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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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- The citizens of Butte County, whose concern for the public good led them to lodge complaints about perceived wrongdoing within local government entities.
- The department heads and staff of the various Butte County government entities who were interviewed by the 2012-2013 Grand Jury during the course of its visits, reviews and investigations.
- The Water and Resource Conservation Department for its continued support of our work throughout the year.
- The Environmental Health Division of the Department of Public Health which also assisted with information and statistics that were essential to our study.
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- Bruce Alpert, County Counsel
- Elizabeth McGie, Assistant County Counsel
- Vicky Caporale, Court Services Specialist
- Kelly Mortensen, Court Services Specialist
- Andy Pickett, County Administration

2012-2013 BUTTE COUNTY GRAND JURY MEMBERS

Paul Moore	Chico	Foreperson
Jerry Kunkle	Magalia	Foreperson Pro Tem
Gary Cantwell	Chico	Recording Secretary
Susan Blood	Oroville	Corresponding Secretary
Connie Cox	Chico	Treasurer
Chuck Harrington	Paradise	Sergeant at Arms
Jill Anchordoguy	Chico	
Loretta Armstrong	Paradise	
Kay Bowles	Oroville	
Sandra Boyd	Chico	
Sars Clifford	Chico	
Howard Grimes	Oroville	
Roger Hart	Chico	
Darlene Hollmann	Chico	
Ronald Hostetter	Chico	
Kent Rankin	Oroville	
John Rhein	Durham	
Susan Struble	Chico	
David Waddell	Chico	

2012-2013 BUTTE COUNTY GRAND JURY
FINAL RESOLUTION

Whereas, the **2012-2013 Butte County Grand Jury** has conducted the business of its term and has reached certain conclusions, and

Whereas, the **2012-2013 Butte County Grand Jury** desires to disclose the substance of those conclusions for the benefit of local government, its agencies and the citizens of Butte County,

Now, therefore, be it resolved that the attached papers, commendations, findings and recommendations are adopted as the 2012-2013 Grand Jury Final Report and submitted to the Presiding Judge of the Superior Court of California, County of Butte, to be entered as a public document pursuant to California Law.

The above resolution was passed and adopted by the 2012-2013 Butte County Grand Jury at the Butte County Superior Court in Paradise, California on this 29th day of May 2013.

Paul Moore, Foreperson

A BRIEF HISTORY AND OVERVIEW OF THE GRAND JURY

WHAT IS A GRAND JURY?

The concept of the Grand Jury traces its roots to Classical Greece. Ancient Athenians employed an “accusatory body” much as did the Saxons of early Briton. In fact, from 978 until 1016, one of the Saxon Dooms (laws) required an accusatory body of 12 for every 100 men. The accusing body was exhorted, “not to accuse an innocent man or spare a guilty one.”

The modern European jury system began to evolve during the Eleventh and Twelfth Centuries. As early as 1066, during the Norman conquest of England, courts summoned sworn citizens to investigate crimes that had come to their attention. Initially, these early juries both accused and tried suspects. The members of the accusing bodies were selected from small jurisdictions and they naturally presented accusations based on their personal knowledge. During the reign of Henry II (1154-1189), juries were divided into two types - civil and criminal. The oath taken by these jurors provided that they would faithfully carry out their duties, that they would aggrieve no one through enmity nor give deference through love, and that they would conceal things that they had heard. By the year 1290, civil juries were given authority to inquire about the conditions of bridges and highways and review the practices and conditions in the jails.

The Massachusetts Bay Colony impaneled the first American Grand Jury in 1635 to consider cases of murder, robbery and wife beating. By the end of the colonial period, the institution of the Grand Jury was firmly fixed in America’s new and ever-evolving system of government. Although the Constitution does not specifically mention Grand Juries, the Fifth Amendment provides the guarantee that, “no person shall be held to answer to a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on the presentment of indictment of a grand jury.” Grand Juries were used in our early history to protest governmental abuses, to propose new laws and very often to determine who should face trial. Today, forty-two states have some form of Grand Jury, and California is one of the states that still allows prosecution to be initiated by either criminal Grand Jury indictment or a judicial preliminary hearing. The name “Grand Jury” derives from the fact that the body usually has a greater number of jurors than a trial (petit) Jury. In Butte County a Grand Jury of 19 persons is impaneled each year with 11 chosen as alternates.

THE GRAND JURY SYSTEM TODAY

The California State Constitution calls specifically for the use of Grand Juries in the governance of the State. In 1849, the California Legislature authorized Grand Juries in each county. The legislature passed laws in 1880 that required Grand Juries to review and investigate the activities of county government. Certain larger jurisdictions – such as the cities and counties of San Francisco and Los Angeles – impanel separate criminal (indictment) and civil (watchdog) Grand