or appointed members of public agencies, boards, districts and commissions act in an ethical way when conducting public business. The act mandates formal training of the governing body for each district, agency, board and commission. The Fair Political Practices Commission has made available free of charge, a certification program online at: www.localethics.fppc.ca.gov/login.aspx.

BACKGROUND:

The Shasta County Grand Jury conducted an investigation into 35 special districts in Shasta County with regard to training in the Brown Act and certification in AB1234 (ethics laws).

Public school districts are subject to the provisions of these laws. An investigation into school districts was not conducted by the Grand Jury at this time.

APPROACH:

The Grand Jury sent a letter of inquiry to each district in Shasta County requesting information with regard to training and AB 1234 (ethics laws) certification of their governing bodies and officers. As part of the Grand Jury's investigation, board meetings were attended. Board members and citizens were interviewed. Follow-up telephone calls were made to some districts in order to obtain the necessary information for this report.

DISCUSSION:

Many of the district boards investigated had little or no knowledge of the Brown Act or ethics laws. Some had no training or certification. Many had no idea as to where this training could be obtained. Some districts have board members with "out of date" AB 1234 certification. This law requires training and certification of each board member and officer every two years.

The intent of this report is to inform the various districts of their legal responsibilities and to encourage them to comply with the appropriate laws and obtain the necessary training. Several districts reported their board members had no knowledge of the need to be certified in AB1234 because of their volunteer status.

In the past, Brown Act training was offered by the County to special districts and agencies. That training is no longer available. Many of the districts surveyed reported Brown Act training available to them is costly and offered at inconvenient times. Our investigation revealed there are organizations willing to consider providing this type of training.

FINDINGS:

F1. Out of the 35 districts surveyed, only nine reported training in both the Brown Act and certification in ethics laws under AB 1234

F2. The chart attached illustrates the compliance and training status for each district investigated as of May 15, 2012. The districts that have "Not Required" in the Ethics column have non-compensated legislative bodies who are not reimbursed for expenses. Those officials are not required to obtain AB1234 training.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

F1. The Shasta County Grand Jury recommends that each district board member and officers become familiar with the provisions of the Brown Act.

F2. The Grand Jury recommends that district board members, staff and officers covered by AB 1234 obtain required certification.

F3. The Grand Jury recommends that all board members and officers, whether required by law or not, obtain the training.

F4. The Shasta County Board of Supervisors should consider providing Brown Act training to special districts.

REQUIRED RESPONSES:

he governing boards listed as non-compliant on the attached chart respond to Findings F1 and F2 and Recommendations R1, R2, R3 and R4. They are as follows:

Anderson Cemetery District, Anderson Fire Protection District, Anderson-Cottonwood Irrigation District, Buckeye Fire Protection District, Burney Cemetery District, Burney Fire Protection District, Burney Water District, Castella Fire Protection District, Clear Creek Community Service District, Cottonwood Fire Protection District, Cottonwood Water District, Fall River Mills Cemetery District, Fall River Valley Community Services District, Fall River Mills Fire Protection District, Fall River Resources Conservation District, Halcumb Cemetery District, Happy Valley Fire Protection District, Igo-Ono Community Services District, Manton Joint Cemetery District, McArthur Fire Protection District, Millville Fire Protection District, Pine Grove Cemetery District, Shasta Community Services District, Tucker Oaks Water District, Western Shasta Resources Conservation District, Shasta Mosquito and Vector Control District.

REQUESTED RESPONSES:

The Shasta County Board of Supervisors respond to Findings F1 and F2 and Recommendations R1, R2, R3 and R4.

BROWN ACT/ETHICS ACT TRAINING AND CERTIFICATION STATUS

Agency/District Name	NUMBER OF BOARD MEMBERS	HAS BROWN ACT TRAINING	ETHICS TRAINING CERTIFICATION
Anderson Cemetery District	3	None	Not Required
Anderson Fire Protection District	3	5	4
Anderson - Cottonwood Irrigation District	5	5	2
Bella Vista Water District	5	5	5
Buckeye Fire Protection District	5	2	1
Burney Basin Mosquito Abatement District	5	5	5
Burney Cemetery District	3	2	3
Burney Fire Protection District	5	3	3
Burney Water District	5	2	5
Castella Fire Protection District	5	3	Not Required
Centerville Community Services District	5	5	5
Clear Creek Community Services District	5	4	3
Cottonwood Cemetery District	5	3	3
Cottonwood Fire Protection District	5	5	1
Cottonwood Water District	5	3	2
Fall River Mills Cemetery District	4	2	Not Required
Fall River Valley Community Services District	5	3	Not Required
Fall River Mills Fire Protection District	4	2	Not Required
Fall River Resource Conservation District	6	1	5
Halcumb Cemetery Dist.	3	None	Not Required
Happy Valley Fire Protection District	5	2	5
Igo-Ono Community Services District	5	4	4
Manton Joint Cemetery District	5	4	5
Mayers Memorial Hospital District	5	5	5
McArthur Fire Protection District	5	None	Not Required
Millville Fire Protection District	5	None	Not Required
Millville Masonic/IOOF Cemetery Dist.	3	3	3
Mountain Gate Community Services District	5	5	5
Pine Grove Cemetery District	5	3	5
Pine Grove Mosquito &V.C. District	5	5	5
Shasta Community Services District	5	4	4
Shasta Lake Fire Protection District	5	5	5
Tucker Oaks Water District	5	None	Not Required
Western Shasta Resource Cons. District	7	6	6
Shasta Mosquito &Vector Control District	5	5	4

Shasta County

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

1450 Court Street, Suite 308B
Redding, California 96001-1680
(530) 225-5557
(800) 479-8009
(530) 225-5189-FAX

DAVID A. KEHOE, DISTRICT 1
LEONARD MOTY, DISTRICT 2
GLENN HAWES, DISTRICT 3
LINDA HARTMAN, DISTRICT 4
LES BAUGH, DISTRICT 5

August 14, 2012

The Honorable Molly Bigelow
Presiding Judge, Shasta County Superior Court
1500 Court St., Rm. 205
Redding, CA 96001

Dear Judge Bigelow:

Re: Response of Board of Supervisors to Fiscal Year 2011-2012 Grand Jury Report

The Shasta County Board of Supervisors appreciates the time and dedication which the 2011-2012 Grand Jurors contributed to their charge. The following findings and recommendations are under serious consideration and discussions are being held regarding solutions to any unresolved problems.

RESPONSES AND FINDINGS

A. Volunteer Fire Departments: In Jeopardy

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Grand Jury recommends:

R1. ***The County initiate a program of full and partial scholarships at Shasta College to train new volunteer fire fighters. If 15 scholarships were provided each year at an approximate cost of $60,000 per year, it could increase the volunteer force over time. The cost of a program like this would be nominal when compared to potential benefits.***

Response: The Board of Supervisors partially concurs with the recommendation. While this could be a way to increase the volunteer force over time it could also

create a new cost to the County General Fund at a time when the County can least afford it. However, the idea has merit and the Board of Supervisors will refer this to staff for further research and analysis.

R2. ***The County should increase the stipend from $6 to $15 per call. The cost of raising the response stipend would be approximately $90,000 per year, less than 0.03 percent of the County budget.***

Response: The Board of Supervisors partially concurs with the recommendation. While this could be a way to increase the volunteer force over time, and the County supports increasing financial support to its valuable Volunteer Fire Fighters, it could also create a new cost to the County General Fund at a time when the County can least afford it. However, the idea has merit and the Board of Supervisors will refer this to staff for further research and analysis.

R3. ***The County pay mileage at the County's prevailing rate. The cost of reimbursement for mileage is unknown but should be minimal as most volunteers live in the communities served.***

Response: The Board of Supervisors partially concurs with the recommendation. While this could be a way to increase the volunteer force over time, and the County supports increasing financial support to its valuable Volunteer Fire Fighters, it could also create a new cost to the County General Fund at a time when the County can least afford it. However, the idea has merit and the Board of Supervisors will refer this to staff for further research and analysis.

R5. ***Funding of Shasta County's fire protection system should be revisited. Shasta County spends less on fire protection than neighboring counties. Failure to provide adequate funding could result in loss of life and/or property. With the closing of the Platina volunteer fire station they now have just under an hour response time from neighboring stations delaying time for the fire/medical aid.***

Response: The Board of Supervisors does not concur with the recommendation. Butte County's Fire Department annual budget is about $15.4 million and of that, the County provides $14 million in General Purpose Revenue (i.e., General Funds). This level of General Fund support would be cost prohibitive in Shasta County. The Tehama County Fire Department receives annual parcel tax revenue that provides $2.7 million towards a $3.7 million annual budget; therefore, Tehama County only provides about $462,356 in annual General Funds (the balance of the annual revenue

is made up from charges for services and aid from other governmental agencies), much less than Shasta County's $1.65 million in General Fund provided annually to Shasta County Fire Department's $5.43 million annual budget. Shasta County Fire Department also receives annual parcel tax revenue in the amount of $1.6 million although, due to the specified language in Measure B, it can only be used for apparatus and equipment related to water conveyance, such as fire engines, water tenders, and fire hose.

The closing of the Platina Volunteer Fire Company was not a result of County funding levels for the County Fire Department. There were many other factors involved, such as, but not limited to, decreasing populations in rural areas and decreasing volunteers in the younger generations due to the necessity for two parents to work.

B. District Boards: Open & Transparent Government

FINDINGS

F1. Out of the 35 district surveyed, only nine reported training in both the Brown Act and certification in ethics laws under AB 1234.

F2. The chart attached illustrates the compliance and training status for each district investigated as of May 15, 2012. The districts that have "Not Required" in the Ethics column have non-compensated legislative bodies who are not reimbursed for expenses. Those officials are not required to obtain AB 1234 training.

RECOMMENDATIONS

R1. The Shasta County Grand Jury recommends that each district board member and officers become familiar with the provisions of the Brown Act.

R2. The Grand Jury recommends that district board members, staff and officers covered by AB 234 obtain required certification.

R3. The Grand Jury recommends that all board members and officers, whether required by law or not, obtain the training.

R4. The Shasta County Board of Supervisors should consider providing Brown Act training to special districts.

Response: The Board of Supervisors concurs with the recommendation that board members and staff of special districts should obtain the required AB 1234 Ethics Training and Brown Act training. This training is available at no cost through the Fair Political Practices Commission (FPPC) on their website. The training is found at the link: http://www.fppc.ca.gov/index.php?id=477 and a certificate may be printed on completion.

C. All Talk and No Action – Lots of Money and Nothing Done? Realignment AB109

FINDINGS

F1. ***The Community Corrections Partnership would benefit by having a member of the Board of Supervisors present at their meetings.***

Response: The Board of Supervisors partially concurs with the finding. The Community Corrections Partnership membership is specified in California Government Code and does not include a member of the Board of Supervisors. Even if a member of the Board of Supervisors were to attend the Community Corrections Partnership meetings, they would have no authority or voting power. A member of the County Administrative Office attends every Community Corrections Partnership and Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee meeting and regularly reports back to the County Executive Officer. However, the idea is not without merit and so the Board of Supervisors will take the recommendation into consideration.

F2. ***The Community Corrections Center has not yet opened even though there is funding available.***

Response: The Board of Supervisors concurs with the finding.

F3. ***The third floor of the jail remains closed due to a lack of staffing.***

Response: The Board of Supervisors concurs with the finding. At the time the Grand Jury report was issued, the jail floor was still closed. However, on July 23, 2012, it was opened. Additionally, the Board of Supervisors approved two contracts with other counties (El Dorado and Lassen) for additional jail beds on July 31, 2012.

F4. ***The County jail has mandatory releases for lower level offenders that provide a "catch and release" mentality to our community. The court system has seen a significant increase in the number of failures to appear by repeat offenders.***

Response: The Board of Supervisors concurs with the finding.

F5. ***In their report to the Board of Supervisors, the CCP reported only ten convictions of AB109 probationers since the implementation of AB109. However, actual arrests indicate that this figure is misleading.***

Response: The Board of Supervisors partially concurs with the finding. The Board of Supervisors recognizes that not every arrest results in a conviction, so comparing the number of arrests to convictions is not akin to comparing apples to apples. However, the Board of Supervisors acknowledges that the number of arrests in the City of Redding appears higher year-to-date compared to last year.

F6. ***The Community Corrections Partnership in its last report to the Board of Supervisors painted a rosy picture, but has taken insufficient action to implement the plan.***

Response: The Board of Supervisors partially concurs with the finding. The Board of Supervisors recognizes that the Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee is faced with implementing one of the most monumental changes in public safety in recent history and, at this point, has had less than one year to do so. Additionally, the Board of Supervisors recognizes that it takes time to standardize data collection over several agencies and County departments for a new classification of offender population. However, with this being said, the Board of Supervisors does concur that implementation should have occurred sooner.

