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Law Enforcement

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Yuba County Jail

Summary

The Yuba County Jail (YCJ) serves approximately 370 inmates daily. Approximately 183 are inmates under the control of Home Land Security – Immigrations (INS). The Yuba County Sheriff's Department (YCSD) receives federal funds for each INS inmate it houses. Federal funds are then calculated into the jail budget. All inmates receive three meals a day and the required medical, psychological, and dental services. Most inmates are offered a variety of classes and vocational training programs based upon which housing unit they are assigned. Housing unit assignments are based upon several factors including behavior, alleged criminal behavior, past criminal history, and disciplinary actions from other institutions. The YCJ is well-maintained and clean. The YCSD deputies are professional, competent, and knowledgeable.

Reason for Investigation

This investigation was conducted pursuant to Penal Code § 919(b), which states, in part, that the Grand Jury "...shall inquire into the condition and management of public prisons within the county." YCJ falls within this category. YCJ is inspected by the Yuba County Grand Jury, U.S. Marshals, local health and fire departments, and the immigration department.

Background and Discussion

Members of the Grand Jury Law Enforcement Committee contacted Sheriff Virginia Black, who arranged for a tour of the jail facilities. The committee used the "Jail Investigation Guidelines" contained in the Yuba County Grand Jury Handbook. The committee chose to focus on the following areas:

1. Jail procedures and safety
2. Education and training for jail inmates
3. Meals
4. Health and safety

Jail Procedures and Safety

The sheriff's department is legally responsible for the safekeeping of all persons in custody. In order to protect the rights of both inmates and employees, certain regulations must be followed. All inmates receive a copy of the official jail information booklet. The Board of Corrections has established guidelines on how jails must operate to assure that inmates are housed safely and their Constitutional Rights are not violated.

At the time an inmate is booked, the inmate is asked a series of medical questions. Attached to this report (see Attachment 6 page 78) is a copy of the Intake Medical

Screening form. If an inmate is found to be intoxicated during the booking process, the inmate is given a sobriety assessment. Attached to this report is a Sobriety Assessment Form (see Attachment 7, page 79). Cases involving serious injury prior to booking are taken to Rideout Hospital for clearance by medical staff.

After being booked into the YCJ, inmates are housed in the pre-classification unit. Housing unit assignments are based upon several factors including but not limited to, sex, alleged criminal behavior, past criminal history, behavior and disciplinary actions from other institutions. Jail staff attempt to segregate gang members at all times. While inmates are being classified they are not allowed mail, visits, outside exercise, or special programs. Jail personnel monitor and control the jail through 70 security cameras, multiple control rooms, and a redundant system of locks. All females are supervised by female staff, and all males are supervised by male staff. Male and female correctional officers have separate sets of keys. Keys to each gender area are not exchanged.

INS buses run two times each day. The buses accommodate 10 to 50 inmates per transport. Interpreters are provided by phone through "Language Line". This program costs the jail approximately \$5,000 per month.

One housing unit consists of 10 two-person cells, 9 two-person cells and one handicapped cell per housing unit. Some of the housing units are dormitory style. Housing Unit "A" is where high-security inmates are housed. Housing Unit "B" is the program area. Housing Unit "C" is for low-security and INS inmates.

The female INS housing unit holds 20 beds. It is comprised of two 20-person cells and one 8-person cell. There are multiple control rooms which contain officers who control entry to and exit from the various areas of the jail. The jail is kept in a safe and sanitary condition.

Inmates are allowed to receive mail. There is no restriction on the number of letters an inmate may receive. Incoming and outgoing mail is inspected by jail staff for contraband. Inmates are not allowed to receive packages. Inmates are not allowed to have written correspondence with other inmates housed at the YCJ.

Discipline is used in the jail to maintain order and control. Disciplinary action is used when inmates refuse to comply with YCJ rules. Violations of rules are considered as major or minor violations depending on the severity of the action. The YCJ provides inmates with an appeals process for major violations. The inmate has the right to present any relevant information regarding the alleged offense. Inmates are allowed to have another inmate or staff member act as a lawyer to represent them. The jail commander determines within 24 hours of the hearing if the charge is true. All decisions must be made within 96 hours of the request for the hearing.

