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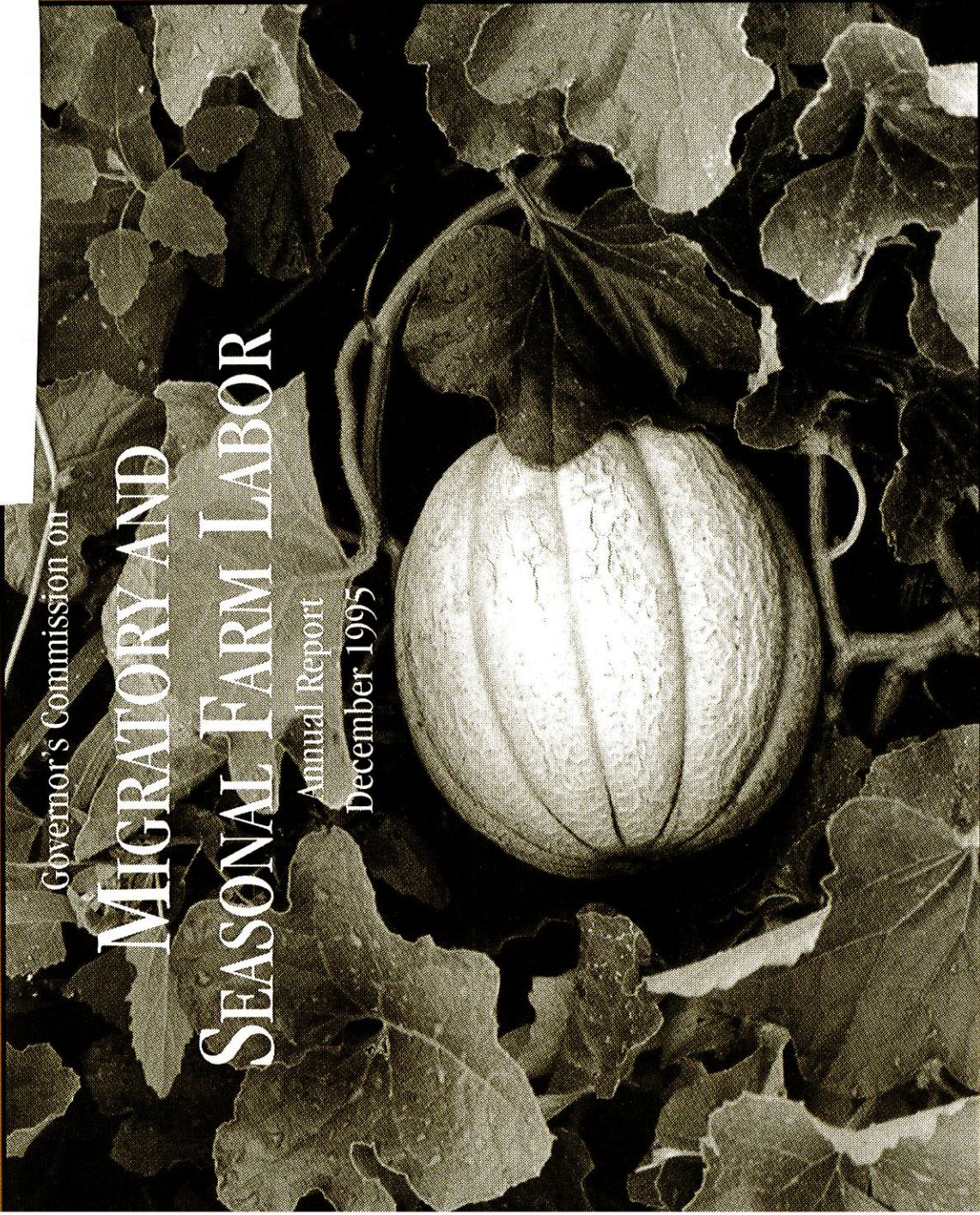
Governor's Commission on Migratory and Seasonal
Farm Labor

Governor's Commission on

MIGRATORY AND SEASONAL FARM LABOR

Annual Report

December 1995



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Governor's Commission on

Migratory and Seasonal Farm Labor

ANNUAL REPORT



Parris N. Glendening, Governor
State of Maryland



Alvin C. Collins, Secretary
Department of Human Resources

THIS ANNUAL REPORT MAY BE OBTAINED FROM:

Maryland Governor's Commission on
Migratory and Seasonal Farm Labor

311 West Saratoga Street
Baltimore, MD 21201
(410) 767-7631

■ **LEON JOHNSON**
COMMISSION CHAIRMAN

■ **E. DOLORES STREET**
COMMISSION DIRECTOR

DECEMBER 1995

Governor's Commission On Migratory And Seasonal Farm Labor

The Governor's Commission on Migratory and Seasonal Farm Labor was created in 1959 by House Joint Resolution, and was reconstituted by Executive Order in 1981. In 1984, the Executive Order was amended to include additional members and to broaden the scope and impact of the Commission. In carrying out its mandate the Commission raises and highlights issues surrounding the farm labor system in Maryland, takes the initiative in mobilizing resources and services, and provides leadership in bringing together diverse groups to address the needs of farmworkers and agricultural employers.

This report provides a summary of farm labor issues that were addressed and activities that were conducted in 1995. Reports were submitted to the Commission by some of the agencies which provide services to farmworkers and growers.

MR. LEON JOHNSON, *Chairman*
Resource Association for Migrant Programs

MR. J. KEVIN APPLEBY
Maryland Catholic Conference

MR. RONALD ARMSTRONG
Maryland Food Committee

MR. STEPHEN L. BALDERSTON
Maryland Horticulture Society

MR. MILTON GODFREY
Maryland Vegetable Growers Association

MS. VALERIE GREENE
Maryland Farm Bureau, Inc.

DR. JAMES HANSON
Cooperative Extension Service

MS. ELEANOR HERR
Delmarva Rural Ministries, Inc.

MS. LILLIAN JONES-CUFFIE
Maryland Department of Human Resources

MR. EDWIN D. LONG, JR.
Mid-Atlantic Food Processors, Inc.

MR. PATRICK McMILLAN
Maryland Department of Agriculture

DR. RAFIQ MIAZAD
Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene

MR. JOHN P. O'CONNOR
Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation - Labor and Industry

MR. PRIMO PADELETTI
Maryland State and District of Columbia AFL-CIO

MS. CVIETA J. SHERIDAN
Maryland State Department of Education

LUIS TORRES, ESQ.
Farmworker Representative

REV. CHESTER WICKWIRE
Public Representative

REV. JOHN W. WOODS, SR.
Public Representative

MR. LAWRENCE WORTHINGTON
Maryland Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation - Job Service

VACANT
Governor's Office Representative
Farmworker Representative

STAFF

MS. E. DOLORES STREET
Executive Director

SHERRY KENDALL, ESQ.
Assistant Attorney General

Acknowledgements

The Governor's Commission on Migratory and Seasonal Farm Labor acknowledges, with deepest gratitude, the support and assistance provided by Governor Parris N. Glendening, Secretary Alvin C. Collins, and Cabinet Secretaries, the many individuals, government agencies, non-profit agencies, and grower organizations that are involved in the farm labor system in Maryland. The progress that has been made to improve the living and working conditions for farmworkers in Maryland is a direct result of the dedication and commitment of these individuals and agencies.

Table of Contents

Hand Labor Agricultural Crops and Orchards	1
1995 Activities and Accomplishments	2

AGRICULTURE

Department of Agriculture	3
Maryland Farm Bureau, Inc.	4
Maryland Horticultural Society.....	5
Somerset Growers, Inc.	6

LABOR AND EMPLOYMENT

Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation - Division of Labor and Industry	7
Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation - Job Service	8
Telamon Corporation - Maryland	9

LEGAL

Legal Aid Bureau, Inc.	11
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HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND SOCIAL SERVICES

Department of Education	12
East Coast Migrant Head Start Project	15
Department of Human Resources	16
Department of Health and Mental Hygiene	18
Delmarva Rural Ministries, Inc.	26

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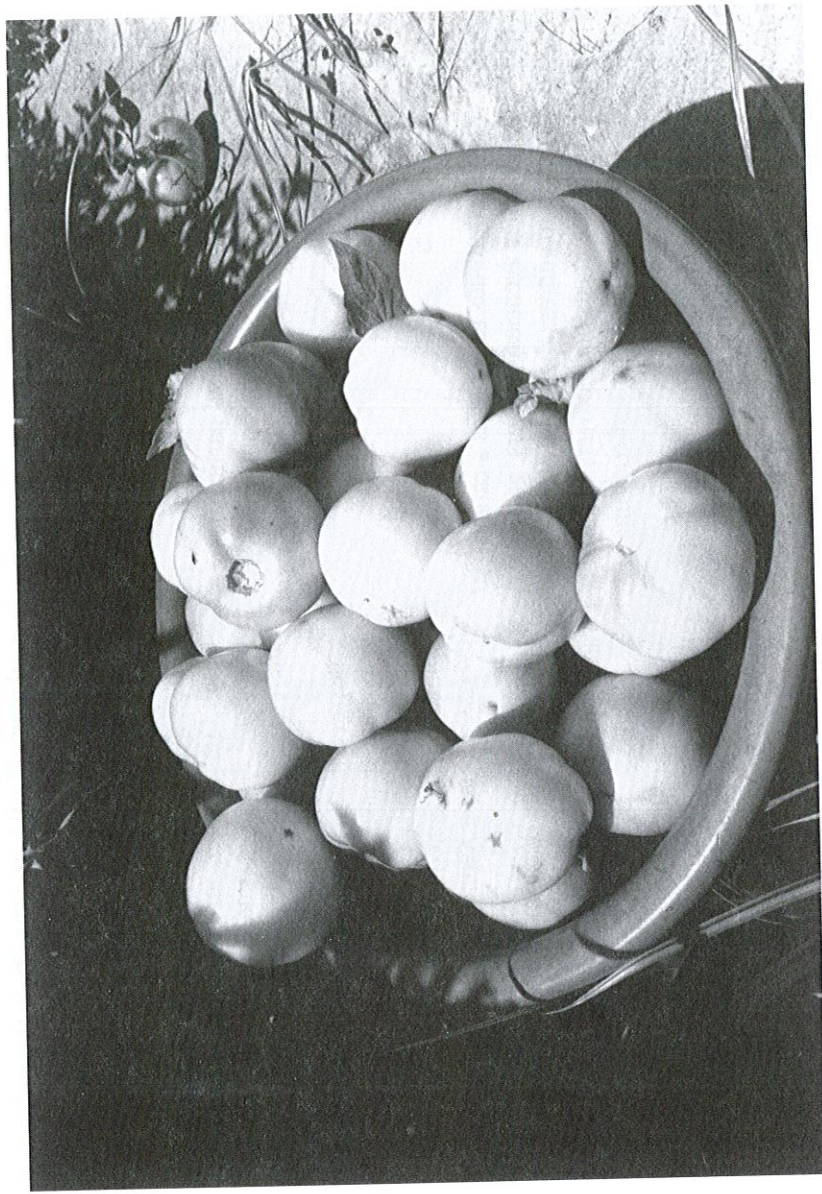
Karen Webster
Page 23

Hand Labor Agricultural Crops And Orchards

Hand labor crops are grown in all geographical areas of the state, with the Eastern Shore being the major agricultural area. A significant lesser degree of migrant agricultural activity occurs in Western, Central and Southern Maryland.

