

Washington County Community
Action Organization:
Second Interim Report
on the Need for
Farmworker Housing
September, 1980.

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Planning

Introduction

This document constitutes the second interim report on the need for farmworker housing in Washington County. WCCAO staff have been working with the Washington County Farmworker Housing Task Force (see first interim report, June, 1980) to gather primary source data on the need for farmworker housing. This report is written to correspond with the work program originally submitted to qualify for grant funds. The final project report will be submitted February, 1981.

Proposed Action 2.3:

The Consultant will work with the Farmworker Housing Task Force to gather primary source data on:

- * The number of seasonal and settled out farmworkers in Washington County.
- * The number, location, and adequacy of available farm labor units in Washington County.
- * Future projections regarding crops, grown, length of employment by crop, the need for both settled out and transient farmworkers.
- * The factors contributing to inadequate housing stock for farm labor.

Between June and September of 1980, farm labor interviews were conducted with a representative sample of Washington County farmers. These interviews revealed that there are three different types of farm laborers. First, there are "Seasonal farmworkers" who come to Washington County to work the Seasonal Summer Crops (June-September). Second, there are "Semi-Settled-Out farmworkers" who come to Washington County to work in the nurseries for periods of nine to ten months at a time. Thirdly, there are the "settled-out farmworkers" who are permanent residents of Washington County. The following information is organized according to this typology of farmworkers.

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1. The number of Seasonal and Settled out farmworkers in Washington County.

A. Seasonal Farmworkers

A survey of farmers employing Migrant farm labor was conducted in April and May 1980. Two meetings were held with farmers who employ seasonal labor and a comprehensive list of farmers using seasonal labor was developed (see Appendix A). Every grower on the list was contacted in person or by telephone.

The survey contained questions on crops, acreage, labor requirements, and available housing units. Additional comments were solicited about the development of new migrant housing projects sponsored by a public agency or non-profit Organization (see Appendix B for complete questionnaire).

The results of the survey indicate that the harvesting of at least 3,285 acres is dependent upon Migrant labor. The survey also revealed that 2,045 seasonal farm workers are needed for the 1980 harvest season. (see Appendix C for complete results). The maximum labor requirement occurs at peak strawberry harvest i.e., mid June.

In addition to the grower survey, a survey of seasonal farm workers was conducted in June, 1980. Using a random sample method, we obtained a representative sample of the County's "general" seasonal labor population during peak harvest time. Consequently, the sample was drawn in a manner that resulted in the representation of families, singles, seasonal workers residing in different parts of the County, seasonal workers working for growers with housing facilities and seasonal workers working for growers with no housing facilities.

Seasonal farmworkers working for six different growers were surveyed (see summary on following page). Growers were selected based upon the representation factors listed above. A total of 68 seasonal farmworkers were interviewed constituting eight percent of the seasonal workers working for selected growers.

Interviews were conducted between June 17 and June 27, 1980. Bilingual interviewers administered the questionnaire to the farm workers as they were coming out of the strawberry field, 2-5 P. M. (see Appendix D for copy of questionnaire).

The results of the Seasonal Farmworker Survey indicate that 62% (1,268) of the seasonal farmworkers coming to Washington County stay for four months. Sixteen percent (327) of these Migrants are here for the strawberry harvest only. The survey results indicate that eight percent (164) of the seasonal farmworkers remain to seek other work and become permanent residents.

Of the Migrant workers coming to Washington County for the 1980 harvest, 62% (1,268) are here for the first time, approximately 38% (777) have worked here before.

Our survey results indicate that most of the seasonal workers, 70% (1,432) are here without their families, while 30% (613) are part of a family group working the harvest.

The average annual income for all the seasonal migrant workers interviewed is approximately \$3,700. For families, average of six members, the average annual income is approximately \$4,800. For single seasonal workers, the average annual income is approximately \$2,700.¹

¹A large majority of the seasonal workers, 74%, either would not answer this question, said they did not know, or gave an unrealistic figure e.g., less than \$2,000.

