

LOS ANGELES COUNTY

GRAND JURY

1968

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**GRAND
JURY**

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**GRAND
JURY**

**FINAL
REPORT**

P R E F A C E

These final reports contain the activities of each committee, recommendations, resolutions, and special messages of the Los Angeles County Grand Jury for the year 1968.

As we are concluding our tour of duty as Grand Jurors we wish to express our gratitude for having had the opportunity to serve, and we pass along to the incoming 1969 Grand Jury our best wishes for a successful year.

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LOS ANGELES COUNTY
GRAND JURY

L. E. McKEE, Foreman
A. J. FITZGERALD,
Foreman Pro-Tem

MILTON V. BARANCIK
EMMA C. BUSCAGLIA
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ROBERT W. GARROTT
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HARRY M. GRIZZARD
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MAY BRYCE LENSING
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KATHERINE W. MARTIN
JAMES B. McCORD
MARY C. MEEKER
PAULINE MEYERS

NADINE McCOWAN, Secretary
DOROTHY A. SEIFERT,
Sergeant-at-Arms

LESLIE ANNE MILLS
HELENE Z. POLLOCK
CLAIRE SCOTT
MARGARET E. SHALHOUB
PAULINE V. SHEERAN
WILLIAM WOELFLIN



548 Hall of Justice
Los Angeles, California 90012

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The 1968 Los Angeles County Grand Jury wishes to express its appreciation to:

Presiding Judge Donald R. Wright
Criminal Courts Master Calendar Judge Richard Schauer
Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
District Attorney Evelle J. Younger and Staff
Chief Administrative Officer L. S. Hollinger and Staff
Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess and Staff
Los Angeles Police Chief Thomas Reddin and Staff
County Counsel John Maharg and Staff
Contract Auditor Walter H. Lohman, of Arthur Young & Company
Los Angeles County Citizens Economy & Efficiency Committee

And to the Grand Jury Staff, a special thank you:

Deputy District Attorneys John E. Howard, Richard W. Hecht and
Morio L. Fukuto, Legal Advisors
Lawrence W. Worch, Investigator
Johanna Friederich, Executive Secretary
Myra B. Day, Secretary
Donald Ostrov, Court Reporter

The Grand Jury also wishes to acknowledge:

Ron Einstoss, Los Angeles Times
Tom Martin, Los Angeles Herald-Examiner
Yvonne Patton, City News Service
The many other members of the news media.

OFFICERS and COMMITTEES
1968 LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY

L. E. McKee, Foreman
A. J. Fitzgerald, Foreman Pro-Tem

Nadine McCowan, Secretary
Dorothy A. Seifert, Sergeant-at-Arms

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A. J. Fitzgerald, Foreman Pro-Tem
Nadine McCowan, Secretary
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Warren S. Garrett
Harry M. Grizzard
May B. Lensing
Alvin A. Levine
Pauline Meyers
Claire Scott
Margaret E. Shalhoub
William Woelfin

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James B. McCord
Katherine W. Martin
Pauline Meyers
Helene Z. Pollock
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James B. McCord
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Adele M. Gomez
Katherine W. Martin
Pauline V. Sheeran

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A. J. Fitzgerald
Warren S. Garrett
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Robert W. Garrott
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Nadine McCowan
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SMOG COMMITTEE

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Claire Scott

SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

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Adele M. Gomez
Pauline Helm
Katherine W. Martin
Mary C. Meeker
Helene Z. Pollock
Dorothy A. Seifert
Margaret E. Shalhoub

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

CORONER FACILITIES

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Harry M. Grizzard
Pauline Meyers
Helene Z. Pollock
Claire Scott

FINAL REPORT

Mary Meeker, Chairman
Katherine W. Martin, Artist
Robert W. Garrott
Pauline Meyers
William Woelflin

AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

With a total budget which will exceed \$1,500,000,000 in 1968-69, the County's departments provide and administer a wide range of services. Its 56,000 employees serve our population of 7,000,000 in the unincorporated area and in the 77 cities within the County's 4,083 square miles.

Los Angeles County is one of the largest financial enterprises in the West, governed under a County Charter by five elected members of the Board of Supervisors. With the complexities of so vast an empire to be administered and operated, in addition to three other elected officials, the Supervisors appoint County officers to carry on under the Board's supervision.

Few citizens realize that California county Grand Juries have two-fold functions: The first, well-known, is the criminal function; the second, less widely recognized but equally important, is the civil or "housekeeping" responsibility. The pages which follow deal with a major portion of the "housekeeping" duties, the basis for which is in the following sections of the California Penal Code:

Section 925—"The grand jury shall annually make a careful and complete examination of the accounts and records, especially those pertaining to revenue, of all officers of the county, and report as to the facts it has found, with such recommendations as it may deem proper and fit" and,

Section 933.5—"A grand jury may at any time examine the books and records of any special purpose assessing or taxing district located wholly or partly in the county."

The word "examination" was specifically and deliberately used in the Penal Code for at least two reasons which our law writers clearly had in mind:

- 1) They recognized that Grand Juries would make examinations in varying degrees and scope, ranging from absolutely zero or nothing on the one extreme to a complete audit at the other extreme, with help of outside experts.
- 2) They recognized that Grand Jury members, as a lay body, do not have the professional training and experience to themselves do more than make an "examination", and so Section 926 was put into the Penal Code to enable Grand Juries to employ outside experts to assist as the Grand Jury wishes.

After evaluating a number of independent accountants, we selected Walter H. Lohman of Arthur Young & Company as our Contract Auditor expert.

The Audit Committee devoted its attention during the year in two principal directions —

- 1) To follow-ups of open suggestions and recommendations pending from prior years.
- 2) To reviews and examinations of selected departments, programs, and functions—pointed to specific areas in which we felt there could be opportunities for constructive suggestions for improvements in accounting and auditing procedures, financial controls, business practices, and related cost reductions or revenue increases.

We believe the Audit Committee took an aggressive interest in following a continual trail to “do it cheaper”, “eliminate duplication”, “apply sound business principles”, “charge and collect adequate amounts for services rendered”, and “see that administrative heads know and follow their legal guidelines and communicate those guidelines to those who carry them out”.

EXAMINATIONS AND REVIEWS DIRECTED BY THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee elected to examine the following:

Department of Building Services
County Clerk
Fire Protection Districts
Department of Hospitals —
 Crippled Children's Services Program
 Bureau of Medical Social Services
 Bureau of Resources and Collections
Department of Mental Health
Public Administrator—Public Guardian—Property Management
 Division
Public Defender
Department of Public Social Services —
 Old Age Security Program Payments (Aid Checks)
Sheriff's Department
Superior Court
Workmen's Compensation Insurance

In addition, the Committee made follow-up reviews of prior years' open or unsettled matters in the following department and subjects:

Department of Adoptions	Mechanical Department
Department of Animal Control	Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner
Auditor-Controller—	Medicare and Medi-Cal programs
Accounting Division	Otis Art Institute
Disbursing divisions	Department of Parks and Recreation
Property records and inventories	Department of Personnel
Biennial departmental reports	Probation Department
Committees, Commissions and Boards	Public Administrator-Public
Public health and business licenses	Guardian
Department of Communications	Public Library
Flood Control District	Department of Public Social Services
Harbor General Hospital	—Aid to Families with Dependent
Long Beach General Hospital land	Children Program
Los Angeles County-USC Medical	Department of Real Estate Manage-
Center	ment and Marina Del Rey
	County Waterworks Districts

At our first Audit Committee meeting, we decided to treat this assignment as if we were taking a course at a university. We have spent many hour studying in Committee sessions and privately (some of us into the early hours of the morning in our own homes). We have learned much that is enlightening and fascinating. We have held Committee meetings weekly, at which the attendance has been almost 100%.

As the Contract Auditor progressed with or completed the assignments which were selected, he reviewed and discussed his findings and suggestions with the appropriate County personnel and then furnished his comments and recommendations to us in a series of interim reports during the year. After review and analysis by the Committee, and in order to give County officials the opportunity to formally reply to the reports and to enable them to take responsive action at the earliest possible date, we sent copies of the reports to the responsible department heads, together with our Committee's comments, viewpoints and questions. At the same time we sent copies of the interim reports and our comment letters to:

- The Honorable Donald R. Wright, Presiding Judge, Superior Court
- The Honorable Richard Schauer
- Each member of the Board of Supervisors
- Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
- The Chief Administrative Officer
- The Auditor-Controller
- The Citizens Economy and Efficiency Committee

Following the receipt of responses from the County personnel involved, we again weighed and studied the Contract Auditor's comments and recommendations and the replies of the responsible County people. In some instances, the examination reports and replies of the County personnel were reviewed and discussed in informal meetings of the Audit Committee members, department heads and their assistants, or the Chief Administrative Officer or the Auditor-Controller.

To augment the written reports and our meetings, and to gain maximum insight into the County's operations, members of the Committee personally visited and inspected a number of County departments and facilities.

As a result of our aggressive interest, a large number of recommendations have been made and in many instances have already been agreed to.

Under date of November 8, the Contract Auditor completed an updated composite report on his work during the year. In accordance with our instructions, copies of that final report have been delivered to the following:

The Honorable Donald R. Wright, Presiding Judge, Superior Court

The Honorable Richard Schauer

The Honorable William B. Keene

Each member of the Board of Supervisors

The Clerk of the Board of Supervisors

The Chief Administrative Officer

The Auditor-Controller

The Chief of the Management Services Division in the CAO's office

The Chief of the Audit Division in the Auditor-Controller's office

Citizens Economy and Efficiency Committee

Los Angeles Area Chamber of Commerce

Town Hall

California Taxpayers' Association

Property Owners Tax Association of California, Inc.

The comments which follow are illustrative of our examination findings, and are summary highlights of our principal conclusions, recommendations, and opinions.

PUBLIC DEFENDER

Over the last four years the budget for this office has increased from \$1,818,000 in 1965-66 to \$4,520,000 for 1968-69. Head count in the office has more than doubled, from 155 in 1965-66 to 318 in the current year. During the same period the annual caseload has grown from 43,820 to an estimated count of 73,364 for the current fiscal year.

Our findings and conclusions are well summarized in the following excerpts from a letter of November 4 from the Chief Administrative Officer to the Chairman of the Audit Committee:

"The Board of Supervisors has referred the Contract Auditor's Report on the Public Defender Department to this office. We have reviewed his recommendations regarding recovery of costs of Public Defender services, and procedures used to verify financial eligibility for those services.

"Our comments, and a report of the progress we have made as regards the Contract Auditor's recommendation are as follows:

"AUDITOR RECOMMENDATION

"A law change is needed to permit the County to recover reasonable portions of the costs of the Public Defender's services to the defendants he represents."

"CAO COMMENTS

"We agree it is desirable that a defendant pay a portion of the costs of his defense to the extent that he is able. We must, however, agree with the Public Defender that in some cases his clients are afoul of the law because of financial problems, and requiring them to reimburse him for his services might only add to their burden. The Public Defender's statement regarding the difficulty in collecting a fee from a defendant who has been found guilty, fined, or jailed is also valid. We still feel, as does the Contract Auditor, that we should seek legislation to collect a reasonable portion of the costs from a defendant, if he is judged able to pay. You should be aware, however, that past attempts to get legislation passed enabling the County to collect fees for Public Defender services have all met with defeat."

"Previously proposed legislation sought reimbursement only for a reasonable portion of the Public Defender costs. Although past attempts have been unsuccessful, we will recommend to the Board of Supervisors that the County sponsor such legislation again at the 1969 session."

“AUDITOR’S RECOMMENDATION

“The Public Defender’s present procedures to determine or verify whether a defendant is financially able to employ private counsel are superficial and inadequate.”

“CAO COMMENT

“We have discussed this recommendation with the Public Defender. In order to improve his procedures whereby financial eligibility is better determined, a more comprehensive interview form has been created. In addition to the form, a copy of which is attached, we will recommend that an Investigator be added to the Public Defender staff next fiscal year to conduct a random monthly sample audit of the financial statements of those defendants who appear to qualify for Public Defender services. Our past information tends to agree with the Contract Auditor in that it does not appear that the defendants the Public Defender normally represents could afford private counsel.

