

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE
FIFTY-SIXTH (SECOND EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION

SENATE DAILY JOURNAL

FIRST LEGISLATIVE DAY
FIRST CALENDAR DAY

IN SENATE

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO
Monday, July 22, 1946

The Senate met at 10.30 o'clock a.m., pursuant to the provisions of the Proclamation of His Excellency, Earl Warren, Governor of the State of California, dated July 18, 1946, convening the Legislature of the State of California on this day in extraordinary session.

Lieutenant Governor Frederick F. Houser, President of the Senate of the Fifty-sixth Session, in the chair, called the Senate to order.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 9150 of the Government Code, Joseph A. Beek, Secretary of the Senate; John F. Lea, Minute Clerk of the Senate; Joseph F. Nolan, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, were present, and occupied their respective positions.

ROLL CALL

The roll was called, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, Ward, and Weybret—36.

Quorum present.

PRAYER

By invitation of the President, prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Clarence A. Kircher, Chaplain of the Senate for the Fifty-sixth Session.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE FOR THE DAY

The following Senators were granted leaves of absence for the day:
Senator Collier, on motion of Senator McBride, legislative business elsewhere.

Senator McCormack, on motion of Senator Seawell, due to illness.

Senator Salsman, on motion of Senator Seawell, legislative business in Washington, D. C.

GUESTS EXTENDED PRIVILEGE OF SENATE FLOOR

On request of Senator Burns, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to F. J. Cracchiolo, of Sacramento, and Joseph Cracchiolo, of St. Louis, Missouri.

On request of Senator McBride, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Fred W. Newcomb, of Ventura.

On request of Senator Parkman, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Mrs. Harold L. Putnam, corresponding secretary, San Mateo County Council of Republican Women, Burlingame, California; also chairman of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District, California Council of Republican Women.

On request of Senator Fletcher, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Mrs. Lillian Johnson, Mrs. E. Van Harten, and Mrs. Arnold Klaus, all of San Diego.

On request of Senator Tenney, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Glenn D. Willaman, State Secretary of the California Real Estate Association, of Los Angeles; Ellery G. McClung, Chairman, Southwest Branch, Realty Board, Los Angeles; L. A. Latterner, realtor, Los Angeles; and Wm. Francis Ireland, Secretary-Manager, Associated Bakers, Los Angeles.

On request of Senator Shelley, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Francis McCarthy, Russell Dreyer, Joseph P. Byrne, and Wally Canavon, all of San Francisco.

On request of Senator Jespersen, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Wm. Francis Ireland, of Los Angeles.

On request of Chaplain Dr. Kircher and Senator Dilworth, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Dr. and Mrs. Robert F. Fitch, Jr., provost of the College of California in China and the University of California at Berkeley.

On request of Lieutenant Governor Frederick F. Houser, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Mrs. C. W. Harger and Mrs. Selma Hildebrand of East Los Angeles.

On request of Senator Weybret, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Mrs. Carl C. Baker of San Francisco.

On request of Senator Judah, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Hon. A. F. Mahaffey Representative of the Forty-sixth District, State of Washington.

On request of Senator Tenney, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to John H. Lauten, Assistant City Attorney, Glendale.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR

The President of the Senate directed the Secretary to read the Proclamation of the Governor convening the Legislature in extraordinary session.

Whereupon the Secretary read the following Proclamation :

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Proclamation

WHEREAS, An extraordinary occasion has arisen and now exists requiring that the Legislature of the State of California be convened in extraordinary session ; now, therefor,

I, EARL WARREN, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by Section 9 of Article V of the Constitution of the State of California, do hereby convene the Legislature of the State of California to meet in extraordinary session at Sacramento, California, on Monday, the twenty-second day of July, 1946, at 10.30 o'clock a.m. of said day for the following purposes and to legislate upon the following subjects :

1. To consider and act upon legislation to declare an emergency in respect to the renting of residential housing accommodations, including hotels and rooming houses ; to provide for the regulation, control, and stabilization of rents in such housing accommodations ; to regulate the procedure for removal or eviction of tenants of such housing accommodations ; to provide for the administration and enforcement of such regulation, control, and stabilization, and to make funds available for such purposes.

2. To approve or reject charters and charter amendments of cities, counties, or cities and counties, ratified by the electors pursuant to the Constitution of the State of California.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this Eighteenth day of July, 1946

[SEAL]

EARL WARREN, Governor of California

ATTEST :

FRANK M. JORDAN, Secretary of State

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were offered :

By Senator Slater :

Senate Resolution No. 1

Resolved, That the Senate do now organize and proceed to elect officers and employees for this Fifty-sixth (Second Extraordinary) Session.

Resolution read, and, on motion of Senator Slater, adopted.

By Senator Rich :

Senate Resolution No. 2

Resolved, That Senator Jerrold L. Seawell be and he is hereby elected President pro tempore of the Senate ; that Joseph A. Beek be and he is hereby elected Secretary of the Senate ; that Joseph F. Nolan be and he is hereby elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate ; that John F. Lea be and he is hereby elected Minute Clerk of the Senate ; that Rev. Dr. Clarence A. Kircher be and he is hereby elected Chaplain of the Senate.