The major crops harvested on the Eastern Shore include cucumbers, tomatoes, asparagus, squash, watermelons and cantaloupes. The migrant labor season spans from March through early fall, with the peak season occurring in July and August.

Apple and peach orchards are grown primarily in Western Maryland. The orchards are pruned, sprayed, etc. from January through March. Peaches are harvested in July and August, and the apples are harvested from September through early November. The peak season in Western Maryland occurs in the fall.



Activities And Accomplishments

The Annual Report is comprised of reports submitted to the Governor's Commission on Migratory and Seasonal Farm Labor by some of the agencies and organizations involved in migratory and seasonal farm labor activities in the State of Maryland.

Though not directly involved in farm labor activities, the Office of the Attorney General through the Commission's Counsel participates in regular meetings of the Commission providing advice to the chair, the executive director and the individual members in their official capacities, as needed.

ACTIVITIES

The Commission continues to serve as a catalyst for bringing together agencies, workers, growers, and advocates to address the needs of farmworkers and the needs of employers of such workers. It is through this network of coordination and communication linkages that the farmworkers' overall quality of life and the Maryland agricultural industry are enhanced.

Following are the highlights of some of the activities during 1995:

The Commission convened four meetings in 1995 – February 8, 1995 in Baltimore at the Department of Human Resources, April 12, 1995 at the Department of Agriculture in Annapolis, June 14, 1995 at the Department of Agriculture in Annapolis, and October 11, 1995 at the Wye Research and Education Center in Queenstown.

Presented, in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, a workshop on "Emerging Issues in Regulations Affecting Agricultural Employment" for the National Conference and Trade Show of the Association of Specialty Cut Flowers, Inc.

Served as the facilitator for a workshop on "Working Together in Maryland: Understanding STDs in Relation to Unwanted Pregnancies in Rural/Migrant Communities" for the Annual Conference on Teenage Pregnancy and Parenting in Hunt Valley.

Participated in the Maryland After-School Activities Symposium sponsored by the Subcommittee on Out-of-School Activities of the Cabinet Council on Criminal and Juvenile Justice, chaired by Lt. Governor Kathleen Kennedy Townsend.

Participated in the Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation, Office of Employment Services' training program for outreach workers.

Convened meetings to discuss ways to improve and enhance communication and coordination between agencies and organizations serving farmworkers.

Participated in the Parent Involvement Training Sessions for the parents of the Migrant Head Start and Migrant Education Programs.

Monitored farmworker programs and services in all areas of the state.

Revised, in partnership with the Motor Vehicle Administration, a pamphlet on "Maryland I Laws" for distribution to farmworkers.

Visited migrant labor camps to conduct inspections and hold meetings with workers and growers.

Participated in the 20 Year Celebration of the Coast Migrant Head Start Project.

Participated, with program staff, county board and state staff, in making home visits to farm the student of the Migrant Education and Migrant Head Start Programs in the Caroline County

Staffed a booth at the Maryland State Fair and distributed information and answered questions about the work of the Commission.

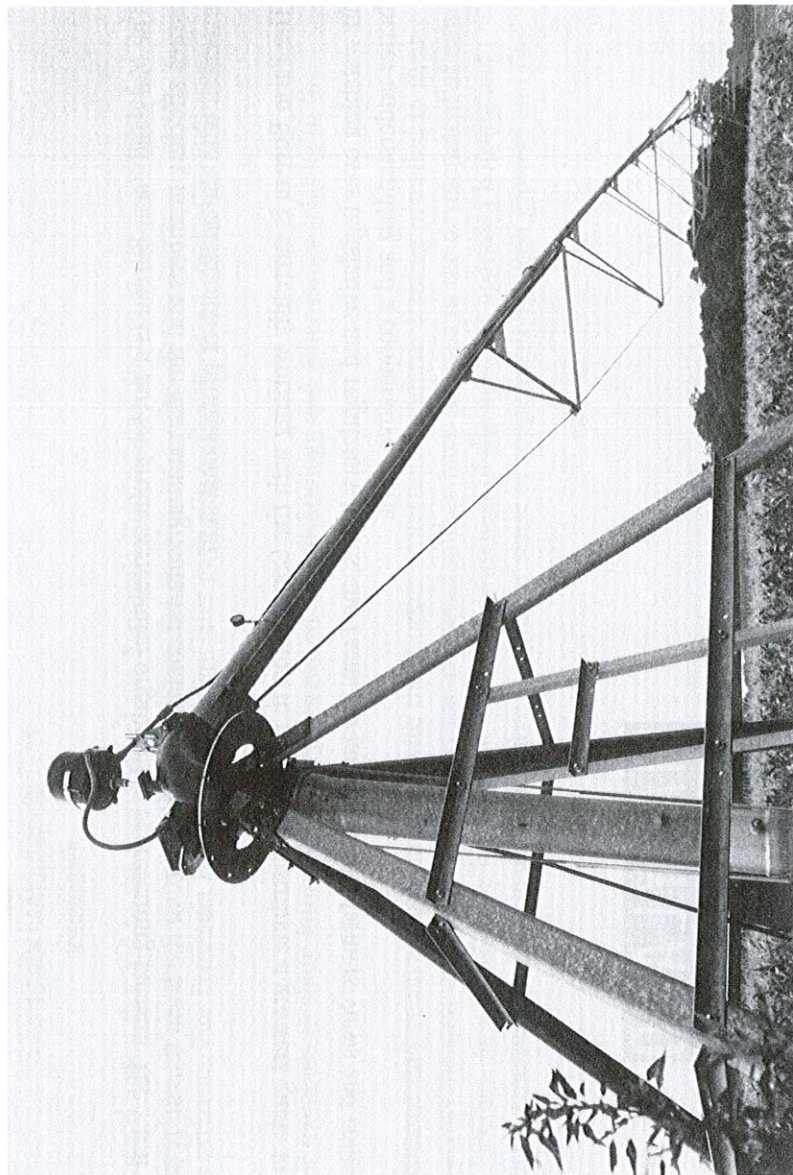
Participated in the following meetings, conferences, programs:

- U.S. Department of Labor Region III Agricultural Conference.
- Quarterly meetings of the Federal Interagency Committee on Migrants.
- Regional pre-season planning meetings service providers in Maryland.
- National Advisory Council on Migrant Quarterly meetings of Telamon Corporation in Maryland.
- Mass registration program for farmworker services.
- Forum for Rural Maryland.
- Maryland Board of Advisors to the U.S. Rights Commission.

Department Of Agriculture

The Maryland Department of Agriculture serves as a liaison between federal and state agencies. The Department receives requests from growers concerning the state migratory labor regulations and directs the requests to the appropriate regulatory agency.

■
LEWIS R. RILEY
Secretary



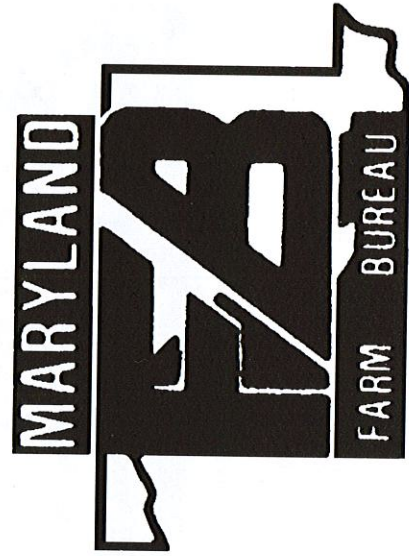
Maryland Farm Bureau, Inc.

■ C. WILLIAM KNILL
President

The Maryland Farm Bureau is a not-for-profit agricultural organization representing farmers. The Farm Bureau provides an agricultural voice in public policy issues affecting members and the Maryland agricultural community. The policy of the Farm Bureau is developed at the grassroots level by members and is executed with the assistance of professional staff.

The Farm Bureau is currently working with the Commission to revise and distribute a growers guide to applicable state and federal labor laws.

In watching over legislative and regulatory issues, the Farm Bureau represents farmers views and concerns, seeking ways to resolve today's problems through better understanding and a cooperative spirit.



Maryland State Horticultural Society

“FRUIT GROWERS STRIVING FOR THE BEST”

STEPHEN L. BALDERSTON

President

The impending destruction of the peach industry galvanized action that led to the formation of the Peninsula Horticultural Society in 1886. Interested horticulturists in Delaware and the Shore counties of Maryland and Virginia came together to address the problem of a virus disease known as “peach yellows” that was having a devastating affect on peach orchards. The Peninsula Horticultural Society later gave rise to the Maryland Horticultural Society that was established in 1898.

The Maryland Horticultural Society provides a forum for members to share information, keep abreast of new technology and other issues relating to the industry, and address matters of concern and interest.

During 1995, members were very pleased with the assistance they received in connection with the Worker Protection Standards training provided to their crew leaders and migratory labor forces. Also, growers across the state appreciate the support and cooperation they have received in the development of new migratory labor housing and the upgrading of existing facilities. As a result there has been an increased awareness of the need for upgraded housing and growers are responding with the assistance of all Maryland agencies involved. In addition, there is a greater sense of cooperation between growers and the State Migrant Labor Camp Program.

Somerset Growers, Inc.

In 1981, a cease and desist order was given to the labor camp operated by Somerset Growers, Inc. Immediately, weekly meetings were held to reorganize the corporation, elect new officers, and to finance contractor's work. The membership devoted much time and effort to rectify the problems of the camp. It was necessary to assess each stockholder a fee to establish funds for the construction of priority items that included four new 4" wells with pumps and supply tanks, four new latrines, and the complete rehabilitation of all buildings under a five-year plan that was worked out with the state health department. As a result of the cooperation received the camp was able to be opened in 1981.

Each year over \$30,000 is spent for the operation and maintenance of the camp, not including taxes and insurance. Other improvements, including a completely new electrical system, roadway paving, and four new dishwashing facilities, have been made through the years. The total cost for the four dishwashing buildings was approximately \$42,000. All of these needed improvements put a strain on the finances of the camp. Preventive maintenance is completed as needed to meet the State Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's Migrant Labor Camp Regulations.

