

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Migrant Labor Camp Survey Report

1968

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Commissioner of Health

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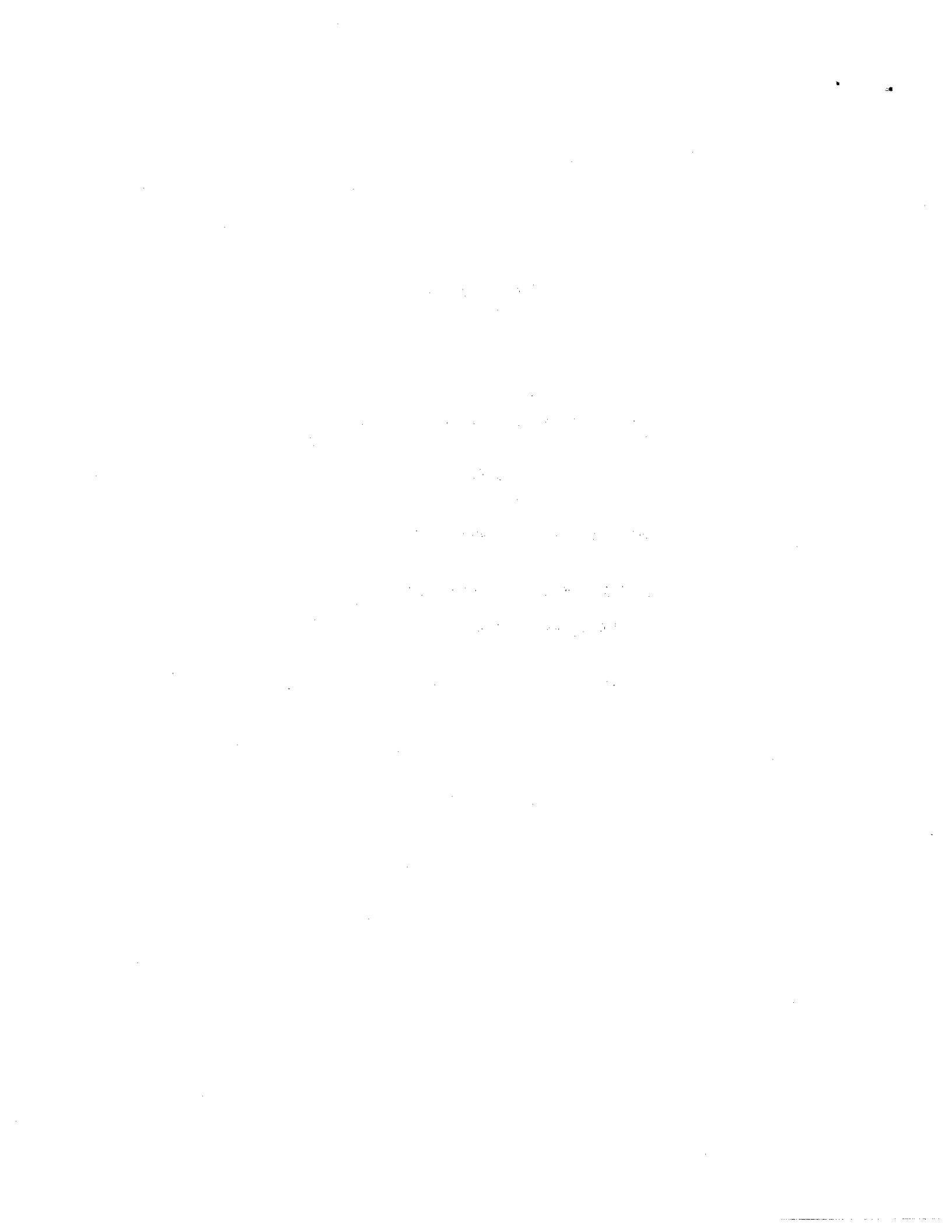
Migrant Labor Camp Survey Report, 1968

This 1968 Migrant Labor Camp  
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## 1968 SPECIAL SURVEY OF MIGRANT LABOR CAMPS