Resolution read.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote :

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, and Weybret—33.

NOES—None.

OATH OF OFFICE ADMINISTERED

The newly elected officers of the Senate, Senator Jerrold L. Seawell, President pro tempore ; Joseph A. Beek, Secretary ; Joseph F. Nolan, Sergeant-at-Arms ; John F. Lea, Minute Clerk ; and Rev. Dr. Clarence A. Kircher, Chaplain, took and subscribed to the following oath, admin-

istered by the Honorable Annette Abbott Adams, presiding justice, Third District Court of Appeal:

I do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of California, and discharge the duties of the office to which I have been elected to the best of my ability.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolution was offered:

By Senator Seawell:

Senate Resolution No. 3

Resolved, That the following Rules be and the same are hereby adopted as the Standing Rules of the Senate at its Fifty-sixth (Second Extraordinary) Session:

STANDING RULES OF THE SENATE

Convening and Sessions

Hour of Meeting

1. The Senate shall meet at 11 a.m., daily, except Sundays, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

Calling to Order

2. The President, President pro tempore, or senior member present shall call the Senate to order at the hour stated, and if a quorum be present shall proceed with the order of business.

Attendance of Members

3. No Senator shall absent himself from attendance upon the Senate without leave first obtained. A less number than a quorum of the Senate is hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person, for any and all absent Senators at the expense of such absent Senators, respectively, unless such excuse for nonattendance as shall be made to the Senate when a quorum is convened, shall be judged sufficient, and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the Contingent Fund of the Senate. The President or Acting President of the Senate, or less than a quorum present, shall have the power to issue process directly to the Sergeant-at-Arms, or to any other person, to compel the attendance of Senators absent without leave. Any Senator who shall refuse to obey such process unless sick or unable to attend, shall be deemed guilty of contempt of the Senate, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person, to whom such process may be directed, shall have power to use such force as may be necessary to compel the attendance of such absent Senator, and for this purpose he may command the force of the county, or of any county in the State.

Order of Business

4. The order of business shall be as follows:

1. Roll Call
2. Prayer by the Chaplain
3. Leaves of Absence
4. Privileges of the Floor
5. Communications and Petitions
6. Messages from the Governor
7. Messages from the Assembly
8. Reports of Committees

9. Motions, Resolutions and Notices
10. Introduction and First Reading of Bills
11. Special Orders
12. Unfinished Business
13. Consideration of Daily File
14. Announcement of Committee Meetings
15. Adjournment

Executive Sessions

5. When a motion is adopted to close the doors of the Senate, on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of the Senate, require an executive session, the President shall require all persons, except the Senators, President of the Senate, Secretary, Minute Clerk, and Sergeant-at-Arms, to withdraw, and during the discussion of said business the doors shall remain closed. Every Senator and officer present shall keep secret all matters and proceedings concerning which secrecy shall be enjoined by order of the Senate.

Officers of the Senate

The President

6. The Lieutenant Governor shall be the President of the Senate. He shall have a casting vote when the vote is equally divided and his vote will decide the issue.

The President shall maintain order in the Senate Chamber and in case of a disturbance or disorderly conduct in the lobbies, the President (or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole) shall have the power to order the same cleared.

The President Pro Tempore

7. The President pro tempore shall, in the absence of the President, take the chair and call the Senate to order, at the hour of the meetings of the Senate, and shall have the same powers as the President.

It shall be the particular responsibility of the President pro tempore to secure the prompt and businesslike disposition of bills and other business before the Senate.

The Vice Chairman of the Committee on Rules shall, in the absence of the President pro tempore, perform the duties, and have all powers and authority of the President pro tempore.

Presiding by Senators

8. The President pro tempore of the Senate may name any Senator to perform the duties of the Chair in the absence of the President. The Senator so named shall be vested, during such time, with all the powers of the President.

Secretary of the Senate

9. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate to attend every session, call the roll, read all bills, amendments, resolutions, and all papers ordered read by the Senate or the presiding officer.

He shall superintend all printing and clerical work to be done for the Senate and shall have supervision over all attaches and employees of the Senate. He shall assign, reassign or transfer all attaches or employees to their respective duties.

He shall certify to and transmit to the Assembly all bills, joint and concurrent resolutions, constitutional amendments and papers requiring the concurrence of the Assembly, immediately after their passage or adoption by the Senate.

He shall also keep a correct Journal of the proceedings of the Senate, and shall notify the Assembly of the action by the Senate on all matters originating in the Assembly, and requiring action on the part of the Senate.

The Secretary of the Senate shall have custody of all bills, documents, papers and records of the Senate and shall not permit any such bills, records or papers to be taken from the desk or out of his custody by any person, except in the regular course of the business of the Senate.