SUMMARY OF MIGRANT FARMWORKER
SURVEY SAMPLE

<u>GROWER</u>	<u>GEOGRAPHIC AREA OF CAMP</u>	<u>MAXIMUM MIGRANT LABOR DEMAND</u>	<u>RANDOM SAMPLE NUMBER</u>	<u>PERCENT SIZE</u>
K. Fields	North Plains	100	11	(11%)
R. Williams	Gales Creek	125	10	(8%)
R. Tankersley	North Plains	200	16	(8%)
M. Vesquez	Schools	150	12	(8%)
L. Duyck	Cornelius	225	10	(4%)
Matt Unger	No Camp	40	9	(22%)
TOTALS		840	68	(8%)

B. Semi-Settled Out & Settled-Out Farmworkers

Another survey was undertaken to ascertain the number of Semi-Settled-Out and the number of Settled-Out farmworkers in Washington County.

It was initially determined that there were a large number of Semi-Settled-Out and Settled-Out farmworkers employed by the County's nurseries. Therefore, interviews were conducted with all the nursery operators in the County. (see Appendix E for list of operators surveyed).

In addition to the survey of nursery operators, a random sample of the general farmer population in Washington County was surveyed. The sample was compiled by taking every 10th name off a list of 700 farmers obtained from the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service. Forty-five of seventy farmers constituting the random sample were contacted by phone.

The results of the above surveys indicate there are a total of 883 semi-settled out farmworkers in Washington County. These workers migrate from Mexico and the Southwestern states to Washington County. These workers typically stay for nine to ten months before returning to their homes. They often come back to Washington County after spending one to two months back home. Of the total number of semi-settled-out farmworkers, approximately 833 work for nurseries and 50 work for potato farmers.

The number of Settled-Out farmworkers in Washington County is substantially smaller than the numbers of seasonal and Semi-Settled Out farmworkers. Washington County's nurseries employ approximately 100 Settled-Out farmworkers. In addition, our survey of general farmers indicates there are 5 Settled-Out farmworkers for every 45 farmers. According to the 1978 Agricultural Census, there are 900 full-time farmers in Washington County. Subtracting the ten nurseries from this number leaves 890 full-time farmers. Using the formula of 5 Settled-Out farmworkers for every 45 farmers, an approximate figure of 100 additional Settled-Out farmworkers is arrived at.

Thus, according to our survey there are approximately 200 Settled-Out farmworkers in Washington County.

Summary:

Number of Farmworkers Potentially in Need of Housing Assistance

-Seasonal Farmworkers:	2,045
-Semi-Settled-Out Farmworkers:	883
-Settled-Out Farmworkers:	200
Total	3,078

2. The number, location, and adequacy of available farm labor units in Washington County.

A. Seasonal Farmworkers

The number, location, and adequacy of available seasonal farm labor housing units were reported in our first interim report. At present all migratory farmworkers in Washington County are dependent on grower operated housing facilities of one kind or another. Virtually all of these are aging and ill equipped or wholly substandard by local health and housing codes or both. Attached Appendix F identifies all existing housing facilities, commonly referred to as "camps" by the growers. This survey conducted by our staff in May of this year, identifies a total of 15 labor "camps" with a total of 380 housing units or "cabins", with a capacity of approximately 1,491 persons. These units are located in the Western part of the County, North Plains, Gales Creek, Cornelius, Banks, and Scholls. (see Appendix G).

Our survey revealed that migrant housing units in Washington County vary from the typical single unit size of 12' x 16' to larger four plexes in which living space for large families can be accommodated. These housing units are typically constructed of stud walls with a single sheet plywood with tarpaper added. Most units have a small sink and a "hot plate" for preparing meals. Some units have no individual cooking facilities. A window opening, approximately 2' x 2' with a screen is located in one or two walls. Bathroom and laundry facilities are centralized in separate buildings and are frequently inaccessible at night. Typically migrant housing deficiencies include: lack of adequate space (average occupancy of 5-6 for 12' x 16' unit); lack of adequate lighting and lack of adequate ventilation.