F7. ***AB109 has placed Sugar Pine Conservation Camp in jeopardy of closing.***

Response: The Board of Supervisors concurs with the finding.

F8. ***The CCP Executive Committee members have other full time responsibilities and would benefit by hiring a project manager.***

Response: The Board of Supervisors partially concurs with the finding. The decision to hire a program manager is at the sole discretion of the Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee. If there is sufficient realignment revenue to support this new position, if the recommendation is presented to the Board

of Supervisors in the FY 12/13 Community Corrections Plan, and related salary resolution and budget amendment (requiring a 4/5 vote of the Board of Supervisors), then the Board of Supervisors will seriously consider it. The Board of Supervisors does concur that every Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee member does have other full-time responsibilities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

R1. ***At least one County Supervisor should attend each meeting of the CCP executive committee to monitor the implementation of the plan.***

Response: The Board of Supervisors partially concurs with the recommendation. The Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee membership is specified in California Government Code and does not include a member of the Board of Supervisors. Even if a member of the Board of Supervisors were to attend the Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee meetings, they would have no authority or voting power. A member of the County Administrative Office attends every Community Corrections Partnership and Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee meeting and regularly reports back to the County Executive Officer. However, the idea is not without merit and so the Board of Supervisors will take the recommendation into consideration.

R2. ***The CCP executive committee should provide the Board of Supervisors with options for the location of the Community Corrections Center and open it immediately.***

Response: The Board of Supervisors concurs with the recommendation. .

R3. ***The third floor of the jail needs to be staffed and opened as soon as possible.***

Response: The Board of Supervisors concurs with the recommendation. The closed floor of the jail was opened on July 23, 2012. Additionally, the Board of Supervisors approved two contracts with other counties (El Dorado and Lassen) for additional jail beds on July 31, 2012.

R4. ***It should be a budget priority to send qualified inmates to Sugar Pine rather than incarcerating them in county jail.***

Response: The Board of Supervisors partially concurs with the recommendation. While the Board of Supervisors agrees that qualified inmates, the community, the local criminal justice system, the local fire prevention and suppression system, and the Sugar Pine Fire Camp could all benefit from sending qualified inmates to the Sugar Pine Fire Camp rather than incarcerating them in the local county jail, there are additional costs outside the approximate County cost of $18,000 per year per inmate placed at any fire camp, such as, but not limited to, medical care, transportation, and workers' compensation. Additionally, only the Sheriff, and not the Board of Supervisors, has the authority to make those placement commitments. Therefore, the Sheriff must make a careful and thorough cost-benefit analysis, among other considerations, before making those placement commitments. However, the idea is not without merit and so the Board of Supervisors will seriously consider any formal action presented to the Board of Supervisors by the Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee and/or the Sheriff in this area.

R5. CCP executive committee should consider hiring a project manager to direct the day-to-day operations of the plan.

Response: The Board of Supervisors partially concurs with the recommendation. The decision to hire a program manager is at the sole discretion of the Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee. If there is sufficient realignment revenue to support this new position, if the recommendation is presented to the Board of Supervisors in the FY 12/13 Community Corrections Plan, and related salary resolution and budget amendment (requiring a 4/5 vote of the Board of Supervisors), then the Board of Supervisors will seriously consider it.

This concludes the response of the Shasta County Board of Supervisors to the FY 2011-2012 Grand Jury Report.

Sincerely,

LEONARD MOTY, Chairman
Board of Supervisors
County of Shasta

LM:LGL:dd

Trash Talk

Redding Recycling

SUMMARY
The purpose of this investigation was to get an overview of how the Redding solid waste facility handles waste and recyclables. The Grand Jury's focus was on minimal impact to the landfill and to inform the public of the value of recycling.

BACKGROUND

The facility was built in 1994 at an estimated cost of $310,000. It has a budget of 3.8 million dollars per year and recoups approximately 1.5 million dollars in recovered recycled materials annually. The balance is covered by monthly utility bills and gate fees.

The State of California requires the City of Redding to recycle at least 50 percent of all refuse that the City collects. In 2020, the state requirement will increase to 75 percent. If a city does not meet this standard, it could be fined up to $10,000 per day by the state. Redding is exceeding the current requirement, recycling 62 percent of refuse collected.

Effective July of 2012, commercial recycling will be offered by the City to include businesses and multi-unit residential customers. At that time, the City will offer bins to those customers for recyclables that could decrease their monthly bill.

APPROACH

The Grand Jury:

- Interviewed staff members of the PublicWorks Dept.
- • Toured the recycle portion of the transfer station
- • Reviewed statistical information of recyclable materials processed

DISCUSSION

The facility is attractively landscaped and largely odor free. The lobby displays a large assortment of impressive items made from recycled materials.

There are 80 employees at the transfer station including 19 sorters and four supervisors. The transfer station processes 31 tons of recyclables daily.

The solid waste facility at Abernathy Lane is the only transfer station within the City of Redding that processes recyclables. Trucks deliver recyclables and green waste to the transfer station. A front-end loader then carries trash to a conveyor belt where sorters hand-separate recyclables into like materials. Recyclables are separated by bottles, cans, cardboard, paper, plastics and put into bins. The materials are compressed and banded into large bales. These bales are then placed into a holding area. The Public Works supervisor shops for the highest prices paid by vendors for these recyclables.

There is a five-acre green waste facility on the property that processes approximately 16,000 tons of green waste into compost every year. The compost is sold to commercial landscapers and the public at competitive prices. The primary purpose of composting is to keep usable materials out of the landfill. Lumber and pallets are sold to a local cogeneration plant to burn and convert into electricity.

In addition to collection of green waste and recyclables, the facility also accepts (at no charge) batteries, paint, chemicals, motor oil, bicycles, electronic devices, tires and scrap metals. These materials are sold to vendors for re-purposing. Some bulky items are accepted for a fee.

The transfer station is on a course to achieve future state mandated recycling requirements. The station has room and is prepared to expand its recycling capacity. The Grand Jury reminds the citizens of Redding that recycling is cost effective and beneficial to the environment

"The Help"

Shascom
Shasta Area Saftey
Communications
Agency

Who is the voice behind 911?

SUMMARY

It requires intense dedication to become a dispatcher for "SHASCOM" (Shasta Area Safety Communication Agency.) The intensive training requirements alone set these workers apart from the crowd. The long hours and potential for performing in highly charged situations, demand a person who has a calm, cool, and confident personality and the ability to multi-task in the most critical situations without hesitation. If I am in trouble, can I rely on the voice I hear when I call 911?

SHASCOM, a consolidated 9-1-1 emergency response agency, fielding calls for the Shasta County Sheriff's Office, Redding Police Department, local fire departments, ambulance services and other agencies, receives approximately 1,100 calls a day, half of which are 911 calls. The other half of the calls are non-emergency. SHASCOM receives over 300,000 calls per year and dispatches personnel to about 195,000 incidents per year. State systems, tracking calls, show that SHASCOM dispatchers answer 98% of all 911 calls within 10 seconds.

BACKGROUND

The dispatchers are the first line of defense in protecting your life and safety in an emergency. The Grand Jury was interested in learning what level of training was necessary to fulfill the obligations of a 911 first responder.

METHOD OF INQUIRY:

- Three on site visits to SHASCOM
- Interview with SHASCOM employees & volunteers
- Interviews with local police officers
- Review SHASCOM Policies and Procedures manual
- Review of SHASCOM Quality Control Questionnaire
- 2005/2006 Shasta County Grand Jury Report entitled But Nobody's Perfect
- SHASCOM web site, http://www.shascom911.com
- Reviewed the National Academies for Emergency Dispatchers (NAED) web site report entitled
- www.emergencydispatch.org/ Triage by Emergency Medical Dispatchers
- NAED web site report entitled Pre-hospital and Disaster Medicine

DISCUSSION:

Approximately 25 percent of dispatcher applicants will pass the initial testing process. This test includes screening for aptitude as well as memory recall. These tests predict with 80% accuracy the success of a candidate. Verbal skills, reasoning, memory, perceptual/manual dexterity, speed, hearing, and vision all play a role in job performance. The ability to multitask is essential. A background check is conducted by an independent private investigator. This process takes about seven weeks. The final phase is a medical screening and psychological exam.

The task of finding qualified people can take up to four months. Once hired, each trainee is placed on an 18-months probationary period.

Dispatchers are required to complete training to qualify for an Emergency Medical Dispatcher card (EMD), Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation (CPR) certification and earn an advanced first aid medical card. In rural areas, it is critical that pre-arrival medical instructions be given by the dispatcher while emergency vehicles are in route. These instructions have made the difference between life and death by eliminating the time gap between receipt of the 911 call and the arrival of the first responder.

Trainees attend a three week dispatcher training school. During these classes they must learn the geographical locations of Shasta County including streets and cross streets. Dispatchers may have contact with 39 different agencies in the course of fulfilling their duties such as the sheriff, police, fire, ambulance, California Highway Patrol, Fish and Game, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Forest Service, alarm companies, tow services, traffic control, poison control, etc. They also learn to process calls for foreign language customers and learn the telecommunication system for the deaf.

The new hire has one year to take and pass the Police Officers Standards and Training (POST) test for dispatchers. In addition, dispatchers must obtain continuing education annually.

Citizens are called upon to place their faith, trust, and often their lives in the ability of these dispatchers. The high level of training of SHASCOM dispatchers helps ensure the safety of citizens and officers. Integrity, dependability and emotional control are job requirement for a successful dispatcher.

CONCLUSION:

Shasta County is fortunate to have the expertise, professionalism, dedication and training of the SHASCOM dispatchers to meet the emergency needs of our community.

Female Jail Inmates

GENDER BIAS ISSUES?

SUMMARY

The Grand Jury visited the Shasta County Jail on August 23, 2011 and January 31, 2012 and uncovered a potential gender bias related to the assignment of inmate jobs. Good behavior and working in the jail allows inmates certain privileges. Pursuant to Penal Code Section 4029(b) work opportunities should be equally available to both men and women.

BACKGROUND

The Grand Jury inspected the Shasta County Jail. According to the Inmate Worker Program at the Shasta County Jail, inmates who perform work in the jail may receive "additional time off their county jail sentences in exchange for work performed during their stay."

The realignment of the California Penal System enacted by the California State Legislature requires county jails to house non-violent felony inmates, some of whom have long term jail sentences. The County Jail was originally designed to temporarily house inmates awaiting trial or serving misdemeanor sentences of one year or less.

State law requires that male and female inmates be segregated. Currently, approximately 15 percent of the County Jail population is made up of women. Jobs within the jail have traditionally gone to male inmates, with few exceptions. The Grand Jury determined the only jobs available to women are in the laundry and one teacher's aide position in the computer program.

APPROACH

We conducted two inspections of the jail and interviewed female inmates. We reviewed the provisions of the California Penal Code, the Shasta County Jail Inmate Rules and Regulations Manual dated March, 2011 and AB109 that became effective October, 2011. We also interviewed supervisory staff at the jail.

In response to a letter signed by12 female inmates, the Grand Jury conducted an investigation into their allegations. Follow-up visits to the jail to meet with inmates and staff have taken place.

DISCUSSION

Some of the issues addressed in the letter are:

Job Assignment -- The opportunity to work for special privileges should be available to all inmates. Privileges include being released for longer periods of time out of a cell, longer and more frequent visitation with family members and the potential for reduced time on a sentence.

Orientation -- The jail procedures manual states incoming inmates are to receive an orientation handbook which female inmates contend is not being done, but the handbook is available with limited access on a computer in a common area.

Education – Inmates seeking a GED certificate are the only ones currently allowed to further their education while incarcerated. In their letter, female inmates requested education dealing with job readiness skills, computer skills and parenting issues.

Hygiene -- Female inmates contend that the amount of feminine hygiene products available is inadequate for some individual's needs.

FINDINGS

F1. AB109, the California Jail Realignment Law, requires housing in the county jail for inmates with convictions for non-violent crimes and sentences longer than one year. This creates new problems of inequity in the inmate work force is intensified because of the length of incarceration which must be addressed.

F3. A dozen female inmates and several jail staff interviewed, indicated that the complaints in the inmates' letter are accurate at this time.

RECOMMENDATIONS

R1. The Shasta County Jail staff expands the availability of jobs to female inmates.

R2. A hard copy of the orientation handbook be given to each incoming inmate at booking.

R3. Jail staff should research educational programs for all inmates.

R4. Feminine hygiene products should be readily available upon verbal request.

REQUEST FOR RESPONSES

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

 Shasta County Sheriff, as to all findings and recommendations.

DISCLAIMER – This report was issued by the Grand Jury with the exception of one member who was recused due to a potential conflict of interest. That juror was not present for any of the interviews and was excluded from all parts of the investigation, including deliberations and the making and acceptance of this report.