Migrant labor camps of New York State are governed by the regulations of Part 15 of the New York State Sanitary Code. All labor camps in New York State must meet the requirements of this Part in order to secure the necessary operating permit. The responsibility for inspection of these facilities is delegated to the local units of the Health Department, either county offices or district offices. In an attempt by the Central Office to understand the problems of the field more fully and to get a clearer picture of the overall conditions in the migrant labor camps in New York State, a special survey of these labor camps was done in 1967 and again this year. The 1968 survey had the following principal objectives:

- (1) to evaluate the status of housing and sanitary facilities of the migrant labor camps in New York State according to the requirements of Part 15;
- (2) to evaluate the overall effect or impact of the newly revised and more stringent regulations of Part 15 which became effective on February 29, 1968;
- (3) to correlate data collected this year with data, where applicable, collected during the 1967 survey;
- (4) and, to determine the possible need for further revisions and/or additional requirements to Part 15 of the Sanitary Code.

The field inspections in 1968 were made by Mr. Ralph Stewart, Associate Sanitarian in the Camp and Recreation Section, Division of General Engineering and Radiological Health, under the general supervision of Mr. Howard B. Gates, III. Inspection arrangements were made through the cooperation of the Regional Directors of Public Health Engineering and with the assistance of the local health unit in whose area of jurisdiction the camps were located.

Inspections were made of 238 camps in 21 counties with concentration on areas not surveyed during 1967. This represents a 28.3% sample. Of the 238 camps inspected this year, 38 were also done last year. As the result of these two surveys, 379 camps have been inspected. This is an overall 44% sample. The camps inspected were selected at random from the permit application cards in the local health offices. The number of migrant labor camps in each county in New York State, their total capacity and the number of Central Office inspections done this year in each area are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1

<u>County</u>	<u>No. MLC*</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>No. Inspections</u>
Albany	2	109	2
Cattaraugus	1	186	1
Cayuga	12	667	5
Chautauqua	15	331	15
Chenango	1	14	-
Columbia	30	768	-
Delaware	2	42	1
Dutchess	18	446	12
Erie	26	507	-
Essex	1	18	-
Genesee	10	630	-
Greene	1	144	-
Herkimer	3	176	3
Livingston	7	553	4
Monroe	34	771	19
Nassau	5	34	-
Niagara	28	690	11
Oneida	8	472	8
Onondaga	3	32	-
Ontario	12	489	1
Orange	51	1456	-
Orleans	48	797	26
Oswego	24	390	20
Otsego	4	93	4
Putnam	2	52	-
Rensselaer	4	79	4
Rockland	7	55	-
Steuben	42	1540	6
Suffolk	86	1626	30
Ulster	125	2652	23
Wayne	194	4487	28
Westchester	3	49	-
Wyoming	22	863	15
Yates	4	230	-
TOTAL	863	21,717	238

\*Active Camps Operated 1968

Approximately 35 camps were inspected per week. The survey was conducted between August and October 1968, using a special inspection and data collection form shown in Appendix 1.

During the survey the following three items were obtained from local files:

- Item No. 1 - The age of the camp - There are more than 238 camps indicated here, because some of the camps had different parts built at different times.
- Item No. 6 - Water supply not of safe sanitary quality.
- Item No. 7 - Water supply not of adequate quantity.

The following are interpretations of certain items in the evaluation checklist used for the survey:

- Item No. 2 & 3 - Fire resistant construction - This refers to the 1/2 inch type X gypsum wall board or concrete block (Reference- State Building Code).
- Item No. 4 - Unapproved fire exits - This was determined by the requirements of the State Sanitary Code.
- Item No. 5 - Water under pressure available only at water taps outside of the building.
- Item No. 8 - Improper waste water disposal - This refers to sinks, showers, and/or laundry waste disposal.
- Item No. 18 - Cooking in central kitchen - This was when a central kitchen was present and the cooking was done by the individual migrants.
- Item No. 19 - Commissary - This was when the camp operator, owner, or crewleader sold food and other items to the migrants in the camp.
- Item No. 20 - Adequate mechanical refrigeration - The criteria were adequate space for the storage of perishables and a cool enough temperature to keep those items from spoiling. These units could be located either in individual units or in the central kitchen itself.
- Item No. 21 - Inadequate lighting in sleeping quarters - Here the surveyors were interested in the illumination from electric light bulbs and light from the window area, as both need to be adequate.
- Item No. 22 - Inadequate lighting at privy - If there was no electric outlet provided for a light bulb, it was considered inadequate. Adequate light could be provided on a pole above the privy.