Education and Training for Jail Inmates

A General Education Diploma program is offered to inmates that have not completed their high school education. The class covers general education and a variety of other training alternatives. The inmate must not have an extensive discipline record

and must have an educational need for the classes. There are class rules, and the inmates must follow all rules established by and for the jail. The inmate must be attentive, follow the direction of the instructor, and attend all classes unless medically cleared. The educational program includes reading, writing, and arithmetic, as well as basic skills, vocational training, and life skills. Inmates are required to complete all homework and bring it to class. Female inmates interviewed expressed that they would like more opportunity for education and vocational skills.

Inmates are involved in various community service projects. All projects are non-profit. Certificates are available for inmates completing projects and classes. The certificates do not mention the fact the person earning the certificate is an inmate. Many of the inmates earn their certificate in the construction trade.

There are several housing unit programs: anger management; vocational janitorial, education and job skills. The programs are offered only to male inmates, as the male and female inmate populations cannot be mixed. There is not enough funding for separate programs, and the staff claims there is not enough female interest to initiate female inmate equivalent programs. Female inmates do have access to computers that are paid for through the Inmate Welfare Fund. The welfare fund is funded through commissary sales. Female inmates are not offered the same programs as male inmates; however, they are offered skill programs such as budgeting and computer skills.

The jail contains an up-to-date and comprehensive law library which is available for use by all inmates.

There are as many as 70 languages spoken in the jail. The average at any one time is 14.

Meals

The kitchen was toured. It was clean, orderly and well-supervised. The kitchen provides about 36,000 meals a month. These meals are provided by a full-time staff that is augmented by inmates (mostly INS). Each meal costs 75 cents and is reviewed by a nutritionist for nutritional value to ensure it meets California state requirements. The menu is checked every six weeks. Sixty special diets are available and most are prepared for religious reasons. The Grand Jury was served lunch. The meal consisted of chicken nuggets, soup, French fries, cole-slaw, pudding, and lemonade. Although the meal tasted bland, the meal was nutritious and balanced. A disciplinary meal consists of a meatloaf-like item and water.

Health

Upon arrival, all inmates must fill out a medical questionnaire. Newly received inmates see a physician within 14 days and are given a physical. Medical services are available 24 hours a day in emergencies. Inmates with severe injuries, illnesses, or emergencies are taken to Rideout Hospital for treatment. Pursuant to Penal Code § 4011.2, inmates are charged \$3 for each inmate-initiated medical or dental visit. Prescription drugs are administered in the proper dosage and at the proper time at

the discretion of the jail nurses. The Yuba County health officer is in charge of inmate medical care. The jail is short on nursing staff, as the position does not pay well. The physician is available every morning for inmate sick-call five days per week. Non-prescription medication is distributed during the regular medication call. Inmates are charged 50 cents for each dosage.

No inmate is denied medical care or medication based on indigence. Indigent inmates are given a basic commissary pack containing: toothbrush, toothpaste, soap, razor, paper and pen, and a comb.

Linen exchange is one time per week. Dirty clothes are exchanged for clean clothes 3 times each week.

Inmates are allowed to exercise at least four times a week for two hours each time.

A psychologist is available one day each week to address mental health issues.

A dentist is available one day each week.

Pregnant inmates are transitioned out of the jail as soon as possible. There is no maternity living area for pregnant inmates. There is no facility for birthing or newborns. Inmates give birth at the local hospital and are returned to jail. The newborn is often placed with a relative or other authorized person. Pregnant inmates are usually transferred to other facilities well before the due-date of the child's birth.

Findings and Recommendations

None

Yuba-Sutter Juvenile Hall

Summary

This review of the facilities, recreation, dining, medical, educational, staff, and administration of the Yuba-Sutter Juvenile Hall (YSJH) and the Maxine Singer Youth Guidance Center (Camp Singer) was undertaken to assess the operating procedures and policies concerning the staff and population, the services provided, and general housekeeping. The Grand Jury found that the attitude, commitment level and demeanor of the staff are exceptional. Despite the high-pressure, emotionally-charged environment and the challenge of working with children who have multiple emotional and behavioral issues, the staff maintains the highest standard of care and compassion. The wards are in the hands of people who truly believe that each child deserves a chance to improve his/her life, and the staff is committed to assisting each child in achieving this goal.

Reason for Investigation

This investigation was conducted pursuant to California Penal Code § 919(b), which states, in part, that the Grand Jury "...shall inquire into the condition and management of public prisons within the county." YSJH and Camp Singer fall within this category.

Background and Discussion

Members of the Grand Jury Law Enforcement Committee interviewed Mr. Frank Sorgea, Superintendent of Yuba-Sutter Juvenile Hall, and Mr. Steve Roper, Yuba County's Chief Probation Officer.