Most units are over 20 years in age. During our survey, we found that although several growers conduct responsible on-going maintenance programs, a number of the existing units are in a serious stage of deterioration and will be closed voluntarily or involuntarily by the state enforcement agency. In the meantime these units meet only the most marginal needs for farmworkers. Existing migrant housing facilities are filled each year and it is not uncommon to find those who cannot be housed in existing "camps" housed in barns or substandard housing not otherwise rentable in the market place.

B. Semi-Settled-Out Farmworkers

We were unable to identify the number and location of all available housing units for Semi-Settled-Out farmworkers. This is because their residences are dispersed throughout the Western part of the County, in both rural and urban areas. The nursery operators interviewed indicated these workers primarily reside in the Hillsboro, Forest Grove, North Plains, and Cornelius areas.

Some Semi Settled-Out farmworker housing units were identified and inspected. These units appeared as though they had not received regular maintenance and repair. By most standards they would be considered to be substandard. Every unit identified was overcrowded. For example, eleven singles were found living in the upstairs of a rural house. The upstairs contained only two bedrooms. A hot-plate and sink served as the kitchen facility. An interview with the Hillsboro fire-marshall revealed that between 20 and 30 semi-settled farmworkers had been found living in the un-improved basement of a house. The basement lacked windows and adequate ventilation.

Information gathered from the Survey of Nursery Owners indicated that Semi-Settled-Out farmworkers earn an average of \$8,000 per year. If one figures a high of 25% of one's income going to shelter, the typical Semi-Settled-Out farmworker could afford to pay \$167 per month in rent.

C. Settled-Out-Farmworkers

Interviews with farmers suggest that the housing needs of Settled-Out farmworkers are less severe than those of Seasonal or Semi-Settled-Out farmworkers. Although they have difficulty finding housing, the housing units they occupy are of better quality and less crowded. This does not mean there is not a need of housing assistance for this group of farmworkers. It only means the need is less severe for these farmworkers. In passing, it should be noted that Settled-Out farmworker have chosen to make a permanent contribution to the County's economy. This should be recognized in developing an action plan for farmworker housing assistance. In the months ahead, the Farmworker Housing Task Force will solicit input from Settled-Out farmworkers regarding their housing needs and will seek to involve them in the Task Force's activities.

3. Future projections regarding crops grown, length of employment by crop, the need for both settled out and transient farmworkers.

A. Seasonal Farmworkers

Washington County crops requiring migrant, seasonal farmworker labor include strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, black raspberries, and cucumbers. The following table illustrates recent trends in the size of these crops:

CROP ACREAGE BY YEAR

<u>CROP</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>Net Change</u>
Strawberry	2,300	1,350	1,550	1,600	1,650	-650
Raspberry	65	42	45	40	80	+ 15
Black Raspberry	340	140	150	360	500	+160
Blackberry	80	210	180	305	200	+120
Cucumbers	900	435	495	550	550	-350

Historically, strawberries, most of the cane berries and cucumbers have maintained a labor intensive character. While machine technology has been applied to much of the cane berry acreage, growers commonly feel that mechanical harvesting of strawberries and cucumbers cannot be accomplished in the foreseeable future. All of the farmers growing these seasonal crops indicated that between de-stemming and machine maintenance problems, machine harvesting is not practical.

During the past five years, acreage increases have occurred only in those crops where harvesting has been mechanized. According to grower interviews, declines in strawberry and cucumber acreage are a direct result of inadequate labor supply, not market conditions. Many former growers have converted to the grain and grass crops, but indicate a desire to return to berries should increased amounts of labor become available.

At the present time, approximately 50% of the County's strawberry acreage and all of the cucumber acreage are dependent on migrant workers. The remaining strawberry acreage is harvested by Metro-area youngsters, which have historically been the major seasonal labor source.

Although processor demand is strong, there are indications that several growers using local help will not be in the marketplace in coming years due to the effects which recently adopted labor laws have had on the use of youngsters. Historically many mothers from nearby communities would assist in the harvest. In doing so younger members of the family would accompany these women doing some picking and avoiding babysitting costs. The new laws however, clearly discourage this practice.