- Item No. 23 - Inadequate ventilation - This pertains to the sleeping quarters. In order to be adequate, there had to be more than one opening for ventilation in each room excluding the door. This could be either two windows in one side or a window in each side. It could possibly be a window with a heating duct through it for hot and cold air.
- Item No. 24 - Unsatisfactory screening - All windows in the kitchen of each camp had to be screened, and also all exterior openings in living quarters had to be screened.
- Item No. 25 - Unsatisfactory surface drainage - If there were large puddles of water present where there had been no recent precipitation, the drainage was considered to be unsatisfactory. Also, if the general area in the camp were of a soggy nature, swamp-like as opposed to being dry, this would also be considered unsatisfactory.
- Item No. 27 - Improperly installed or unvented heaters - Here the violations were either for illegal heaters, such as salamanders or kerosene heaters brought in by the migrants, or for heaters supplied by the owner without a vent pipe properly connected, or not properly shielded.
- Item No. 29 - Dishwashing facilities - There had to be hot (110°-120°F) and cold water supplied in the central and commissary cooking units for the purpose of washing dishes. In individual quarters all that was required was a space for dishwashing.
- Item No. 30 - If only laundry trays were provided, this is the only percentage given, but if mechanical washers were provided, both percentages are given because laundry trays or tubs are also required in addition to mechanical washers in the event of a breakdown of these mechanical units or a power failure.

#### RESULTS:

The results of the survey are shown in Table 2, both in total and in percentage. Where more than 238 items are noted for any particular unit this reflects the fact that some camps have more than one type of facility. As an example, 10 camps were found to have both privies and flush toilets, hence the total of 248.



TABLE 2

FARM LABOR CAMP

SUMMARY OF HOUSING FACILITIES

1. Age of Camp

Camps built within past		1968		1967
		Number	Percent	Percent
a) 5 years	98/308	98	31.8	30.2
b) Since 1959	22/308	22	7.1	13.4
c) 10 years	26/308	26	8.4	17.9
d) 15 years	63/308	63	20.5	16.7
e) 20 years	19/308	19	6.2	8.4
f) 30 years	80/308	80	26.0	13.4
Totals		308	100.0	100.0

2. Housing

A. Rooms: (50 sq. ft./person without cooking: 60 sq. ft./ person with cooking)

1. Number of occupants living in individual rooms without cooking	4561	63.5	
2. Number of occupants living in dormitories	1504	20.9	
3. Number of occupants living in individual rooms with cooking	1121	15.6	
	7186	100.0%	

B. Fire Resistant Construction

1. Camps housing 15 or more persons with fire resistant construction (required) (108/116)	108	93.1	88.0
2. Camps housing less than 15 persons with fire resistant construction (not required) (34/157)	34	21.7	40.8

3. Kitchen Facilities

A. Type of Cooking

1. Camps with cookin in individual units (94/238)	94	39.5	36.2
2. Camps with cooking in individual units with required equipment (79/94)	79	84.0	
3. Camps with cooking in central kitchen (168/238)	168	70.6	63.6
4. Camps with cooking in central kitchens with required equipment (142/168)	142	84.5	
5. Camps with commissary or restaurant (33/238)	33	13.9	24.0
6. Camps with a commissary including those restaurant facilities with required equipment (30/33)	30	90.9	