“The Contract Auditor has correctly stated that the Public Defender has an obligation to insure that he defends only those who cannot afford to finance their own defense. The steps we have recommended will assist in seeing that this is so.”

OLD AGE SECURITY PROGRAM PAYMENTS

During 1967-68, over \$137,000,000 was disbursed to 109,000 people under this Program. We made a special examination of a limited number of payments to these aid recipients. We found a number of procedural and control weaknesses and a need for better flow of control information between the various district offices within the Department of Public Social Services and between that Department and the Auditor-Controller’s office.

When procedural weaknesses are present, losses of County funds frequently follow.

We reviewed and discussed our findings at length with the Director of Public Social Services and the Auditor-Controller. They now have been and are taking steps to deal with the problems which we brought to their attention.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN’S SERVICES PROGRAM

Total disbursements for this Program for the year ended June 30, 1968 were over \$8,000,000 and the net cost to the County was approximately \$1,825,000.

The management of CCS cases and the administration of this Program is carried out by two divisions of the Department of Hospitals:

- 1) The Crippled Children's Services Division is responsible for locating handi-capped children, authorizing diagnostic examinations, accepting cases for treatment, authorizing payment for services, and follow-up to insure that adequate medical treatment has been provided.
- 2) The Bureau of Medical Social Services determines financial and residential eligibility, computes the amount, if any, which the child's parents or other responsible relatives are to contribute toward the medical bills, and enters into plan-of-payment agreements with parents or other relatives.

We found that the case management of the Program is efficiently handled by the Crippled Children's Services Division Director and her people. However, with respect to the role of the Bureau of Medical Social Services as it has been historically functioning, we found that financial eligibility guidelines and formulas have been misunderstood, eligibility data has been misused, unused and inadequate, and the financial eligibility process is being mismanaged and supervised in a haphazard manner. Computations of the amounts of parental liability for medical care have been arbitrary and inconsistent, and it is our feeling that individual case workers have had little or no overall control or supervision by administrators. The Contract Auditor's report indicated that doubling up certain family budget items in the financial eligibility formula's which have been used by MSS could be costing the County and the State as much as \$1,000,000 a year, that guidelines set down by the State were not being considered by the County—at an annual cost to the County and the State of about \$125,000 per year—and that formulas for the establishment of financial eligibility have been inconsistent among the 58 counties in the State.

Under the liberal financial eligibility guidelines which have historically been used by the Bureau, the majority of families in the County would qualify for the CCS Program and would contribute absolutely nothing toward the medical care of a child with any one of 1,200 to 1,300 ailments. In addition, the Bureau's case workers were making allowances in family budgets for the purchase of new automobiles, television sets and the like, before a family was required to contribute anything toward the medical care of its child.

As a result of our examination, the Management Services Division of the Chief Administrative Office is to conduct a comprehensive review of all legal requirements, policies, and procedures relating to the Crippled Children's Services Program.

New State legislation enacted on June 29 this year calls for the State Department of Public Health to develop for all counties a set of uniform

eligibility requirements and guidelines for the Program. While the new State guidelines will provide a uniform platform for administration of the financial eligibility aspects of the Program, they will also permit a wide latitude in application. It will be incumbent upon Medical Social Services to establish rules to assure that the Program serves only those for whom it is financially intended, rather than virtually all applicants regardless of their economic status. This County must develop firm written legal guidelines with which case workers and supervisors are required to comply. The day-to-day Program management and monitoring needs to be substantially upgraded over the past level of performance that we have reviewed.

BUREAU OF MEDICAL SOCIAL SERVICES

Based on the condition in which we found the financial eligibility aspects of the Crippled Children's Services Program, we directed our Contract Auditor to make a special examination of the entire Bureau of Medical Social Services, with particular emphasis on the manner in which the Bureau is carrying out its responsibilities for determining the eligibility of applicants for general medical care in the County's hospitals and outpatient clinics. The Bureau is a division of the Department of Hospitals, spends almost \$3,500,000 a year, and has 462 people on its payroll.

The Contract Auditor reflected our overall opinion of the Bureau's principal operations when he reported to us:

"The current financial eligibility determination process is an expensive waste of time. There is no eligibility determination in the case of **inpatients** although MSS employs about 75 college graduates for that purpose. The eligibility determination for **outpatients** is based upon formulas and guidelines which, we are told, were developed in January 1965 as a result of surveys of various economic indices published by government and private agencies — however, we have been unable to locate anyone in the Bureau of Medical Social Services who can either produce those surveys for us or is aware of what amounts are included in the expenditure allowances built into the resulting eligibility formulas. The application of the **outpatient** eligibility formulas is left to third-tier case workers who—in the absence of concrete, objective guidelines and adequate supervision—make arbitrary and subjective decisions on a case-by-case basis.

"The County is operating a medical program costing more than \$140,000,000 (almost 10% of the entire County budget) with virtually no financial or residential eligibility limitations on who receives care in its medical institutions. Hospital personnel contend that all persons admitted as inpatients are

in "immediate need of medical care" and the patients' financial or residential status is irrelevant. While it is difficult for us to accept the premise that **every** inpatient admitted to County hospitals is in such emergent need of care that he could not, if financially able, be required to seek private care, we are in no position to dispute the medical aspect of the case. In any event, the Administrative Code does, in fact, require a financial eligibility determination in the case of every patient entering the hospital. Los Angeles County hospitals are not making a determination of financial eligibility either before or after inpatients are admitted.

"In a letter of July 24, 1968 to the Grand Jury Audit Committee, Mr. William A. Barr, Director of Hospitals, stated: 'This Department is currently moving in the direction of admitting all who apply. At this time, the Administrative Code precludes this practice but steps have already been taken to eliminate this requirement.' The practice of admitting inpatients without determining their financial eligibility indicates that the hospitals have more than 'moved in the direction' of admitting all who apply. This policy appears to have been adopted independently by the Department of Hospitals—it is contrary to County statutes, it undoubtedly has a serious inflationary effect on County costs, and we are unable to locate any evidence that the Board of Supervisors has ever considered or approved this expansion of the County Hospital System beyond the purposes for which it was formulated.

"In addition, the extension of free outpatient care to average wage earners and nonresidents appears to have merely evolved over the years, based upon decisions within the Bureau of Medical Social Services and Department of Hospitals. It also is contrary to County statutes and is keeping the County from billing almost \$9,000,000 to outpatients at LAC - USC Medical Center alone (there are also free outpatient services provided at the other County hospitals and through 12 Medical Aid Districts).

"The County's \$140,000,000 medical program represents in excess of 10% of total County expenditures. Although vast Federal and State medical aid programs have been introduced in the last three years and have relieved the County of the cost of providing care for the aged and persons receiving public assistance, the net budgeted costs for the Department of Hospitals has increased—from approximately \$67,000,000 in 1964-65 to almost \$70,000,000 in 1968-69—rather than decreased, as would be expected. The 'net County cost' actually is approximately \$87,000,000 when County costs and expenditures not included in the Department of Hospitals' budget are considered.

"We believe that, in a program of this magnitude, eligibility criteria must be clearly defined and approved at the highest executive levels, including ap-

proval by the Board of Supervisors, and cannot be left to the autonomous discretion of the Department of Hospitals and its Case Workers.

“County departments should be required to operate within the provisions of the applicable County administrative codes and statutes and should be prohibited from operating or expanding beyond their designated functions and purposes without prior authorization.

“It would seem that a proposal to expand the County Hospital System to grant medical care to more affluent families than only indigents should have at least been placed before and specifically approved by the Board of Supervisors in open forum before it became a ‘fact-accomplished’.”

The Contract Auditor took issue with many of the Bureau’s practices. For instance,

- “The use of college-trained personnel to perform an essentially clerical function in connection with interviewing inpatients is costing the County excess salaries of approximately \$300,000 annually.
- “In a great many instances, information which should be obtained by MSS case workers when interviewing inpatients is either omitted or incomplete. In addition, the form used for gathering financial eligibility information by MSS does not call for all the information required by the Bureau of Resources and Collections (BRC) to carry out its subsequent collection efforts. As a result, BRC is presently (1) backing over much of the work being done by MSS and (2) obtaining financial statement information on patients independently of MSS. MSS Case Workers who perform the work which is duplicated by BRC draw salaries totalling \$645,000.
- “Elimination of unnecessary maintenance of social files by MSS would result in salary savings of about \$167,000 a year.
- “If a sensible system for determining financial eligibility for outpatient care is not developed, we favor the elimination of the MSS eligibility determination unit and the substitution of a nominal charge for all clinic visits. For instance, a charge of even \$1.00 per visit would have resulted in a net savings to the County in the year ended June 30, 1968 of about \$717,000 at LAC-USM Medical Center alone. More realistic charges would result in substantially more than \$717,000 of revenue. Additional savings would occur at the other County hospitals.”

The Contract Auditor also objected to the Department of Hospitals’ system of presenting budgeted costs and revenues:

"Anyone reading the Department of Hospitals' budget can easily mistakenly arrive at the conclusion that the net cost to the County for the medical program is approximately \$70,000,000. The reader can also readily interpret the revenues included in the budget as representing a reimbursement of Department of Hospitals' costs included in the budget. However, neither of those assumptions is accurate. The budgeted Hospital costs exclude almost \$17,000,000 of Hospital-related costs including contributions to the employee retirement fund, rent, depreciation of capital expenditures, insurance, interest and County overhead. On the other hand, revenues represent a partial reimbursement of all hospital costs, **including** some of the items excluded from the cost side. As a result, the Department's budget is a conglomerate, unintelligible hodgepodge, and it is incredible that County executives continue year after year to authorize the County medical program on the basis of the incomplete cost analysis furnished them. **We recommend that the Board of Supervisors insist upon being presented with a complete budget of all hospital costs each year.**"

In summary, the Contract Auditor stated, "In our opinion, the financial eligibility process is mismanaged, is not now carrying out either the letter or the spirit of the County Administrative Code, and requires a complete overhauling from top to bottom."

The Director of the Department of Hospitals and the Director of the Medical Social Services Bureau are not in complete agreement with our findings and opinions but they have asked the Chief Administrative Officer's Management Services Division to make a detailed study of the entire operation of the Bureau of Medical Social Services, including the financial eligibility process, and the eligibility procedures and formulas being used by MSS.

COUNTY CLERK

Facilities and space for the maintenance of criminal exhibits are inadequate, and controls over the handling and transfers of exhibits need tightening. Both problems should receive accelerated attention.

The Clerk's storage problems are aggravated by existing State statutes which require that he retain court case records and exhibits for unreasonably long periods of time. Strong support of the Board of Supervisors, the District Attorney, local bar associations, judges, title companies and similar groups are needed to obtain legislation to enable the County Clerk to adopt a realistic case exhibit and record retention policy.

The Clerk has been making marriage ceremonies available and has been handling the filings of petitions for adoptions, both without charge. A fee of

only \$5.00 for each of the marriage services would generate \$12,500 of annual revenue, based on current marriage activity, and a fee of only \$6.60 for the processing of adoption petitions would produce \$41,000 per year in cost recovery.

Based on the examination by our Contract Auditor, it appears to us that the Clerk's revenue accounting and reporting procedures need a top-to-bottom look, and that the payroll procedures and records which are in use substantially and expensively duplicate work which is performed by the Auditor-Controller.

MENTAL HEALTH

This Program costs over \$12,000,000 a year, with a net cost to the County in excess of \$3,250,000.