The increasing dependence on migrant labor has taken its toll in strawberry acreage. Growers interviewed identified 9 growers who have ceased growing any kind of labor intensive crop.

Since 1975, secondary data sources have reported that between 2,756 and 4,725 seasonal farmworkers migrate to Washington County.¹ Our figure of 2,045 is based on the number of seasonal farmworkers needed at peak harvest time. We use this figure because it reflects the number of housing units needed to provide shelter for this worker population. Previous secondary data source counts of the number of seasonal farmworker are higher because: 1) they don't reflect peak housing need; 2) the inclusion of seasonal workers migrating after the peak harvest time; and 3) the loss of some migrant dependent acreage. It is our conclusion that the loss of migrant dependent acreage has had a minimal effect on reducing the number of seasonal workers. As indicated earlier, most of the loss in berry & cucumber acreage is due to the loss of youth labor, not migrant; seasonal farmworker labor.

¹See First Interim Report on the Need for Migrant Farmworker Housing, WCCAO, June, 1980.

Based on the above figures regarding the number of seasonal workers coming to Washington County and the finding that farmers employing them are not planning to mechanize their harvests, it is our opinion that the seasonal farmworker population will remain stable at 2,000 during the next five years. It should be noted that fewer seasonal farmworker families are migrating to the County. The growers and farmworkers indicated that this was due to a deterioration in seasonal farmworker housing conditions. Consequently, the provision of adequate housing facilities could work to stabilize the seasonal farmworker population and restore a higher proportion of families

B. Semi-Settled-Out Farmworkers

Forty-percent (4) of the nursery operators interviewed indicated they want to increase their acreage during the next few years. Sixty-per cent (6) of these farmers indicated they plan to maintain their current level of production. Consequently, a moderate increase in the number of semi-settled-out farmworkers should be expected over the next few years. This increase will depend upon the extent to which those growers looking to expand can find suitable land.

As mentioned earlier, semi-settled-out farmworkers typically work for a period of nine to ten months, then return home to Mexico or the Southwest to visit or stay.

C. Settled-Out Farmworkers

Other farming activities besides the growing of berries, cucumbers, potatoes, and nursery plants, do not require a lot of migrant labor. As mentioned earlier there are only in the neighborhood of five settled-out-farmworkers for every 45 farms harvesting crops other than those just listed.

These farms harvest crops that easily lend themselves to machine harvest e.g. filberts, hay, grains. Consequently, the owner's family is often sufficient to meet labor needs.

The number of settled-out farmworkers in the nursery area (currently approximately 100) should increase as some of the nurseries are able to expand in the next few years.

4. Factors Contributing to Inadequate Housing Stock for Farm Labor.

Our findings suggest there are four major factors that contribute to an inadequate housing stock for farmworkers in Washington County. While these factors affect all types of farm labor housing i.e., seasonal, semi-settled-out, and settled-out, their impact on seasonal farmworker housing is the greatest.

A. Inability of Farmers Finance Adequate Housing Stock

As indicated in our First Interim Report, most of the seasonal farmworker housing was constructed in the early sixties. Towards the end of the sixties, farmers began to rely more heavily on seasonal, migrant labor due to a drop off in the local labor supply and a realization that workers from Mexico and the Southwest were available and highly productive. Consequently, between the late sixties and the mid seventies, larger numbers of seasonal labor were attracted to Washington County. The number of seasonal farmworker has declined in the past few years due to a loss of farm land and some mechanization.

As the number of migrant, seasonal farmworkers increased, the housing stock failed to increase proportionally. One reason for this was the inability of farmers to put together the necessary financing to build large scale housing projects. Consequently, individual growers crowded as many workers as they could into their existing housing stock. Even with the recent decline in the number of seasonal workers, the existing housing stock is far from being large enough to adequately house them.

During the mid seventies, nursery operators became aware that large numbers of hard working migrants from Mexico and the Southwest were available.