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
B. Mechanical refrigeration		<u>Percent</u>
1. Camps with adequate mechanical refrigeration	<u>225</u>	<u>94.5</u>
C. Camps with satisfactory dishwashing facilities (hot and cold running water at sink or space for dishwashing)	<u>194</u>	<u>81.5</u>
		<u>61.1</u>
4. Water Supply		
A. Quality and quantity		
1. Camps with water supply of unsatisfactory sanitary quality	<u>3</u>	<u>1.3</u>
2. Camps with water supply of inadequate quantity 35 gal./day/occupant	<u>2</u>	<u>0.8</u>
		<u>2.2</u>
B. Distribution method (263)		
1. Camps with hand pumps	<u>1</u>	<u>0.4</u>
2. Camps with water under pressure	<u>17</u>	<u>6.5</u>
		<u>27.9</u>
3. Camps with cold water under pressure in kitchen	<u>8</u>	<u>3.0</u>
		<u>8.1</u>
4. Camps with hot and cold water under pressure in kitchen	<u>178</u>	<u>67.8</u>
		<u>51.4</u>
5. Camps with cold water under pressure in individual units	<u>19</u>	<u>7.2</u>
		<u>2.8</u>
6. Camps with hot and cold water under pressure in individual units	<u>40</u>	<u>15.1</u>
		<u>9.5</u>
5. Bathroom and Bathing		
A. Bathroom facilities		
1. Camps with privies	<u>134</u>	<u>56.3</u>
		<u>71.1</u>
a. Camps with privies having adequate number of seats (129/134)	<u>129</u>	<u>96.3</u>
		<u>92.2</u>
2. Camps with flush toilets	<u>114</u>	<u>47.9</u>
		<u>27.9</u>
b. Camps with flush toilets having an adequate number of seats (111/114)	<u>111</u>	<u>97.4</u>
		<u>84.0</u>
B. Bathing facilities		
1. Camp with adequate showerheads	<u>219</u>	<u>92.0</u>
		<u>85.7</u>
6. Laundry Facilities		
1. Camps with adequate laundry trays or tubs	<u>(191/233)</u> 191	<u>82.0</u>
2. Camps with adequate mechanical washers	<u>(107/141)</u> 107	<u>75.9</u>

	1968		1967
	Number	Percent	Percent
7. Other			
A. Camps with improper waste water disposal	65	27.3	2.8
B. Camps with unsatisfactory sewage disposal (6/114)	6	5.3	2.0
C. Camps with improper shower waste water disposal (29/231)	29	12.6	6.3
D. Camps with inadequate lighting in sleeping	17	7.1	2.2
E. Camps with inadequate lighting in privy (60/144)	60	41.2	42.2
F. Camps with inadequate ventilation in sleeping quarters	13	5.6	0
G. Camps with unsatisfactory screening	102	42.3	7.8
H. Camps with unsatisfactory surface drainage	13	5.6	14.5
I. Camps with inadequate containers for garbage and refuse	114	47.9	15.1
J. Camps with improperly installed or unvented heaters	51	21.4	2.2
K. Camps with improperly installed cook stoves	75	31.5	0
L. Camps with unapproved fire exits	14	5.9	1.1
M. Camps with separate sleeping area for children over 2 years of age (34/114) (Required in 1969)	34	29.8	27.2
N. Camps with sleeping facilities (bed and mattress) provided	237	99.6	
O. Camps with adequate first aid kits	173	72.3	

8. Responsibilities of Occupants

1. Camps with responsibilities observed as good	61	25.6	
2. Camps with responsibilities observed as fair	128	53.9	
3. Camps with responsibilities observed as poor	49	20.5	

## INTERPRETATION OF RESULTANT SURVEY STATISTICS

The following are the writers' interpretations of the resultant survey statistics. These anticipate that certain groups will find comfort in one statistic and other groups just the opposite. These give a reasonable indication as to the actual meaning of each statistic without taking them out of context and distorting any particular one. As the result of the survey this year and the one done last year, it is felt that notable improvement has been made. There appears to be four major influencing factors causing this:

1. Increased efforts and regulations by governmental agencies, particularly the health department.
2. Limited labor availability. This has placed camp operators into a competitive market where decent housing is necessary to compete successfully in the labor market. It should be noted that an overwhelming majority of the camps visited were under-occupied.
3. The general improved social behavior and educational level of the migrant himself.
4. Pressures brought to bear by social groups. The public is made more aware of existing problem areas and indirectly exerts pressure to influence regulating agencies.