Based on the examination which has been made of the Department and of the County's Short-Doyle Program, it appears to us that the Department of Mental Health has been doing a reasonable job of administering the financial aspects of its operations. However, as discussed in the Contract Auditor's report, the Department of Hospitals is also involved in the County's Mental Health Program. Our feelings about that involvement are aptly summarized in the following two paragraphs of a memorandum of September 4 which the Chief Administrative Officer addressed to each of the members of the Board of Supervisors:

"Members of the Board have recently received copies of a letter from the Audit Committee of the 1968 Grand Jury to the Director of Hospitals dated August 9, 1969. The letter concerns the Contract Auditor's review of the Mental Health Department, and particularly the methods of determining financial responsibility of persons receiving psychiatric services in County hospitals and Department of Mental Health clinics. The Audit Committee is critical of present eligibility and patient repayment guidelines used by the Department of Hospitals, particularly in view of the entirely different guidelines used by the Department of Mental Health.

"Many of these criticisms are similar to previous findings of the Contract Auditor with regard to financial eligibility standards used in the Crippled Children's Service program. As a result of these previous findings, the Management Services Division of this office had planned a review of the financial eligibility standards applied by the Department of Hospitals in the Crippled Children's program and of the overall program activities of the Department of Hospitals' Bureau of Medical Social Services. This will now be expanded to

include review of eligibility standards for psychiatric services provided by both the County hospitals and the Mental Health Department.”

BUREAU OF RESOURCES AND COLLECTIONS

We have been impressed with the energetic, innovative and concerned attitude of the Bureau's administrators in their efforts to collect bills rendered to patients receiving care under the County's general and special medical programs.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR-PUBLIC GUARDIAN

In the examinations which were made in the Department this year we saw some improvement in some of the areas and work activities which were examined and reported upon in 1967. However, there are still some holes in procedures and control in the Property Management Division. We saw continuous time lags in property sales sequences, in some instances justifiable, but in many cases the lags were due to lack of supervision and control by the proper head.

Administration of this Department apparently needs continuing attention.

SUPERIOR COURT

Examination of the Court disclosed that its overall internal financial and accounting controls are satisfactory and that its personnel are capable.

However, our examination also pointed up opportunities for reductions in expenditures. The principal findings of our Contract Auditor were as follows:

- Excess numbers of jurors are being called.
- Court reporters are receiving transcription fees for work they do—in part at the same time they are drawing their regular salaries.
- Court reporters are paid 20¢ a page for transcript carbon copies. By simply using a copying machine, the Court could save \$65,000 a year.
- Doctors who are employees of and on the payroll of County departments are illegally receiving fees from the Court. This practice should be stopped.
- Savings in the magnitude of \$82,000 a year are available if the County employed its own psychiatrists for Mental Health cases, instead of retaining outside psychiatrists.
- Private doctors employed by the Court for examinations of mentally disordered sex offenders are being paid fees in excess of those specified in the Welfare and Institutions Code.

SHERIFF'S DEPARTMENT

This office, one of the largest in the County, appears to be well organized to carry out its functions and has good administrative and accounting controls over its fiscal affairs.

Based on our examination, studies are to be made pointed toward simplification of procedures and overall cost reduction in control of supplies inventories, in maintenance of automotive cost records and individual vehicle service cards, and in the extremely detailed accounting records which are maintained for budgeting purposes. Streamlining of the processing of 850 to 900 monthly employee mileage claims has been agreed to.

Favorable legislative action is required to enable the Sheriff to collect from the State of California a back bill for \$3,660,000 for the maintenance of State prison parolees in County jail facilities. Correction of this inequitable situation should have strong vocal support from the Board of Supervisors.

Of the County-owned land assigned to the Sheriff and other County units at Mira Loma there is approximately 600 acres not in use, and at Wayside Honor Rancho there is presently only 1,700 of a total of 2,800 acres of land in use. In both locations future needs and planning should be crystalized so that the portions of these lands which prove to be excess to County requirements can be sold off.

We believe there is an opportunity for the County to achieve substantial economies (\$143,000 or more annually) by adopting the concept of a pool of bailiffs to serve many of the Superior Courts—instead of the present pattern of one bailiff per court. Related economies appear to be available if the use of jury guards can be discontinued. At the present time jury guards at a yearly cost of \$56,000 are assigned at night to oversee locked-up juries, while the bailiffs assigned to those juries sleep in an overtime status. Legislative changes would probably be required and cooperative efforts by the courts would be necessary to implement these suggestions.

Existing legal requirements that garnishments, summons and complaints must be personally served by Sheriff's personnel are archaic. Substitution of the use of registered or certified mail, or in some cases even first class mail, would produce substantial savings. Based on the number of garnishments served in 1966-67, the County could save approximately \$15,000 a year by using registered mail instead of personally serving them. Use of certified or first class postage would increase the savings considerably. To the extent that other processes could be mailed, instead of hand-served, cost reductions would follow.

Similarly outmoded are the present statutory requirements which call for a garnishment to be served on an employee after he has earned wages but prior to the time he has received his wages. This results in many instances in which the same employee has his wages attached week after week. Each time he must pay a fee of \$6.00 to \$10.00 out of the amount which has been garnished and, each time it happens, the Sheriff is put to a time-consuming loss because State-prescribed charges for the service of garnishments are less than the cost of serving them.

We support the consolidation of the Sheriff's and Marshal's bailiff and civil process functions—under the Sheriff, not the Marshal.

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN PROGRAM

We believe that the current year follow-up review of this Program is best summarized in the following paragraphs from our Contract Auditor's report:

“In our overall opinion on the AFDC Program last year, we reported that financial controls in a great many areas were inadequate or nonexistent. We are pleased to report that the situation has improved considerably in most of the specific areas covered by our 1967 report. While DPSS administrators don't concur with some of the cost and revenue figures in our 1967 reports, they had implemented all but four of our 56 suggestions to tighten controls over presumptive eligibility payments, cash and other emergency aid, cancellation procedures and other areas where we noted weaknesses last year. As the result of adopting our 1967 suggestions, the Department has been able to file—or is in the process of filing—supplemental claims which will result in more than \$1,000,000 retroactive reimbursement to the County and more than \$700,000 retroactive recovery by the State.

“On top of this retroactive reimbursement, the changes will increase future County revenue (at 1966-67 levels) by \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 every year, and State revenue by a similar amount.

“In addition, since last year—

“A reorganization of the Department's Administrative Services Division has been effected,

“A four-man audit team from the Auditor-Controller's office has been assigned to act as resident auditors for DPSS, and

“A transfer of the DPSS computer operations to the Auditor-Controller is being made as of July 1.

“We believe that the achievements cited in the foregoing paragraphs are clear evidence of what can be accomplished by a cold look at established pro-

cedures and methods, coupled with responsive cooperation by Department administrators, even in a welfare program of the size and complexity of AFDC.”

DEPARTMENT OF ADOPTIONS

In following back in this Department during the year our Contract Auditor found marked improvements in the control over and pursuit of accounts receivable and, based on a recommendation which he made in 1966, reports that the State Department of Social Welfare will reimburse the County for a previously unclaimed \$88,000 under the Department's maternity care medical program.

DEPARTMENT OF ANIMAL CONTROL

As a result of the 1966 Grand Jury audit recommendations, four additional animal licensing inspectors were approved during the 1967-68 fiscal year, to intensify the Department's efforts to collect license fees from dog owners. During the 1967-68 year the added personnel produced increased revenue of \$52,128 against payroll costs and mileage expense of \$32,000 — a net gain of \$20,000.

COUNTY COMMITTEES, COMMISSIONS AND BOARDS

The 1967 Grand Jury Audit Committee first assembled the information relating to the structure, purpose, degree of activity and amount of annual County expenditures attributable to each committee, commission and board, in order to appraise and evaluate the need/cost of these groups in the County's structure.

We were advised that September 30, 1969 is the presently-planned timetable completion date for the review suggested by our predecessors. Recent active interest in the subject may have a stimulating effect on the timetable.

COUNTY AIRPORTS

Our review of the airports which are owned and operated by the County leads us to the consensus that the development and future planning of these facilities must be closely dovetailed into the long-range airport plan of the City of Los Angeles and the Southern California Association of Governments.

COUNTY EQUIPMENT RECORDS

After persistent across-the-board prodding by the Contract Auditor for five years, the Auditor-Controller has recently been able to reach cooperative

agreements with the great majority of County departments who in the past have insisted upon the expensive practice of maintaining their own sets of equipment inventory records, duplicating the same information maintained in the Auditor-Controller's office.

PUBLIC LIBRARY

In 1966 the Contract Auditor found that 250,000 books a year — over a thousand per day — were carted back and forth unnecessarily every working day between separate areas on the 8th and 9th floors of the Library's central headquarters in the Hall of Records. He suggested a revision in the flow and, upon following back this year, we find that the Library has made physical rearrangements which eliminate the extra handling found in 1966.

PUBLIC HEALTH LICENSES

Based on the 1967 Grand Jury examination, the Board of Supervisors this year adopted recommendations of the CAO providing for adjustments in the amounts of public health licenses. The result of the changes will be an increase of \$781,000 in license revenue over that received for 1967-68. The increase represents a substantial narrowing of the \$1,000,000 per year deficit which the Contract Auditor found between revenue received and Health Department costs related to public health licensing.

BUSINESS LICENSES

In 1967 the Contract Auditor found that the annual cost of all County departments involved in the issuing, collecting and enforcing of business licenses was about \$510,000, or \$100,000 more than the related revenue. Changes have not yet been made in those license fees because of recent substantive changes in the license ordinances themselves, and the resultant need for an updated study of current costs. That study is in progress.

OTHER FOLLOW-UPS OF PRIOR YEARS' EXAMINATION SUGGESTIONS

During the course of this year's work, many open or unsettled recommendations from prior years' examinations were followed. We are pleased to report that, for the most part, there is a reasonably positive and responsive reaction to the Audit Committees' and Contract Auditor's suggestions, although there are a few cases where the pace of action by County personnel is frustratingly slow and additional follow-backs will be necessary.

1968 and prior years' recommendations and points which should be followed and reviewed by the 1969 Audit Committee are clearly identified in the Contract Auditor's final report of November 8.

TO OUR SUCCESSORS

As an Audit Committee, we have come to the realization in the course of our work that, even with the support and strong drive of our Contract Auditor, one brief year or less is not enough to review, analyze and probe the many areas of responsibility which became apparent as the examination work unfolded.

We suggest to our successors:

Get an early start; time runs out quickly.

Make use of an experienced Contract Auditor; his efforts are the foundation of the Committee's work.

Meet regularly and frequently with the Contract Auditor for discussions of findings.

A member of the Audit Committee should accompany the Contract Auditor or his staff on at least one occasion on his field trips for each department examined.

Before the Contract Auditor's reports to the Audit Committee are put into final form, participate in meetings held with the heads of departments.

Observe the operations and meetings of the Board of Supervisors.

Attend the County's annual budget hearings.

Personally meet with Supervisors and County administrators, as findings and interests indicate.

CLOSING COMMENTS

As we worked through the year we became increasingly aware that many of the Contract Auditor's findings with substantial dollar impacts stemmed from a lack of or a breakdown in communications, both internally between County department heads and their managers and externally between County officials and State and Federal personnel involved in programs and functions carried out by the County. For example, in our examination of the Crippled Children's Services Program, we believe that a lack of dialog and the absence of an adequate management-type reporting system between the Director of the Bureau of Medical Social Services and the Director of the Department of Hospi-

tals gave rise to a situation in which Medical Social Services simply "went its own way". Similar instances were noted in other examinations.

Based on our work, it appears to us that the annual County budgets and reports of the Board of Supervisors need substantial revision, both in cost centers and in format. It is impossible to read from the County budget either (1) gross County departmental or program costs, or (2) net County departmental or program costs after giving effect to Federal, State and local revenue sources. The County is a huge business. If the Board of Supervisors is to knowledgeably and effectively manage and plan the County's financial operations, the fiscal documents and reports submitted to the Board must contain and present meaningful operating information—not just time-honored budgetary compilations.

In the course of our work we had frequent contact with the Chief Administrative Officer, Mr. L. S. Hollinger, who has announced his retirement this coming year. We have been impressed with his objectivity and his candor and forthrightness in our meetings and discussions about County problems. Los Angeles County will miss him, and we wish him a most healthy and enjoyable retirement.