The superintendent provided a detailed and informative explanation of the operations of YSJH and Camp Singer, including an overview of the budget, staffing level and qualifications, chain of command, procedures pertaining to arrests and incidents, educational system, medical/dental/mental health care, and facility population. Grand Jury members were taken on a walking tour of both facilities by the superintendent.

The chief probation officer provided an overview and introduction to staffing and administrative issues.

Administration

The YSJH and the Maxine Singer Youth Guidance Center (Camp Singer) are Yuba-Sutter bi-county facilities that have operated since 1976 under a joint powers agreement. The joint powers agreement established an oversight committee comprised of board members from both Yuba and Sutter Counties. This board meets quarterly, reviews the activities of the facilities, and establishes the pro rata

base for cost of operations. Yuba County Probation Department is the administrative agency.

Facilities

YSJH is a 60-bed facility that provides detention for minors who are pending disposition by the Yuba and Sutter Juvenile Courts. In addition, the facility is utilized by the juvenile courts for short-term, post-disposition commitment. YSJH is comprised of multiple buildings. The main facility consists of three wings: A, B and C. The main facility was clean and well-maintained. Female detainees had painted and decorated many of the living units and the common area. The living units of the male detainees were plain, but clean and well-maintained. The detainees are allowed television, reading materials and G-PG rated movies in the common area. The television is controlled by the staff. Detainees in both facilities are segregated by gender, except while attending school.

The security housing unit (SHU) is used to house more serious offenders. The SHU is self-contained and provides on-site educational and recreational space. There were no detainees in the SHU unit when the committee toured the facility. The SHU was clean and well-maintained.

Camp Singer is a 60-bed facility located within the YSJH complex. The camp provides rehabilitative services and programs for detainees who are typically committed to the program for a period of 210 days. Camp Singer has one main living unit with a capacity for 48 male detainees. The female unit is a 12-bed facility located within the camp compound. The Grand Jury reviewed the sleeping and common areas of both male and female facilities. The detainees have semi-private, half-walled sleeping areas which are constantly camera monitored and supervised by staff. The facilities are clean and well maintained. The common area has a television, reading material and G-PG rated movies. The television is controlled by the staff. Camp Singer detainees are required to wear military-style uniforms.

Recreation

Recreation for all YSJH and Camp Singer detainees consists of an outdoor recreational yard, and an indoor recreational “arena” salvaged and recycled by the detainees for their own use. The arena was obtained from Yuba County Friday Night Live, a joint federal, county and state-funded juvenile recreation program within the community. The detainees had painted a mural on a wall of the indoor recreational area with the help of a local artist.

Dining Facilities

YSJH and Camp Singer share a common kitchen and dining hall. Detainees participate in training for food service and preparation. The kitchen was immaculate, sizeable and well organized. The meal being served was nutritious, appealing and of adequate size and content. The detainees working in the kitchen were enthusiastic and well supervised. The hygiene of the staff and detainees was impeccable.

Medical / Dental / Mental Health

The facility physician, Yuba County Health Officer Dr. Joseph Cassidy, visits once per week and is on-call 24 hours per day. Dr. Cassidy is responsible for general medical care and the prescribing of medications. Medications are dispensed by the supervising group counselor. There is a medical screening and treatment area near the booking area in YSJH. Any emergency injuries or illnesses are treated at a local area hospital (Rideout Memorial Hospital.) All staff is certified yearly in first-aid and CPR training.

Dental care is provided on an emergency basis. Detainees must be taken off-site in restraints by staff to a locally contracted dentist.

Mental health services are many and varied. One of the mental health service programs that the detainees and their families enjoy is the Family Therapy Program. The program is successful and received enthusiastically by the detainees and their families. There is also a substance abuse treatment program, which includes visits from local church support groups who provide Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous counseling. The staff is vigilant about constantly monitoring the detainees for signs of unusual and suicidal behavior. The system for obtaining a new prescription for psychiatric and psychotropic medications is complicated and slows the treatment time for patients needing them. The staff is exceptional, skilled and compassionate in their mental health and medical treatment of the detainees.

Education

All detainees are screened upon entry to YSJH to determine their educational level and needs. Harry P. Carden School is on-site and run by the Yuba County Office of Education. They provide 4 full-time teachers, 8 aides and 2 resource specialists. School hours are from 8:30 a.m. until 3:00 p.m. and are geared towards one-on-one, individually-paced learning. Vocational classes are given from 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m., with three to five vocational classes available. The Grand Jury observed a class on electrical home wiring. Detainees and staff were interested and knowledgeable. Many detainees transition into the Office of Education's "Youth Build, 1-Stop" program. Detainees are not required to attend school, but the behavioral reward system is tied into school attendance, which encourages detainees to attend class.