## HOUSING

The results of the survey show that 31.8% of the camps, or sections of individual camps, have been built within the past five years and that 52.7% of the camps are 15 or more years old with 26% more than 20 years old. 63.5% of the occupants in the camps surveyed lived in individual rooms without cooking facilities. 15.6% of the individuals in the camps surveyed lived in individual quarters with cooking facilities. 20.9% of those occupants of the camps surveyed lived in dormitory facilities.

Since the inception of the new code there has been much talk and many complaints from farmer groups, alleging, in particular, that the 50 square feet in dormitory living was unfair, even though they consider the general rise in the square footage area to be unfair overall. These groups stress that as the vast majority of occupants in the migrant labor camps live in dormitory facilities the square footage should be reduced to 40 square feet in order to reduce the expenses of the migrant labor camps operations. It should be noted here that if the square footage in dormitories was reduced to 40 square feet instead of 50 square feet, this would result in a capacity rise in this type of accommodation of approximately 16% on a statewide basis. However, as can be seen in Table 1, there is at present a capacity of 21,717 in the migrant camps of New York State. At peak season this year, the New York State migrant usage was approximately 17,000 plus or minus. Therefore statewide, there are still approximately 4,000 more beds available than necessary at any one time for migrant use. While it is true that certain camp operators in certain areas may find themselves cramped for space, this is not the case overall.

93.1% of the camps housing 15 or more persons that are required to have fire resistant construction had the necessary construction. This is a rise of 5% over the 88% compliance found in the 1967 survey. This indicates that the local units have increased their required enforcement in this area.

Fourteen camps (5.9%) had unapproved fire exits. The majority of these situations were in structures of two or more stories in height where at least two approvable exits were not provided for each floor, e.g., exceeding 14 feet above ground, doors did not open in the direction of exit travel and rooms used for exit travel were serving as sleeping and living quarters. This latter deficiency was found to occur frequently in the older house trailers. In still another case, third floor) the room through which the migrants must travel to reach the fire escape was locked.

Only 29.8% of the camps surveyed had separate sleeping areas for children over the age of two years. Separate partitioned sleeping areas for such children were provided in 34 of the 114 applicable camps. This is a new regulation that becomes a requirement in the Sanitary Code as of January 1, 1969, and, therefore, should show a great improvement in the degree of compliance in 1969. It was noted in most areas surveyed that there is a definite decrease in the number of children at migrant labor camps due to the increased spacing requirements and the operators discouraging crew leaders from bringing up families with children so they could realize maximum worker occupancy. This trend will increase even more so in 1969 when the above partitioning requirement will be enforced and also no further variances will be allowed regarding the square footage spacing requirement.

#### KITCHEN FACILITIES

The kitchens in the camps including central kitchens, individual unit kitchens, and commissaries where restaurant facilities are provided overall had about 86% compliance with equipment required by the Code. The fact that some camps had both individual units and central kitchens in them brings the total cooking units to 295. Of the 238 camps, it was noted that 94 or 39.5% had cooking in the individual units. This is a higher figure in comparison to the figure of last year when 36.2% of the camps had cooking in individual units. The trend towards use of central kitchens continues to grow particularly in the newer construction as shown by the 7% rise in kitchens of this type from last year. Individual units with cooking were usually found in the smaller camps. This accounts for the difference between the percent of camps with all or partial individual cooking (39.5%) and the percent of occupants with individual cooking (15.6%).

94.5% of the camps surveyed had adequate mechanical refrigeration provided. The 13 camps noted here without mechanical refrigeration would also be included under the violations noted above where some of the kitchen units would not have required equipment, in this case mechanical refrigeration.

81.5% of the camps surveyed had either satisfactory dishwashing facilities which would be hot and cold running water with sinks in central kitchens and commissaries or the required space for dishwashing in individual cooking units.