We take this opportunity to most sincerely state that Contract Auditor Walter H. Lohman, his principal assistant Larry Behm, and their associates in Arthur Young & Company have been outstandingly helpful. Without their objective reporting and expert knowledge which they so willingly and capably imparted to us, we would never have been able to acquaint ourselves with County governmental functions and needs within the brief term of our office.

We have worked hard and diligently and we feel we have "stirred the waves." We are near the end of our term and will not be in office to witness the fruits of some of our work and recommendations, but we will follow closely as private citizens. The short year is certainly not enough time to probe the many departments we wanted to visit. We appreciate the similar feelings of all past Grand Jury Committees, whose great work we have learned to respect.

We believe we have performed a civic service. There are even some among us who believe there should be an overlapping of members of the "housekeeping" part of the Grand Jury, to overcome the time spread for orientation. It seems a shame that this knowledge gained should be completely discarded and not put to further use.

Because the housekeeping duty and responsibilities of the Grand Jury is virtually the only outside, impartial body authorized to take an objective look at the financial operations of County Government, it is our fervent hope that none of the "Watch Dog" teeth will ever be removed!!

Respectfully submitted,

AUDIT COMMITTEE

Milton V. Barancik, Chairman

Emma C. Buscaglia, Secretary

Arthur J. Fitzgerald

Alvin A. Levine

Katherine W. Martin

James B. McCord

Pauline Meyers

Helene Z. Pollock

Claire Scott

Approved by Grand Jury December 5, 1968

CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE REPORT

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The Committee considers matters presented by representatives of the District Attorney's Office for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the Grand Jury shall conduct a formal hearing.

In excess of one hundred twenty-five letters and other documents were received from the citizens of this County concerning a wide variety of complaints and other subject matter. All of the letters and documents were read by the members and the merits were discussed. Relevant letters were referred to the Jury's investigator for investigation, some were not proper subjects for the Grand Jury, and others were referred to the proper County agency for attention.

POWERS OF GRAND JURY

Indictment

The Grand Jury of Los Angeles County is composed of twenty-three members. To return an indictment, fourteen or more members must hear the presentation of all evidence concerning the case, also participate in the deliberations of the case. The same fourteen or more persons must also vote to return an indictment. When this has been done, the Grand Jury must appear before a Superior Court Judge and so certify. The Court then finds the indictment to be a true bill.

Accusation

The Government of California Code empowers the Grand Jury to originate a special statutory proceeding for the removal of an official from public office (Government Code Sections 3060 to 3073). Such a proceeding is designated as an Accusation and the taking of evidence proceeds before the Grand Jury in the same general manner as that of an indictment.

The presentment of an Accusation is brought for willful or corrupt misconduct in public office that need not be criminal in nature. That is, conduct of a public official may not amount to a crime, but if it can be designated "willful or corrupt misconduct in public office" then the Grand Jury could return an Accusation. This requires the affirmative vote of at least fourteen of the Grand Jurors.

If a trial is held on an Accusation and if the defendant is found guilty of the Accusation, then the law provides that he is to be removed from office. This removal from office in the case of elected officials only applies to the current term of office of that official.

All public officials are not subject to removal from office by an Accusation. This is because the California constitution in Section 16 of Article XX provides that if under the charter of the municipality, either city or county, procedures are set forth for the removal of public officials or employees (such as Civil Service procedures) then the Accusation procedure under the Government Code cannot be used and removal of the individual is limited to the procedure set forth in the charter.

GAMBLING ACTIVITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

A meeting was arranged for the officials of the Los Angeles Police Department and Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office to meet with the entire Grand Jury to review the problems they have concerning the control of gambling casinos under the guise of private clubs within the County of Los Angeles.

The entire Jury enthusiastically endorsed certain amendments to Section 11225 of the Penal Code and requested the State Legislature to add language to this Section to implement its recommendations.

KENNEDY ASSASSINATION

This was a year for interesting and noteworthy cases for a Grand Jury. The most notable of the cases heard this year was the indictment of the alleged assassin of Senator Robert F. Kennedy. Senator Kennedy was killed during the early morning hours of June 5, 1968. By Friday, June 7, 1968, the Grand Jury had heard 23 witnesses and returned an indictment against Sirhan Bishara Sirhan for the assassination of Senator Kennedy. Special arrangements were made to accommodate all of the representatives from the news media who had converged upon the Hall of Justice to report the proceedings. Arrangements were also made to escort the Grand Jurors to and from the hearing room.

AUTOMOBILE THEFT RING

As part of evidence heard by the Grand Jury in connection with a case involving a ring that specialized in stealing late model automobiles and then altering registration numbers to fit the numbers of "junked" automobiles, the Criminal Complaints Committee noted that the great majority of automobiles were stolen from the parking lot of the Los Angeles International Airport. The Criminal Complaints Committee recommends that action be taken by the

responsible agency or department to provide better security against theft from the airport parking lot.

NARCOTICS

Narcotics continue to lead the list of cases and indictments. During this year in excess of two and one-half million dollars' worth of narcotics recovered by law enforcement officers were presented as evidence to this Jury. To the narcotics officers and undercover agents engaged in this most important and necessary work, we say "Job well done," keep up the good work. The citizens of this County should be proud of these dedicated, intelligent and brave officers.

This Grand Jury was privileged to see the latest technique used by law enforcement in investigating narcotic cases. The technique involves the use of dogs trained to scent and seek out concealed marijuana. In connection with one of the cases heard by the Grand Jury, a beautiful German Shepherd by the name of "Ginger" demonstrated how she could seek out marijuana. The Criminal Complaints Committee recommends more use of techniques of this nature to combat the increasing problem of narcotics.

SUMMARY OF CASES

Number of Cases	Type of Case	Indictments
2	ARSON	2
1	ASSASSINATION	1
1	BOMBING	1
3	BRIBERY	2
1	BURGLARY	1
1	CANCER QUACK	1
1	CHILD MOLESTATION	1
2	EMBEZZLEMENT	2
2	EXTORTION	2
15	GRAND THEFT	15
1	LOTTERY	1
3	MURDER	3
62	NARCOTICS	62
30	PANDERING	30
1	RAPE	1
3	SCHOOL DISTURBANCES	3
<hr/> 129		<hr/> 128

In connection with the above cases, over 1,000 witnesses appeared before this Grand Jury.

This 1968 Grand Jury has saved the taxpayers many thousands of dollars and has relieved the courts of hundreds of hours of time by hearing the cases presented to it, using the following guidelines in evaluating cases to be heard:

- (1) Misuse of public money, willful or corrupt misconduct in public office, or possible criminal actions on the part of elected officials or civil service employees.
- (2) Narcotics cases where secrecy was necessary to protect investigating officers.
- (3) Cases involving multiple defendants where separate preliminary hearings would otherwise be necessary.
- (4) Cases where the statute of limitations would run out before a preliminary hearing could be held.
- (5) Cases in which the Grand Jury was asked to evaluate evidence brought out in a formal secret hearing involving a public official to preclude possible damage to a reputation by the usual procedure of arrest and publicity.

The Criminal Complaints Committee is indebted to Deputy District Attorneys John Howard, Richard Hecht and Morio Fukuto for legal advice and guidance in the many matters presented to us throughout the year and to Larry W. Worch, Investigator. They were always available and promptly supplied us with an answer or suggested a course to pursue. We feel that we could not have functioned efficiently without his help and guidance.

Respectfully submitted,

CRIMINAL COMPLAINTS COMMITTEE

Warren S. Garrett, Chairman
Helene Z. Pollock, Secretary
Emma C. Buscaglia
A. J. Fitzgerald
Alvin A. Levine
James B. McCord
Mary C. Meeker
Leslie Anne Mills
Dorothy A. Seifert
Margaret E. Shalhoub
Pauline V. Sheeran

JAILS COMMITTEE

In compliance with the terms of Section 919 of the California Penal Code, the Jails Committee of the 1968 Los Angeles County Grand Jury was appointed with two chairmen, Margaret E. Shalhoub, Chairman of the Jails (Women) Committee and Alvin A. Levine, Chairman of the Jails (Men) Committee.

District Attorney Evelle J. Younger, Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess, Chief of Police Thomas Reddin, and Marshal Leslie R. Keays, each representing major law enforcement agencies, visited with the entire Grand Jury and discussed with us problems relative to their departments.

Because of the large number of facilities to be visited, the group was divided into three sections:

Team I	Team II	Team III
Alvin A. Levine	Margaret E. Shalhoub	James B. McCord
Milton V. Barancik	Warren Garrett	Harry M. Grizzard
A. J. Fitzgerald	Robert Garrott	Katherine W. Martin
Pauline V. Sheeran	Adele M. Gomez	Mary C. Meeker

Jails locations were divided geographically, to save time and mileage. All of the facilities were inspected. Reports were made on all jails and are available in the Grand Jury files.

The following jails were visited:

Altadena	West Hollywood
Antelope Valley	Alhambra
Avalon	Arcadia
East Los Angeles	Azusa
Firestone	Baldwin Park
Industry	Bell
Lakewood	Beverly Hills
Lennox	Burbank
Malibu	Claremont
Montrose	Compton
Newhall	Covina
Norwalk	Culver City
San Dimas	Downey
Temple	El Monte

El Segundo	West Los Angeles Division
Gardena	West Valley Division
Glendale	Wilshire Division
Glendora	Lynwood
Hawthorne	Manhattan Beach
Hermosa Beach	Maywood
Huntington Park	Monrovia
Inglewood	Montebello
Irwindale	Monterey Park
La Verne	Palos Verdes Estates
Long Beach	Pasadena
Los Angeles	Pomona
Central Division	Redondo Beach
Foothill Division	San Fernando
Harbor Division	San Gabriel
Highland Park Division	San Marino
Hollenbeck Division	Santa Monica
Hollywood Division	Sierra Madre
Newton Division	Signal Hill
North Hollywood Division	South Gate
Rampart Division	South Pasadena
77th Street Division	Torrance
University Division	Vernon
Van Nuys Division	West Covina
Venice Division	Whittier

The Jails Committee made arrangements for the entire Grand Jury to visit the following facilities:

County Jail (Hall of Justice)	LAPD Central Jail
Sybil Brand Institute	USC-Medical Center Prison Ward
Wayside Honor Rancho	Central Juvenile Hall
Chino	Biscailuz Center
Norco	LAPD Police Academy
Los Angeles County Jail (new)	

A member of the Jails Committee accompanied the Juvenile Committee on all visits made to Juvenile Halls and Juvenile Detention Camps.

MALIBU — This jail was found to be completely outdated and a disgrace, but we are pleased to note that a new facility will be constructed shortly.

NEWHALL — This jail is totally unsatisfactory and should be replaced as soon as possible.

VENICE — This Los Angeles Police Department station is sadly in need of replacement—and soon.

COVINA — We strongly recommend that the detention of suspects in this facility be discontinued. The jail is independent of any habitable building and inmates are completely isolated. It is not only unsafe in case of fire, but also very dirty.

PASADENA — Due to remodeling and erection of adjacent facilities, four windows on the north side of the building have been eliminated, which greatly interferes with the light and ventilation. This matter is under consideration by the Board of City Directors.

LENNOX — This station serves three times the number of people it was meant to serve when built. Teletype and Xerox machines are needed, but there is no space for them.

NORWALK — This station serves an area of 49 square miles, and is very outmoded. We strongly recommend a new facility as soon as possible.

EAST LOS ANGELES — Captain Pinkston is to be congratulated on his inauguration of Spanish classes at this station. This is in conjunction with Garfield Community Adult School and classes are held twice a week. There are 26 officers enrolled at present in this program. We recommend that Spanish classes be offered at other stations in predominantly Mexican-American areas.

NEW LOS ANGELES COUNTY JAIL — Despite progressive innovations at this facility, we feel the problem of foul air should be remedied. This problem is aggravated by the constant overcrowding of the jail. Since we understand that the building was constructed with the proper air-conditioning conduits, we strongly urge that it be installed immediately.

SYBIL BRAND INSTITUTE — Additional staffing is needed for the dormitories. At the present time there is only one officer for every three dormitories.