SHASTA COUNTY

Office of the Sheriff

August 8, 2012

Tom Bosenko
SHERIFF - CORONER

2011-2012 Shasta County Grand Jury
P O Box 992086
Redding, CA 96099-2086

Dear Grand Jury:

Attached is the Shasta County Sheriff's Office responses to the findings of the Shasta County Grand Jury on **"All Talk and No Action" (Realignment AB 109), "Female Jail Inmates: Gender Bias Issues?"** and **"Missing Persons at Risk"** in the 2011/2012 Shasta County Grand Jury Final Report.

My thanks and appreciation to the 2011/2012 Grand Jury members for their commitment to serving Shasta County and its citizens. If I can be of further assistance to you in this matter or any of the Sheriff's Office activities, please feel free to contact me. I look forward to a positive working relationship with this year's Grand Jury.

Sincerely,

Tom Bosenko

TOM BOSENKO
Sheriff-Coroner

TMB/bw

cc: Presiding Judge Molly Bigelow, Shasta County Superior Court
Undersheriff Sheila Ashmun, Shasta County Sheriff's Office
Capt. Anthony Bertain, Shasta County Sheriff's Office Custody Division
Capt. Mike Ashmun, Shasta County Sheriff's Office Patrol Operations
Capt. Dave Dean, Shasta County Sheriff's Office Services Division

"Female Jail Inmates: Gender Bias Issues?"

The Shasta County Jail is in compliance with statutory regulations and guidelines. The Jail has satisfactorily passed local and state inspections.

The facility is accredited for Institute of Medical Quality Standards (IMQ), the Community Standards of Care & Practice, Fire Marshal, Environmental Health, Public Health, and Bureau of State Community Corrections (formerly CSA: Corrections Standards Authority).

All staff are in compliance with Standards and Training for Corrections (STC).

Findings:

F1. AB109, the California Jail Realignment Law, requires housing in the county jail for inmates with convictions for non-violent crimes and sentences longer than one year. This creates new problems of inequity in the inmate work force is intensified because of the length of incarceration which must be addressed.

Response: The Respondent agrees with the finding.

F3. A dozen female inmates and several jail staff interviewed, indicated that the complaints in the inmates' letter are accurate at this time.

Response: The Respondent disagrees with the finding.

The Respondent was never provided a copy of the complaint letter or a list of the complaints. Inmates do have a grievance procedure to lodge complaints on jail matters or incidents. No grievances were filed on these matters.

Recommendations:

R1. The Shasta County Jail staff expand the availability of jobs to female inmates.

Response: The Respondent disagrees with the recommendation.

The Respondent is in compliance with the law specified in Penal Code section 4029(b). Work opportunities are equally available to men and women.

The population of the Shasta County Jail is approximately 90% male and 10% female. The jail population is controlled to 90% of capacity (228). The current female inmate population is 31, or 13.5% of the 90% capacity rating.

The Shasta County Jail has a total of approximately 38 jobs available to the inmate population. Seven of those jobs are assigned to the female inmate population. This represents 17% of the available jobs being available to 13.5% of the female inmate population. The Respondent feels this is fair and reflective of the female inmate population.

The female inmate population is generally about 30 inmates. Usually, approximately 10 of these female inmates are not able to perform inmate jobs for a variety of reasons. These reasons include, but are not limited to, safety/security of staff/ facility/inmates, medical issues or restrictions, criminal charges, not yet cleared for work assignments, and refusal to work.

Female inmate jobs currently include laundry, inmate library, interior work in the jail, and teacher's aid in the education program. Female inmates may be on call for these or other jobs. All sentenced inmates (male and female) receive credits (reduced time) for work as prescribed by law. Inmates can receive a deduction of credits for sustained disciplinary hearings or refusal to work.

All inmate workers (male and female) may receive privileges such as, but not limited to, extended or more frequent visits or extended time out of cell.

The recommendation will not be implemented at this time. There are no gender bias issues for female inmates. The Respondent may review opportunities for additional jobs for female inmates.

R2. A hard copy of the orientation handbook be given to each incoming inmate at booking.

Response: The Respondent partially disagrees with the recommendation.

A hard copy of the inmate orientation handbook is available to all incoming inmates being housed in the Shasta County Jail upon request. The orientation handbook is available in electronic version to all inmates via computer kiosk in all inmate housing areas. The use of the electronic version saves valuable tax dollars and reduces clutter and fire dangers in inmate housing areas.

The recommendation will not be implemented. The Respondent may provide a brief and concise fact sheet for inmate orientation and explain availability of a complete hard copy of the handbook upon request.

R3. Jail staff should research educational programs for all inmates.

Response: The Respondent partially disagrees with the recommendation.

Education programs are available for all inmates (male and female). Inmates must be cleared for safety and security reasons.

Inmates may participate in classes to obtain a high school diploma or a General Education Diploma (GED). Course work includes, but is not limited to, basic math and English skills. The course work is completed on computers. Basic computer skills are also provided. Basic math and English skills, in addition to a diploma, can better prepare inmates for the job market.

Inmates can receive program meetings for Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous. These meetings can continue when not in custody. Compliance with the objectives of the programs of being drug and alcohol free can better prepare inmates for job readiness, educational opportunities, the ability to learn, and can assist in being a better person and parent.

The recommendation requires further analysis that would include, but not be limited to, the availability of additional classes in the Jail, the cost of such classes, and budgetary examination.

Free educational pamphlets have been and are currently available to all inmates. Titles include tips for new mothers, tips for new fathers, newborn tips, pregnancy, meth immunization of babies, and protecting your sexual health for women. None of these materials has been requested by inmates.

The Respondent may explore additional courses that can be offered to male and female inmates.

R4. Feminine hygiene products should be readily available upon verbal request.

Response: The Respondent disagrees with the recommendation.

The Respondent supplies basic feminine products for inmate needs. These products are initially supplied upon incarceration and housing. Hygiene products are supplied to indigent inmates. Basic feminine sanitary pads are provided to female inmates upon request. Other products, including other limited brands of tampons or sanitary pads, are available for purchase through inmate commissary. Sanitary pads or tampons may be supplied to indigent inmates upon request. Specific hygiene product needs must be cleared by medical staff. An example is breast pads for lactating females. One such request is currently being met.

A commissary list of available hygiene products for all inmates is attached.

Inmates do use sanitary pads for unintended purposes such as toilet seat covers, padding in socks, and hair curlers. The inmates attempt to build up quantities of these items. Misuse of products is wasteful and not authorized. As such, the products are considered contraband when misused or wasted.

The Respondent is in compliance with the law. The recommendation will not be implemented.

SHASTA

Order Form : UNASSIGNED ORDER FORM
Friday, June 29, 2012 @14:01

Name : _____ KEY # : _____ Balance : _____

Block : _____ Tier : _____ Cell : _____

PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS			3586	____	SZ8.5 CANVAS SLIP ON	6.44	2667	____	SPICY CHEESY RICE 2	1.30
0001	____	4OZ SHAMPOO	1.56	3587	____	SZ9.5 CANVAS SLIP ON	6.44	2668	____	CHEESY REFRIED BEANS	1.70
0002	____	4OZ CONDITIONER	1.56	4838	____	SZ11 CANVAS SLIP ON	6.44	2670	____	SPICY REFRIED BEANS&	1.65
0007	____	BALSAM SHAMPOO 12OZ.	2.73	6234	____	CORNNUTS RANCH	1.10	2789	____	TAPATIO HOT SAUCE	1.80
0015	____	SUAVE SHAMPOO 15OZ	3.32	7880	____	SZ 13 CANVAS SLIP ON	6.44	3198	____	2/PK STRWBRY TSTR PA	1.10
0016	____	WATERFALL MIST COND	3.16	7881	____	SZ 14 CANVAS SLIP ON	6.44	6000	____	CWE CHICKEN RAMEN NO	1.10
0020	____	4OZ DANDRUFF SHAMPOO	1.66	8545	____	SZ 9 CANVAS SLIP ONS	6.44	6001	____	CWE SHRIMP RAMEN NOO	1.10
0048	____	COCNUT OIL HAIR&SCLP	2.41	8546	____	SZ 10 CANVAS SLIP ON	6.44	6004	____	CWE TEXAS BEEF RAMEN	1.10
0105	____	P-UP DEODORANT FORCE	3.75	8548	____	SZ 12 CANVAS SLIP ON	6.44	6005	____	CWE CHILI RAMEN NOOD	1.10
0106	____	P-UP WOMENS A/P DEOD	3.75	8551	____	SZ5.5 CANVAS SLIP ON	6.44	6011	____	CWE HOT & SPICY VEG	1.10
0207	____	HYPO-ALLRGN SKN LTN	3.22	8552	____	SZ6.5 CANVAS SLIP ON	6.44	6079	____	WHOLE SHABANG 1.5 OZ	1.10
0210	____	4OZ SKIN CARE LOTION	1.34	8556	____	SZ11.5 CANVAS SLIP O	6.44	6102	____	1.5OZ STUFD JALP CHI	1.10
0215	____	COCOA BUTTER LOTION	1.34	**BEVERAGES**				6105	____	BBQ POTATO CHIPS	1.00
0242	____	ACNE TREATMENT CREME	3.75	2000	____	S.S. KEEFE COFFEE	0.30	6116	____	CHEESE PUFFS	1.10
0250	____	HYDROCORTISONE CREAM	3.00	2005	____	TC COFFEE (1-STICK)	0.40	6120	____	NACHO TORTILLA CHIPS	1.10
0271	____	BLISTEX LIP OINTMENT	3.06	2006	____	DECAF COFFEE (1-STIC	0.45	6125	____	HOT CHIPS 1.5 OZ	1.10
0320	____	REG MAGIC CREAM SHAV	6.38	2010	____	4OZ KEEFE COFFEE	5.50	6126	____	SOUR CREAM ONION 1.5	1.10
0355	____	SHAMPOO W/ALOE-GINSE	3.49	2011	____	KF DECAF(CLRPK W/ZIP	4.70	6127	____	HOT SPICY PORK RINDS	1.40
0357	____	DAILY SHAMPOO W/ECLP	3.49	2015	____	FD COFFEE CLRPK W/ZI	4.35	6134	____	ML CARAMEL POPCORN	1.15
0358	____	CONDITIONER-ALMOND/S	3.49	2031	____	HAZELNUT LIQUID CREA	0.17	6137	____	1.5 OZ CHEESE POPCOR	1.15
0397	____	NEXT1 COCOA BTTR SOA	1.34	2032	____	IRISH CRM LIQUID CRE	0.17	6172	____	BC CHILI NO BEANS	3.25
0398	____	DIAL TRANSLUCENT SOA	2.41	2070	____	S.S. HOT COCOA	0.45	6173	____	BC CHILI W/ BEANS	2.95
0407	____	LEVER 2000 4OZ.	2.41	2082	____	S.S. CREAMER	0.11	6174	____	BC HOT CHILI W/ BEAN	2.95
0410	____	IVORY SOAP (1/BAR)	1.34	2087	____	NON DAIRY CREAMER 10	1.20	6176	____	BC BEEF STEW	3.80
0424	____	MOISTURIZING SOAP 5	1.34	2100	____	N/S SS ORANGE DRNK	0.30	6193	____	BC BBQ BEEF	5.50
0426	____	SPORT BAR SOAP	1.34	2120	____	N/S SS LEMONADE	0.30	6195	____	PREMIUM CHICKEN BREA	3.50
0490	____	SOAP DISH	0.86	2200	____	S.S. ORANGE BREAKFAS	0.45	6208	____	STUDENT MIX 3.75 OZ.	1.65
0500	____	8OZ MOUTHWASH MINT (	1.61	2205	____	S.S. TEA W/LEMON	0.45	6213	____	HEALTH MIX	1.45
0507	____	COLGATE CLR GEL T/P	5.63	2210	____	S.S. FRUIT PUNCH	0.45	6217	____	TROPICAL BLEND	1.45
0530	____	COOL WAVE CLR TOOTHP	2.15	2215	____	S.S. CHERRY DRINK	0.45	6219	____	TRAD. CHEX MIX 7.75	3.30
0544	____	FLOSS LOOPS	2.68	2220	____	S.S. LEMONADE	0.45	6262	____	MAYONNAISE 12PK	1.15
0557	____	ANTISHANK TOOTHBRUSH	0.16	2301	____	NESTEA W/LEMON 5.5 O	1.95	6263	____	MUSTARD 12PK	1.15
0583	____	GEN MOTRIN(IBPRPN TA	0.29	**COOKIES/CRACKERS/PASTRIES**				6300	____	TWIN BEEF STICK	0.80
0590	____	DENTURE TABLET	3.27	3010	____	ZC SOFT CHOC CHIP CO	1.25	6305	____	LIL CHUB HIGH HEAT 1	1.30
0596	____	DENTURE BATH (CUP)	2.96	3020	____	OREO SANDWICH COOKIE	1.25	6310	____	PEPPERONI SUMMER SAU	1.30
0614	____	GEN TYLENOL(NON-ASPI	0.32	3035	____	ZC CHOC CHIP COOKIES	1.50	6320	____	BEEF & CHEESE STICK	1.70
0642	____	TUMS ORIG 1-ROLL	1.18	3040	____	ZC ICED OATML COOKIE	1.50	6400	____	(EA)CHWY CHOC CHIP G	0.85
0675	____	HALLS COUGH DROPS	1.82	3045	____	ZC DUPLEX CREMES 6OZ	1.50	6412	____	GRAPE JELLY 1 OZ.	0.35
0681	____	1 DAY VITAMINS W/IRO	4.24	3112	____	SALTINE CRACKERS 16-	2.60	6415	____	SS PEANUT BUTTER	0.60
0706	____	CONTACT LENS CASE	0.27	3115	____	CHEEZ ITS CRACKERS 1	0.80	6428	____	CA SHARP CHDR CHS SQ	1.05
0711	____	SANITARY NAPKINS 10/	3.75	3124	____	PEANUT BUTTER CRKRS	0.65	6429	____	CA JALAP CHEESE SQUE	1.05
0712	____	REGULAR MAXI PAD 24C	4.02	3130	____	CHEESE SAND CRKRS(SL	0.65	6515	____	MAYO SINGLE SERVE 1	0.13
0742	____	MULTIPURPOSE SOLUTIO	6.44	3200	____	BANANA MARSHMALLOW P	0.95	6520	____	(SS) APPLE-CINN OATM	0.55
0773	____	(10/PK) TAMPAX TAMPO	3.22	3205	____	CHOCOLATE MARSHMALLO	0.95	6527	____	(1/PKT)MPL&BRN SGR O	0.55
0784	____	GEN EFFERGRIP(DENT A	5.31	3226	____	ZC CHOCOLATE ICED ZU	1.15	6540	____	ZC STRAWBERRY CEREAL	0.50
0792	____	SUPER MAXI PAD 24/CT	4.02	3230	____	(EA) ZC PB WAFERS	0.70	6600	____	FLOUR TORTILLAS	1.75
0800	____	5 INCH COMB	0.11	3231	____	(EA) ZC YUM YUM''S	0.45	6606	____	SALTED PEANUTS 1.75	0.95
0821	____	PALM BRUSH	0.64	3236	____	(EA) ZC SWISS ROLLS	0.60	6607	____	HOT PEANUTS 1.75 OZ	0.95
0855	____	PONYTAIL HOLDER	0.21	3245	____	(EA)ZC D-DUNX	0.60	6700	____	SV REFRIED BEANS	2.00
*MISCELLANEOUS**				3248	____	ZC ICED SWIRL	1.20	6826	____	FRESH CATCH TUNA 4.2	2.80
0001	____	LARGE STAMPED ENVELO	0.60	3261	____	ZC MEGA BUNEEZ	1.20	**PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS**			
0015	____	MANILLA ENVELOPE	0.27	3270	____	ZC CHOC CREME CUPCAK	1.65	0412	____	DIAL ANTIBACT SOAP	1.82
0060	____	8.5 X 11 LETTER PAD	1.45	3274	____	ZC MONSTER ICED BUNE	1.20				
0061	____	8.5 X 11 LETTER PAD	1.45	3290	____	ZC STRAWBERRY ZU ZU	1.10				
0086	____	POCKET DICTIONARY II	4.24	3291	____	ZC WHAM WHAMS	1.20				
0157	____	BLUE FLEX PEN	1.07	**CANDY**							
0213	____	AA BATTERY 1EA	0.54	4001	____	M&M PEANUT	1.20				
0256	____	FOAM EAR PLUG	0.54	4005	____	BUTTERFINGER	1.20				
0281	____	READING GLASSES +1.7	10.67	4010	____	SNICKERS BAR	1.20				
0282	____	READING GLASSES +2.2	10.67	4013	____	MILKY WAY CANDY BAR	1.20				
0300	____	PLAYING CARDS	2.68	4019	____	CHICK O STICK	0.55				
0305	____	PINOCHLE CARDS	2.68	4032	____	THREE MUSKETEER BAR	1.20				
0400	____	BOWL	1.07	4035	____	REESES P/BUTTER CUP	1.20				
0415	____	PLASTIC CUP 22OZ	1.02	4100	____	BUTTERSCOTCH BUTTONS	1.50				
0417	____	SPOON (PLASTIC)	0.05	4110	____	LEMON DROPS	1.50				
0430	____	WASHCLOTH WHITE	1.07	4115	____	RED LICORICE BITES	1.50				
0453	____	MED V-STRAP SHOWER S	1.07	4135	____	JOLLY RANCHERS ASST.	1.85				
0454	____	LRG V-STRP SHWR SHOE	1.07	4387	____	ROCKY ROAD BAR	1.20				
0976	____	READING GLASSES 1.50	10.67	**FOOD/SNACK ITEMS**							
0977	____	READING GLASSES 2.00	10.67	2217	____	(1/PK)SWEETMATE PINK	0.09				
0978	____	READING GLASSES 2.5	10.67	2664	____	MACARONI & CHEESE 3	1.75				