In 1980, there were thirteen stockholders in Somerset Growers, Inc. Several were forced to sell their stock during the reorganization, and others sold their stock to the remaining members as they stopped growing vegetable crops that required migrant labor. Now there are only three stockholders remaining, with only two active. This decrease directly correlates with the number of fresh market vegetable growers in Somerset County. The tomato industry has been reduced to one large packing house and a dozen or less small producers. The two remaining stockholders have moved where business relations are more flexible and friendly.

When the labor camp that became Somerset Growers, Inc. was established in 1974, it had the capacity to hold 714 people. The population consisted of 90% African-Americans and several other ethnic backgrounds. Now the majority of the farmworkers are of Hispanic origin. There was one crew of 80 Haitians who worked at another Maryland packing house in July and August to pack tomatoes from farms in Virginia.

As of early 1995, a portion of the camp was approved for a small crew of 25. This crew arrived in Maryland around the second week in April, and after completing the necessary administrative tasks they started to work on April 12, 1995. They worked all season and left in September.

The majority of the crews arrive the last week in June or the first week in July, depending largely on when their last job ends. Some of the picking crews arrive here two weeks before the harvest begins in the Virginia/Maryland operations. During 1995, the camp buildings were filled to 80% capacity at the peak of the season.

There were no major problems at the camp during 1995. Local authorities as well as the Maryland State Police were watchful of drug problems. There were no major health problems reported to management. The Delmarva Rural Ministries' staff are to be commended for improving health care and their emphasis on personal hygiene. Also, a special thank to Telamon Corporation and AmeriCorps for providing the Pesticide Safe Training Program to educate farmworkers about the safe use of pesticides and the harmful effect of the cancerous rays of the sun. They also donate protective clothing for the workers, such as long sleeve shirts and special sun caps.

Some camp improvements have been mutually beneficial, but some have been the cause of problems. For example, the dishwashing facilities have caused difficulties for management and workers. There is a major problem in keeping the facilities clean and in good working order due to the build up of grease and food left in the sinks. Efforts have been made to educate the workers about the proper use of the facilities.

■
EDWIN D. LONG, JR.
President

Department Of Labor, Licensing And Regulation

DIVISION OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Farm Labor Contractors Licensing

The Farm Labor Contractors law was designed to improve the migratory labor system in Maryland. Effective January 1, 1983, all farm labor contractors who work in Maryland must be licensed by the Commissioner of Labor and Industry. In addition, the law imposes duties on a farm labor contractor regarding the employment, housing and transportation of migrant agricultural workers. An agricultural operation, or "grower", must verify that a farm labor contractor is licensed before using the contractor's services.

Because of a change in the insurance industry in the State of Florida, in 1995 a number of applicants for a Maryland Farm Labor Contractors license obtained vehicle liability insurance from companies not authorized to do business in Maryland. Although these contractors had obtained transportation authorization under the federal Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act, their insurance did not meet the requirements of Maryland regulations. In order to minimize disruption to these applicants and to the Maryland growers for whom they planned to work, it was determined that no enforcement action would be taken against these crewleaders for a period of sixty days, provided all other applicable provisions of the law and regulations were met.

Farm Labor Contractors Licenses

	1995	1994-
Application received	33	28
Licenses issued	19	28
Enforcement action deferred (see explanation above)	5	n/a
Applications incomplete	9	0

Despite partial reinstatement of the Division of Labor and Industry's Employment Standards unit, activities of the Farm Labor Contractors Licensing program remain sharply curtailed. The Division of Labor and Industry continues to comply with requirements of the law by processing license applications and issuing licenses to qualified applicants. Enforcement activities, however, have been discontinued. Because field investigation staff no longer is available to respond to complaints, reports of unregistered farm labor contractors are not investigated and no citations were issued for violation of the Farm Labor Contractors Law during 1995.

Maryland Occupational Safety and Health

Maryland Occupational Safety and Health (MOSH) works with three federal agencies, the Employment and Training Administration, the Employment Standards Administration, and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, to coordinate enforcement activities relating to migrant farmworkers. In addition to enforcing standards generally applicable to all Maryland employers, the MOSH Compliance unit enforces regulations specific to migrant labor camps during the season of occupancy, and also enforces a field sanitation standard requiring the provision of drinking water, toilets, and handwashing facilities for certain employees working in the field. No violations of either the migrant labor camp or field sanitation standards were reported in 1995.

EUGENE A. CONTI
Secretary

JOHN P. O'CONNOR
Commissioner

Department Of Labor, Licensing And Regulation

OFFICE OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

EUGENE A. CONTI
Secretary

Outreach Program

Outreach is one of the most significant services provided by the State Job Service to Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers (MSFWs). It is mandated and specially emphasized by Federal U.S. Department of Labor (U.S. DOL) regulations (20 CFR 653.107). The state is required to provide outreach services to MSFWs in their homes, places of employment and places where they congregate.

S U C C E S S E S

The State hired three bilingual temporary outreach workers for the 1995 harvest season. These workers were assigned to the Crisfield, Chestertown and Easton Job Service offices. These workers proved to be of great assistance to the State in fulfilling its outreach mandate required by federal regulations. They were effective in penetrating a significant portion of the migrant and seasonal farmworker population in order to provide supportive service referrals to workers and their families. They were also effective in providing information on intrastate and interstate opportunities.

In the Western Maryland area of the State, a staff member in the Hagerstown Job Service office has been assigned the responsibility for outreach in Allegheny, Carroll, Frederick, Howard and Washington Counties.

A disaster relief plan for MSFWs was prepared by the State Monitor Advocate with the assistance of officials from the Maryland Emergency Management agency. This plan was accepted by the U.S. Department of Labor, Region III in Philadelphia, and was used as a model for other states within the region.

S T A T I S T I C S

1540	MSFW outreach contacts made to farmworkers to provide information about the role of the Job Service
208	Total new and renewal MSFW applications for
60	MSFWs referred to full-time and part-time jobs
48	MSFWs placed in jobs
30	Job development contacts
64	MSFWs counseled
47	MSFWs referred to supportive services, i.e., Food Stamps, health services, and education programs
110	MSFWs provided some services
1	Field check conducted on agricultural clearance orders where Job Service placements were made
5	Apparent violations of Job Service regulations and employment

The period covered is January 1995 through December 1995.

Telamon Corporation

KAREN WEBSTER
State Director

During the program year July 1, 1994 to September 1995, the Telamon Corporation operated a variety of program to enhance the lifestyle of migrant and seasonal farmworkers in Maryland. The Corporation concentrated its efforts in the two areas most heavily populated with migrant and seasonal farmworkers – Washington County and the surrounding area in Western Maryland and the Lower Eastern Shore.

Since 1976 Telamon has provided employment and training activities for farmworkers thus allowing them to upgrade their educational and technical skills in order to be more competitive in today's job market. Training is provided for those desiring employment in areas other than agriculture and for those who plan to stay in agriculture but desire some training in order to work for longer periods at a higher pay rate. Telamon's supportive service system aids individuals and families while the client attends training or educational programs. For migrants who are in the area only for the season, emergency services such as rent, medical and nutrition are provided. Such services help to stabilize the agricultural work source.

Grants operated by Telamon – Maryland:

U.S. Department of Labor – Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) 402

- U.S. Department of Labor – Housing
- Office of Community Services – Emergency Food Program
- Federal Emergency Management Agency – Shelter and Nutrition
- Reading is Fundamental – Reading Program
- CDC – Cancer Prevention Project
- AmeriCorps – Pesticide Safety Training

Job Training Partnership Act Program (JTPA)

Telamon's major funding source is the U.S. Department of Labor. It is through the Job Training Partnership Act that the Corporation provides the employment and training services plus supportive services to farmworkers. Employment and training services include: Outreach and Assessment, Orientation and Testing, Employability Planning, and Training – Work Experience, On the Job, Technical Institute, English, GED, Adult Basic Education, Pesticide Safety Training, and Job Placement.

Housing efforts are now being concentrated on technical assistance to farmworkers desiring to improve farmworker housing. Currently the focus of the program is on developing a 514/516

Housing Project for farmworkers in Washington County. Telamon is working in conjunction with the National Council on Agricultural Life and Labor Research Fund, Inc. (NCALL) in this endeavor.

Reading Program

Reading is fundamental provides funds to purchase books for migrant children. Each summer approximately 1,000 books are distributed to children participating in the summer migrant school in Princess Anne. Books are also distributed from the office site to the children of seasonal workers. During the summer of 1995, several camps on the Upper Shore also received books.

Emergency Food Program

For many years Telamon has operated on emergency food program with funding from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Community Services. The goal of this program is to improve the nutritional status of farmworkers by providing crisis relief, nutrition education, buying clubs and referral to employment and training activities. This program operated in Hagerstown and Salisbury. As of September 30, 1995 funding for this program ended.

Shelter and Nutrition

Funding from the Federal Emergency Management Agency enables Telamon to provide emergency shelter, prevent evictions and purchase food for farmworkers. These funds supplement JTPA funding thus allowing Telamon to provide more supportive services to migrant farmworkers remaining in agriculture.

Cancer Project

In cooperation with PATH (Program for Appropriate Technology in Health), Telamon is working on a cancer prevention project for farmworkers. With funding from the Centers for Disease Control, the program's goal is to identify attitudes and knowledge possessed by farmworkers relating to cancer. With the gathered knowledge, appropriate programs can be developed to lessen the risks of cancer for farmworkers.

During 1995, which was Phase II of the three year program, hats with sunliners and long sleeve shirts were distributed to migrant workers. The workers were then periodically observed to see if they were taking precautions to prevent cancer from exposure to the sun. A skin cancer screening project was conducted at the Peninsula Regional Medical Center in July 1995 to increase farmworkers' awareness about skin cancer, to provide education about cancer risks, and to break-down fears about seeing doctors on a regular basis. The farmworkers were transported to the hospital where a team of doctors and nurses had been assembled to provide the free screening.

AmeriCorps

Telamon Corporation - Maryland participated in an eleven state project sponsored by the Association of Farmworker Opportunity Programs. The AmeriCorps members taught pesticide safety training to farmworkers which became a requirement under the Worker

Protection Standards as of January 1995. Maryland's two members trained 1600 farmworkers on pesticide safety and issued each the Environmental Protection Agency card. During 1996, Telamon will have three AmeriCorps members providing the training.