It was our pleasure this year to host members of the San Diego Grand Jury. They were interested in women's prisons, so we made provisions for them to accompany us to Sybil Brand Institute. They were

impressed with this model facility. We would like to thank Captain Ruth Johns for her wonderful hospitality, and to commend her as a fine example of prison authority.

WAYSIDE HONOR RANCHO and MIRA LOMA are not only fine examples of modern and progressive detention facilities, but are outstanding self-sustaining facilities. We found the men busily engaged in productive programs, which not only occupied their time meaningfully, but also helped to prepare them for their eventual return to the civilian community. We commend the authorities at these establishments especially for the bakery, laundry, cattle breeding and farming programs, which are well run and help substantially in reducing the costs of maintaining the prisoner facilities.

We recommend that these facilities and their programs be expanded, so that the overcrowded conditions in the Hall of Justice and the Central Jail can be relieved.

We feel the Work Furlough Program is an asset and should be expanded as facilities are increased.

We feel that some use should be found for the excellent, but unused, jail facilities at the LAPD Van Nuys and Rampart Divisions. This is especially true of the large Van Nuys Jail, which can accommodate hundreds of prisoners, and now houses a mere handful at a time.

We recommend that the smaller municipalities seriously consider using the Sheriff's Department "Contract Cities Program", which we feel to be superior to many of the smaller cities' outmoded and inadequate operations.

We recommend that the Penal Code of the State of California be amended to remove Los Angeles City Jails from visitation by the Grand Jury, since these jails are only used for booking and holding prior to arraignment.

We found the newly-inaugurated helicopter program to have great merit. We feel this program should be further implemented.

PRISON WARD — L.A. COUNTY-USC MEDICAL CENTER

The jail ward is on the 13th floor of the Medical Center. It receives prisoners from virtually all law enforcement agencies, including the City of Los Angeles, as well as Corona, Chino, etc. The facility was originally designed for 50 beds. They now have as many as 100 patients at a time.

One prison ward is not enough to cope with the County's population increase. Therefore, we recommend that some thought be given to another prison ward at another location. If this is not feasible, then something must be done to expand the existing one. If the In-Service Nursing now occupying the remainder of the 13th floor could be relocated, then the prison ward could be expanded. This would give the women separate and larger quarters, instead of the single ward they now occupy. It would give additional space to the men's section which is sorely needed.

We recommend that an orthopedist be retained at the Central County Jail. This would lighten the load of admissions to the prison ward.

We recommend that this ward operate with a full staff 7 days a week. This staff should include an x-ray technician.

We recommend that this ward be supplied with three chart racks promptly.

We recommend that built-in- oxygen and suction be installed to bring this ward up to standard.

We recommend that an intensive care unit be installed.

We recommend that there be a system of Joint Responsibility and Joint Funding from the Sheriff and the Medical Center.

Dr. McCarron and her staff are to be commended on the excellence of the care and treatment of prisoners in their custody. We strongly recommend that steps be taken immediately to alleviate the tremendous problem of overcrowding.

In closing we would like to compliment Sheriff Peter J. Pitchess, Police Chief Thomas Reddin, and their men on the outstanding job they are doing in law enforcement.

Respectfully submitted,

JAILS (Women)

Margaret E. Shalhoub, Chairman
Mary C. Meeker, Secretary
Adele M. Gomez
Katherine W. Martin
Pauline V. Sheeran

JAILS (Men)

Alvin A. Levine, Chairman
James B. McCord, Secretary
Milton V. Barancik
A. J. Fitzgerald
Warren S. Garrett
Robert W. Garrott
Harry M. Grizzard

JUVENILE (BOYS) COMMITTEE REPORT

The Probation Department, through their Juvenile Facilities Division operates detention and treatment facilities for the delinquent and non-delinquent children.

The Grand Jury as a whole visited Central Juvenile Hall, Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall and San Fernando Valley Juvenile Hall, which facilities provide temporary care and treatment for detained children. A visitation was also made to MacLaren Hall by the Jury, where care is provided for dependent and neglected children. The department also maintains junior and senior camps for delinquent boys in the mountainous area in the County. Camp treatment program includes regular and remedial schooling for all boys, and a work program for senior boys.

Sub-committees of the Juvenile Committee made visits to various camps, foster homes, and institutions, and their observations concerning operation and maintenance of these facilities follow.

JUVENILE CAMPS

The members of the 1968 Grand Jury Juvenile Committee (Boys) have visited all twelve camps under the jurisdiction of the Probation Department. All camps appeared to be adequately maintained, and we commend the Probation Department on the staffing of these facilities. The Los Angeles County Fire Department and the Forestry Department's personnel cooperate in the training of these youngsters at the four senior camps.

The program in which a major oil company trains six boys for a period of six weeks as service station employees is an excellent program in vocational training. These boys are employable when leaving camp. It would appear that this program could be developed further by other major companies in different lines of endeavor.

The training by the County Fire Department personnel is excellent for developing good work habits, but many of these boys cannot be hired by the City or County fire departments because of their criminal records.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That these requirements be changed to allow employment of more of the boys that have been given fire training by the City and County

fire departments. Many private corporations have relaxed criminal record requirements and have gained successful employees.

2. At two camps the boys do some plant propagation and another camp has set up a dark room facility and instructs the boys in photography; work of this type should be encouraged where adequate and interested personnel is available.
3. The boys leaving camp, who are 18 years or older, or who are high school graduates, should be made acquainted with the vocational training facilities of Los Angeles Trade-Tech Junior College, in order that they may further their education.
4. Camp Miller needs dishwashing equipment.
5. Camps Munz and Mendenhall need air-conditioning in the dormitories.
6. Camp Scott and Scudder need air conditioning in the mess halls.
7. The Camp Kersey project for the establishment of a closed camp facility is greatly needed for housing and treatment of boys who cannot be adequately handled in the present open camps. We strongly urge that this project go forward at an early date.

JUVENILE HALLS AND COURTS

There are three detention facilities where juveniles are held pending disposition of their cases. These are Central, located at 1605 Eastlake Avenue, Los Padrinos, 7285 E. Quill Drive, Downey, and San Fernando Valley, 15900 Filbert Street, Sylmar.

Central and San Fernando are complete intake facilities with Juvenile Courts. Los Padrinos Hall still does not have a courts building, resulting in a great loss of time and money bussing the boys and girls to the Central Juvenile Courts.

Each hall is well staffed with excellent personnel who seem to take a great interest in the juveniles. For the short time the officers have the youths in their custody, they do an excellent job in helping them to adjust to a new life.

The food is wholesome and prepared under sanitary conditions. The boys and girls help in the dining rooms in serving the meals and do a very creditable job.

We found each of the halls to be overcrowded, with as many as 50 to 100 sleeping on mattresses on the floor.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Keep camps, contract homes and foster homes filled in order to reduce some overcrowding in the three detention facilities.
2. Replace boys' school building at Central Juvenile Hall.
3. There is need for an additional Juvenile Hall and expansion of present facilities. These should be built as soon as financing is available.
4. Juvenile Courts should be provided as an integral part of the Juvenile Halls.

BOYS' CAMP FIRE TRAINING

The Fire Training Program at the Senior Juvenile Camps has been developed over the past 36 years, having been initiated in 1932. The Board of Supervisors insisted that the Camp program should be productive and that the boys should be paid for their work. This was the start of the program that has developed into the Juvenile Fire Training program in use in Los Angeles County. The success of this program has been so outstanding that it has become the model for numerous other counties in California, as well as fourteen other states.

The selection of male juvenile delinquents to undergo this training is made by the Juvenile Courts. The boys selected range in age from 16 to 18 years, and their maturity, physical capacity, and emotional stability are given high consideration in arriving at their selection.

In each fire camp the boys are divided into fire crews which train and work under the direction of a Fireman Specialist - Foreman. The entire fire training program at each camp is under the direction of a Fire Captain of the Los Angeles County Fire Department. Each boy, as a member of a crew, receives 80 hours of intensive fire training before he takes part in any fire suppression work. This training is reviewed from time to time as they continue their work. Their daily work, after completing the training course, consists of fire hazard reduction, brush clearing, maintaining fire motor roads, building water cisterns, maintenance work in camp, and at times maintenance work in County parks. The boys also participate in forest and brush fire suppression as organized camp crews under the immediate direction of their Fire Specialist-Foreman.

The members of the Juvenile Committee (Boys) of the 1968 Los Angeles County Grand Jury have visited all the Juvenile Fire Camps in Los Angeles County. We have observed the training, interviewed instructors and fire captains, as well as Deputy Probation Officers and Camp Directors. We have sought the opinions and attitudes of the boys involved in this program.

We believe that the fire program gives these boys a sense of pride, an acceptance of discipline, a feeling for cooperation, good work habits, a physical strengthening and a healthy regard for a job well done, to a degree that no other present juvenile program approaches.

In August of 1968, the forests of Southern California were ravaged by numerous fires requiring the use of all available fire crews. Juvenile camp crews as well as adult crews were employed in the suppression of these fires. On one occasion a terrible tragedy occurred when a juvenile crew from Camp Scudder was entrapped by flames, resulting in loss of life to seven of the crew members as well as their adult fire foreman. This crew was working in an area not considered dangerous, but rapidly changing conditions caused them to be engulfed. This was an accident of nature and not considered an example of poor judgment.

Within a few days after this accident, the chief of the Los Angeles Fire Department issued a directive that juvenile crews not be used in fire suppression work until further notice. There is pending an investigation and report by a group from the County Fire Department and the Fire Research Group, University of California, Riverside.

As regrettable as this accident is, it is the opinion of this committee that juvenile fire training, including the work in fire suppression, should be continued. The good from this program that comes to thousands of boys outweighs the chance of a repetition of this recent tragedy.

The situation was extremely well stated by a former Los Angeles County juvenile delinquent who years ago was a fire crew member in a juvenile camp. He later served with distinction in the Marine Corps and was retired as a major after 22 years' service. Today he is an Episcopal Priest serving as a parish rector in Whiteville, North Carolina. Following is an extract from his letter to the Los Angeles Times, which was written shortly after this recent fire accident.

"I plead with the people who, in such times of grief, are so prone to condemn. Condemn the arsonist who started the fire! Condemn the terrible results of a fire beyond control! Condemn the actions of the boys which

made it necessary for them to be confined! Condemn the parents who failed their children! But, please do not condemn the institution which is trying to salvage these boys!"

RECOMMENDATION

1. The Fire Training Program should be continued at the Senior Juvenile Camps, and these boys should be used for fire suppression work after receiving the required training.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry M. Grizzard, Chairman
Robert W. Garrott, Secretary
A. J. Fitzgerald
William Woelflin

JUVENILE COMMITTEE (Girls)

The Juvenile Committee for Girls made a study of two problem areas, Juvenile Delinquency and Narcotics. The committee is aware of the fact that it has not been able to study all facets of these mounting problems; therefore, it has limited its investigation largely to the single problem of prevention.

As a background for our information on juvenile delinquency we visited:

Central Juvenile Hall
Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall
San Fernando Juvenile Hall
MacLaren Hall
Las Palmas School for Girls
California Institution at Chino
County Jails
Foster Homes

Invited to address the Grand Jury were the following:

Mr. R. Regan, Director of the Foster Homes Program
Mr. H. Carter, Director of Human Relations Commission
Dr. J. Walter Cobb, Director of Fair Housing of the Human Relations
Commission
Mr. Raul Nunez, Field Worker of the Human Relations Commission
Mr. Sam Ostroff, Assistant Chief of Juvenile Facilities
Mr. Kenneth E. Kirkpatrick, Chief Probation Officer of Los Angeles
County

After visiting the above institutions and listening to the speakers, we are aware that they are adequately coping with the delinquency problem. We do not wish to disparage their function although it is abundantly clear that the solution to the problem does not lie in such environment. Obviously prevention is the key. We must attack the problem with education in an organized manner.