Consequently, as the number of seasonal migrants was declining some what, the number of semi-settled-out farmworkers working the nurseries increased dramatically. One nursery operator went from 6 employees in 1975 to a current payroll of over 50. While 60% (6) of the nursery operators interviewed indicated there is a critical need for housing their workers, the inability to finance large housing projects is a barrier.

The incredible increase in housing costs during the past decade has obviously exacerbated the problem of financing farm labor housing. Loan repayment rates have been prohibitive.

E. Inability of Farmworkers to finance their Housing Needs.

Historically, low-income families and individuals have had difficulty accessing the housing market. Of all low-income groups, migrant farmworkers have had the most difficulty obtaining adequate housing. Given their temporary residential status, migrant farmworkers are often disqualified from participating in any mortgage loan program.

C. General Community Tolerance of Inadequate Farmworker Housing Conditions.

The farmers and migrant farmworkers exhibit a certain tolerance of existing housing conditions. On the part of the farmers there is an attitude that nothing can be done to significantly improve housing conditions. Migrant farmworkers either accept the housing conditions or leave the County.

Although some of the growers have become concerned about the drop-off in the number of migrant families coming to work the harvest, they seem resigned to accepting an increasing proportion of singles in their labor force. That is to say, instead of feeling compelled to improve housing conditions so that more migrant families will return to harvest their crops, many farmers tolerate the growing proportion of single migrants as inevitable and acceptable.

In addition to the farmers and migrant labors, the general community seems more than willing to forget about the housing problems of migrant farmworkers. For many years, there has been an awareness in Washington County of migrant farmworker housing problems. There have been periodic public displays of concern and calls to address the problem. In 1970 a joint effort originating with several church groups in Forest Grove, a community surrounded by farming activity, resulted in the formation of the County's present Housing Authority. Unfortunately, the Washington County Housing Authority has never directed any sustained effort toward addressing the housing needs of migrant farmworkers.

The current Farmworker Housing Task Force organized by the Washington County Community Action Organization promises to put an end to Community tolerance of migrant farmworker housing problems.

D. Community Resistance to Efforts at Providing Adequate Farmlabor Housing.

Considerable resistance toward proposed migrant farmworker housing projects has occurred in the past. One local grower detailed a series of protests against he and his family which were designed to discourage the construction of additional farm labor housing units. In one instance his farm was visited by 20 to 25 protesters. In another case he was called into a City Council meeting and confronted by a number of angry citizens.

In another community, a farmer who had carefully responded to all the building requirements in order to qualify twelve farmworker housing duplex units for construction, found the city had change its building ordinance to disqualify his project while he was making the final financial arrangements. The City had all of a sudden ammended its building code to require enclosed garages and recreational open space for all new duplexes. The additional cost requirements produced by the new ordinance precluded the farmer from obtaining the necessary financing. It is interesting to note that the garage requirement had been dropped for single family dwellings the year before.

Status Report: Migrant Farmworker Housing Planning Project

With the submission of this report, WCCAO has completed the second phase of this planning project. Three tasks remaining were to be completed in the final phase of the project (October-December): 1) collection and summary of all available information on local, state and federal programs that could address the housing needs of migrant farmworkers; 2) identification of local, state, and federal requirements involved in farm labor housing projects; and 3) the identification of a sponsor to construct and manage migrant farmworker housing and the completion of an initial funding application for a housing project(s).

Much of the work involved in the three tasks has already been completed:

- 1) Information on a number of programs that could address the housing needs of migrant farmers has been gathered and analyzed;
- 2) An identification of local and federal building requirements has been completed. A provision for farm worker housing projects will be included in the County's Comprehensive Land use plan. WCCAO has initiated discussion with the Farmer's Home Administration regarding federal building regulations that might present problems in Washington County; and
- 3) The Farmworker Housing Task Force is in the process of establishing the Housing Development Corporation of Washington County. This corporation will construct and manage farmworker housing projects. This past summer a pre-application to construct 108 units of migrant, seasonal farmworker housing was submitted to the Farmer's Home Administration by WCCAO on behalf the yet to be incorporated Housing Development Corporation.