This is a 20% increase compliance over the survey of last year indicating better enforcement of this particular item on the part of the inspecting officers. It also reflects the code change that allows space for dishwashing to be provided in individual units instead of requiring hot and cold running water at sinks with its high remodeling costs at existing labor camps.

114 camps were observed to have inadequate containers for garbage and refuse. In many cases adequate numbers of containers were provided but were unsatisfactory in that the covers were either not provided or were missing, containers were broken or not tight, or were not disposed of as needed and, in many instances, were not being used properly.

Only three camps of the 238 surveyed had water supplies of unsatisfactory sanitary quality. One of these supplies was of a questionable sanitary quality and, in all probability, disinfection will correct this situation. In each of the situations, however, the permit to operate was being withheld pending correction of this deficiency.

Only two supplies were observed to have an inadequate quantity of water. Information regarding the adequacy of water supplies was usually obtained from the files of the local units but, in these two camps, inadequate pressure and volume were actually observed.

67.8% of the camps surveyed had hot and cold running water under pressure in central kitchens, an increase of 16% over last year. 15.1% of the camps surveyed had hot and cold water under pressure in individual units, an increase of 6% over last year.

These figures become even more impressive when it is noted that of all the camps with central and commissary kitchens 88.6% had hot and cold water under pressure in the kitchens, and of all the camps with individual cooking, 42.5% had hot and cold water under pressure in the individual units. This indicates that once again many operators are becoming more interested in the welfare of the migrants they employ and are recognizing that hot and cold running water is very desirable in kitchen units.

#### TOILET AND BATHING FACILITIES

Privies were used in 56.3% of the camps surveyed and 96.3% of these camps had an adequate number of privy seats in accordance with Part 15 of the State Sanitary Code which requires one seat for each 15 occupants, or fraction thereof, for each sex. 47.9% of all the camps had flush toilets and ten camps were observed to have both privies and flush toilets.

There appears to be a definite improvement here particularly with the noted drop in the percentage of camps with privies (72.1% in 1967 and 56.3% in 1968) along with the increase in the number of camps with flush toilets (27.9% in 1967 and 47% in 1968). Several local units and camp operators were noted to be in favor of flush toilets, but consider it impractical and non-feasible because of the extremely tight soil conditions. Although numerous incidents were noted where flush toilet facilities were abused by the migrant, i.e., broken fixtures, plugged toilets, etc., this was noted to be the exception rather than the rule.

41.2% of the camps surveyed with privies had inadequate lighting at the privies. In practically all instances this was due to inadequate provisions during non-daylight hours. Lighting was considered adequate if the area was well lighted and/or provisions were made for light fixtures in the privies. It was considered inadequate if the area was not well illuminated and/or inadequate window space was provided for exterior natural or artificial lighting to enter the privies. The high degrees of non-compliance here was felt to be due to the lack of understanding of the interpretations of this requirement by the field personnel in the local units. It was noted that in most cases where the fixture was in the privy, the light bulb(s) were missing.

92% of the camps surveyed had an adequate number of showerheads. This is an increase of 6 percentage points over last year. This is the first year that both-tubs have not been allowed in migrant labor camps. One of the results of last year's survey was the code being revised to eliminate bathtubs and permitting showers only. It is gratifying to see that the camp operators have accepted our findings and have tried very hard to comply with the requirements.

Nineteen camps were noted with inadequate facilities. Only four of these camps were noted as having no shower facilities at all and one of these was under variance and in the process of installing showers. The other three camps had only bathtubs and were being prosecuted by the applicable local units having jurisdiction.

#### LAUNDRY FACILITIES

Laundry facilities were considered to be adequate at 196 camps. This figure includes all camps with adequate laundry trays or tubs and/or adequate mechanical washers as required by Part 15 of the Sanitary Code.

It is felt that the 82% compliance here is due to the fact that this is a new requirement in the Code. It is being complied with by camp operators as fast as possible, and complete compliance should be attained soon. Many camp operators received variances for the 1968 season on this item because of the necessity for major renovation to comply. Also, it should be noted that many operators furnished transportation for the migrants, at no charge, to neighboring commercial laundromats. Extremely tight soil conditions in several areas of the State warrant consideration being given to this as a permanent measure. Many laundromats are connected to a municipal SDW.