This chairman attended the Governor's Conference in Sacramento on Juvenile Delinquency in April. This meeting was attended by leaders of the

community and public affairs. There was a clamor for unified programs on Narcotics and Juvenile Crime Prevention. Aware of the proportions these problems have assumed, it seemed incredible that there were none available. In seeking information in the field of prevention, we were struck, in fact, by the number of such programs struggling as single efforts. An eclectic approach should be employed in establishing a set of guidelines adaptable to the different needs of the community. This chairman served on the steering committee from the conference to draw a blueprint for such a program. Funding through a strong central agency is a necessity.

It is the opinion of those with expertise in the field of probation that a prevention program is the only solution to the crime rate increase, and it must be instituted at the earliest age possible, with the entire family involved.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. A Child Guidance Program should be established in each elementary school.
2. Recommendation for counseling should be made by teacher and principal to the school counselor.
3. Program must involve family as well as child.
4. Ample staff should be provided to obtain good results.
5. Follow-up is important to offset what is a very costly procedure for the County after a delinquency pattern has been developed.

NARCOTICS INFORMATION

To date there has been an increase in narcotic arrests of 164% over last year, and figures are steadily climbing. We visited Corona Rehabilitation Center and invited the following experts to speak before the entire Grand Jury:

Mr. Will Burns, Administrator of Out-Patient Clinic Addict Program at Norco, State Department of Corrections

Mr. Harvey Albert and Mr. Harold Benjamin, Synanon Foundation Inc.

Mr. Sam Ostroff, Assistant Chief of Juvenile Facilities, Probation Department

Mr. Jerry P. Inglis, Assistant Director, Department of Community Services

Mr. William Gutierrez, Director of Narcotics Information Service, Department of Community Services

Mrs. Dorothy Gildersleeve, Task Force Operation, Department of Community Services

Various ex-narcotic addicts who are field workers for the Department of Community Services

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Develop a central agency for narcotics information and programs to be made available to schools, parents, students, or anyone who has the need for it. This agency would include:
 - A. Many programs in effect in the schools system, in private institutions and through County and other government agencies. They should all be evaluated and unified into a program that could be adapted to the needs of the area and put into the curriculum of the school system throughout the entire state.
 - B. Community-based private and public agencies should be used in conjunction with the programs.
 - C. To be effective, personnel must be trained to handle the programs properly.
 - D. Develop a "hot line." A telephone line manned by trained people to give information to the public.
 - E. A daily newspaper column to be used exclusively for publicity on narcotics information dealing with a questions and answers type of format.
 - F. T.V. Spots—such as the Cancer Prevention Program is now using.
 - G. A detoxification program not connected with the Probation Department where addicts may go without fear of becoming felons. Guide lines would have to be set up so that this does not become a place to lessen one's habit.

We recommend that the 1969 Grand Jury might study these and other methods to further a preventive program.

- H. Cerritos Junior College, under the guidance of Mr. McGrath, began a program for the fifth and sixth graders called, "The Choice Is Yours," which is a subtle approach with family involvement and proper information. Results will not be available until the end of December.
- I. There is a Task Force Program under the leadership of Mr. Guiterrez, of Department of Community Services, underway in the San Fernando Valley. This program offers speakers and a dialogue program between the students and ex-addicts. This program shows much promise and should be expanded. Without any publicity they have more calls than they can handle. Funds should be made available for increased staff.

We urge the Board of Supervisors to expedite the unification of programs and agencies of proposed recommendations and to fund these programs, rather than face the consequences of a disaster far greater than we are now experiencing with our youth.

VISITATIONS

LOS PADRINOS JUVENILE HALL

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Needs expansion in their intake and detentions control facility, to increase their capacity by 91 beds.
2. Enlarge medical and psychiatric facilities.
3. Construct a new girls school, including juvenile court facilities.

CENTRAL JUVENILE HALL

RECOMMENDATION

1. Funding to redesign outdoor recreational facility.

SAN FERNANDO JUVENILE HALL (SYLMAR)

The Director and staff are deserving of praise for their humanistic approach in the discharge of their duties.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Needs dormitories for boys and girls with 70 beds.
2. Needs additional school rooms and teachers.
3. Enlarge court facility for Public Defender and Deputy District Attorneys.
4. Enlarge service building for storage of supplies.

LAS PALMAS SCHOOL FOR GIRLS

The Director and staff are doing outstanding work and have a most advanced and successful program for girls in the country. They are to be commended.

RECOMMENDATION

1. Enlarge administration building due to the need for additional sessions by the psychiatric clinical staff caused by increase in workload in after care program.

MACLAREN HALL

The rehabilitation of MacLaren Hall has been quite a controversy. Original plans drawn shows a 400-bed dormitory type building. These plans were replaced for the cottage type facility on County hospital grounds. The idea of a cottage type facility is excellent because of the homelike atmosphere which includes 8 beds with house parents supervising the cottage. They would use the public schools, hospital kitchen and laundry facilities to keep costs down. The first cottage unit is being completed now on the Olive View Hospital grounds. We heartily approve the cottage type facility but it loses all meaning when situated on hospital grounds. This is certainly not the environment for young children.

RECOMMENDATION

1. A cottage type of facility be built on the site of MacLaren Hall.

FOSTER HOMES

Inspections were made by groups of two, to homes selected by the Department of Social Services by appointment only. Homes inspected were well kept, well administered; good child care.

We extend our appreciation for the courtesies shown to us by the Probation Department throughout our visitations and inquiries. A special thanks to Mr. Kirkpatrick for the time spent with us in excess of his normal duties.

We regard very highly the exemplary staff and manner in which they discharged their duties.

Respectfully submitted,

Claire Scott, Chairman
Adele Gomez, Secretary
Emma Buscaglia
Pauline Helm
Nadine McCowan
Pauline Sheeran
Margaret Shalhoub

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE REPORT

The Schools Committee for the 1968 Los Angeles County Grand Jury was composed of nine members. Several of these members have been professionally active in the field of education prior to their Grand Jury experience, thus giving the committee a guide line with which to evaluate.

Our tour of visitations took us through all of the Los Angeles County Probation Camps and Juvenile Halls. Also, we visited several specialized schools in the County. The following are the Probation Camps that we visited: Camps Afflerbaugh, Gonzales, Holton, Kilpatrick, Mendenhall, Miller, Munz, Paige, Rockey, Scott and Scudder.

Other Juvenile facilities our committee called upon included: Central Juvenile Hall, Las Palmas School for Girls, Los Padrinos Juvenile Hall, MacLaren Hall and San Fernando Valley Juvenile Hall. Also, we toured Trade Technical Junior College, Garden Gate School and the schools on the grounds of various county jails and hospitals.

The committee had the benefit of hearing speakers such as: Dr. Richard Clowes, Superintendent of Los Angeles County Schools and his associates; Mr. Sam Ostroff, Assistant Chief, Juvenile Facilities Division of the County Probation Department; and Mr. Frank C. Wykoff, Director of the Division of Special Schools of the County; also Mr. Gordon Pedersen, Director of Juvenile Camps and Schools of the Probation Department of the County. Each of them detailed their program in order to give us the ground work we needed.

We are cognizant of the fact that the schools which were our special concern are operating under the duress of a transitory student body. In some instances, students of several grade levels are in attendance in a single classroom; thus the teacher has a more complicated work plan and a greater responsibility in following through to a goal with her pupils. Most students who find themselves in trouble with the law are also not motivated in the direction of academics. Special schools thus have the problem of trying to change attitudes of rebellious young people toward learning. In this regard we would like to commend San Fernando Juvenile Hall Boys and Girls Schools for their fine group of dedicated teachers and principals. We would, likewise,

commend Camp Holton and its director for creating a rare climate of affection and understanding, as well as a rapport between staff and boys that make this camp outstanding. Also, we commend MacLaren Hall School whose students are not delinquents, but rather children who are products of troubled homes.

The Schools Committee attended commencement exercises for the Las Palmas School for Girls. Las Palmas is an intensive treatment facility for delinquent adolescents. It was rewarding to share with their staff and graduates this meaningful experience.

We, the 1968 Schools Committee of the Los Angeles County Grand Jury, have completed our assignments. Our lack of expertise, coupled with a certain naivete in the field of special education, was offset by our sincere desire to learn and to be constructive in our recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE INCOMING SCHOOLS COMMITTEE
OF THE 1969 GRAND JURY

1. Follow through at the Juvenile Boys Camps in developing a program in horticultural training.
2. Follow up on a request from Central Juvenile Hall for a closed circuit television set for science classes in their girls school.
3. Study the need for more emphasis in trade and technical training. A visit to Los Angeles Trade-Tech Junior College at 400 West Washington Boulevard would be informative.
4. Look into requests for air conditioners at the boys Juvenile Camps.
5. Follow through with a request for a much needed wall enclosure at the Garden Gate School for Girls.
6. Urge a more stringent follow-up on the progress of youngsters entering school from the Head Start Program.
7. Follow-up on contemplated "phasing out" of MacLaren Hall in El Monte.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE 1968 SCHOOLS COMMITTEE
TO THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

In reviewing our year's tour of duty with the Schools Committee of the 1968 Los Angeles County Grand Jury, we respectfully submit the following recommendations for your consideration:

1. The advisability of combining four school agencies in a Joint Powers Building. We have visited the proposed site and feel it would be an asset to the community at large. The following four agencies would combine in the construction of a building that would provide office and work space for each of them:
 - a. The Los Angeles County Superintendent of Schools Office
 - b. The Los Angeles Junior College District
 - c. The Los Angeles Office of the State Department of Education
 - d. The Office of the Chancellor of the California State College System.

The advantages of sharing such a facility are numerous. A letter has been sent to the Board of Supervisors setting forth in more detail this proposal.

2. We further recommend that a committee of people trained in the field of education be appointed through the office of the Superintendent of Schools, to evaluate and give an impartial appraisal of the Special Education Program, i.e. the material being taught, qualifications for teachers, the relevancy of the curriculum, etc.
3. That a booklet, clearly outlining the laws for youth, be distributed to parents and students of Junior High School age in Los Angeles County. Such a booklet is now being used in Orange County, California.
4. A study of the advantages of the fiscal year versus the calendar year be made. Aside from reorienting the public, there seems to be many advantages to the operation of a twelve-month school program.
5. We suggest that high school counselors be advised to give more emphasis in counseling students to pursue the trades; to promote the opportunities available in vocational and technical education.

6. That the Probation Department enlarge their program to work more closely with the young people who return to city schools after detention in a Juvenile Facility. Many of these young people feel the stigma of being "branded as criminals" by their peers.
7. We recommend that a review of present standards for high school diplomas be studied.

Respectfully submitted,

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

May Bryce Lensing, Chairman
Dorothy Seifert, Secretary
Emma Buscaglia
Robert Garrott
Harry M. Grizzard
Nadine McCowan
Leslie Anne Mills
Margaret Shalhoub
William Woelflin

SMOG COMMITTEE REPORT

The Smog Committee of the Los Angeles County Grand Jury held eight meetings during the year and had two speakers for the entire Grand Jury. Mr. Louis J. Fuller, the Air Pollution Control District Officer, spoke on air pollution in Los Angeles County and Dr. A. J. Haagen-Smit, Chairman of the State Air Resources Board, spoke on the State organization and air pollution control in the entire State.

The Air Resources Board was established to provide a centralized and coordinated air pollution control program. The State must be divided by January 1, 1969 into air basins (probably 9) based largely on meteorological and geographical factors, with air standards established for each basin. Test procedures will be adopted to implement the standards established in the State Smog Control Bill, and to determine test procedures for evaporative and oxide of nitrogen emissions.

The 1968 Legislature passed AB 357, which established emission standards for new automobiles more stringent than those established by the Federal government. This Bill sets the standards for exhaust emissions and fuel evaporation losses for new gasoline-powered cars and trucks through the 1974 models. Standards for new diesel-powered vehicles will be established to become effective not later than January 1, 1973. The standards established in this Bill are in line with the emissions that the automobile companies can reasonably expect to meet with continued research.