ALL SALES ARE FINAL
INMATE HAS 5 BUSINESS DAYS
TO PICKUP COMMISSARY AFTER RELEASE.
ALL APPLICABLE SALES TAXES
ARE INCLUDED IN ALL TAXABLE ITEMS.
LIMIT OF 14(2PK) EACH ON TYLENOL AND IP

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Juvenile Hall

REASON FOR INQUIRY

California Penal Code Section 919 mandates that the Grand Jury inspect the condition and management of all public prisons located within Shasta County which would include Juvenile Hall.

APPROACH

In November, 2011, the Grand Jury toured Juvenile Hall with a follow-up visit in February of 2012. Areas toured included wet and dry cells, bathrooms, dayrooms, the recreation yard, classrooms, and kitchen. The Chief Probation Officer, the Director, staff, and three juveniles were interviewed during our visits.

BACKGROUND

The Shasta County Juvenile Hall is located on Radio Lane in Redding. The facility holds a maximum of 65 minors. However, due to recent budget cuts, the county chose to close a wing of the facility, reducing the maximum capacity to 35 minors. The average stay for each minor is approximately 14 days. Now due to new Realignment laws, minors who commit felony crimes could be held in Juvenile Hall an extended length of time until they reach age 18 rather than being held in state facilities.

Unit A of the facility is comprised of eight single-bed “wet cells” designed to house maximum security minors. Wet cells have a toilet and sink in the cell. Units B and C are made up of cells with two beds each and no toilet or sink in the cell. Restroom facilities for these cells are in a centrally located dayroom.

Medical care for Juvenile Hall is provided by the California Forensic Medical Group (CFMG), a privately owned provider of health care for correctional institutions. A registered nurse is on site during the day shift, five days a week. Other medical and mental health workers are on call as needed in the evenings and on weekends.

The Grand Jury visited with the teaching staff and observed classes in progress. The educational goal is to help each student work toward graduating from high school. There was at least one graduation ceremony held at Juvenile Hall this year.

The Shasta County Probation Department has received funding from the State of California to construct a new Juvenile Hall facility. There was a ground breaking ceremony in the spring of 2012 for this new facility with construction expected to be completed in October, 2013. The new facility will have a capacity for 90 minors.

DISCUSSION

On our first tour, the Grand Jury identified some maintenance issues which were pointed out to the staff. Several chipped bathroom wall tiles were observed and the cracked window in the kitchen needed replacing. Also, there were cracks in the kitchen linoleum. Visible air vents and ducts needed cleaning and mold was observed in some bathroom showers stalls. On a return visit, progress was noted on these maintenance issues.

On our second visit, Grand Jury members interviewed three wards as to their views of the care and services received. Wards were asked if they felt “safe” and “heard”. Positive responses were reported from all three wards. They were asked whether they understood the rules and they reported that the rules were clear and fair and they felt secure in the facility.

Wards were asked to explain any changes that they would recommend. Two female wards had suggestions regarding equal opportunities for education and leadership development classes for both male and female wards. Currently, staff confirmed that there are more programs designed for male wards than females, due to the higher number of male wards.

Staff members talked at length about an “evidence based practices” approach to avoiding recidivism with juvenile offenders. Evidence based practices is the use of specific behavioral interventions that have been shown to effectively impact behavior. It is better to release a minor into a mentoring program where there is adult encouragement and supervision rather than exposing them to programs where they are surrounded by repeat offenders. This approach works well with first-time juvenile offenders who have not been exposed to severe antisocial behavior.

FINDINGS

F1 On a return visit, it was found that a majority of the health and safety issues had been addressed and corrected. The remaining maintenance issues include, the cracked kitchen window, kitchen flooring and a single wall tile in a bathroom.

F2 The Juvenile Hall staff continue to receive training and utilize “evidence based practices” in an attempt to keep more young people from being repeat offenders.

F3 AB109 may require juveniles to remain in custody far beyond the current average of 14 days and possibly up to several years.

REQUESTED RESPONSES

R1 We recommend that the county maintenance crew maintain the facility to avoid health and safety hazards.

R2 We recommend that Juvenile Hall staff continue to study and implement “evidence based practices.”

R3 We recommend that all wards, female and male, be provided with equal access to leadership development programs.

REQUESTED RESPONSES

The Grand Jury requests responses, pursuant to Penal Code Section 933.05, as follows

The Chief of the Shasta County Probation Department to F1, F2 and F3 and R1, R2 and R3.

Red Light Cameras Revisited

Red Light Enforcement Program Works

SUMMARY

The 2009/2010 Shasta County Grand Jury published a report o Redding's Red Light Photo Enforcement Program. Due to recent public interest in the Red Light Enforcement Program, thi year's Grand Jury decided to tak another look at the program. We completed an extensive review of the Red Light Enforcement Program and found that the program continues to be a valuable tool. The program increases traffic and pedestrian safety for the citizens and visitors of Redding.

BACKGROUND

The Redding City Council approved the Red Light Photo Enforcement Program and signed a contract with Redflex Traffic Systems Inc. in February of 2007. The Red Light Enforcement Program uses high-resolution digital cameras at high incidence, high traffic volume intersections. In 2009, the Redding City Council approved an extension to the Redflex The amendment gave the city an allowance of $500 per camera to cover the personnel cost of running the program.

In 2010 there were 8,550 individual incidents recorded by Redflex. After review by Redflex and the Redding Police Department, 3,572 citations were issued to individual drivers.

Camera Locations

Cypress and Bachelli
Market and Shasta
Market and Lake
Pine and Tehama
Churn Creek and Cypress

APPROACH

In our investigation the Grand Jury

Interviewed members of the Redding Police Department
Interviewed retired police officers who administer the red light program.
Reviewed the Red Light Photo Enforcement Program agreement between the City of Redding and Redflex.

(Approach continued)

Reviewed the Red Light Photo Enforcement Program’s income and expense balancesheet

Observed video and photographic evidence of several red light violations

Observed and timed yellow lights at different intersections

Observed Superior Court red light cases

Reviewed Redding's Traffic Operations Manual pertaining to timing of yellow lights

DISCUSSION

There are currently seven red light cameras operating at the following five Redding intersections:

Cypress and Bechelli

Market and Shasta

Market and Lake

Pine and Tehama

Churn Creek and Cypress

These intersections have shown a marked decrease in the number of accidents since red lightcameras have been installed. Monitored intersections have shown a decrease of accidents by31% from 2007 to 2010.

Operation of Red Light Cameras

Automated camera systems and sensors detect vehicles entering the intersection during the redlight phase. The system is only activated if the speed of the vehicle is 11 miles per hour or faster.Minor “California stops” or creeping through a red light will not trigger the system. The GrandJury’s observations of eight slow moving violations confirmed this.

When activated, the camera system records images of the violator, vehicle and vehicle licenseplate. On each image, it records the date, time and location as well as the time in the red lightcycle, detected vehicle speed and posted speed. A 12 second video records the entire allegedviolation. The pictures and video are available on line for the vehicle owner to see. After thepictures are transmitted to the Redding Police Department, a Photo Enforcement Officer reviewseach violation. He or she makes a professional discretionary determination and either issues acitation, sends a written warning letter to the driver or rejects the violation. In 2010, 58% ofviolations were rejected.

Choosing of intersections for cameras

The Redding Police Department (with assistance from Redflex) determined which intersections would be monitored. It is important to note that intersections were chosen because of high accident rates. Revenue generation was not a factor for determination. There are no plans to add cameras to intersections that statistically have low accident rates. The intersection of Cypress and Hilltop has frequent red light violations, and intersection gridlock, but has not been considered for a red light camera because of the historically low accident rate.