### OTHER VIOLATIONS

The violations noted in this section do not pertain to any one particular heading such as "Housing" or "Water Supply", but are instead general violations occurring within the labor camps.

Sixty-five camps were observed to have improper waste water disposal. This figure also includes camps with unsatisfactory sewage disposal (6) and camps with improper shower waste water disposal (29). The remainder of the violations were mainly due to improper laundry waste disposal and a few cases where sink water wastes were poured or drained on top of the ground.

Seventeen camps (7.1%) were observed to have inadequate lighting in the sleeping quarters. Of these seventeen, most violations were due to inadequate facilities for natural lighting, i.e., 10% of floor space and in a few cases were due to inadequate facilities for artificial lighting.

21.4% of the camps surveyed had improperly installed or unvented heaters and 31.5% of the camps surveyed had improperly installed cook stoves. In both cases most of these violations were either because the migrants had brought in small kerosene hot plate devices which are illegal under Part 15, or the heaters or cookstoves supplied were improperly shielded. The shielding requirement is the one that was found to be violated most often in this area although several instances of improperly vented hot water heaters and individual heating units were noted. These figures do not represent the camp as a whole, but usually one or two individual situations within a camp and should not be misconstrued as an overall picture of each camp. All noted illegal kerosene hot plates were removed from the dwelling units at the time of the survey visit.

There were 102 camps (42.3%) surveyed with unsatisfactory screening. The great majority of these violations were due to broken and torn screens rather than the lack of screening being provided by the camp operator. Several instances were noted where not all exterior openings were screened but these cases were insignificant compared to the number of situations where screening was provided and had been torn out, removed or broken.

One camp surveyed did not provide what was considered adequate sleeping facilities (bed & mattress) for the migrants. The mattresses were in extremely poor condition and, in a few cases, were being placed on the floor with no bed facilities provided.

72.3% of the camps surveyed had adequate first aid kits. The low percentage observed is due to the fact that this is another new regulation and a clearly defined interpretation as to what is an adequate first aid kit was not available to many operators until approximately mid-season. Also, many camp operators where the violations were noted, claimed that the first aid kits had been provided, had disappeared and they had not yet had time to replace them. Greater than 50% of camps marked as deficient here had first aid kits of some sort available, ranging from a household "band-aid" kit to the Johnson & Johnson "Emergency" first aid kit.



## RESPONSIBILITIES OF OCCUPANTS

25.6% of the camps surveyed had the responsibilities of the occupants observed as good. 53.9% of the camps surveyed had the responsibilities of occupants observed as fair. 20.5% of the camps surveyed had the responsibilities of occupants observed as poor.

This year is the first year that the occupants of the migrant labor camps were made responsible under the law to take care of the facilities provided and to keep clean the areas they control. The fact that the percentage figures of the responsibilities being observed as good or fair are as high as have been noted are somewhat surprising. Last year during the survey it was felt the responsibilities of occupants observed overall were rather poor to fair. This was the first time that an attempt was made to evaluate the responsibilities of the occupants of migrant labor camps in New York State. The following factors were taken into consideration in the attempt to give a rating on the basis of this new section of Part 15 of the Sanitary Code:

1. In an effort to prevent confusion and numerous overlapping categories, it was decided to use only three rating categories, good, fair or poor.
2. Considerable effort was made not only to evaluate the migrants' conscientious efforts in maintaining a clean and healthful camp environment, but also to relate this to the existing physical situation to which he was committed. Therefore, in an older camp with poorer facilities, the occupant responsibility may be rated good and in a newer camp with modern facilities it could be rated poor or fair although the overall esthetic picture might be better at the newer camp.
3. It should be noted that each camp was evaluated on an overall basis and not on an individual item basis; therefore, a camp could be poor in one area, good in another, and have an overall rating of fair.
4. In an attempt to define more clearly the three categories used for evaluating occupant responsibility at the individual camps, the following criteria were used:
  - (a) Good - In older camps the occupant responsibility was rated as "good" if the so-called status-quo was improved upon. In other words the migrants maintained the camp and property in a clean and sanitary manner above what the evaluator judged to be commensurate with the overall sanitary facilities and physical structure provided at the camp. In the newer and more modern camps they were rated good if the occupants maintained the camp at least equal to or commensurate with the facilities and environment provided.