Staff

The staff of YSJH and Camp Singer consists of 100 total staff members, of which 48 are full-time. There is one staff per 10 detainees. All detainees begin in C wing, which is the most restrictive. The staff implements a "positive reinforcement" form of behavioral modification and discipline. Detainees earn points for behavior over a period of one week. The reward for points consists of being allowed to move to a less restrictive wing of YSJH for the following week. For extremely disruptive behavior, detainees are placed in timed "lock-down." The staff is authorized to use "pepper spray" as a last resort. The superintendent reported that "pepper spray" has only been utilized four times in four years. Mr. Roper stated that the staff pay is not

at the same level as neighboring counties. The retirement system and “pay banding” is not in-line with most other counties in Northern California. Mr. Roper also stated that the Board of Supervisors (BOS) has, to date, under-recognized the efforts of the staff of YSJH and Camp Singer.

“Pay band - pay banding” is an effort to provide, in essence, sufficient growth in a particular grade that allows for a person to be at that grade and continue to advance economically without having to advance from a grade structure standpoint.

Findings and Recommendations

Finding 1. Of concern is the confidentiality of the detainees while being transported in restraints to the contracted dentist. Of further concern is the possible exacerbation of dental problems by not providing basic, preventive dental care at the YSJH facility.

Recommendation 1. Consider the practicality of hiring a part-time dentist for preventive dental care, thus encouraging proper dental care, reducing dental emergencies and eliminating the problem of confidentiality of the detainees.

Finding 2. The committee was highly impressed with the skills and attitudes of the staff, the condition of the facilities and the programs offered. The detainees were clean, well-nourished, cooperative and respectful of staff and the Grand Jury.

Recommendation 2. None.

Finding 3. The detainees and staff demonstrated exceptional motivation and effort in recycling an abandoned arena from Yuba County Friday Night Live, a federal, county and state-funded juvenile recreation program within the community, for their own use.

Recommendation 3. None.

Finding 4. The procedure for obtaining a new prescription for psychiatric or psychotropic medication is complicated and slows the treatment time for patients who need them.

Recommendation 4. The Grand Jury would like to see a change to the system that would expedite the process without risking the well-being and safety of the detainees.

Finding 5. These facilities lose skilled and motivated staff to other county facilities that offer higher pay and benefit packages.

Recommendation 5. Continue with the BOS’s efforts to implement “Pay Banding” in order to stop the loss of skilled and motivated staff.

Recommendation 6. The BOS should provide much deserved recognition to the staff of the YSJH complex.

Required Responses to Findings and Recommendations

None

Follow-up

Through a follow-up, the Grand Jury determined that the BOS has implemented “pay banding” which is helping to address the county’s pay inequality; however, the retirement system still needs to be addressed.

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Public Works

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Yuba County Public Works

Summary

The Yuba County Public Works Department (PWD) is providing all necessary services but due to recent retirements, they have had a loss of “corporate knowledge” that has proven a hindrance. The loss of a grant writer puts their Five Year Roadway System Master Plan in jeopardy due to the lack of federal and state funding.

The PWD should study the use of alternate fuels and hybrid-vehicles within the county; the use of alternate heating fuels, solar energy systems, and other energy efficient methods building heating and cooling systems.

Reason for Investigation

The PWD was chosen for review by the 2005-2006 Yuba County Grand Jury based upon a selective basis for operational review of the department. This report covers the basic administrative areas of PWD.

Background and Discussion

The PWD has developed and published a Five Year Roadway System Master Plan. This plan includes a financial analysis section that is dependent upon grant funds from the State of California and the federal government. The PWD does not have a full-time grant writer. The PWD did have a grant-writer position but the county deleted the position and its funding. However, the Yuba County Board of Supervisors (BOS) has approved the Five Year Roadway System Master Plan which shows the requirement for a grant-writer.

There are approximately 100 bridges within Yuba County that are part of the county roadway system. According to the PWD, 30% of these bridges are in need of replacement; however, there have been no funding allocations to meet state and federal grant monies. The Grand Jury Public Works Committee found that the BOS need to allocate the required matching funds. The PWD’s goal is to replace one bridge per year.