WCCAO will be submitting a funding proposal to the Office of Community Development on behalf of the soon to be established Housing Development Corporation of Washington County in October, 1980.

Appendix A

EXISTING MIGRANT HOUSING SITES

(Seasonal use Only)

	<u>GROWER</u>	<u>UNITS</u>	<u>CAPACITY</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
1.	F. Barby Rt. 4 Bx 176 Hillsboro, OR 97123	40	200	W. Scholls
2.	C. Betoncourt Rt. 4 Box 260 Cornelius, Or 97113	8	32	S. Cornelius
3.	H. Breen Star Rt. Box 628 Banks, Or 97106	13	65	W. Banks
4.	M. Decker Rt. 4 Box 346 Sherwood, OR 97140	28	112	Scholls
5.	L. Duyck Rt. 4 Box 338 Cornelius, OR 97113	37	225	S. Cornelius
6.	K. Fields Rt. 1 Box 315 Cornelius, OR 97113	15	60	P. Ridge
7.	A. Luttrell Rt. 4 Box 192 Hillsboro, OR 97123	10	45	Farmington
8.	D. Norwood Rt. 1 Box 289 Cornelius, OR 97113	7	28	P. Ridge
9.	Bob Tankersley Rt. 1 Box 303-T Cornelius, Or 97113	12	48	P. Ridge
10.	Frank Tankersley Rt. 1 box 301 Cornelius, OR 97113	37	170	P. Ridge
11.	Jerry Tankersley Rt. 1 Box 2563 Cornelius, Or 97113	19	86	P. Ridge
12.	Ron Tankersley (upper) P.O. Box 662 North Plains, OR 97133	50	100	P. Ridge

Appendix A (Continued)

Existing Migrant Housing Sites continued
 Page two

	<u>Grower</u>	<u>Units</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Location</u>
13.	Ron Tankersley (Lower) P.O. Box 662 North Plains, OR 97133	42	100	N. Plains
14.	M. Vasquez Rt 2 Box 209 Hillsboro, OR 97123	64	200	Scholls
15.	R. Williamson Rt. 2 Box 720 A Beaverton, OR 97007	8	60-70	Gales Crk.
	TOTAL	380	Approx. 1,491	

Appendix B
GROWER DATA SHEET

GROWER: _____ DATE: _____

MIGRANT DEPENDENT ACREAGE

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Strawberrys			
Caneberrys			
Cukes			
Other			

LOCATIONS: _____

LABOR REQUIREMENTS:

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>
Max. Seasonal			
Max. Regular			
_____ %families;			_____ % singles

Season begins: _____ Ends: _____

HOUSING

Provided: _____ Yes _____ No; Approx. Age: _____
No. Units _____ Worker Capacity _____
Occupancy Period _____
Would Use additional units: _____
Approx. No. _____

Appendix C

MIGRANT DEPENDENT ACRAGE

<u>ROWER</u>	<u>CROP</u>	<u>ACRAGE</u>		<u>MAX LABOR REQ'T</u>
. Amstead *	Potatoes			400 18
. Barby	Strawb'y 60			160
. Bishoff *	Blk. Rasp'y Potaotes	140		400 200
. Betencourt	Strawb'y 40			100
. Breen	Strawb'y			
Coussens	Strawb'y 42 Cukes		25	35
. Duyck	Strawb'y 113 Blk Rsp'y Blk Br'y Boysen Br'y Blue Br'y	49	62 20	225 28
. Decker *	Blk Rasp'y	100		100
. Fields	Strawb'y 45			100
. Jesse				
arl Krahmer	Strawb'y 30			200
. Lutrell	Strawb'y 60 Blk Rasp'y Rasp'y Boysen Br'y	15	100 30	125
. Malinsky *	Blk Rasp'y	149		24
. Sahnaw	Strawb'y 20 Boysen Br'y		17	60
. Shanks	Strawb'y 60 Blk Br'y Boysen Br'y		160 12	100
. Tankersley	Strawb'y 60 Cukes Blk Rasp'y	80	100	175