Length of Yellow Lights

There have been a number of citizen complaints in the media concerning the length of yellowlights in the monitored intersections, especially Market and Lake Blvd. We reviewed the Redding Traffic Operations Manual that dictates the length of all yellow lights to the specifications spelled out by the California Uniform Traffic Code Manual. We observed the intersection and timed 12 yellow lights cycles. The observed length of the yellow lights exceeded the standards dictated by the California Uniform Traffic Code Manual.

Citation revenue and operating costs

The cost of the program to monitor all five intersections is $42,000 per month. The cost-neutralityclause of the agreement protects Redding from paying Redflex more than it receives infine revenue For instance, if fine revenues do not meet the $42,000 payment to Redflex,Redding is only obligated to pay the amount collected. Monthly fine revenues rarely meet the$42,000 invoice. Currently, Redflex's total invoices exceed the city's revenues by more than$350,000. If the program ends, the city will continue to pay Redflex for 12 months fromoutstanding fines, at which time any balance will be discharged.

The fine for failure to stop at a red signal as described in California Vehicle Code section21453(a) is $466;however, only $147 of this amount is received by the City of Redding fromwhich Redflex is paid. The amount of the fine is the same whether the violation is generated bya camera or observed by a patrol officer. California Penal and Government Codes require thatthe $466 fine be distributed to 14 different accounts, which include court automation, automated fingerprinting, courthouse construction, county services and criminal justice programs.

Citation Review

In our investigation, other municipalities that operate red light cameras were studied. Many of these cities use the vendor of the program to issue citations; this practice eliminates any agency review of the violation and discretion in issuing a citation. To ensure the success of the program, Redding hired three retired law enforcement officers to review each violation. Redding, not Redflex, is responsible for sending the citations to the violators. Minor or questionable violations are thrown out. We reviewed video and photo evidence of violations that were deemed too minor by the Photo Enforcement Officers. In 2010, 58% of all violations were thrown out, most of which were right hand turns. The Photo Enforcement Officers have received extensive training in the operation of the red light camera system and are qualified to be called asexpert witnesses in related court proceedings.

Facing your accuser

The Confrontation Clause of the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution providesthat "in all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right…to be confronted with the witnesses against him." The courts consider the red light photos/ video as evidence. The use of

evidence in this way is similar to the use of fingerprints at a crime scene or a photo of a bankrobber. Photo enforcement officers testify for the prosecution as expert witnesses. For thepurposes of the Confrontation Clause, they are the accuser in these court proceedings.

FINDINGS

F1. Since the implementation of the Red Light Enforcement Program, there has been a reductionin traffic collisions at monitored intersections.

F2. The police department's decision for the location of red light cameras was determined byaccident rates rather than by potential revenue.

F3. The Red Light Enforcement Program is an effective method of enforcing vehicle codeviolations that may cause an accident.

RECOMMENDATIONS

R1. The Grand Jury recommends that the City of Redding continue with the Red Light Camera Enforcement Program.

R2. The Grand Jury recommends ongoing analysis of expanding Red Light Enforcement to other intersections that have high accident rates.

R3. The Grand Jury recommends regular reporting of accident rates to the Redding City Council to measure the program’s ongoing effectiveness.

REQUIRED RESPONSES

Redding City Council to respond to findings F1 through F3 and recommendations R1 through R3

REQUESTED RESPONSES

Chief of Redding Police Department to respond to findings F1 through F3 and recommendations R1 through R3

City Manager of Redding to respond to findings F1 through F3 and recommendations R1 through R3

Reports issued by the Civil 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 Civil Grand Jury. The California State Legislature has stated that it intends the provisions of Penal Code Section 929 prohibiting disclosure of witness identities to encourage full candor in testimony in Civil Grand Jury investigations by protecting the privacy and confidentiality of those who participate in any Civil Grand Jury investigation

CITY OF REDDING

ROBERT F. PAOLETTI, CHIEF OF POLICE
POLICE DEPARTMENT
1313 California Street, Redding, CA 96001-3396
530.225.4200 FAX 530.225.4553

April 5, 2012
B-080-600-800

The Honorable Molly Bigelow
Presiding Judge
Shasta County Superior Court
1500 Court Street
Redding, CA 96001

Dear Judge Bigelow:

The Shasta County Grand Jury recently published a mid-term report titled "Red Light Cameras Revisited." The report includes three findings and three recommendations. The Grand Jury has requested the Chief of Police for the City of Redding respond to these findings and recommendations. The purpose of this letter is to respond to that request.

Finding No. 1

Since the implementation of the Red Light Enforcement Program, there has been a reduction in traffic collisions at monitored intersections.

Response to Finding No. 1

The respondent agrees with this finding.

Finding No. 2

The police department's decision for the location of red light cameras was determined by accident rates rather than by potential revenue.

Response to Finding No. 2

The respondent agrees with this finding and this will continue to be the practice of the Redding Police Department..

Finding No. 3

The Red Light Enforcement Program is an effective method of enforcing vehicle code violations that may cause an accident.

Response to Finding No. 3

The respondent agrees with this finding.

Recommendation No. 1

The Grand Jury recommends that the City of Redding continue with the Red Light Camera Enforcement Program.

Response to Recommendation No. 1

It is the goal of the Redding Police Department to continue with the use of the photo enforcement program should the Redding City Council concur. The current contract with the vendor expires June 30, 2012. An in-depth analysis and contract review have been undertaken at this time.

Recommendation No. 2

The Grand Jury recommends ongoing analysis of expanding Red Light Enforcement to other intersections that have high accident rates.

Response to Recommendation No. 2

The respondent regularly monitors accident rates at those intersections with a high incident of collisions. If it is determined that the tool of photo enforcement could improve public safety at a particular location, photo enforcement will be considered as part of the overall matrix of enforcement options and roadway design improvements to increase roadway safety.

Recommendation No. 3

The Grand Jury recommends regular reporting of accident rates to the Redding City Council to measure the program's ongoing effectiveness.

Response to Recommendation No. 3

The respondent intends to continue the practice of reporting accident rates to the Redding City Council. Currently, the Redding Police Department publishes a year-end report, which includes a section on collision rates within the city and specifically those locations where photo enforcement systems are in place.

The Redding Police Department appreciates and respects the important function that the Shasta County Grand Jury serves in local government.

If you have any questions regarding this matter, please do not hesitate to contact me at 225-4211.

Sincerely,

Robert F. Paoletti
Chief of Police

c: City Council Members
Kurt Starman, City Manager
Pam Mize, Administrator-Office of City Clerk

CITY OF REDDING

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR
777 Cypress Avenue, Redding, CA 96001
P.O. Box 496071, Redding, CA 96049-6071
530.225.4447 FAX 530.225.4463

Dick Dickerson,
Mayor

April 18, 2012
B-080-600-800

The Honorable Molly Bigelow
Presiding Judge
Shasta County Superior Court
1500 Court Street
Redding, CA 96001

Dear Judge Bigelow:

The Shasta County Grand Jury recently published a mid-term report titled "Red Light Cameras Revisited." The report includes three findings and three recommendations. The Grand Jury has requested the Redding City Council respond to these findings and recommendations. The purpose of this letter is to respond to that request.

Finding No. 1

Since the implementation of the Red Light Enforcement Program, there has been a reduction in traffic collisions at monitored intersections.

Response to Finding No. 1

The City Council agrees with this finding.

Finding No. 2

The police department's decision for the location of red light cameras was determined by accident rates rather than by potential revenue.

Response to Finding No. 2

The City Council agrees with this finding and this will continue to be the practice of the Redding Police Department..

Finding No. 3

The Red Light Enforcement Program is an effective method of enforcing vehicle code violations that may cause an accident.

Response to Finding No. 3

The City Council agrees with this finding.

Recommendation No. 1

The Grand Jury recommends that the City of Redding continue with the Red Light Camera Enforcement Program.

Response to Recommendation No. 1

It is the goal of the Redding Police Department to continue with the use of the photo enforcement program. The current contract with the vendor expires June 1, 2012. An in-depth analysis and contract review have been undertaken at this time to renew the contract for an additional three to five years.

Recommendation No. 2

The Grand Jury recommends ongoing analysis of expanding Red Light Enforcement to other intersections that have high accident rates.

Response to Recommendation No. 2

The Redding Police Department regularly monitors accident rates at those intersections with a high incident of collisions. If it is determined that the tool of photo enforcement could improve public safety at a particular location, photo enforcement will be considered as part of the overall matrix of enforcement options and roadway design improvements to increase roadway safety.

Recommendation No. 3

The Grand Jury recommends regular reporting of accident rates to the Redding City Council to measure the program's ongoing effectiveness.

Response to Recommendation No. 3

The Redding Police Department intends to continue the practice of reporting accident rates to the Redding City Council. Currently, the Redding Police Department publishes a year-end report, which includes a section on collision rates within the city and specifically those locations where photo enforcement systems are in place.

The Redding City Council appreciates and respects the important function that the Shasta County Grand Jury serves in local government.

Sincerely,

Dick Dickerson
Mayor

c: City Council Members
Kurt Starman, City Manager
Pam Mize, Administrator-Office of City Clerk
Robert Paoletti, Chief of Police

Missing Person at Risk

SUMMARY

The Grand Jury received a citizen's complaint alleging that the Shasta County Sheriff's Department did not initiate a search party in a timely manner when a family member went missing. The family initiated a 911 call to report the missing person. The responding deputy, after interviewing the family and conducting a brief search, reported the missing person as Overdue/At Risk. The man was considered at risk because of medical and mental health conditions. Four days later, after a full-scale search was initiated, the missing person was discovered deceased from hypothermia. After a thorough investigation, the Grand Jury found that insufficient communication between Sheriff deputies, Sheriff supervisors and family members delayed the search for the missing individual.

APPROACH

The Grand Jury:

- Interviewed family members of the missing man
- Interviewed deputies and supervisors of the Shasta County Sheriff's Department
- Interviewed deputies and supervisors of the Shasta County Sheriff's Department
- Interviewed SHASCOM supervisors
- Reviewed deputies' narrative reports of the incident
- Reviewed the coroner's report
- Reviewed SHASCOM's incident logs and Closed Incident Reports
- Reviewed the Shasta County Sheriff's Office policy on Missing Person Reporting
- Reviewed the Shasta County Sheriff's Training Manual pertaining to missing person reporting
- Did ride-alongs with the sheriff deputies and attended pre-shift briefings •

DISCUSSION

Family members contacted 911 in early 2011 to report a missing person. The family reported that the man went for a walk and did not return at his normal time. A deputy sheriff responded and made a search of the surrounding area for approximately 40 minutes without locating him. The deputy then issued a Be On The Look Out(BOLO) bulletin and reported the missing person as Overdue/At Riskbecause of his extensive medical and mental health history.

The family also reported to the deputy that the man had been taken to a local hospital by deputies for a medical/mental health evaluation the previous evening. This information was not relayed by the deputy to Sheriff supervisors on the first day to assist the search and rescue supervisor in determining if a full scale search was warranted. The Grand Jury was informed by a Sheriff supervisor that had this information been available to him earlier, a search may have been initiated sooner.

The responding deputy was on the last day of his workweek. After leaving for his days off, there was minimal follow-up with the family by other deputies. The family contacted SHASCOM four separate times the next day for information and updates. The family was told that a BOLO was already issued and they needed to contact the Sheriff's Department.

Two days after reporting the man missing, the family informed deputies that the missing man could be at a friend's house. The designation of Missing/at Risk was reduced to Overdue/Not at Risk despite no physical sightings of the missing person or any known changes in his medical or mental health status. The designation Overdue/Not at Risk was contrary to California Penal Code section 14213(b).

California Penal Code section 14213(b) defines a person at risk as follows:

- The person missing is the victim of a crime or foul play
- The person missing is in need of medical attention
- The person missing has no pattern of running away or disappearing
- The person missing may be the victim of a parental abduction
- The person missing is mentally impaired

With his medical and mental health issues, the missing man met the criteria of Missing at Risk.

Three days after reporting the person missing, the family distributed flyers in the community. A citizen contacted the family after recognizing the individual from the flyer and reported seeing the man on the day he went missing. This information was relayed to the Sheriff's Office who determined there was now proper cause to initiate a search. The Sheriff's Search and Rescue team then had a direction of travel for the missing man and now had a starting point on where to begin the search. The missing person was subsequently found deceased a mile or so from his residence. The coroner's report determined that he died of hypothermia due to environmental exposure.

Because of the nature of the deputy's work schedule, formal pre and post shift debriefings are often difficult to accomplish. Therefore, some critical information may not always be passed on to the next shift.

FINDINGS

F1. Better communication between the deputy and the supervisor about the man's medical/psychiatric condition would have benefited the search and rescue team by providing them with pertinent information to determine if a search and rescue was warranted.

F2. This lack of communication contributed to a delay in reporting the missing person to the Search and Rescue supervisor.

F3. There is a lack of formal debriefing between the Sheriff's Department personnel at shift changes.