Yuba County has been utilizing county service areas (CSA’s) to provide services in the county. There are approximately 70 CSA’s in the county. The premise of a CSA is to fund services that are not otherwise available through traditional sources but are funded by voter approved assessments to property taxes.

The county service areas of law enforcement, fire protection, and parks and recreation have been left out of the vast majority of CSA’s in the past. The current goal of the PWD is to have a 10-year event capability for storm water drainage in south Yuba County for roadways and a 100-year event capability for residential structures in south Yuba County. Updating and unification of the fragmented storm

water drainage system plans would greatly enhance the public health and safety of the residents in the south Yuba County area.

Findings and Recommendations

Finding 1. The PWD should consider the use of alternative energy sources (such as bio-diesel and solar energy).

Recommendation 1. None

Finding 2. The PWD has developed and published a Five Year Roadway System Master Plan. This plan includes a financial analysis section that appears to be extremely dependent upon grant funding from the State of California and the federal government, but the PWD does not have a full-time grant writer or even a grant-writer position. The PWD did have a full-time grant-writer but the county chose to eliminate this position.

Recommendation 2. The PWD needs a full-time grant-writer position.

Finding 3. Updating and unifying the fragmented storm water drainage system plans would greatly enhance the public health and safety of the residents of the south Yuba County area.

Recommendation 3. The PWD, in coordination with all affected agencies and special districts, should develop, update, and maintain a unified master storm water drainage plan for south Yuba County.

Required Responses to Finding and Recommendations

Findings 1-2	Yuba County Public Works Board of Supervisors.
Recommendations 1-2	None
Finding 3 and Recommendation 3	All South County Drainage Districts Yuba County Public Works Board of Supervisors Local Area Formation Commission

Schools

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Mary Covillaud Elementary School

Summary

Members of the Yuba County Grand Jury Schools Committee met with the principal of Mary Covillaud Elementary School (the school), Mr. Doug Escherman, and toured the school. The committee visited several classrooms, the library, school playgrounds, and the auditorium/cafeteria (cafeteria.)

The committee noticed the school is in need of a gymnasium or auditorium/ cafeteria large enough to accommodate one-half of the school population at one time.

Safety and security of the students is a concern. School policy requires all persons entering the campus during school hours to sign in at the office but a public road, which is open to unauthorized foot traffic during school hours, runs through the campus.

The janitorial staff consists of two individuals. They are stretched to their maximum workload capacity. With two city blocks of campus to maintain, they have a hard time achieving this. The janitorial staff falls behind but uses the school breaks to catch up.

Despite the shortcomings and problems, the staff and administration showed a positive and concerned attitude toward the students and each other. This is most notable by the fact that student scores on the California Standardized Test are among the highest in the state.

Reason for Investigation

The school was chosen based upon random selection and focused upon these four areas:

1. Conditions of school facilities
2. Condition and security of school grounds
3. Education methods used
4. Programs offered to students

Background and Discussion

The school is a kindergarten through fifth grade level school within the Marysville Joint Unified School District (MJUSD) with 460 students presently attending. There is a significant variance in the socio-economic status of the students, ranging from middle class, homeless, and non-English-speaking transients. Non-English-speaking children attend classes for English as a second language. The students present many challenges to administration and staff. Despite these challenges, the school has one of the highest CST (California Standardized Test) scores within the MJUSD which they have been nominated for the Distinguished School Award.

Attendance levels are extremely high with a 96% average. To keep the attendance levels high, the attendance clerk and parent liaison call the parents to ascertain why the children are not in school. They also rely on the district truancy office and a probation officer (PASS Officer) who comes to the school. To support attendance, the school has a monthly Attendance Celebration and gives away prizes.

As for the current learning materials, the “Readers” are up-to-date but the science books are out of date (1986). The committee was informed that the publisher for the science book is no longer updating this book. In order to keep current in this subject, through means of its own, the school purchased a program that uses the internet known as the “Knowledge Box”. This program allows teachers to download current science lesson plans for their teaching. Due to the Knowledge Box program, students achieved the highest standardized science test scores in the district last year; 60% of the fifth grade students were proficient or advanced in science.

There are seven computers in the library which are used by the third, fourth and fifth graders. A separate building houses a reading lab known as the “Waterford Lab.” The Waterford Lab is a reading program used by kindergarten through second grade students to learn and improve their reading skills.

School personnel have networked with the community and local business to raise money to repair damage done by vandals, and to provide workers to repair and upgrade the campus and facilities. The school has received donations from over 250 businesses. A single donation of one-half the cost of the Waterford Lab and sponsoring the cost of the annual “Mervyn’s Christmas” are examples of community support.