At the present time stationary sources emit 1,320 tons of air contaminants per day and automobiles 12,230 tons, for a total of 13,820 tons per day. It is estimated that present controls have reduced by 30% the pollutants from automobiles since the installation of crank case controls which started with 1961 new cars and exhaust emission controls which started with 1966 cars. Owing to the increase in new cars in Southern California the smog conditions are static with almost 90% from automobiles and about 10% from stationary sources. However, as the air contaminants from automobiles are reduced the contaminants from stationary sources become of greater importance and will need to be further reduced. This will require checking minor sources of air pollution not presently controlled.

The legislative action that has been taken to establish emission standards for automobiles and trucks should materially improve air quality by 1975.

At the present time there are no controls for the following items on vehicles:

1. No control of oxides of nitrogen until 1971.
2. No control of evaporation of hydrocarbons from gasoline tank and carburetor until 1970.
3. No control on exhaust emissions or gasoline evaporation on used cars.
4. No control on crank case emission on used cars until there is a change of ownership.
5. No control on exhaust emissions from gasoline-powered trucks until 1970.
6. No control on exhaust emissions from diesel vehicles until 1973.

Equipment for the control of the above items should be implemented and be installed by the automotive industry as rapidly as it becomes available, possibly prior to the date at which it will be required by State and Federal law.

Air pollution from stationary sources has been reduced 80% since the inception of smog controls. It is necessary, however, to continue to maintain vigilance over these sources and continue to investigate new processes in old and new industries as they become operative in the Los Angeles air basin.

Sulphur dioxides in the atmosphere from power plants has been reduced to negligible quantities largely because of the rules laid down by the APCD which requires power plants to burn only fuel oil containing less than 0.5% sulphur when gas is not available. However, power plants are responsible for approximately 27% of the oxides of nitrogen in the atmosphere and this quantity should be reduced as soon as it becomes technically feasible.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Adequate steps should be taken to insure that the equipment installed on automobiles and trucks for the reduction of air pollution be maintained operative at all times during the life of the vehicle.
2. Require the installation of equipment to control crank case emission from used cars immediately instead of waiting until there is a change of ownership.
3. Require the installation of equipment to control exhaust emissions from used cars when it becomes economically feasible.

4. At the present time approximately 27% of the oxides of nitrogen in the atmosphere are from fossil fuel power plants. Since these oxides of nitrogen are offensive pollutants, no more power plants using fossil fuels should be built in the Los Angeles air basin.
5. Investigate the hydrocarbon evaporation when filling storage tanks at service stations, as this source of hydrocarbons in the atmosphere may be comparable to that from automobile gas tanks.
6. Investigate the evaporation of hydrocarbons during the production of oil and gas from new fields, such as that on the island in Long Beach Harbor and in the fields where the oil contains a high proportion of light ends. These sources of hydrocarbons should be controlled if found to be in excess of acceptable standards.

To most of us there appears to be little improvement in the smog conditions in Los Angeles County in recent years. However, both the Air Pollution Control Officer and the Air Resources Board have been effective in determining sources of air pollution and implementing controls wherever technically feasible. Industry in Southern California has cooperated in reducing air pollution, but the automobile industry has neglected to accept their responsibility for the air pollution from automobiles and has made little effort to control emissions until recently. It is hoped that air quality in the Los Angeles air basin will be materially improved by 1975 as a result of the Federal and State legislation. This improved condition can be maintained only by sustained strict enforcement of all existing and future air pollution control regulations.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM WOELFLIN, Chairman
PAULINE HELM, Secretary
EMMA C. BUSCAGLIA
WARREN S. GARRETT
CLAIRE SCOTT

SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE REPORT

The Social Services Committee agreed to make an extensive study of the following segments in the County Department of Public Social Services.

1. LICENSING PROCEDURE FOR SHELTER CARE FACILITIES— Ages 16 to 65

After visiting many board and care facilities and reviewing many reports compiled by the Department of Public Social Services, our committee was convinced of the serious need of legislation, at the State level, for the licensing and inspection of board and care homes housing those persons between the ages of 16 and 65. Therefore, we called upon the Grand Jury as a whole to support Assembly Bill 1380, which was directed at the problems of regulation of board and care facilities. The Grand Jury passed a resolution supporting AB 1380. Letters were forwarded to all other California Grand Juries, recommending review of the board and care situation in their counties. We asked that they add their support to AB 1380.

WE RECOMMEND: That the 1969 Grand Jury consider the findings of the 1968 Grand Jury Social Services Committee and immediately offer to support the Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services on the legislation necessary in the area of board and care facilities.

2. CENTRAL REGISTRY

To further insure that Central Registry serve its intended purpose, we believe many procedures in communications could be improved, therefore

WE RECOMMEND: A seven-point program which was reviewed and favorably received by Mr. Ellis P. Murphy, Director of the Department of Public Social Services for Los Angeles County be considered. This program consists of:

- a. A quarterly brief newsletter (Public Relations) to be sent to all types of facilities.
- b. A list of facilities in different areas be made available to County Social Workers, to be used to place clients in the evenings (after 5:00 p.m.) and on week-ends.

- c. A list of facilities as above be made available to Social Workers in community hospitals, etc.
- d. Closer contact with supervisors or social workers 3 who act as liaisons between the Department of Public Social Services and facilities.
- e. Facilities be advised, through correspondence, of the number of times they have been referred, even though a client may not contact them.
- f. A better understanding of "Do Not Refer" be developed.
- g. An Advisory Committee be appointed.

The Chief Administrative Officer of Los Angeles County has reviewed the operation of this agency and has made certain management policy recommendations which will be implemented in the coming year.

3. "AID CHECKS" TO RECIPIENTS IN FACILITIES

The Audit Committee and the Social Services Committee were effective in improving communications between County departments and private medical facilities to assure a more secure method of disbursing welfare payments to recipients.

It is our opinion that a Supervising Social Worker 3 from a district welfare office, acting as a liaison between County services and a private facility, assisted to a great extent in improving these communications.

WE RECOMMEND: That this service of a liaison be continued and developed for all Private Facilities.

4. SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENTS AND SOCIAL WORKERS

The cooperation of Directors, Deputy Directors, and Supervisors in the six districts we visited were outstanding. They were willing to discuss points of view other than their own. The information we have on file could be used by future Grand Juries for further discussions and recommendations.

- a. **WE RECOMMEND:** That mature and capable women be employed part time or full time in various welfare programs, in order to avoid the extreme turnover problem of social workers.
- b. A more discernible source of information for Social Workers on laws and procedures be made available, so that they may have all the information on hand for immediate use.

- c. That a Social Worker 3 from each welfare district act as a liaison between private facilities (convalescent hospitals, etc.) and the Department of Public Social Services.
- d. That a study be made and legislation be introduced, to have a more effective responsible relative law, recovery law, and resident law.

TOURS AND VISITATIONS

Long Beach General Hospital

El Cerrito Hospital

The committee wishes to commend the administrative staff and personnel of the above institutions for their extra initiative and for the efforts shown in doing their assigned tasks.

WE RECOMMEND: That a study be made by the Chief Administrative Officer and Mr. William Barr, Director of the Department of Charities, with the objective being to combine both institutions and build one hospital on the 28 acres of land which is available and dispose of the existing buildings.

Rancho Los Amigos

This facility bears a reputation of being the finest of its kind. The Grand Jury was impressed with the new facilities for children and the rehabilitation program. We commend the administration and personnel for their devoted and imaginative endeavors.

Los Angeles County-University of Southern California Medical Center

The committee visited a teen-age psychiatric unit (suicide attempt) and the medical children's unit, where we met a devoted staff of doctors, psychiatrists, nurses, and therapists to acquaint us with their outstanding programs in rehabilitating those placed in their care.

SPEAKERS AND CORRESPONDENCE

The entire Grand Jury heard speakers from many County agencies on the Welfare Program. Letters and articles were exchanged with State and County officials, which encouraged our continued interest in all areas of the welfare programs. We wish to express our appreciation to Mr. Ellis P. Murphy, Director, and his associates of the Department of Public Social Services for the cooperation and courtesies they have extended to us.

COMMENT

We are living today in an organized society. No longer can a man alone accomplish things of any magnitude. He must first secure the consent, or the active support, of others, in order that the combined facilities of all may be converged upon a common objective. We, of the Social Services Committee, were stimulated, and we hope to arouse others, not only by changing existing belief, but by instilling new ones.

Respectfully submitted,

SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

Pauline Meyers, Chairman
Leslie Anne Mills, Secretary
Emma Buscaglia
Adele Gomez
Pauline Helm
Katherine Martin
Mary Meeker
Helene Pollock
Dorothy Seifert
Margaret Shalhoub

**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

821 HALL OF ADMINISTRATION / LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

ERNEST E. DEBS
SUPERVISOR, THIRD DISTRICT

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD
FRANK G. BONELLI
CHAIRMAN
KENNETH HAHN
ERNEST E. DEBS
BURTON W. CHACE
WARREN M. DORN

September 10, 1968

Mr. L. E. McKee, Foreman
1968 Grand Jury
548 Hall of Justice
Los Angeles" California 90012

Dear Mr. McKee:

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication from the Grand Jury requesting our support of Assembly Bill 1380.

I am pleased to inform you that the attached Motion was unanimously approved by the Board of Supervisors.

Please be assured I shall do everything I can to support this legislation since I believe it to be vitally needed.

Sincerely,
ERNEST E. DEBS
Supervisor
Third District

EED:an
Enclosure
cc Mrs. Pauline Meyers

**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES**

383 HALL OF ADMINISTRATION / LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012
JAMES S. MIZE, EXECUTIVE OFFICER

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD
FRANK G. BONELLI
CHAIRMAN
KENNETH HAHN
ERNEST E. DEBS
BURTON W. CHACE
WARREN M. DORN

September 11, 1968

The Honorable Ronald Reagan
Governor of California
State Capitol
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Governor Reagan:

At its meeting held September 10, 1968, on motion of Supervisor Ernest E. Debs, the Board of Supervisors went on record in support of AB 1380 which would expand provisions for mandatory licensing of institutions and boarding homes for persons aged 16 to 65 years.

At the same time, the Board adopted an order requesting you to include this legislation in your call for the Special Session.

Very truly yours,
JAMES S. MIZE,

cc: Each Supervisor
Chief Administrative Officer
County Counsel
Mr. Francis McLaughlin
Mr. Gordon Treharne
Mr. Wm. MacDougall
Hon. Frank Lanterman
Hon. Bob Moretti
Mr. Bob Blinn
Chief Administrative Office
Mr. L. F. McKee, Foreman
1968 Grand Jury

SPECIAL REPORT
CHIEF MEDICAL EXAMINER-CORONER

In the process of inspecting the facilities of the Department of Chief Medical Examiner-Coroner by the entire Grand Jury, the members noted the lack of proper and sufficient area in which the coroner's operations could be performed. Grand Jury Foreman McKee, therefore, appointed this special committee to confer with the Medical Examiner-Coroner and his Administrative Deputy to evaluate the need for larger quarters and additional personnel. Our investigation disclosed the following:

That there were 60 crypts for the storage of decedents' remains, and that of this number 10 crypts were used for the storage of specimens. As the average number of bodies each day runs from 80 to 100 in number, it is necessary to store bodies in the basement without refrigeration.

That doctors did not have sufficient office space to prepare their findings. In fact, the clerical force did not have sufficient space in which to operate efficiently. The Coroner was of the opinion that if his department was located on the grounds of the Los Angeles County-U S C Medical Center they could attract members of the medical profession to fill positions presently unfilled and secure personnel of greater proficiency.

That the present location creates an inconvenience to the mortuaries in the County whenever it is necessary to secure bodies at night. Jail facilities are housed in the same building, requiring security provisions which cause delay in the release of remains.

The committee reported their findings which resulted in the Grand Jury recommending that the Board of Supervisors take immediate steps to insure the early erection of the proposed building, which has been under consideration for some years. The Board approved our recommendation and as there appeared to be a problem in securing the necessary loan of funds from the County Retirement system the Grand Jury suggested that the Board concentrate on securing funds from some other source.