F4. Changing the designation from Missing/at Riskto Overdue/Not at Riskwas not justified because of the missing man's medical and mental disabilities, and was contrary to California Penal Code section 14213(b); that designation decreased the urgency of initiating a full-scale search.

RECOMMENDATIONS

R1. Better written and oral communication is needed between deputies and supervisors during shift changes when an At Riskadult or child is missing.

R2. At Risk missing person reports should be routinely directed to the Search and Rescue supervisor for assessment.

R3. Review with personnel the provisions of Penal Code section 14213(b)

REQUEST FOR RESPONSES

Pursuant to Penal Code section 933.05, the Grand Jury requests responses from the following individuals:

- Shasta County Sheriff to respond to F1 through F4 and recommendations R1 through R3

Reports issued by the Civil 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 Civil Grand Jury. The California State Legislature has stated that it intends the provisions of Penal Code Section 929 prohibiting disclosure of witness identities to encourage full candor in testimony in Civil Grand Jury investigations by protecting the privacy and confidentiality of those who participate in any Civil Grand Jury investigation

DISCLAIMER

This report was issued by the Grand Jury with the exception of one member who was recused due to a potential conflict of interest. That juror was not present for any of the interviews and was excluded from all parts of the investigation, including deliberations and the making and acceptance of this report.

SHASTA COUNTY

Office of the Sheriff

August 8, 2012

Tom Bosenko
SHERIFF - CORONER

2011-2012 Shasta County Grand Jury
P O Box 992086
Redding, CA 96099-2086

Dear Grand Jury:

Attached is the Shasta County Sheriff's Office responses to the findings of the Shasta County Grand Jury on **"All Talk and No Action" (Realignment AB 109), "Female Jail Inmates: Gender Bias Issues?"** and **"Missing Persons at Risk"** in the 2011/2012 Shasta County Grand Jury Final Report.

My thanks and appreciation to the 2011/2012 Grand Jury members for their commitment to serving Shasta County and its citizens. If I can be of further assistance to you in this matter or any of the Sheriff's Office activities, please feel free to contact me. I look forward to a positive working relationship with this year's Grand Jury.

Sincerely,

Tom Bosenko

TOM BOSENKO
Sheriff-Coroner

TMB/bw

cc: Presiding Judge Molly Bigelow, Shasta County Superior Court
Undersheriff Sheila Ashmun, Shasta County Sheriff's Office
Capt. Anthony Bertain, Shasta County Sheriff's Office Custody Division
Capt. Mike Ashmun, Shasta County Sheriff's Office Patrol Operations
Capt. Dave Dean, Shasta County Sheriff's Office Services Division

"MISSING PERSON AT RISK"

Findings:

F1. Better communication between the deputy and the supervisor about the man's medical/psychiatric condition would have benefitted the search and rescue team by providing them with pertinent information to determine if a search and rescue was warranted.

Response: The Respondent disagrees with the finding.

There was direct, appropriate communication between the deputy, his immediate supervisor, the oncoming supervisor, and the oncoming shifts.

The deputy had direct communication with his immediate supervisor during the initial call for service. The immediate supervisor and the deputy then had direct communication with the oncoming shift and the oncoming supervisor who reported for duty that night. This supervisor then had direct communication with the oncoming supervisor who reported for duty the next day.

All information gleaned by the deputy was relayed to the oncoming supervisors.

F2. This lack of communication contributed to a delay in reporting the missing person to the Search and Rescue supervisor.

Response: The Respondent disagrees with the finding.

There was no lack of communication between Sheriff's Office personnel. There was no delay in reporting the missing person to the Search and Rescue supervisor.

Additional information was given by the family to the deputy on January 5, 2011. Given this new information, the Search and Rescue supervisor was contacted and the investigation and search were subsequently narrowed to a specific search location.

F3. There is a lack of formal debriefing between the Sheriff's Office Personnel at shift changes.

Response: The Respondent disagrees with the finding.

Every patrol shift debriefs with oncoming shifts. There are, at a minimum, two debriefings during a 24 hour period. The dayshift team debriefs with the graveyard team and then they debrief again when dayshift reports for the next

shift; the dayshift again debriefs when the graveyard shift reports for duty. The supervisors debrief the same way. Each supervisor debriefs the oncoming supervisor at every shift change. The Patrol Captain is at each debrief that occurs in the morning. The Patrol Captain also debriefs with the dayshift and graveyard supervisors on a consistent, almost daily basis.

Every Wednesday morning the dayshift patrol team debriefs with detectives, Coroner's Unit, Civil Unit, SINTF, Records, Major Crimes, and Command Staff. Wednesday's are the day of the week in which shifts rotate so each week the opposite shift debriefs with the rest of the agency. The dayshift then debriefs the oncoming graveyard team that evening.

F4. Changing the designation from Missing/at Risk to Overdue/Not at Risk was not justified because of the missing man's medical and mental disabilities, and was contrary to California Penal Code section 14213(b); that designation decreased the urgency of initiating a full-scale search.

Response: The Respondent disagrees with the finding.

The Missing/at Risk B.O.L.O. (Be On the Lookout) for Mr. Mosher was issued by the deputy during the initial call per California Penal Code section 14205(a). At no time was the classification of this B.O.L.O. reduced from Missing/at Risk to Overdue/Not at Risk.

Recommendations:

R1. Better written and oral communication is needed between deputies and supervisors during shift changes when an At Risk adult or child is missing.

Response: The Respondent disagrees with the recommendation.

The written and oral communication between deputies and supervisors during shift changes is appropriate and effective.

When an At Risk adult or child is missing the communication between deputies and supervisors continues to be appropriate and effective. The communication between staff is often fluid due to the amount of information provided, or not provided, by involved parties outside of law enforcement. Based upon new information received from witnesses, victims, suspects, or the community, law enforcement may change the course of investigations; either intensifying the investigations, downgrading the investigations, or keeping the direction of the investigations on the current course.

R2. At Risk missing person reports should be routinely directed to the Search and Rescue supervisor for assessment.

Response: The Respondent disagrees with the recommendation.

Patrol personnel should handle the initial missing person report. In cases involving a person At-Risk, Search and Rescue may be called to begin an investigation after an initial search by patrol personnel. In all cases involving a person At-Risk, the handling employee shall ensure that the Watch Commander be notified.

All missing person cases are investigated to the highest level possible given the circumstances surrounding the incident. Information initially provided by reporting parties, witnesses, family members, friends, and the community partially dictate the direction the investigation goes.

The supervisor determines the need for a response by the Search and Rescue supervisor. As the investigation proceeds, determinations are consistently made as to the necessity to involve different resources; including Search and Rescue.

R3. Review with personnel the provisions of Penal Code section 14213(b).

Response: The Respondent partially agrees with the recommendation.

The Shasta County Sheriff's Office Policy Manual Section 332 gives direction to personnel regarding missing person reporting. This Policy section refers to the following sections: California Penal Code Sections 14200 through 14213 and 14250 and 14251, as well as 42 USC 5779(a). These sections specify certain requirements relating to missing persons. A training bulletin encompassing Policy Manual Section 332 may be distributed to personnel.

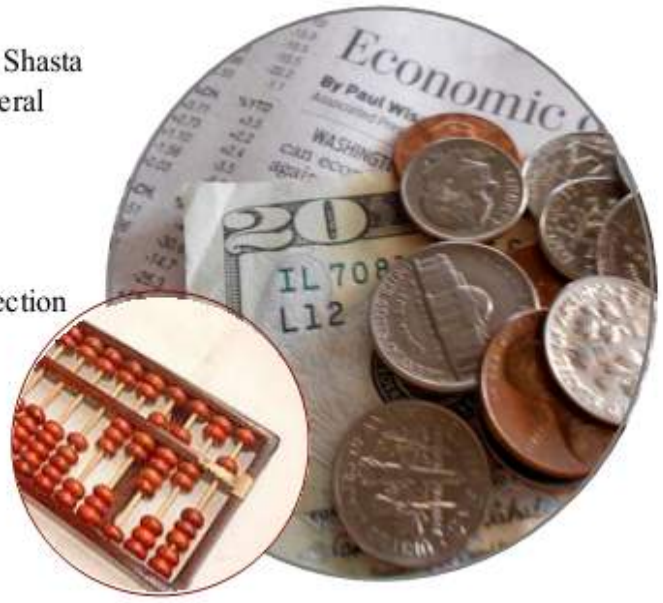
All listed sections above are referred to in the Policy Manual which personnel have constant access to for reference. Specifically, Penal Code section 14213(b) is a definition code of At-Risk. At-Risk is outlined in the policy manual as well as specific requirements of agency personnel when investigating missing persons.

Audit and Finance Report

Overview:

The Grand Jury took an active role in a number of Shasta County's financial committees, and completed several departmental and financial statement reviews:

- Review of the County's annual audit
- Treasury Investment Review
- Ad hoc committee participation for selection of an outside auditor
- Sheriff's Department trust account reconciliation



Review of Annual Audit

Summary and Findings:

The annual audit is performed to obtain reasonable assurance that the County's financial statements are free of material misstatements. Government Code Section 25250 requires the County Board of Supervisors to conduct an annual audit of all county accounts and allows for a "contract auditor" to perform the audit. Penal Code Section 925 requires the Grand Jury to annually examine the accounts and records of the County.

The County's contract audit firm, Gallina LLP, issued its final report for fiscal year 2011 with an "unqualified opinion" meaning no exceptions were noted. Gallina reported: "In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the financial statement as a whole." It is important to note that all of the County's financial statements are prepared by County management. The outside audit firm reviews this data and issues an opinion.

After review, we believe given the complexity of County's finances, coupled with the many accounting standards, governmental guidelines and regulations that need to be followed, that the County is performing this financial function in an acceptable manner.

Background:

This year's Audit and Finance Committee:

1. Conducted extensive internal reviews of the audited financial statements for the years ending June 30, 2010 and June 30, 2011
2. Participated in County Joint Audit Committee meetings
3. Participated in an ad hoc committee to select the contract auditor
4. Met with department heads to discuss internal audit issues
4. Held teleconferences with the outside auditors 5.

Treasury Investment Review

Summary and Findings:

The Grand Jury conducted an in-depth study of the County's investment funds. We found the Treasury function to be performing in an efficient and effective manner in managing the funds entrusted to them. It has the personnel and policies in place to continue to do so.

Background:

The County manages an investment fund of approximately 330 million dollars. The fund consists of a pool of money belonging to the County and various other agencies, such as schools and special districts. California Government Code Section 53601 places limits on the type of investments that may be made with these funds. In addition, the County has its own investment policy which is more conservative than the statutory requirement. This policy which is posted on the County's website (www.co.shasta.ca.us) is determined by the "Investment Oversight Committee" and approved by the Board of Supervisors. The current policy is being reviewed by the investment oversight committee and will be updated as needed.

The Audit and Finance Committee:

1. Met with County Treasury staff to examine cash management procedures

2. Attended Investment Oversight Committee meetings

3. Reviewed operational and portfolio financial statements

4. Met with the portfolio managers and staff to discuss current operations and future plans

Selection of Contract Auditor

Summary:

The County's current agreement with Gallina LLP expired with the completion of the June 30, 2011 audit. A special ad hoc selection committee was appointed by the Joint Audit Committee. This committee was to complete a selection process and recommend a contract audit firm who could best provide for the County's audit needs going forward. The ad hoc committee consisted of two members from County administration and two members from the Grand Jury.

Background:

The contract auditor selection process was conducted as follows:

1. A Request For Proposals (RFP) was prepared and released on January 6, 2012.

2. The RFP was sent to 11 qualified audit firms as well as being posted on the County's website.
3. By the January 20, 2012 deadline, the committee received five letters of intent to respond to the RFP.
4. Sealed proposals were due by February 3, 2012.

5. The ad hoc committee used a formal evaluation process and independently reviewed the one response received and met on February 14, 2012 to discuss their proposal.

6. The full Joint Audit Committee met on February 22, 2012 and unanimously recommended the selection of Gallina LLP.

7. The recommendation was presented and approved by the Board of Supervisors on March 3, 2012.

Sheriff's Department Trust Account Reconciliation

Summary and Findings:

The Shasta County's Sheriff's Department maintains trust accounts which are used to hold money collected from judgments, court collection fees, wage garnishments, work release and permit fees, etc., until distributed to the rightful designated parties.

The Audit and Finance Committee became aware that a number of these trust accounts had not been reconciled for many years. This issue was brought to the attention of the Sheriff's Department administration and County administration senior management.

Necessary action was taken to reconcile high risk trust accounts. A plan is now in place to have all trust accounts reconciled by early fiscal 2012-2013. In addition, procedures are being put in place to ensure that annual reconciliation of trust accounts take place in a timely manner.

Background:

The Grand Jury found that some trust accounts were not consistently reconciled. The Committee met with senior management from the Sheriff's Department and County Administration on five separate occasions to discuss the problem and implementation of corrective action.