Appendix C (Continued)

MIGRANT DEPENDENT ACRAGE

Page two

<u>GROWER</u>	<u>CROP</u>	<u>ACRES</u>						<u>MAX LABOR REQ'T</u>		
F. Tankersley	Strawb'y	100						250		
	Rasp'y		20							
	Blk Rasp'y			125						
	Cukes					100				
R. Tankersley	Strawb'y	80						200		
	Raspb'y		150							
	Cukes					100				
Mark Unger *	Cukes					35		70		
	Bluebr'y				6					
Matt Unger	Strawbr'y	30						40		
	Cukes					60				
M. Vasquez	Strawb'y	40						150		
	Raspb'y		20							
	Blk. Br'y			50						
	Cukes					150				
R. Williamson	Strawb'y	34						125		
	Rasp'y		5							
	Blk Rasp'y			34						
	Boysen Bry's					29				
TOTALS		814	210	777	272	108	34	570	500	2457
<u>GRAND TOTAL ACRES</u>		<u>3285</u>								

Max Labor Req't 2,457
 - * Non-Peak Season Labor Need 412
 - Max Labor Req't During Peak Season 2,045
 Existing Migrant Housing Capacity 1,496
 Additional Housing Need for 554 Migrant Farmworkers

APPENDIX D

FARMWORKER INFORMATION QUESTIONNAIRE
(For Housing Program Only)

WCCAO

June 1980

1. Which grower (s) are you working for? _____
2. How long do you expect to work for the grower(s), (end of strawberry's, Late July etc) _____
3. Have you worked here before? _____
No of Seasons? _____ Same Grower? _____
4. What attracted you to work here? _____

5. Where do you live? (Type of housing: grower camp, trailer, barn etc.)
~~How would you compare your present housing to your regular home?~~
6. ~~_____~~
~~_____~~
7. Could it be improved? How? _____

8. How many people should use the same dwelling? _____
9. How much would you pay each day here to live in a new uncrowded housing unit? _____
10. Are you working here alone? _____
11. Your family here, too? _____ No. in family? _____
12. Approximately how much money did you earn during all of last year? _____