MD - 402

Job Training Participant Characteristics

SEX	Number	Percent
Male	259	85.5
Female	44	14.5
CLASSIFICATION		
Migrant	230	75.9
Seasonal	73	24.1
AGE		
14-15	N/A	
21 & Under	19	6.3
21-30	73	24.1
30 & Over	211	60.1
ETHNIC GROUP		
Asian	1	.3
Black	182	60.1
Hispanic	113	37.3
Nat. American	0	0
White	7	2.3

EDUCATION STATUS	Number	Percent
No Education	5	1.65
Dropout	192	63.37
Current	3	.99
H.S. Graduate	81	26.73
GED Cert.	8	2.64
Post H.S.	14	4.62

SIGNIFICANT SEGMENTS

Long Term Agricultural Emp.	246	81.2
Lacks Significant Work History	163	53.8
Limited English Speaking	99	32.7
Differently Abled	4	1.3
Offender	48	15.8
Single Parent	24	7.9
Receives Public Assistance	99	32.6
Substance Abuse	64	21.1
Pregnant/Parenting Teen	4	1.3
Lacks Transportation	237	78.2
Multiple Barriers (limited English, lack of transportation, criminal record)	272	89.8

TOTAL CLIENTS 303

Legal Aid Bureau, Inc.

MIGRANT FARMWORKER EMPOWERMENT PROJECT

■
LISA BUTLER

Acting Supervising Attorney

In 1995, the Farmworker Project of the Legal Aid Bureau continued to provide legal services to migrant and seasonal farmworkers with primary focus on employment, income maintenance, and health and safety issues.

Services provided to farmworkers throughout Maryland included information and advice about their legal rights under the law, referral to other sources of assistance, and representation on issues with project priorities. Through outreach visits to farmworkers at their homes by staff fluent in Spanish and Creole, the Project made itself available to discuss with farmworkers the legal aspects of their concerns and problems. Farmworker's requests for assistance direct the Project's work. The vast majority of migrant farmworkers continue to work and live in poverty; therefore, highest priority is given to representation addressing farmworker's basic needs. These include securing employment, maintaining income, and obtaining adequate housing and safety in the work place.

Further, in 1995, the Legal Aid Bureau's Farmworkers Project worked with employment standards issues, which entail compliance with basic accountability provisions of the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Protection Act, the minimum wage and overtime requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and Maryland Wage and Hour Laws. Issues such as provisions of written disclosure of terms of employment, wage statements, payment of Social Security taxes, housing standards, eviction processes, and safety of vehicles used to transport farmworkers, were also addressed.

Work with health and safety issues focused on living and working conditions, provision of field sanitation, compliance with Worker Protection Standards intended to minimize worker exposure to pesticides, and issues stemming from injuries in employment.

In 1995, the problems farmworkers brought to the Farmworker Project were consistent with worker's problems in past years. This consistency in the problems of Maryland's farmworkers is worth noting. Despite 25 years of work to improve farmworkers fate, migrant farmworkers still live in severe poverty, and work in difficult and often substandard conditions for meager wages.

RECOMMENDATION:

Repeat violations and seasonal relapses to substandard conditions should be given more attention and addressed effectively. More vigorous enforcement of existing laws is needed to ensure farmworkers a quality of life consistent with their contributions to Maryland's economy.

Department Of Education

■ DR. NANCY S. GRASMICK
Superintendent

Title I Migrant Education Program

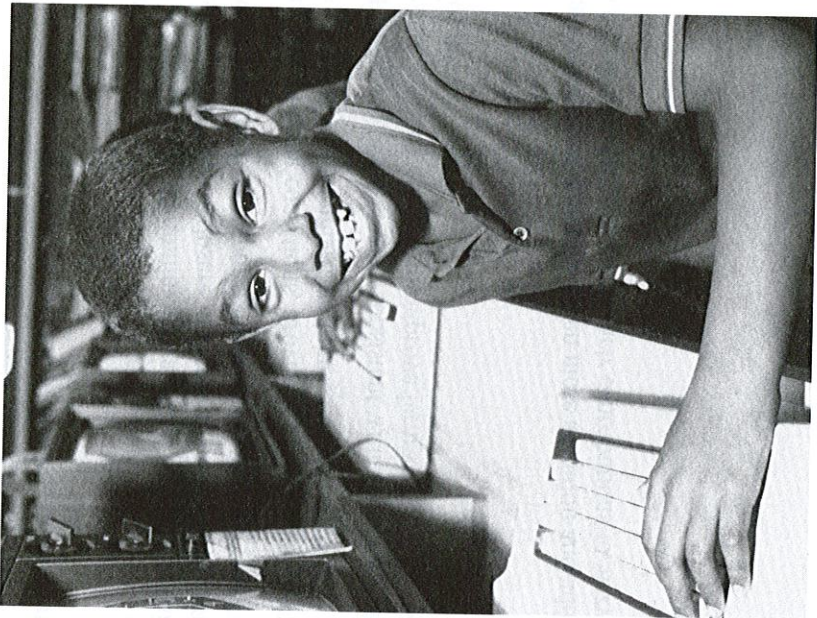
The Title I Migrant Education Program is designed to provide supplemental education and support services to meet the special instructional needs of children of migrant farmworkers and fishers. In FY 96, the allocation for migrant education in Maryland totaled \$265,330. This funding was used to operate three summer migrant education programs. The programs operated in Dorchester, Queen Anne's, and Somerset Counties. These programs served children who resided in Caroline, Dorchester, Kent, Queen Anne's, Somerset, Talbot and Wicomico Counties.

Four hundred thirty-three children received services during the 1995 summer migrant season. Approximately 76% of all students served were of Hispanic origin and came to Maryland from Florida, Texas, Mexico, Puerto Rico, and Guatemala. Fourteen percent were African-American, 7% were Haitian, and the remaining 3% were Asian and White.

Program Coordination

The summer migrant education programs were highly coordinated at the state and local levels. Beginning with interagency meetings in the spring, the local program coordinators worked with their counterparts in the departments of health, social services, and human resources to identify funding and staffing to meet the needs of the influx of students in early summer. This coordination allowed the maximum use of resources with minimum duplication and enabled local school systems to provide a comprehensive program to meet both the educational and supportive service needs of children, ages 0 through 21.

Three local projects provided a core of educational programs through Title I Migrant Education grants. This allowed each system to operate an extended day school program for identified participants. Instructional services including reading, mathematics, language arts, developmental activities for four year olds, swimming, recreation, music, art and field trips. Local health departments assigned staff to perform physicals, conduct routine screenings and assist in "well child" health activities. Immunizations and clinic services were also supported through in-kind agreements between the departments of



health and boards of education. Delmarva Rural Ministries provided health education, nurse outreach practitioners for the schools on a regular basis.

All three local migrant education sites included East Coast Migrant Head Start components for infants through age four. Developmental programs for young children under five were funded using combined resources from Migrant Education, East Coast migrant Head Start and the Department of Human Resources.

Special Initiatives

During the 1995 season the major focus for migrant children was:

- Consortium arrangement with Texas:
 - The Texas Migrant Student Transfer Packet System
 - Out-of-State Exit Level Texas Assessment Academic Skills
- Recruitment coordination between neighboring states, Delaware and Pennsylvania.
- Integrated language arts approach to instruction with a focus on multiculturalism.
- Participation in an interstate coordination project with Florida.

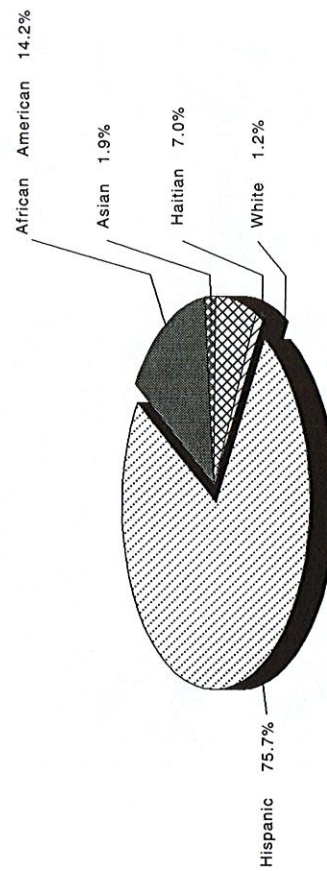
Concerns

The following concerns face the Migrant Education Program for the 1996 season:

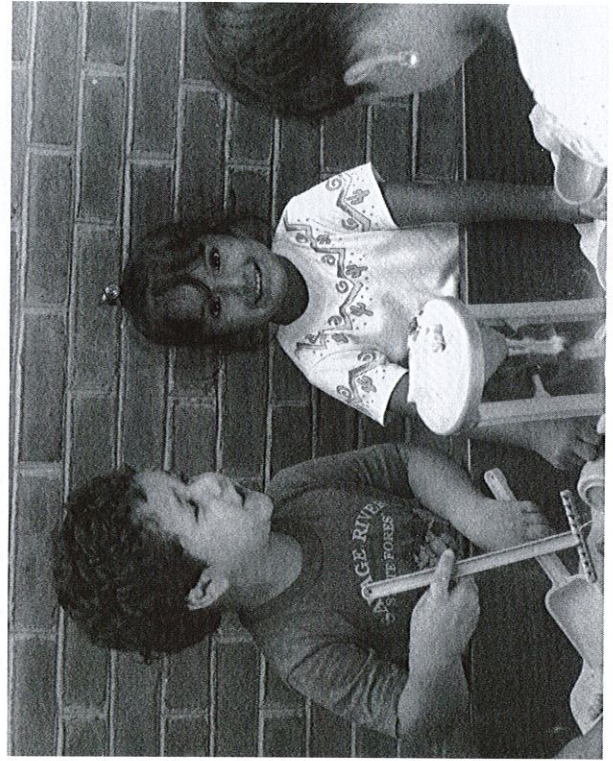
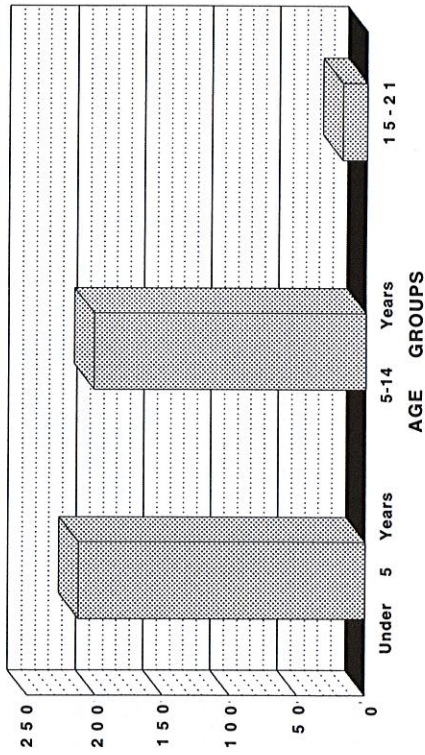
- The ability to find health professionals as well as bilingual staff for temporary positions.
- Identifying services for dropout youth.