The Sheriff's Department brought in an outside consultant to begin the necessary work on the reconciliations. Reconciliation of the highest risk accounts has been completed back to fiscal year 2007-2008 with no significant problems noted.

The consultant will continue working on reconciliations until all trust accounts have been reconciled. Procedures are being put into place to ensure that all trust accounts will be reconciled at least once a year.

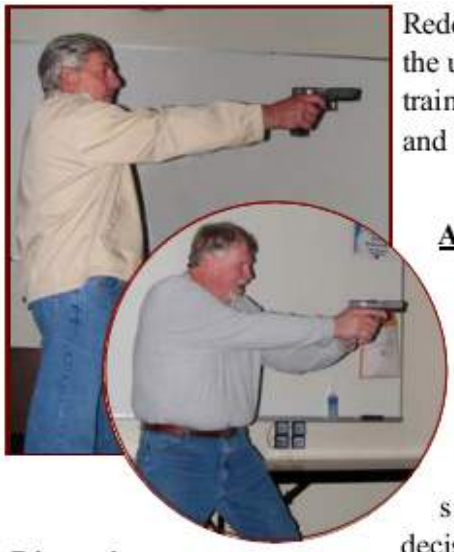
Shoot or Don't Shoot

Fire Arms Training Simulator - "FATS"

Summary

The 2011-2012 Grand Jury visited the Redding Police Department's Fire Arms Training Simulator (FATS). The simulator is an interactive video unit that is capable of creating several "use of force" training scenarios. Each scenario can be channeled in several different directions depending upon the actions of the trainee with the goal of defusing the situation. The training is designed to teach the officer how and when to make the decision to use deadly force. We found that FATS is a valuable training device that gives the officer experience in simulated life threatening "shoot or don't shoot" situations.

Background



Redding Police officers are trained annually on situations involving the use of deadly force which includes FATS training and live fire training. The Grand Jury wanted to better understand FATS training and the dynamics of a deadly force situation.

Approach

On October 28, 2011, the Grand Jury attended a lecture provided by the Redding Police Department. The lecture described escalation of force scenarios as well as the many tools available to the officer that must be considered before making a decision to use deadly force. Following the lecture, we were put through a simulation (FATS) designed to require a "shoot or no shoot" decision.

Discussion

Due to the recent shootings in the Shasta County area involving law enforcement officers, the jury was concerned that incidents of violence may be on the rise. Recent legislation (AB109) that sends prison inmates back to local counties may also lead to increases in acts of violence.

Members of the Grand Jury expressed a desire to investigate and understand the training of law enforcement officers as it pertains to the use of deadly force. Arrangements were made to attend the lecture and participate in the training.

During the investigation, the officers explained the function of each tool available to the officer, such as handcuffs, the police baton, chemical agents, beanbag shotguns and Tasers. These tools are used to obtain compliance of the arrestee and are considered non-lethal. The officers explained the difference between compliance and deadly force.

Certain movements and/or the demeanor of a suspect may signal the need to use a non-lethal tool to avoid serious injury to the officer, bystanders, or the suspect. Statistics compiled in a 1999 National Institute of Justice study revealed that 80% of all arrests involved no use of force at all. Of the 20% of arrests involving use of force most involved weaponless tactics such as restraint holds. Of the remaining incidents, chemical agents were used the most. Firearms were used in only 0.2% of all arrests. The latest FBI statistics show that between 1998 and 2007, 621 officers were killed in the line of duty in the United States, many with their own weapon. The FATS simulator is designed to train law enforcement officers to be aware of the potential dangers they face daily.

The use of deadly force can occur instantly or may escalate from a seemingly "routine" contact. An officer confronted with a deadly weapon must make his/her decision within fractions of a second. When immediately confronted by an armed subject, the escalation goes from a non-lethal to lethal weapon instantly. The FATS trainer helps maintain an officer’s skills when confronted with a decision to use (or not use) deadly force. The effectiveness of this training can be seen in recent life threatening situations encountered by local law enforcement officers.

The Grand Jury was placed in several simulations where they made the decision to "shoot or not shoot". As we were engaging in the training, many innocent "simulated" people were shot by jury members, however police officers who participate in regular training sessions with the firearms simulator obtain much better results.

Findings

F-1 The ongoing training of law enforcement officers in a "shoot or don't shoot" situation is an effective tool.

F-2 The Redding Police Department is to be commended for requiring this ongoing training for law enforcement officers.

Recommendations

R-1 Shasta County law enforcement agencies should continue to use FATS training.

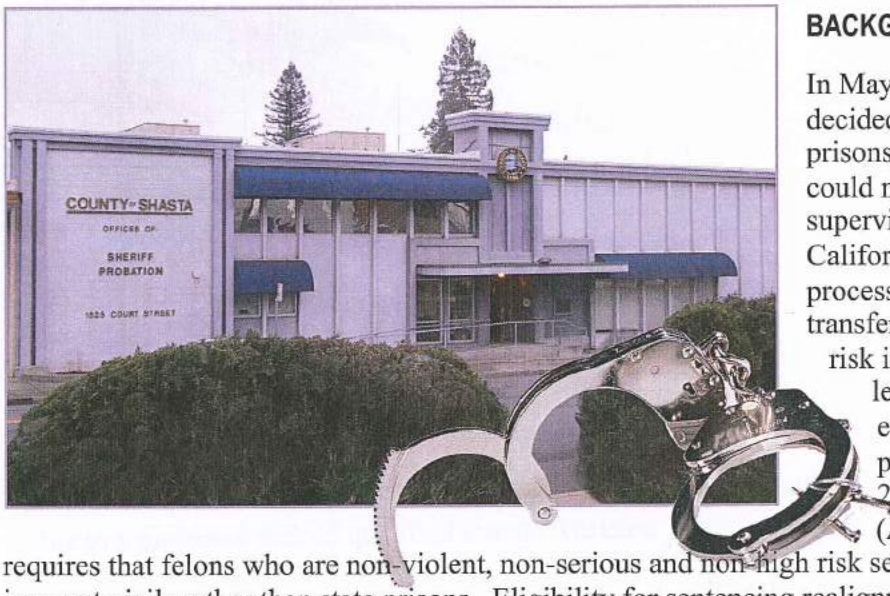
All Talk and No Action

Lots of Money and Nothing Done?
(Realignment AB109)

SUMMARY

California State Assembly Bill 109 (AB109) transfers responsibility for supervising low-level parolees and prison inmates from the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to county jurisdiction. In addition, AB109 mandates that individuals sentenced for non-serious, non-violent or non-sexual felony offenses will serve their sentences in county jails instead of state prison as long as the sentence is less than eight years.

Implementation of AB109 began October 1, 2011. This bill requires our county to manage both the parolees being released and newly convicted offenders. These released offenders need assistance to find employment, housing, a support network and vocational training. Programs need be in place to ensure that community based services are available to keep our community safe and secure.



BACKGROUND

In May 2011, the U.S. Supreme Court decided that California had allowed its prisons to become overcrowded and could not provide adequate care and supervision for prisoners. The California legislature provided a process to solve overcrowding by transferring responsibility for lower risk inmates to the county of their last legal residence, with some exceptions. This process was provided for under AB109 in 2011 and Assembly Bill 117 (AB117) in 2012. AB109 requires that felons who are non-violent, non-serious and non-high risk sexual offenders serve their time in county jails rather than state prisons. Eligibility for sentencing realignment is determined by the most recent conviction, with little consideration given to prior violent convictions. Trailer bill AB117 requires the formation of a Community Corrections Partnership (CCP) in each county that annually will develop and recommend to the Board of Supervisors an implementation plan.

These bills outlined the process of how sentencing, custody, probation and funding would be changed and who in the county would be responsible for designing and implementing the plan.

Under AB 117, an executive committee of CCP members consists of:

- Chief Probation Officer (CCP Chair)
- Sheriff
- Public Defender
- Presiding Judge of the Superior Court (or designee)
- A representative from the County Department of Social Services, Mental Health, or Alcohol/Substance Abuse Programs as appointed by the Board of Supervisors
- A Chief of Police
- District Attorney

Only executive committee members are permitted to vote. The executive committee implementation plan is deemed accepted by the Board of Supervisors unless the Board rejects the plan by a four-fifths vote. The implementation plan describes funding, allocation of funds, supervision, custody, custody alternatives, assessments, programs and services.

The Shasta County CCP executive committee began meeting on June 8, 2011. The 2011 plan was adopted by the executive committee and passed by the Board of Supervisors in September 2011. These dates are significant because after a year has elapsed, essential parts of the plan have still not been implemented.

FUNDING:

AB109 is funded by a dedicated portion of state sales tax revenue and vehicle license fees outlined in trailer bills AB118 and SB89. AB118 establishes the local revenue fund and SB89 provides revenue to counties for local public safety programs. This revenue stream does not have good sustainability because the funds are not constitutionally mandated and the state legislature could decide to discontinue the support and still require counties to provide services, including probation and custody.

The Community Corrections Partnership has projected State funding for Shasta County as follows:

FY2011-2012	$2,988,875
FY2012-2013	$6,253,582
FY 2013-2014	$8,274,379
FY 2014-2015	$7,736,055
Total	**$25,252,891**

** See also Attachment A regarding funding

CONSERVATION CAMPS:

Additionally, there are 39 conservation camps in California, many of which are in jeopardy of closing due to a projected lack of qualified inmate workers.

Management at Sugar Pine Conservation Camp east of Redding has expressed concern about obtaining qualified inmate workers to man their 120-bed fire camp. The primary mission of this camp is to provide inmate fire crews for fire suppression and prevention primarily in the Shasta and Trinity County areas. Inmate hand crews provide a work force for floods, conservation projects and community services such as building and maintaining playgrounds for local schools, sports fields and historic cemeteries in Shasta and Trinity Counties. Sugar Pine Conservation Camp is allotted six fire crews by CDCR and Cal-Fire who jointly operate the camp. Inmates also maintain the Highway 299 and Highway 44 corridors for traffic safety and vegetation management burns.

In the past, low risk inmate workers have been obtained from the state prison system to man these camps, but those inmates are now being released to counties under the AB109 program. The inmate workers at Sugar Pine Conservation Camp have been saving the taxpayers of Shasta County

approximately 1.5 million dollars annually according to the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR) and Cal-Fire estimates. Without inmate fire crews, the county will have to hire full time, fully paid fire fighters.

Based on numbers provided by CDCR, as of May 31, 2011, if the realignment were to be fully implemented, of the 4,072 inmates currently assigned to the Conservation Camp only 2,538 would remain under CDCR authority. This could result in a loss of 1,534 inmate workers.

Based on these numbers, that would translate to a closure of 12 to 13 camps (based on 120 inmates per camp) or the statewide reduction of approximately 90 fire crews (based on 17 inmates per crew) at existing camps. This is the best information available at this time; the actual numbers remain to be determined.

APPROACH:

The Grand Jury:

- Attended CCP executive committee meetings.
- Reviewed agendas, minutes, financial documents, and documents from the California State Association of Counties (CSAC).
- Reviewed AB109 and AB117.
- Reviewed California State Sheriffs' Association (CSSA) report on AB109.
- Reviewed Chief Probation Officers of California (CPOC) report on AB109.
- Reviewed applicable California Penal Code sections.
- Reviewed Cal-Fire AB109 response plan overview.
- Interviewed the following:

  Shasta County Chief Probation Officer,

  Two members of the Board of Supervisors,

  Shasta County Sheriff,

  City of Redding Chief of Police,

  Shasta County Jail staff,

  Six parolees,

  Management of non-profit service providers,

  Shasta County Health and Human Services Director,

  CDCR and Cal-Fire staff and Sugar Pine inmates.
- Attended Shasta County Board of Supervisors meetings.
- Reviewed the AB109 implementation plans for Shasta County, Butte County and Tehama County.
- Reviewed documents from the California Budget Analyst's office and the California Governor's Office.

DISCUSSION:

The intent of AB109 was to relieve overcrowding in prisons. The Grand Jury looked at Shasta County's planning process and found that the rapid implementation of AB109 left Shasta County unprepared for the influx of returning parolees. The third floor of the Shasta County jail remains closed due to a lack of staffing. The Sheriff's Department contends it has been unable to locate qualified personnel using its current recruitment criteria.

Shasta County has had funding since October, 2011 to implement AB109, including opening a Community Corrections Center. The purpose of the center is to provide a reporting and assessment center for parolees. The center would provide probation staff, a mental health clinician, eligibility worker, job referral and training, and some service providers.

CCP planners were also tasked with finding alternatives to full time incarceration.

The County has been charged with implementing AB109 for the past 12 months and little has been accomplished. As of the date of the writing of this report, there is no Community Corrections Center, the third floor of the jail remains closed, there is no transitional housing and in the City of Redding, property crimes are up. Executive committee members and community leaders have voiced a need to hire a project manager to direct the day to day work needed to implement the plan and to oversee operations.