Education Methods Used

All of the classrooms observed were clean, organized and the children were actively engaged in the learning process. The teaching method used is a system called “Mastery”, where students study a subject to attain a proficiency level in a particular content. An example would be a student learning how to tell if a number is greater, less, or equal to another number. Once the student has demonstrated mastery of a subject, he/she moves on to the next higher content standard. All students must meet a minimum standard before being allowed to advance.

Three of the four kindergarten classes are extended-day classes, which means the classes are two hours longer. The end-of-the-year trimesters have shown there is a remarkable improvement in learning by the extended-day classes over the half-day classes.

Programs Offered to Students

There is a library with a full-time librarian. Students are allowed access before school, during lunch and after school. They also have a regular physical education program.

The lunches are prepared at Cedar Lane School and transported to Covillaud School to be served. Nearly 80% of the students served qualify for reduced-cost or free lunches. Due to the size of the school's cafeteria, lunch is served at six separate time intervals, starting at 10:50 a.m.

The school offers an after-school program with tutoring and is in the process of adding a fine arts program.

Conditions of School Facilities

The committee noticed that the school facilities were clean and generally free of any safety hazards, but several areas are in need of repair.

The cafeteria is a stucco building where many of the school activities, programs, and meetings are held. Parents participate in many of the school activities and meetings. The cafeteria is very small and unsuited to these types of activities. No other place exists for these purposes. The cafeteria is generally in good repair; however, there are several holes in the outside wall and faucets in the kitchen area were leaking.

The office spaces and classrooms visited were crowded but well organized and clean. Several of the door strips were missing or in need of repair. Also, mold was noted on the outside walls.

The school only has three restrooms. They are shared by the students and staff except that the portable classrooms are self contained. One of the cafeteria restrooms was under repair at the time the committee visited. This is a very small number of restrooms for nearly 500 people. In the cafeteria, the pipes in the boy's restroom are rusted and mold was noted on the walls.

Condition and Security of School Grounds

The school grounds are in good condition and generally safe for the students, except for a large hole near the front fence of the school that needs attention.

There is no security on campus. If a problem arises, a teacher or staff member notifies the Marysville Police Department by telephone. Every classroom has a phone. There is a Standard Emergency Plan for bomb threats, flood warnings and fires. Drills are performed to validate the plans. All plans are covered under the Safe School Plan and are reviewed quarterly.

Campus security needs to be reviewed. A public street runs through the school campus. It is blocked off to vehicle traffic during school hours, but this does not prohibit foot traffic. The flagpole on campus has been vandalized three times, indicating that unauthorized people are on campus after hours.

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Findings and Recommendations

Finding 1. The school is in need of a multitude of minor repairs that the janitorial staff does not have time to complete.

Recommendation 1. Fund and hire additional janitorial personnel.

Finding 2. Restrooms are not adequate. The restrooms in the cafeteria are in need of renovation.

Recommendation 2. Renovate and provide more restroom facilities.

Finding 3. The cafeteria is too small for the students to enter, eat, and clear in an orderly and safe manner. This presently requires excessive staff monitoring and several serving times. The use of the cafeteria as a location for school programs and activities is inadequate and requires these programs to be held over several days or to be moved off campus (Marysville High School.)

Recommendation 3. Expand the current cafeteria to support one-half of the school's maximum population. A multipurpose room is needed to support the school's needs during inclement weather and for school programs and activities.

Finding 4. The school campus is open and allows unauthorized persons on campus during school hours. Sixth Street runs through the middle of the campus. During school hours the street is blocked off to vehicle traffic but not foot traffic.

Recommendation 4. The school campus needs to be blocked off from foot traffic during school hours. A possible solution is to install a retractable gate that prohibits foot traffic. The Office of Education should be contacted about the possibility of using their "Youth Build, 1-Stop" vocational students to perform the installation.

Required Responses to Findings and Recommendations

Findings 1 – 4

Marysville Joint Unified School District

Recommendations 1 – 4

Marysville Joint Unified School District

Follow-up:

Mary Covillaud Elementary School has received the Distinguished School Award. It is the first school in the MJUSD to have achieved this honor.

The mold on the walls has been cleaned up and the restroom under repair has been reopened.

The out-of-date science book is not scheduled for review and adoption until 2007-2008.

Replacement of the cafeteria restroom is scheduled as a summer project this year.