RACIAL/ETHNIC GROUPS SUMMER 1995

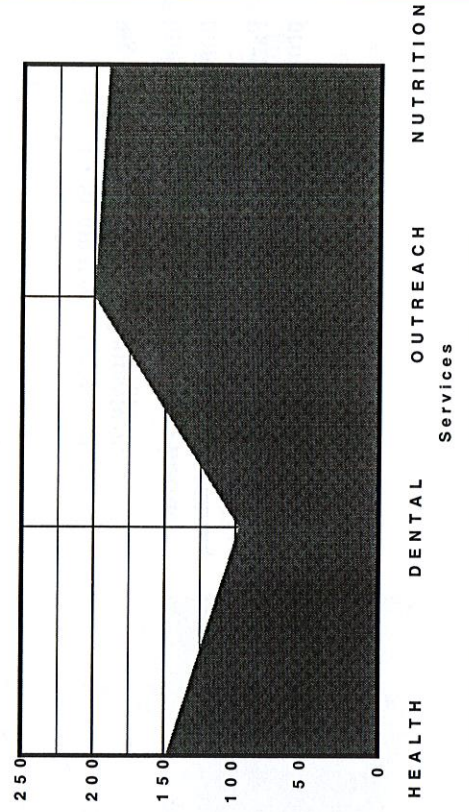


AGE DISTRIBUTION Children Served Summer 1995



SUPPORT SERVICES Summer 1995

Number of Students



East Coast Migrant Head Start Project

East Coast Migrant Head Start Project (ECMHSP) provides Head Start services for migrant infants, toddlers and preschoolers through contractual agreements with the following two delegate agencies: the Maryland State Department of Education (Dorchester, Caroline and Queen Anne's Counties) and the Somerset County Public Schools.

Somerset County Public School Program

Somerset County Public Schools is a delegate agency to the East Coast Migrant Head Start Project serving infants and toddlers from 0 to 5 at the Princess Anne Primary School in Somerset County. Somerset's migrant population reside primarily in two labor camps provided by the farmers. Also this season some children were transported from Wicomico County to receive services.

Health and supportive services have been provided in this project by the agencies that comprise the Somerset County Interagency Committee. These agencies set up offices in the Princess Anne Primary school for the convenience of the migrant families.

During the 1995 season, 78 children below the age of 5 were served by Somerset County Public Schools. The project operated from July 3, 1995 to August 4, 1995 at a funding level of \$172,659.

Maryland State Department of Education Program

Maryland State Department of Education, also a delegate agency to East Coast Migrant Head Start Project, serves children between the ages of 0 to 5 at two locations on the upper and mid-eastern shore. Each center serves a designated geographical area.

The Hurlock Elementary School serves Dorchester, Talbot and lower Caroline Counties. The Sudlersville Elementary School serves Queen Anne's, Kent and upper Caroline counties.

Health and supportive services have been provided in both locations by the Regional Community Interagency Committee.

During the 1995 season 19 children were served at Hurlock Elementary and 57 at the Sudlersville Elementary. The project operated at Hurlock from July 3, 1995 to August 4, 1995 and at Sudlersville from June 28, 1995 to August 4, 1995. The total funding for both sites was \$92,486 for 76 children.

SPECIAL INTERESTS

Both delegate agencies are working on plans to increase family literacy services.

PROBLEMS

Both Maryland State Department of Education and Somerset County Public Schools had a difficult time providing physical and TB screenings for children during the 1995 season.

CONCERNS

Somerset County Public Schools needs buses with correctly installed seatbelts for the safe transport of small children.

SUCCESSSES

Both delegate agencies increased the number of parent volunteers during the 1995 season.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Each delegate agency is assessed annually and receives detailed program recommendations from ECMHSP. A program improvement plan shall be implemented during the next season (1996).

 GERALDINE O'BRIEN

Executive Director

Department Of Human Resources

Migrant Food Stamp Project



The Migrant Food Stamp Project was developed in 1979 to provide outreach for the migrant farmworker population located on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The project provides Caroline and Somerset Counties with temporary emergency staff (TE), with 50% of the funding provided by the State and 50% provided by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA). The local departments of social services in Queen Anne's, Worcester, Wicomico, and Dorchester Counties also serve migrants, but to a lesser extent than Somerset and Caroline Counties. For this reason they did not officially participate in the project.

Listed below are the statistics for the summer of 1995.

PROJECTS COSTS		STATISTICS	
The cost of salaries for the temporary staff was \$24,848.16 for the 1995 season.			
The State share of the cost was \$12,424.08 with the balance funded by the USDA.			
	APPLICATIONS	DENIALS	TOTAL ELIGIBLE
Caroline	132	26	106
Somerset	378	35	343
		Total Salaries	
		COUNTY	SALARIES
		Caroline	\$ 8,047.16
		Somerset	<u>16,801.00</u>
			\$24,848.16

ALVIN C. COLLINS
Secretary

DEPLOYMENT

Somerset County hired six temporary employees to take applications. Of the six employees, one was a lead worker, three were eligibility workers, and two served in clerical positions. During 1995, applications were taken in the local department of social services. In prior years applications were taken at a local elementary school. A change was made because the training needed to access the Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) system was available only in the local department.

Caroline County hired three temporary workers for the period of June through August. Two were eligibility workers and one a part-time clerk. Applications for households applying early and late in the season were taken in the local department. The temporary workers went to the migrant camps to take paper applications during the peak of the season. Training in the use of the Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) system was conducted at the local department.

ISSUANCE

The Eastern Shore counties are on the Clients' Automated Resource and Eligibility System (CARES) and the entire state is on the Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) system. Although some paper applications were taken at the outstations, the information was entered into CARES by workers in the local department.

All households were issued benefits through EBT rather than receiving paper food stamps. The EBT card cannot be used in other states, at this time. When a family leaves the State, the benefits must be converted to paper food stamps through a cash out process. The process takes several days because the food stamps must be mailed.

Somerset County reported that none of the migrant households requested a cash out of their remaining benefits resulting in a potential loss of benefits. If they return next year and are eligible for the food stamp benefits, they can request that benefits be reissued.

Caroline County reported cashing out food stamps for several households. The food stamps were mailed to a permanent address out of state. They also reported situations where benefits remained in EBT accounts because the family left the State.

The Migrant Food Stamp Project for 1995 was successful in meeting the needs of the migrant farmworker population, and in assisting the local departments in handling the influx of applicants. However, the potential problem of loss of benefits for migrant families leaving Maryland must be assessed before the next migrant season begins.

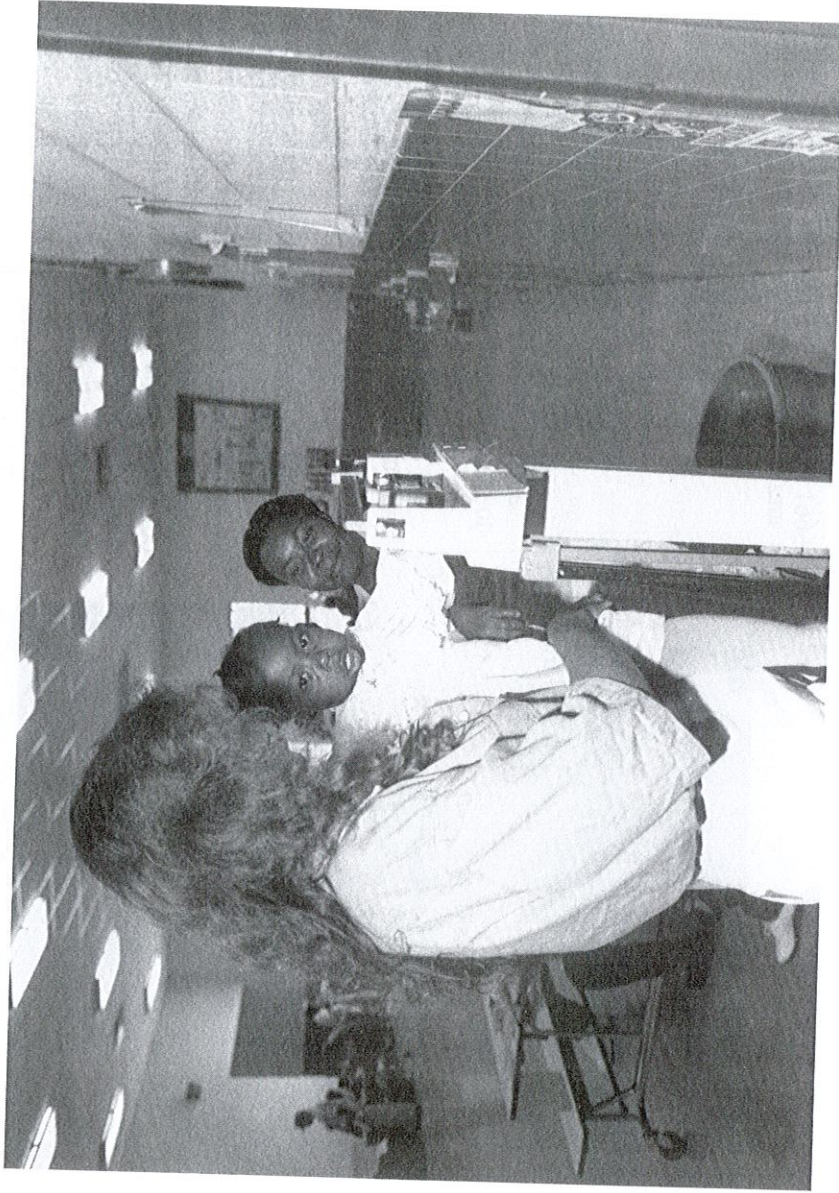
MIGRANT CHILD CARE PROGRAM

The Purchase of Child Care Migrant Program served a total of 246 children during the 1995 season. The total expenditure for the program was \$38,208, an average expenditure of approximately \$155.31 per child. The breakdown by local jurisdiction is as follows:

County	Number of Children	Amount
Dorchester	43	\$10,602
Queen Anne's	157	\$15,365
Somerset	46	\$12,241
Total	246	\$38,208



Department Of Health And Mental Hygiene



Migrant Health Program

General

The Chief of the Division of Migrant Health, Epidemiology and Disease Control Program, has overall responsibility for the state's Migrant Health Program. In 1995, the program activities and accomplishments included:

- Coordinating the Migrant Health Program.
- Participating in site visits to evaluate migrant health activities and services.
- Preparing and presenting lectures about the health problems of migrant farmworkers to service providers, growers, and general public.
- Participating in migrant health conferences, seminars and meetings.
- Meeting with farmworkers, growers, and local migrant health coordinators to discuss plans and explore ways to improve health services.
- Visiting local health departments and migrant labor camps to discuss migrant health issues.
- Testing and revising migrant health reporting and evaluation forms.
- Collecting and evaluating data for future planning.