- (b) Fair - This rating was given to camps which were judged to be operating and/or maintaining the camp on a minimumly acceptable basis. The camp was considered minimumly acceptable if the occupants used the facilities provided without significant abuse. Occasional cases of broken windows, screens, doors, etc., and poor maintenance of sanitary facilities were the exception rather than the rule. The individual units and overall camp cleanliness and maintenance left quite a bit to be desired but was judged by the observer to be approximately average for camp conditions noted throughout the whole State.
- (c) Poor - This rating was given to camps that were judged to be from less than minimumly acceptable to deplorable. Poor occupancy responsibility included numerous misuse and abuse of the facilities rather than any one particular item. Broken windows, doors and screens were the common thing at most of these camps. Excrement in shower stalls and dressing areas, extremely littered (garbage and refuse) camp area, filthy individual room and/or camp maintenance, and general destruction of property and facilities are some of the other more common deficiencies noted that fall within the intent of this section of Part 15 of the Sanitary Code. It was felt that a definite overall improvement would be necessary in order for these camps to receive even a rating of "Fair".

APPENDIX 1 - FARM LABOR CAMP EVALUATION CHECKLIST

Name of Camp \_\_\_\_\_ Code No. \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_  
 Capacity \_\_\_\_\_ Occupancy \_\_\_\_\_ Inspected by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Occupancy Period \_\_\_\_\_

1. Camp built since:
    - 1963 (5 years old) .....
    - 1959 .....
    - 1958 (10 years old) .....
    - 1953 (15 years old) .....
    - 1948 (20 years old) .....
    - More than 20 years old.....
  2. Fire resistant construction in housing with 15 or more persons.....
  3. Fire resistant construction in housing with less than 15 persons.....
  4. Unapproved fire exits.....
  5. Approved hand pump.....
  - Water under pressure.....
  - Cold water under pressure in kitchen.....
  - Hot and cold water under pressure in kitchen.....
  - Cold water under pressure in individual units!.....
  - Hot and cold water under pressure in individual units.....
  6. Water supply - not of satisfactory sanitary quality.....
  7. Water supply - inadequate quantity.....
  8. Improper waste water disposal.....
  9. Privies:
    - Number of seats.....
    - Unsatisfactory privies.....
  10. Flush toilets:
    - Number of seats.....
    - Unsatisfactory sewage disposal system.....
  11. Showers:
    - Number of showerheads.....
    - Improper disposal of shower waste water.....
  12. Number of sleeping rooms (no cooking) \_\_\_\_\_
  13. Dormitories \_\_\_\_\_
  14. Number of sleeping rooms (and cooking) \_\_\_\_\_
- 
- 
- 
15. Sleeping facilities (bed & mattress) provided.....
  16. Separate partitioned sleeping area for children.....
  17. Renovation possible.....
  18. Cooking in individual units with required equipment.....
  19. Cooking in central kitchen with required equipment.....
  19. Commissary with required equipment.....
  20. Adequate mechanical refrigeration .....
  21. Inadequate lighting in sleeping quarters.....
  22. Inadequate lighting at privy.....
  23. Inadequate ventilation in sleeping quarters.....
  24. Unsatisfactory screening.....
  25. Unsatisfactory surface drainage.....
  26. Inadequate containers for garbage and refuse disposal.....
  27. Improperly installed or unvented heaters.....
  28. Improperly installed cook stoves.....
  29. Dishwashing facilities .....
  30. Laundry Facilities .....
  - a) Adequate laundry trays or tubs.....
  - b) Adequate mechanical washers.....
  31. First Aid Kits adequate .....
  32. Responsibilities of occupants observed properly.....