According to Redding police, between October 1, 2011 and May 8, 2012, 379 parolees were arrested on parole violations and 165 of those were arrested on new charges. Most arrestees are being released almost immediately from custody resulting in a revolving door for repeat offenders. Opening the third floor of the jail would make 128 additional beds available. In that same timeframe, Superior Court personnel publicly stated that there have been 438 felony failures to appear in court, and over 75% of them are AB109 parolees. Nearly all of these failures to appear (FTA) are related to property crimes and drug offenses. The Redding Police Department reports a 40% increase in property crimes from October 1, 2011 to May 8, 2012.

In their report to the Board of Supervisors, the CCP reported only ten convictions of AB109 parolees since the implementation of AB109. However, using convictions is misleading as to the impact of AB109 on Shasta County, as it can take from three to eight months to get a conviction.

Grand Jury members attended CCP executive committee meetings and noted a lack of progress towards accomplishing the goals of the CCP plan. Community leaders interviewed by the Grand Jury have voiced frustration with the lack of progress thus far. The CCP realignment plan has good ideas, but there has been little observable progress. The CCP are not well attended by representatives from the community or the Board of Supervisors.

Mental Health's budget for realignment is $35,575 for fiscal year 2011-2012 which increases to $85,843 in 2012-2013. As a comparison, the Probation Department has been budgeted at $2,748,875 for 2011-2012.

FINDINGS:

F1. The Community Corrections Partnership would benefit by having a member of the Board of Supervisors present at their meetings.

F2. The Community Corrections Center has not yet opened even though there is funding available.

F3. The third floor of the jail remains closed due to a lack of staffing.

F4. The County jail has mandatory releases for lower level offenders that provide a "catch and release" mentality to our community. The court system has seen a significant increase in the number of failures to appear by repeat offenders.

F5. In their report to the Board of Supervisors, the CCP reported only ten convictions of AB109 probationers since the implementation of AB109. However, actual arrests indicate that this figure is misleading.

F6. The Community Corrections Partnership in its latest report to the Board of Supervisors painted a rosy picture, but has taken insufficient action to implement the plan.

F7. AB109 has placed Sugar Pine Conservation Camp in jeopardy of closing.

F8. The CCP Executive Committee members have other full time responsibilities and would benefit by hiring a project manager.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

R1. At least one County Supervisor should attend each meeting of the CCP executive committee to monitor the implementation of the plan.

R2. The CCP executive committee should provide the Board of Supervisors with options for the location of the Community Corrections Center and open it immediately.

R3. The third floor of the jail needs to be staffed and opened as soon as possible.

R4. It should be a budget priority to send qualified inmates to Sugar Pine rather than incarcerating them in county jail.

R5. CCP executive committee should consider hiring a program manager to direct the day-to day operations of the plan.

REQUIRED RESPONSES:

Shasta County Board of Supervisors shall respond to all findings and recommendations.

Shasta County Sheriff shall respond to F3, F4, F7, R3, and R4.

INVITED RESPONSES:

Chief Probation Officer to respond to all findings and recommendations.

Community Corrections Partnership Executive Committee to respond to F1, F2, F5, F6, F8, R1, R2, and R5.

2011 Realignment Expenditure report to CCPEC
Fiscal year 2011 -2012
Nine Months (10/1/11 - 6/30/12

Exhibit A	Budget Appropriations	As of 24-April-12 Total Expenditures	Budget FY12/13	
Total Acct	**2,988,875.00**	**1,956,971.66**		
Sheriff	154,000.00	100,784.04	608,578.00	
Jail	807,468.00	528,773.74	1,780,341.00	
Subtotal/Sheriff	**961,468.00**	**629,557.78**	**2,388,919.00**	
Conflict PD	10,000.00		10,000.00	
Health Human Services	**139,308.00**	**91,194.88**	**307,641.00**	
Probation	**1,638,099.00**	**1,072,616.17**	**4,276,983.00**	
Unallocated Reserve	**240,000.00**	**157,144.82**		
Grand Total Acct	**2,988,875.00**	**1,956,971.66**	**6,983,543.00**	*
District Attorney	53,568.00	35,221.09	53,568.00	
Public Defender	53,569.00	35,221.09	53,568.00	
Grand Total Acct	**107,137.00**	**70,442.18**	**107,136.00**	

*** state allocations are $ 6,253,582, The CCP Executive committee is planning to use revenue leftover from FY11-12 for the balance.**

Shasta County Local Districts and Agencies

Cemetery Districts

Anderson Cemetery District
Burney Cemetery District
Cottonwood Cemetery District
Fall River Mills Cemetery District
Halcumb Cemetery District
Manton Joint Cemetery District
Millville Cemetery District
Pine Grove Cemetery District

Mosquito Districts

Burney Basin Mosquito Abatement Dist.
Pine Grove Mosquito Abatement Dist.
Shasta Mosquito & Vector Control Dist.

Conservation Districts

Fall River Resource Conservation Dist.
Western Shasta Resource Conservation District

School Districts, Agencies & Programs

Anderson Union High School District
Bella Vista Elementary School Dist.
Black Butte Union School District
Cascade Elementary School District
Castle Rock Elementary School Dist.
Columbia Elementary School District
Cottonwood Union Elementary School District
Enterprise Elementary School District

Water Districts

Anderson-Cottonwood Irrigation District
Bella Vista Water District
Burney Water District
Cottonwood Water District
Shasta County Water Agency

Community Service Districts

Centerville Community Services District
Clear Creek Community Services District
Fall River Mills Community Services District
Igo-Ono Community Services District
Mountain Gate Community Services District
Shasta Community Services District

Other Districts/Agencies

Shasta Area Safety Communications Agency
Mayers Memorial Health Care District
Shasta County Air Quality Management Dist.
LAFCO

Fire Districts

Anderson Fire Protection District
Burney Fire Protection District
Castella Fire Protection District
Cottonwood Fire Protection District
Fall River Mills Fire Protection District
Happy Valley Fire Protection District
McArthur Fire Protection District
Millville Fire Protection District
Shasta Lake Fire Protection District
Buckeye Fire Protection District

School Districts, Agencies & Programs (Continued)

Fall River Joint Unified School District
French Gulch-Whiskeytown Union Elementary School District
Gateway Unified School District
Grant Elementary School District
Happy Valley Union School District
Igo-Ono Platina School District
Indian Springs Elementary School District
Junction Elementary School District
Millville Elementary School District
Mountain Union School District
North Cow Creek School District
Igo-Ono-Platina School District
Indian Springs Elementary School Dist.
Junction Elementary School District
Millville Elementary School District
Oak Run Elementary School District
Pacheco Union School District
Redding School District
Shasta County Office of Education
Shasta County Board of Education
Shasta-Tehama-Trinity Joint Community College District
Shasta Regional Occupational Program
Shasta Union Elementary School District
Shasta Union High School District
Shasta-Trinity Regional Occupational Program
Whitmore Elementary School District

Shasta County Grand Jury
Investigative Reports - 2000 to 2012

	Year of Report
CITY OF ANDERSON	
City of Anderson	2006/07
Economic Development	2007/08
CITY OF REDDING	
Development Services Department	
Land Purchases	2004/05
Redevelopment Agency	2005/06
Redding Fire Department	2005/06
Zoning and Planning	2004/05
Nuisance Water Complaint	2010/11
Stillwater Business Park	2007/08
Wastewater Treatment Plants	2009/10
Redding Ballot Measures A and B	2010/11
Redding City Transfer Station	2011/12
Electric Utility Department	2009/10
Finance Department	
Assessment Districts (General)	1999/00
Information Technology	2008/09
Police Department	2001/02, 2005/06, 2008/09
Police Department Complaints	2008/09
Police Department Facility	2008/09
Red Light Enforcement Program	2008/09, 2011/12
Firearms Training Simulator	2011/12
Sobriety Check Points	2010/11
Public Works Department	
Airport Expansion	2011/12
CITY OF SHASTA LAKE	
Economic Development	2007/08
COUNTY OF SHASTA	
Agriculture/Weights and Measures	2008/09
Assessor/Recorder Office	2005/06, 2008/09
Auditor/Controller's Office	2001/02, 2008/09
Audit and Management Report	annually
Employee Orientation/Training	2000/01
Management Audit	2003/04
Audit – Retired Senior Volunteer Program	2002/03
County Clerk's Office	
Registrar of Voters	2000/01, 2003/04
County Fire Department	2006/07, 2011/12
Economic Development	2007/08
Mental Health Department	2001/02, 2004/05, 2007/08
Registrar of Voters	2000/01, 2003/04
County Fire Department	2006/07, 201/12
Economic Development	2007/08
Mental Health Department	2001/02, 2004/05, 2007/08

INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS -- 2000 to 2012

COUNTY OF SHASTA (Continued)	Year of Report
Planning Division	2007/08
Probation Department	
Juvenile Assessment Center	2000/01
P.A.C.T.	2008/09
Shasta County Juvenile Hall	annually
Public Health Department	
Small Pox Vaccination Program	2002/03
Water Fluoridation Ballot Measure	2003/04
Public Works Department	
Fall River Mills and Shingletown Airports	2000/01
Public Works	2006/07
Sheriff/Coroner's Office	
Animal Shelter	2004/05, 2006/07, 2009/10
Boating Safety	2007/08
Crystal Creek Boy's Camp	annually to closing in 2008
Firearms Confiscation	2008/09
Fire Arms Training Simulator	2010/11
Jail Inmate Welfare Fund	2006/07
Property/Evidence Facility	2008/09
Shasta County Coroner	2010/11, 2011/12
Shasta County Detention Annex	annually to closing in 2004
Shasta County Jail	annually
Shasta County Jail Cell Searches	2010/11
Shasta County Jail Female Inmates	2011/12
Sheriff/Patrol Division	2005/06
Training – Handling the Mentally Ill	2004/05
Work Release Program	2003/04, 2005/06, 2007/08
Missing Person Complaint	2011/12
Social Services Department	
Public Guardian	2002/03
Adult Services	2008/09
Support Services	2008/09
Treasurer/Tax Collector's Office	
Use Permits	2004/05
Vehicle Usage	2004/05
Special Districts	
Management of District Boards	2009/10
Anderson/Cottonwood Irrigation District	2004/05
Anderson Fire Protection District	2009/10
Burney Fire Protection District	2000/01, 2004/05, 2005/06, 2007/08
Burney Water District	2010/11
Centerville Community Services District	2005/06
Cottonwood Fire Protective District	2004/05
Fall River Mills Community Services District	2003/04

SHASTA COUNTY GRAND JURY
INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS -- 2000 to 2011

Local Districts and Agencies (Continued)

Mountain Gate Community Services District 2008/09, 2010/11, 2011/12
Shasta Community Service District 2003/04, 2005/06, 2006/07
Shasta Mosquito and Vector Control District 2001/02, 2004/05, 2008/09
Shasta Lake Fire Protection District 2002/03
Western Shasta Conservation District (WSRCD) 2002/03

SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Anderson Union High School District 2002/03
Black Butte School District 1999/2000
Consolidation/Unification of Shasta County Schools 2005/06
Cottonwood Union School District 2007/08
Gateway Unified School District 2004/05
Grant Elementary School 2003/04
Safe School Initiative 2006/07
Shasta County Office of Education
Camp Latieze 1999/2000
Shasta Union High School District 2004/05

MISCELLANEOUS

City and County Websites 2007/08
Credit Cards – Usage by Public Entities 2003/04
Duration of Independent Audit Contracts 1999/2000
Gangs/Gang Activities (SAGE) 2006/07
Law Enforcement Preparedness: Schools 2000/01
Railroad Operations in Shasta County 2001/02
Redding Area Bus Authority (RABA) 2006/07
SHASCOM: Shasta Area Safety Communications 2000/01, 2003/04, 2005/06, 2007/08. 2011/12
Shasta Interagency Narcotics Task Force.....2003/04, 2006/07
Special Districts in Shasta County 2007/08
Sugar Pine Conservation Camp .....annually
Western Shasta Resource Conservation District 2002/03
What It Take to Become a Law Enforcement Officer.....2010/11
California Assembly Bill AB109 (Realignment) 2011/12

Shasta County Grand Jury 2011 - 2012

Photo courtesy of T.A. Schmidt & Associates

Front row, left to right : Shelly Jenkins, Sonya Spencer, Diana Sturges, Dorothea Howerton, Toni Perkins, Forperson Patricia Arnold, Jim Smith, Don Cohen, Danny Brown, Steve Osborn
Back row: Doug Cook, Chuck Lejsek, Jerry Shriner, Dick Woolf, Ken Slevin, Mick Michl, Pro tem, David Plowman, Bob Prosser, not pictured Peter Stauffer