The Migrant Health Program's budget is always limited. In 1996, the above activities will continue and more attention will be given to data collection and immunizations. Improvement in communication between different agencies remains a challenge.

MARTIN P. WASSERMAN, M.D., J.D.
Secretary

Health Education

The Office of Health Promotion, Education and Tobacco Use Prevention, with coordination provided by the migrant health coordinator and with the cooperation of local health departments, Delmarva Rural Ministries and other related agencies, delivered the following services:

- Provided and distributed over 1,200 cultural and language appropriate tapes on such subjects as High Blood Pressure, Back Injury Prevention, Healthy Nutrition, Tobacco Use Prevention, and Dental Care.
- Provided and distributed pamphlets on "Lyme Disease" (500 copies), "Poison Ivy" (600 copies), "Dental Health" (300 copies), and "HIV Prevention" (200 copies).
- Provided and distributed over 100 posters on personal hygiene and camp sanitation.
- Site visits were conducted in Dorchester, Somerset, Carroll, Queen Anne's, Montgomery, Talbot, Cecil, Harford, and Charles Counties to assess health education and migrant health services. A visit to one of the camps in Carroll County to provide information about migrant and available health services in the local health department resulted in the grower agreeing to have the local health department visit the camp and offer services to the migrant farmworkers. They also resulted in an increase in HIV counseling and testing with at least eight farmworkers volunteering for HIV testing.
- A paper on "Understanding the Barriers in Dealing with Adolescent Pregnancy and STDs Among Adolescent Rural, Migrant Communities" was presented at the Twelfth Annual Conference on Teenage Pregnancy and Parenting sponsored by the Governor's Council on Adolescent Pregnancy.

- Forty-five child safety seats, provided through the cooperation of the Kids in Safety Seats Program, were distributed to migrant farmworkers.

The Office of Health Promotion, Education and Tobacco Use Prevention may not be able to offer the aforementioned services to the migrant farmworker population in the future due to funding uncertainty.

Local Health Departments (LHDs)

Migrant farmworkers can take advantage of available services in any local health department in the State of Maryland and almost all services are free of charge. Delmarva Rural Ministries provides primary health care services for farmworkers on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

Carroll County: There were 58 migrant farmworkers in two camps. All were Spanish-speaking males between the ages of 20 and 60. The same group return to these camps each year. The grower and the farmworkers were informed about the availability of health services in the local health department. The importance of health screening and health education were discussed during the visit and it was agreed that the camp would be visited again in 1996. The eight farmworkers who requested HIV testing all tested negative.

A similar visit will be made to the second camp in 1996. At that time all farmworkers will be informed about and encouraged to take advantage of the services offered by the local health department. HIV and TB screenings will be offered.

Caroline County: In 1995, there was approximately 400 migrant farmworkers in 11 different camps. Caroline County participated in the Dorchester County pre-season planning meeting and mass registration program. Primary health care is provided by Delmarva Rural Ministries and field activities are conducted by the Dorchester County Health Department. Many farmworkers took advantage of health services provided by the maternity clinic, family planning clinic, and the Women, Infants and Children (WIC) program, but data is not available.

During the 1996 season, a person will be appointed to coordinate migrant health activities between Delmarva Rural Ministries, Dorchester County Health Department, and Caroline County Health Department.

Cecil County: During 1995, the 40 to 45 migrant farmworkers residing in three camps were primarily Hispanic. Although the workers have been informed about the available services in the local health department, they obtain their primary health care services from private physicians.

An attempt will be made in 1996 to visit the camps and offer TB, HIV and blood pressure screenings.

Charles County: There are four migrant labor camps in the county with a capacity of 188 farmworkers. One grower operates three of the camps with 112 farmworkers and another grower operates the other camp with six workers. Most of the farmworkers are Hispanic and remain in Charles County for three to eight weeks. During 1995 there were no migrant health problems reported in Charles County.

Dorchester County: The 1995 pre-season planning meeting, planned by the local migrant health coordinator, was informative and provided an opportunity for various providers to report on the previous year's activities and to discuss plans for the upcoming season. Arrangements for the mass registration program were completed and the importance of coordination and cooperation between different agencies was emphasized.

The mass registration effort was successful, and unique in some respects, and achieved the following results:

- Improved cooperation between various providers and increased familiarity with migrant farmworker problems.
- Twenty pair of shoes and clothing for 30 children, 45 women, and 60 men were distributed.
- Health education sessions were conducted and pamphlets were distributed.
- An informative muppet show on health-related topics geared to school-aged children was presented.
- Participants received nutritious snacks.

There were 249 migrant farmworkers (114 and 135 females): Thirty-seven (15%) were under age five, 117 (47%) were between the ages of 5 and 19, 82 (34%) were between the ages of 20 and 39, and the rest were over 39 years old. There were 115 African-Americans, 50 Hispanics, 48 Haitians, 10 White Americans, 17 Vietnamese, and 9 Jamaicans. There were also 82 crab pickers (H2-B workers) who were all females between the ages of 18 and 45, with the average of 22.

Primary health care service is provided by Delmarva Rural Ministries. All local health

department services available to local residents are also available to migrant farmworkers.

Approximately 86 farmworkers benefitted from maternity, family planning, TB, WIC, immunizations and other clinics. The lack of transportation remains the major obstacle in reaching the local health department.

There were 144 children enrolled in the school health program. All of the children received health education, were screened for dental problems and updated for immunizations. Some of the other services provided included: treatment for injuries, physical exams, parasite screening, lead screening, TB screening, chest X-rays, CPR instruction, hearing screening, vision screening, dental screening, sealant treatment, fluoride application, dental referral, vaccinations, and other referrals.

The crab pickers (H2-B workers), who age generally healthy women, cannot benefit from migrant health programs because they are not classified as migrant workers. The local health department attempts to provide some health services to this group, but sometimes is unable to meet their needs. This can be an issue especially for serious but non-emergency situations. During 1995, all 82 of the H2-B workers were screened for high blood pressure and TB and were updated for immunizations.

Frederick County: All of the 11 migrant farmworkers in the two camps in Frederick County were Hispanic males, 19 years of age and over.

The Frederick County Health Department had a pre-season meeting and registered all of the

farmworkers. Two camp visits were made and a telephone conference with nearby health clinics was arranged to coordinate services and referrals.

Ten farmworkers were evaluation for high blood pressure, TB symptoms, immunization updates, and other problems. Two were referred for high blood pressure treatment, two for immunizations, two for back pain, and one for an eye problem.

Improvement in migrant health in Frederick County is evident, and efforts to build upon the gains made will continue in 1996.

Harford County: Although the number of migrant farmworkers in Harford County is small, the health services are excellent and unique. The 12 farmworkers in one of the camps were Hispanic males.

In Harford County, neighboring York Health Corporation coordinates the health services. A nurse and a social worker from the local health department and a nurse practitioner from York Health Corporation visit the farmworkers once a month. All workers are well informed about available services, and the clinic provides convenient hours for the farmworkers.

A pre-season meeting was held and registration was completed. Health education was presented and language-appropriate pamphlets and audio tapes were distributed.

Of the 11 farmworkers screened for TB, two were PPD positive but chest X-rays provided negative results. Four persons received immunizations and five were referred for other services (skin, ear and other problems).

Howard County: There were ten migrant farmworkers in two camps. All of them were Hispanics between the ages of 19 and 35 who return every year. One camp visit was made, but health services data is not available. Plans for next year include visiting the camps and offering HIV and TB screenings.

Kent County: There are seven migrant labor camps with a total capacity of approximately 300 farmworkers. Angelica Nursery, the largest camp in the county, had approximately 150 farmworkers. Approximately 50% of the workers were from Guatemala and the other 50% were from Puerto Rico.

The Kent County Health department participated in a pre-season planning meeting and the mass registration program. There was one camp visit and several health education sessions. Seven workers benefitted from maternity services and several were screened for TB.

In 1996, more camp visits are planned and more attention will be given to data collection.

Montgomery County: There is only one migrant labor camp with four farmworkers. The farmworkers, all males from Mexico, stay in the area from six to nine months. The relationship between the grower and workers is unique in that the workers are treated like family members. They are provided good housing, comfortable furniture, telephone, and television. Health problems are taken of by the grower's physician, and the local health department provides HIV and TB screenings and health education. The migrant health coordinator, who speaks Spanish, is able to communicate with the farmworkers.

Queen Anne's County: The 175 migrant farmworkers, primarily Spanish-speaking, who resided in five camps stayed for three months. There were approximately 10 children under the age of four, but further demographic data is not available.

Queen Anne's County Health Department participated in a pre-season meeting, the mass registration program, reviewed plans with Delmarva Rural Ministries, and visited migrant labor camps. Although primary health care services are provided by Delmarva Rural Ministries, migrant farmworkers benefitted from the following local health department services: physical exams, maternity, child health, and substance abuse. The 104 children enrolled in the school program benefitted from immunizations, dental screenings, dental education, sealant treatment, fluoride treatments, and other services.

In 1996, more attention will be given to data collection and screening for TB and HIV.

Somerset County: During 1995, 749 migrants stayed in Somerset County between one and three months. Of the total, there were 720 Hispanics: Fourteen were under age 6, 57 between age 6 and 12, 7 between 13 and 19, and the rest were over age 19.

Migrant farmworkers benefitted from the following health services: physical exams, maternity, family planning, STDs, TB screening, chest X-rays, child health, immunizations, ear problems, dental problems, and anemia.

The 135 children enrolled in the school program received physical exams, dental education, dental visits, and dental screenings.

The Somerset County Health Department participated in a pre-season planning meeting and mass registration program. Next year immunizations will be emphasized.

Talbot County: In Talbot County there were six migrants in one camp, all of who were African-Americans — three males and three females. Although primary health care was provided by Delmarva Rural Ministries, the Talbot County Health Department participated in a pre-season meeting, maintained regular contact with Delmarva Rural Ministries, and visited the camp twice. One patient received follow-up for high blood pressure.

.....
Overall, the 1995 migrant health program was successful. Some progress was made, but much more needs to be done to improve the health status of migrant farmworkers. Further, with budget uncertainty the situation becomes more difficult. Dental problems, skin disease, back pain, and eye and ear problems continue to be the most common health problems among farmworkers.

Issues to be addressed in the future include: insufficient cooperation between multiple agencies, insufficient data collection and data exchange, insufficient budget and budget uncertainty, insufficient attention to HIV problems, and insufficient attention to and lack of budget for H2-B workers.

In 1996, every effort will be made to update immunizations for all migrant farmworkers, encourage HIV and TB screenings, and give more attention to data collection and data exchange.