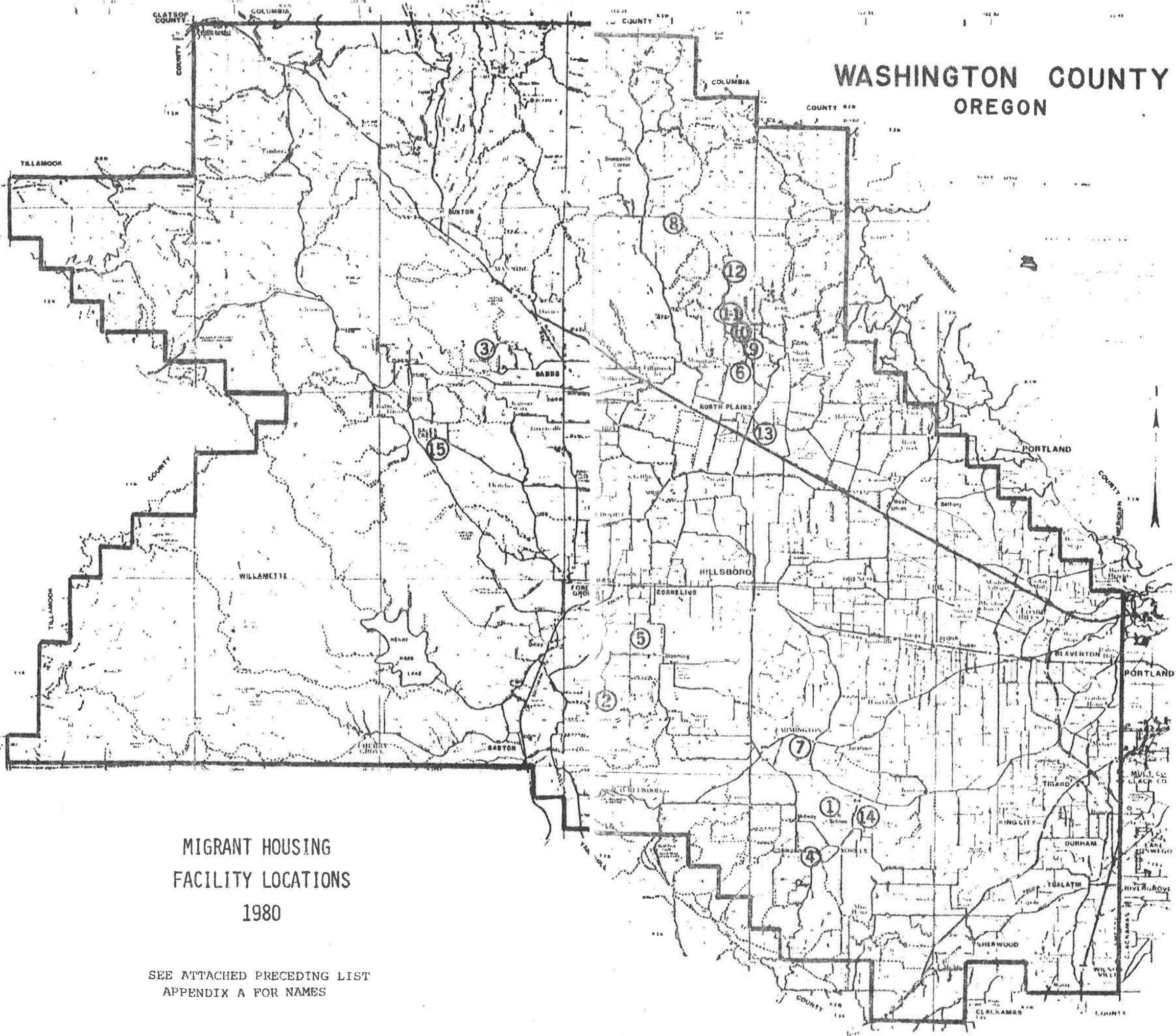
Esta informacion nos asistira en construir casas nuevas para trabajadores en este lugar. Muchas Gracias!

APPENDIX E

NURSERY GROWERS
 WASHINGTON COUNTY OREGON
 3 OR MORE REGULAR EMPLOYEES

<u>Name-Speciality-Location</u>	<u>Regular Employees</u>
1. Berry hill Shrubs Scholls-Sherwood	3
2. Cooks Shrubs Forest Grove/Hillsboro	10
3. Eakins Shrubs Schools	6
4. Ellerbrook's Shrubs So. Hillsboro	3
5. Motz Shade Trees Cornelius Pass	5
6. R & S Shrubs So. Hillsboro	106
7. Spear & Sons Cornelius Shade Trees	50
8. Tuefels Roses Roses Hillsboro	90
9. Walters Shrubs So. Hillsboro	650
10. West Oregon Ornamentals Cedar Mill	10
Total	933
Semi-Settled-Out	833
Settled-Out	100

WASHINGTON COUNTY OREGON



MIGRANT HOUSING
FACILITY LOCATIONS
1980

SEE ATTACHED PRECEDING LIST
APPENDIX A FOR NAMES

GROWER QUESTIONNAIRE
(Permanent Employees)

GROWER: _____ DATE: _____

CROP TYPE: _____ TOTAL AC. _____

LOCATIONS: _____

1. No. of Regular Employees? _____

2. % which are migratory? _____

3. Do most employees own or rent? _____

4. In what general locations? _____

5. Is there a critical need to improve housing opportunities for farmworkers in Washington County? _____

6. What would you estimate the average annual income for one of your farmworkers to be? _____

7. Would you support a program which provided publically assisted housing for farmworkers? _____

8. Do you anticipate any acreage changes in the future? _____
If so what kind? _____

9. Do you anticipate any major adjustments to your labor requirements in the future? _____

If so what kind? _____