Respectfully submitted,
Arthur J. Fitzgerald, Chairman
Harry M. Grizzard
Pauline Meyers
Helene Z. Pollock
Claire Scott

A. J. FITZGERALD
FOREMAN PRO TEM

MILTON V. BARANCIK
MRS. EMMA C. BUSCAGLIA
A. J. FITZGERALD
WARREN S. GARRETT
ROBERT W. GARROTT
MRS. ADELE M. GOMEZ
HARRY M. GRIZZARD
MRS. PAULINE HELM
MRS. MAY BRYCE LENSING
ALVIN A. LEVINE
JAMES B. MCCORD
MRS. NADINE MCCOWAN

L. E. McKEE
FOREMAN

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
1968 GRAND JURY

548 HALL OF JUSTICE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90012
629-2451

October 9, 1968

MRS. NADINE MCCOWAN
SECRETARY

L. E. McKEE
MRS. KATHERINE W. MARTIN
MRS. MARY C. MEEKER
MRS. PAULINE MEYERS
MRS. ANNE MILLS
MRS. HELENE Z. POLLOCK
MRS. CLAIRE SCOTT
MRS. DOROTHY A. SEIFERT
MRS. MARGARET E. SHALHOUB
MRS. PAULINE V. SHEERAN
WILLIAM WOELFLIN

Hon. Burton W. Chace
Supervisor, Fourth District
Rm. 822 Hall of Administration
500 West Temple Street
Los Angeles, California 90012

Dear Supervisor Chace:

Under date of June 17, 1968, this Grand Jury wrote you with regard to our review of the policies and procedures of the Department of Medical Examiner-Coroner. We recommended in addition to requesting additional personnel, that large and modern quarters be provided the Coroner.

We were pleased to learn that the Board of Supervisors at a later date took steps to arrange for the erection of such quarters, the necessary funds to be secured from the County Retirement Board. Now we have learned that the members of the Retirement Board are not in full agreement and that therefore the funds may not be available for this purpose.

We cannot stress too much the concern of the Grand Jury that new quarters be provided the Medical Examiner-Coroner on the grounds of the Los Angeles County-USC Medical Center. It is our desire that the Board of Supervisors pursue this matter to the end that funds be secured from some source to insure the construction of this building.

Sincerely yours,

L. E. McKEE, Foreman
Los Angeles County Grand Jury

cc: Mr. L. S. Hollinger
Members of the Board of Supervisors
Lewis T. Bullock, M.D.
Citizens Economy and Efficiency Committee

SPECIAL REPORT CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

This year the Grand Jury devoted a substantial portion of its time to criminal cases resulting from explosive conflicts at several high schools and colleges in Los Angeles County. A number of disturbing conclusions were reached which, if accurate, pose ominous problems of substantial dimensions for academic institutions, law enforcement agencies and the public at large.

Extensive testimony in three criminal cases, wherein public educational facilities were targeted for demonstrations by groups seeking redress of grievances, pointedly reflected the fact that the concept of peaceful protest has been discarded as an obsolete tool to be replaced by overt criminal behavior indiscriminately directed against both property and person. Within a relatively short span of time, acts of violence have increased both in frequency and magnitude as a result of concerted efforts which seek to effectively utilize the lever of mob action to attain desired goals.

Let there be no mistake about the fact that meaningful changes resulting in improved levels of social, educational and economic attainment for citizens of all racial, ethnic and cultural backgrounds stands highest on any list of priorities, and the need for such progress has been of particular concern to the members of this Grand Jury. We realize, however, that there are individuals who engage in both overt and covert activity in the area of civil strife whose motives and purposes should be subject to careful evaluation and scrutiny.

We do not believe that our relatively limited experience in this complex area gives us the wisdom to make recommendations on other than a general basis. It is in this spirit that we therefore:

- (1) encourage the Office of the District Attorney to increase its present investigative and prosecutive capability in this expanding field of criminal activity.
- (2) recommend that liaison be maintained and strengthened between the various local law enforcement agencies, the Office of the District Attorney, and those public educational institutions located within Los Angeles County for purposes of evaluating and identifying the role to be played by each agency and institution in order that adequate protection be afforded to both persons and property during periods of unrest, yet fully preserving the constitutional right of lawful dissent and peaceful protest.

- (3) recommend that the Educational Opportunities Program, which permits disadvantaged persons to receive a college education, be closely examined to determine if qualified persons are being required by any persons or organizations to commit themselves to engage in militant campus activities as a condition precedent to acceptance into such college program. We are inclined to believe that the recruitment and admission procedures currently utilized by various local colleges participating in the Educational Opportunities Program are in vital need of critical analysis and revision in order that the opportunities existing under such program be afforded those whose primary objective is obtaining a college education.
- (4) the 1968 Grand Jury is of the opinion that it is inimical to the interest of an academic community to permit a person charged with a felony offense arising out of acts of civil disobedience which occurred at or adjacent to an educational institution, to continue as a faculty member or student while such charges are still pending. We, therefore, **recommend** that after a faculty or student member has either been bound over for trial in the Superior Court after a preliminary hearing or is indicted for a felony offense based upon criminal activity occurring at or adjacent to an educational facility, such faculty member or student be immediately suspended by the appropriate administrative head of such educational facility until the criminal charges have been resolved either by trial, plea or dismissal.

Respectfully submitted,

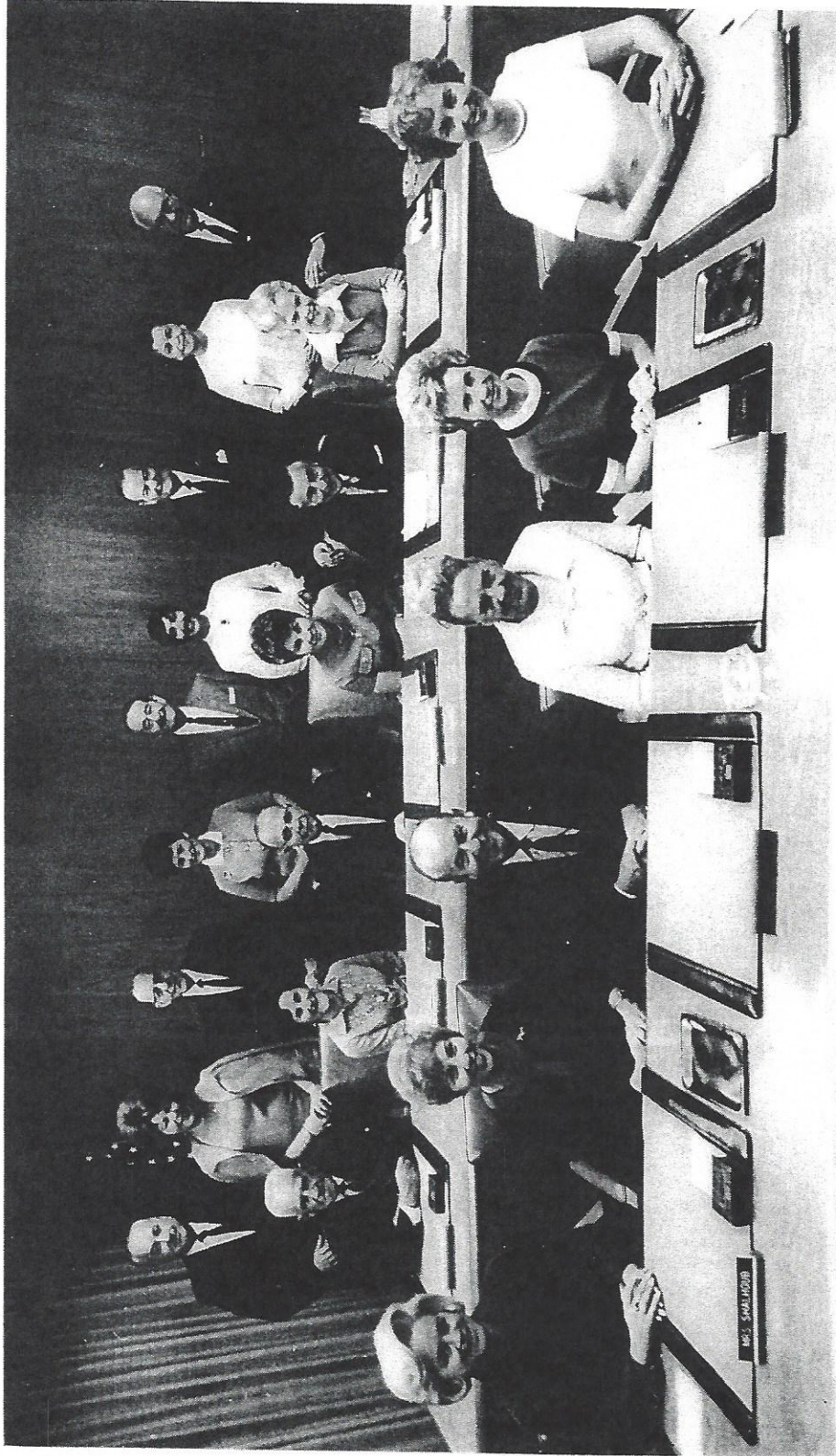
L. E. McKee, Foreman
Warren S. Garrett, Chairman
Criminal Complaints Committee

Approved by the Grand Jury
December 11, 1968

JURORS AND NOMINATING JUDGES

MILTON V. BARANCIK	JUDGE BENJAMIN LANDIS
EMMA C. BUSCAGLIA	JUDGE ALFRED PERACCA
ARTHUR J. FITZGERALD	JUDGE FRANK MACKIN
WARREN S. GARRETT	JUDGE KATHLEEN PARKER
ROBERT W. GARROTT	JUDGE DAVID W. WILLIAMS
ADELE M. GOMEZ	JUDGE NEWELL BARRETT
HARRY M. GRIZZARD	JUDGE JAMES G. WHYTE
PAULINE HELM	JUDGE GEORGE A. DOCKWEILER
MAY BRYCE LENSING	JUDGE JOSEPH A. SPRANKLE
ALVIN A. LEVINE	JUDGE BEN KOENIG
KATHERINE W. MARTIN	JUDGE HERBERT V. WALKER
JAMES B. McCORD	JUDGE ALFRED PERACCA
NADINE McCOWAN	JUDGE STEVEN S. WEISMAN
L. E. McKee	JUDGE ROBERT A. WENKE
MARY C. MEEKER	JUDGE HENRY W. SHATFORD
PAULINE MEYERS	JUDGE CARLOS M. TERAN
LESLIE ANNE MILLS	JUDGE ARTHUR L. ALARCON
HELENE Z. POLLOCK	JUDGE ADOLPH ALEXANDER
CLAIRE SCOTT	JUDGE WILLIAM H. ROSENTHAL
DOROTHY A. SEIFERT	JUDGE RAYMOND ROBERTS
MARGARET E. SHALHOUB	JUDGE LEOPOLDO SANCHEZ
PAULINE V. SHEERAN	JUDGE DAVID W. WILLIAMS
WILLIAM WOELFLIN	JUDGE BEACH VASEY

All the members of this Jury wish to express their appreciation to the Judges who nominated them, and hope they feel that their confidence in us has been justified.



1968 LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY

Bottom row (left to right): Helene Z. Pollock, Claire Scott, Alvin Levine, Pauline V. Sheeran, Dorothy A. Seifert, Pauline Helm;
 Middle row: Harry M. Grizzard, Emma C. Buscaglia, Robert W. Garrott, May B. Lensing, Milton V. Barancik, Pauline Meyers;
 Top row: Warren S. Garrett, Margaret E. Shalhoub, William Woelflin, Mary C. Meeker, Arthur J. Fitzgerald, Leslie Anne Mills, James B. McCord, Katherine W. Martin, and Foreman L. E. McKee.
 Members not in photograph: Adele M. Gomez, Nadine McCowan.



1968 LOS ANGELES COUNTY GRAND JURY STAFF

Seated (left to right): Myra B. Day, Johanna Friederich. Standing (left to right): Donald Ostrov, Lawrence W. Worch, Morio L. Fukuto.