WOMEN, INFANTS, AND CHILDREN PROGRAM (WIC)

The Women, Infants and Children Program (WIC) is a federally funded nutrition program for pregnant, postpartum and breast feeding women, infants and children through their fifth birthday. WIC provided participants with health food, such as, milk, cheese, peanut butter, carrots, tuna fish, and infant formula. Nutrition education and health care referrals are also provided at no cost.

During 1995, over 100 migrant women, infants and children were certified by WIC to receive supplemental foods and infant formula. The materials provided by the program are available in both English and Spanish. The program also attempts to hire as many bilingual staff as possible to serve the migrant farmworkers.

Upper Shore: Kent and Queen Anne's Counties

The Upper Shore WIC agency served a total of three migrant labor camps: one in Kent County at Kennedyville, and two in Queen Anne's County at Sudlersville. The agency worked in conjunction with Delmarva Rural Ministries in June to conduct a mass registration enrollment program. The majority of the farmworkers in the two counties were referred by Delmarva Rural Ministries for services.

The migrant farmworker participation was as follows: July - 19 participants, August - 24 participants, and September - 22 participants.

Mid-Shore: Caroline, Dorchester and Talbot Counties

The Mid-Shore Regional WIC Program provides services to migrant farmworkers and their families in the area throughout the year. The agency also administers the Farmer's Market Nutrition Program in the area.

Planning for the 1995 season began during the winter with meetings occurring between the health, education and social service agencies. A mass registration program was held in June at the Preston Elementary School in Caroline County. This program was conducted in conjunction with other health, education, employment and training, legal, and social service agencies. Persons who were found to be eligible were issued checks which could be immediately redeemed for infant formula and other WIC food items. In addition, all eligible persons were provided with three months of checks in order to ease access to program benefits.

Certifications were done throughout the remainder of the season in conjunction with regularly scheduled clinics, including prenatal clinic, in order to ease problems with transportation, interpreting, and work/school absence. Educational materials were available at all sites in both French and Spanish; Spanish was the most prevalent.

A total of 26 migrant farmworker participants were seen in the agency during 1995. An additional 30 to 40 persons who meet the WIC definition of a migrant, and who have settled in the area, are seen on a regular basis.

Lower Eastern Shore: Somerset Wicomico and Worcester Counties

The majority of the services provided by the Lower Shore WIC agency were provided during the month of July, with Somerset County serving the largest number of clients. Services in Somerset County services are provided in conjunction with other providers at a site away from the health department, and in conjunction with health clinics for the pregnant women and infants. WIC services to migrants residing in the other two counties are integrated with the regular WIC clinics.

A total of 46 persons received benefits from the Lower Eastern Shore WIC agency: 16 women, 9 infants and 21 children. The predominate language spoken was Spanish. The number of participants served in 1995 represented a decline (women, infants and children) from those served the previous year.

Migrant Labor Camp Program

The Division of Community Services, Office of Food Protection and Consumer Health Services administers the Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene's Migratory Labor Camp Housing Inspection and Permitting Programs. This office enforces COMAR 10.16.01 -

Maryland's housing regulations governing migratory labor camps and responds to complaints in regard to suspected illegal migratory labor camps other public health issues. This office has been conducting inspections at migratory labor camps on a regular basis since the initial adoption of the housing regulations in 1959. The regulations were revised in 1970, 1979, and 1991 to more closely conform to Federal standards for migratory labor camps.

Inspections are conducted on a monthly basis at all permitted camps. These inspections evaluate housing, sanitary facilities, food preparation and storage, fire safety, first aid, water supply, sewage disposal, and related health and safety factors.

STATISTICAL DATA

In 1995, 68 camps were permitted to operate with a total capacity of 1,523 migratory workers, 275 housing inspections were performed, and five investigations of suspected illegal migratory labor camps were conducted. Information regarding housing regulations for migratory labor camps was solicited from 39 U.S. States to compare Maryland's regulations responding, 14 have migratory labor camp regulations that are comparable to Maryland's (in some cases more



elaborate), some states do not have regulations but use the applicable Federal Occupational Health and Safety Standards, 5 states have no regulations, and the others range from regulations that are 3 pages long to regulations that have not been updated for over 20 years.

Migrant Labor Camp Statistics

CAPACITY

The following list provides information on the camps permitted to operate in 1995.

ALLEGANY COUNTY

Judy Stegmaier
11502 Creek Road, Cumberland, MD 21502 2

BALTIMORE COUNTY

Thomas M. Albright, Albright Farms
15630 Old York Road, Monkton, MD 21111 4
Mr. Wayne Horner, Deep Run Farms
12627 Bonita Avenue, Glynndon, MD 21071 14
Meredith A. & Phillip S. Norman, One Straw Farm
19722 Kirkwood Shop Road, White Hall, MD 21161 9
Mr. Leslie Pahl, Pahl's Farm
2730 Melrose Avenue, Woodstock, MD 21163 3

CAROLINE COUNTY

Mr. Joseph Cesarini, Phyto Ecology
11890 Ridgely Road, Ridgely, MD 21660 12
Mr. Wayne Ellingsworth, Ellingsworth Farms
21434 Marsh Creek Road, Preston, MD 21655 4
Mr. Milton Godfrey, Milton Godfrey Farm
18131 Zion Road, Maryland, MD 21649 28
Mr. Edward W. Quidas, Ed Quidas Farm
21398 Tanyard Road, Preston, MD 21655 34
Mr. Wayne Quidas, Wings Landing Farm - Ivan's House
Gilpin Point Road, Preston, MD 21655 15
Mr. Wayne Quidas, Wings Landing Farm - Owen Quidas Camp #3
Frazier Flats Road, Preston, MD 21655 30
Mr. William Worm, Yellow Hill Farm
Grove Road, Preston, MD 21655 8
Mr. William Worm, Yellow Hill Farm
Grove Road, Preston, MD 21655 48

CARROLL COUNTY

Mr. Daniel B. Stoner, Westminster Nurseries
1114 Hemlock Lane, Westminster, MD 21157 16
Mr. Allen Baugher
Baugher's Orchard Tenant House Camp #1
2001 Valley View Orchard Rd., Westminster, MD 21157 14
Mr. Allen Baugher
Baugher's Orchard Tenant House Camp #2
2001 Valley View Orchard Rd., Westminster, MD 21157 10

CAPACITY

Mr. Allen Baugher, Baugher's Orchard Camp #3
1910 Hughes Shop Road, Westminster, MD 21157 23
Mr. Allen Baugher, Baugher's Orchard Trailer Camp #4
2001 Valley View Orchard Rd., Westminster, MD 21157 4

CECIL COUNTY

Moon Nurseries of Maryland
158 & 174 Derby Dr., Chesapeake City, MD 21915 10
Mr. Donald Balderson
Balderson Lane S. of Rt. 269, Colora, MD 21917 12
Mr. Evan Milburn
1495 Appleton Road, Elkton, MD 21921 28

CHARLES COUNTY

Harry H. Walter & Sons, Inc.
Rt. 231, 2 1/2 miles from Hughesville, MD
Rt. 1, Box 349, Hughesville, MD 20637 6
Mr. Raymond Guy, Farmer's Tobacco Warehouse
Rt. 5, Hughesville, MD 20637 12
Mr. Roderick Parker, Parker Farms Camp #3
Rt. 5, Hughesville, MD 20637 64

DORCHESTER COUNTY

Johnny Cohee, Cohee Farms
Wesley Cohee, Wes. Co. Farms
Gravel Branch Road, Hurlock, MD 21643 27

FREDERICK COUNTY

Mr. Richard Calimer, Scenic View Orchards, Inc.
16290 Buck Lantz Rd., Sabillasville, MD 21780 5
Mr. Robert E. Black, Carocin Mtn. Orchards
15307 Kelbaugh Rd., Thurmont, MD 21788 8

HARFORD COUNTY

Mr. Andrew H. Lohr, Jr., Lohr's Orchards
3212 Snake Lane, Churchville, MD 21028 3
Mr. Glen Shaw, Shaw Orchards
RD #1, Box 1448, Stewartstown, PA 17363 19

HOWARD COUNTY

Mr. Steven P. Gissel, Tree Center, Inc.
2598 Rt. 94, Woodbine, MD 21797 5
Ms. Lynn Parlett Moore, Larriland Farms
2415 Woodbine Rd., Woodbine, MD 21797 6

CAPACITY

Mr. Albert V. Schultz, Lone Cedar Farm
1685 St. Michaels Road, Woodbine, MD 21797 4

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY

Mr. Robert Arnold, Arnold Farms Camp #1
219 Double Ck. Pt. Rd., Chestertown, MD 21620 4
Mr. Robert Arnold, Arnold Farms Camp #2
230 Double Ck. Pt. Rd., Chestertown, MD 21620 4
Mr. Robert Arnold, Arnold Farms Camp #3
230 Double Ck. Pt. Rd., Chestertown MD 21620 4
Mr. Jack S. Clark, Clark Brothers
300 Deer Track Lane, Suddlersville, MD 21668 34
Mr. George Godfrey, G.H. Godfrey Farms, Inc.
130 Blueberry Lane, Suddlersville, MD 21668 68
Mr. Harley D. Godfrey, Harley Godfrey Farm - Camp #1
500 Red Lion Branch Rd., Millington, MD 21651 12
Mr. Harley D. Godfrey, Harley Godfrey Farm - Camp #2
500 Red Lion Branch Rd., Millington, MD 21651 16
Mr. Harry P. Jester, Jester's Farm Service
1700 Dudley Corner Rd., Millington, MD 21651 17

SOMERSET COUNTY

Mr. Dennett Butler, Butler Farms
4461 Shelltown Rd., Marion, MD 21838 30
Mr. Lloyd Overhold, Overholt Farms
7083 Gordy Rd., Pocomoke, MD 21851 9

KENT COUNTY

Mr. LaVerne C. Kohl, Angelica Nursery
11129 Locust Grove Rd., Kennedyville, MD 21645 152
Mr. Floyd Price, Price Farms
12455 Browntown Rd., Kennedyville, MD 21645 6
Mr. Brennan K. Starkey, Starkey Farms, Inc.
P.O. Box 250, Galena, MD 21635 6
Mr. Fred Wick, Quail Run Nursery - Camp #2
Rt. 313, Millington, MD 21647 15
Mr. Fred Wick, Quail Run Nursery - Camp #1
Rt. 313, Millington, MD 21647 10

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Mr. Benoni Allnut, Homestead Farm
15600 Sugarland Rd., Poolesville, MD 20837 5

	CAPACITY	GOALS AND OBJECTIVES	RECOMMENDATIONS
Ms. Susan J. Butler, Butler's Orchards 22200 Davis Mill Rd., Germantown, MD 20876	5	The Division of Community Services plans to continue conducting housing inspections in coordination with other agencies to ensure that public health and sanitation standards are met, and to encourage understanding and the attainment of common goals regarding good environmental health practices between growers and migratory workers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Division of Community Services continue to encourage the presentation of health education programs for migratory workers that focus on good health and sanitation practices. • The Division of Community Services urge the rapid sharing of detailed information among regulatory agencies when illegal or substandard housing sites are identified.
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY			
Mr. Rhoderick Parker, Parker Farms Camp #1 12720 Parker Lane, Clinton, MD 20735	10		
Mr. Rhoderick Parker, Parker Farms Camp #2 12720 Parker Lane, Clinton, MD 20735	10		
Mr. Allen Matthews, Six L's Packing Co., Inc. 29643 Kingston Lane, Westover, MD 21871	20		
Somerset Growers, Inc., Camp Somerset P.O. Box 275, Westover, MD 21871	424		
Mr. William Vessey, Vessey Farm 31841 Vessey Rd., Westover, MD 21871	2		
ST. MARY'S COUNTY			
Walter & Betty Russell, Russell Migrant Camp Rt. 2, Box 105, Clements, MD 21064	3		
TALBOT COUNTY			
Mr. Gustav A. Schlag, Schlag's Gladiolus Farm 8915 Tilghman Island Rd., Wittman, MD 21676	2	<p>Budgetary constraints have resulted in the loss of a regional humanitarian position which may affect the frequency of housing inspections. There continues to be concern for the lack of emergency housing for workers who may be displaced from unpermitted camps when such camps are ordered to close.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Division of Community Services continues to work on creating a database to aid in the accomplishment of program goals.
WASHINGTON COUNTY			
Mr. I. Bruce Barr, Barr Orchard 22301 Durberry Rd., Smithsburg, MD 21783	8		
Mr. G. William Gardenhour, III, Gardenhour Orchards, Inc. P.O. Box 275, Smithsburg, MD 21783	6		
Mr. Brian B. Jacques, Edgemont Orchards, Inc. 13034 Jacques Lane, Smithsburg, MD 21783	10		
Mr. Nevin K. Lewis, Lewis Camp #1 Box 49, Cavetown, MD 21720	12		
Mr. Nevin K. Lewis, Lewis Camp #2 Box 49, Cavetown, MD 21720	5		
Mr. John D. Rinehart, Rinehart Orchards 14511 Rinehart Rd., Smithsburg, MD 21720	60		
SPECIAL INTERESTS / INITIATIVES			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Division of Community Services received information and regulations from 30 states, which has been very valuable for comparing Maryland's regulations with other jurisdictions.
SUCCESSSES			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Division of Community Services continues to receive excellent cooperation from the majority of camp operators during housing inspections who have shown a willingness to provide adequate and safe housing for migratory workers. 	

Delmarva Rural Ministries, Inc.

■
DEBRA SINGLETARY
Chief Executive Officer

UPPER SHORE COUNTIES

The Federalsburg site of Delmarva Rural Ministries, Inc. had a busy and productive season in 1995. Migrant and seasonal farmworkers began arriving in May and remained through November. A total of 617 migrant and seasonal farmworkers were registered in 1995. This number is comparable to last year (636). A total of 23 camps were registered in the five county area currently covered by the Federalsburg site. The registered farmworker population included Mexicans, 75%; Haitians, 11%; African-American, 9%; Guatemalan, Puerto Rican and Caucasian made up 5% of the population in 1995.

The Federalsburg site held evening clinics two evenings per week throughout the entire season (June through September 1). Caroline Health Services and Delmarva Rural Ministries met during the season and reached a collaborative agreement to share clinic space for both agencies. Caroline Health Services relocated into the Federalsburg site during the month of June. This collaborative agreement has resulted in comprehensive health care delivery under one roof for the farmworker population. The referral system remains in place for farmworkers served by Caroline Health Services. Consultations were made for farmworkers to other specialty physicians and for diagnostic services as needed.

The health educator for the Federalsburg site participated in the migrant summer school program at Hurlock and Sudlersville. Migrant school physicals were provided during the evening clinics in collaboration with the Dorchester County Health Department. Other services provided included primary care, immunizations, nursing outreach, social services, laboratory services, health education, emergency food, translation services (Spanish and Creole French), and transportation services. Nursing staffing was difficult in 1995. The field staff consisted of two part-time registered nurses, two Spanish speaking outreach workers/translators, and two Creole speaking outreach workers/translators. The lack of full-time field nursing staff limited the time in reaching individuals at the camp sites. The evening clinic was well staffed with volunteer providers, 3 physicians and a nurse practitioner, who provided services for the seventh season at the Federalsburg site. In addition, two registered nurses and a laboratory technician provided services on-site for the evening clinics.

The leading three reasons farmworkers sought medical care at this site were dermatitis, upper respiratory problems/infections, and muscle strain or injury. The leading three chronic conditions continue to be hypertension, obesity, and diabetes (both insulin and non-insulin dependent).

The Federalsburg site is looking forward to expanding its outreach services for 1996. Caroline Health Services will be providing all of the primary health care services to the farmworker population through their Goldsboro, Denton and Federalsburg sites. The Goldsboro and Denton sites offer services during the evening hours, which are closer and more accessible to the northern camps registered with Delmarva Rural Ministries.

LOWER SHORE COUNTIES

The Princess Anne site of Delmarva Rural Ministries, Inc. had a successful, but short harvest season. The dry conditions of July and August 1995 allowed for continuous employment without the usual rain and ripening delays normally experienced by the farmworkers. This resulted in a short six-week peak season as compared to eight to ten weeks in previous years.

There were 1168 farmworkers registered in 1995, with the majority being registered in Somerset County, 778 farmworkers. Wicomico County had 326 farmworkers registered and Worcester County had 64 registered. There were 7 permits issued for migrant labor camps in Somerset for four different growers, the largest was Camp Somerset in Westover with a total permitted capacity of 424 farmworkers.

The entire county was permitted for a total of 506 farmworkers. These statistics support the growing trend of migrant and seasonal farmworkers on the lower shore to find alternative accommodations during the season in such places as hotels/motels, trailer parks, and short-term leases on apartment and houses.

The majority of farmworkers registered in 1995 were Hispanic: most of them were Mexican, 76%; Guatemalan or Central American, 16%; Mexican-American or Puerto Rican, 3%. The Haitians accounted for approximately 5%, while Caucasians and African-Americans combined made up less than 1% of the farmworker population in 1995.

The clinic continues to benefit from the return of most of the seasonal staff. There were 3 project nurses who were constantly in the field making camp visits, 5 outreach workers providing translation and transportation both on-site and at other health agencies, one van driver, one certified adult nurse practitioner and one certified pediatric nurse practitioner in the clinic each day, five days a week. Due to prior commitments and a general shortage on the lower shore, the clinic was unable to recruit any physicians to work in the clinic during the 1995 season. As a result, the clinic was unable to offer extended hours in the evenings or on the weekends. While the lack of extended hours combined with the unusually short harvest season may have curtailed some wellness visits to the clinic, the mid-level providers had 700 encounters with clients from July 1 to September 30, 1995. The leading three reasons

farmworkers sought medical care at this site were muscle strain or injury, dermatitis and fungal problems, and upper respiratory infections. The leading three chronic conditions continue to be hypertension, obesity, and diabetes (both insulin and non-insulin dependent).

The Lower Shore Migrant School, in conjunction with Three Lower Counties Community Health center, again provided dental screening and care for children enrolled in the summer school program. Delmarva Rural Ministries, Inc. assisted with transportation, translation and coordination of these visits. However, for adults, the lack of availability of dental care in a timely manner still remains a primary need on the lower shore.

There were two successes of the season for the Princess Anne site.

- The first was the identification of pregnant farmworkers who could be immediately enrolled in prenatal care and offered WIC services. With the continued help and support of the Somerset County Health Department, this goal had a 100% success rate.
- The other success was the continued use and refinement of the data transfer pilot project started in 1994. This computer program allows for the transfer of medical data between sites and has evolved into an excellent case management tool, allowing for easy tracking of client care and referrals to outside agencies. This will be essential in the framework of integrated care networks.

There is optimism for the 1996 season and the site again being able to provide primary care for the lower shore's farmworker population. This optimism is tempered by a growing acceptance of the continued depletion of federal funding sources. Whatever resources are still available must be stretched across agency and county borders with the goal of eliminating duplicated services while still providing quality care to everyone. Delmarva Rural Ministries, Inc. is taking active steps to try and utilize its networking abilities with the other health agencies in the lower and upper shore regions of Maryland, thus providing quality, culturally-sensitive health care to the labor force so vital to the success of Maryland's Eastern Shore agricultural industry.

Directory of Agencies and Organizations

A G R I C U L T U R E

Department of Agriculture
50 Harry S. Truman Parkway
Annapolis, MD 21401
(410) 841-5880

Maryland Farm Bureau, Inc.
8930 Liberty Road
Randallstown, MD 21133-4295
(410) 922-3426

Maryland Horticulture Society
c/o Mr. Stephen Balderston
1265 Colora Road
Colora, MD 21917
(410) 658-4622

Somerset Growers, Inc.
P.O. Box 275
Westover, MD 21871
(410) 651-0910

L A B O R A N D E M P L O Y M E N T

Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation
Division of Labor and Industry
501 St. Paul Place
Baltimore, MD 21201-2272
(410) 333-4183

Department of Labor, Licensing and Regulation
Office of Employment Services
1100 North Eutaw Street
Baltimore, MD 21201
(410) 767-2037

Telamon Corporation—Maryland
237 Florida Avenue
Salisbury, MD 21801-5814
(410) 546-4604

L E G A L

Legal Aid Bureau, Inc.
Farmworker Empowerment Project
Lower Eastern Shore Office
111 High Street
Salisbury, MD 21803
(410) 546-5511

H E A L T H , E D U C A T I O N , S O C I A L S E R V I C E S

Maryland State Department of Education
Migrant Education Service Center
700 Glasgow Street
Cambridge, MD 21613
(410) 221-0152

East Coast Migrant Head Start Project
4200 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 740
Arlington, VA 22203
(703) 243-7522

Department of Human Resources
Income Maintenance Administration
311 West Saratoga Street
Baltimore, MD 21201-3521
(410) 767-7338

Department of Human Resources
Child Care Administration
311 West Saratoga Street
Baltimore, MD 21201-3521
(410) 767-7156

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Office of Food Protection and Consumer
Health Services
6 St. Paul Street
Suite 1301
Baltimore, MD 21202-1608
(410) 767-8416

Department of Health and Mental Hygiene
Office of Migrant Health
201 West Preston Street
Baltimore, MD 21201
(410) 225-5804

Delmarva Rural Ministries, Inc.
26 Wyoming Avenue
Dover, DE 19901
(302) 768-2000

**MARYLAND COMMISSION ON MIGRATORY
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