All employees on the pay roll of the Senate are employees of the Senate and not of individual members and they are under the direct control of the Secretary of the Senate. Any insubordination or inefficiency on the part of any employee shall be reported by the Secretary to the Committee on Rules or if a Committee on Attaches be appointed, then to that committee.

Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate

10. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall attend the Senate during all of its sittings, execute the commands of the Senate from time to time, together with all such process issued by authority thereof, as shall be directed to him by the President. The Sergeant-at-Arms is authorized to arrest for contempt all persons outside the bar, or in the gallery, found in loud conversation, or otherwise making a noise to the disturbance of the Senate. The actual expenses of the Sergeant-at-Arms for every arrest, for each day's custody and releasement, and the traveling expenses for himself and special messenger going and returning shall be paid out of the Contingent Fund, and no other fees shall be paid him beyond his per diem. It shall also be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to keep the accounts for pay and mileage of Senators.

The Sergeant-at-Arms shall place copies of all bills, joint and concurrent resolutions, constitutional amendments, Journals, Histories and Files, when printed, on the desks of Senators, at least one hour previous to the opening of session.

Committees of the Senate

Appointment of Committees

11. The Committee on Rules shall consist of the President pro tempore of the Senate, who shall be the chairman of the committee, and four other Members of the Senate to be elected by the Senate.

The Committee on Rules shall appoint all other committees of the Senate unless otherwise directed by the Senate and shall designate a chairman of each committee so appointed and a vice chairman of each standing committee.

In making committee appointments, the Committee on Rules shall give consideration to seniority, preference, and experience; provided, however, that in making committee appointments, the Rules Committee shall, so far as practical, give equal representation to all parts of the State.

The Senate Committee on Finance shall consist of four Senate Members of the Legislative Budget Committee and seven additional Members of the Senate appointed by the Committee on Rules.

Ten days before the commencement of any regular session of the Legislature, the Secretary of the Senate shall mail to each member a blank, in a form approved by the Rules Committee, on which the member may indicate his committee preferences and with such blank shall be mailed a stamped envelope addressed to the Rules Committee, care of the Secretary, for the convenience of the member in returning such form with his preferences thereon. All such communications shall be retained by the Secretary unopened and shall be delivered to the Rules Committee immediately upon the organization of the Senate.

Standing Committees

12. The standing committees of the Senate, the number of members, and subjects to be referred to each are as follows:

1. Agriculture, 11 members. All bills amending the Agricultural Code and uncodified legislation relating to the same subject.

2. Business and Professions, 9 members. All bills amending the Business and Professions Code and uncodified legislation relating to the same subjects.

3. Education, 9 members. All bills amending the Education Code or relating to the University of California and any uncodified legislation relating to either.

4. Elections, 9 members. All bills amending the Elections Code or uncodified legislation relating to the same subject and constitutional amendments, after consideration by committees having jurisdiction of the appropriate subjects, for consideration of any question relating to submission to the voters.

5. Finance, 11 members. All appropriation bills including the Budget Bill and claim bills but excepting appropriations from the funds of the Senate made by resolution.

6. Financial Institutions, 9 members. All bills amending the Insurance Code and bills amending the Bank Act, Building and Loan Act, Corporate Securities Act and acts relating to the loan of money and credit unions, and any other legislation relating to these subjects.

7. Fish and Game, 11 members. All bills amending the Fish and Game Code, and uncodified legislation relating to the same subject.

8. Governmental Efficiency, 11 members. All legislation not specifically referred to another committee relating to:

- a. State policy
- b. New State functions
- c. State property
- d. Reorganization
- e. State employees

9. Institutions, 9 members. All bills relating to the State Department of Institutions, or to institutions under its jurisdiction including:

- a. State Hospitals
- b. Home for the Feeble-minded
- c. Inebriate Colonies

- d. Institutions for Delinquents
 - e. Home for the Blind
 - f. Industrial Workshops
 - g. Any other institutions of a similar nature ;
- and all bills relating to the Youth Authority and to institutions under its jurisdiction.
- 10. Judiciary, 12 members. All bills amending the following codes :
 - a. Civil Code
 - b. Code of Civil Procedure
 - c. Probate Code
 - d. Penal Code, and
 - e. All statutes of a penal nature not related closely to a subject embraced in some other code.
 - 11. Labor, 7 members. All bills amending the Labor Code and uncodified legislation relating to the same subject.
 - 12. Local Government, 9 members. All bills relating to
 - a. County government
 - b. Municipal corporations
 - c. Special assessment and other local districts when not regulated by the provisions of some other code and uncodified legislation on the above subjects.
 - 13. Military and Veterans Affairs, 9 members. All bills amending the Military and Veterans Code and uncodified legislation relating to the same subjects.
 - 14. Natural Resources, 9 members. All bills amending the Public Resources Code and uncodified legislation relating to mines and mining, oil, forestry, parks, and to the public domain.
 - 15. Public Health and Safety, 9 members. All bills amending the Health and Safety Code and uncodified legislation relating to the same subjects.
 - 16. Public Utilities, 9 members. All legislation relating to public utilities and their regulation and not embraced within any other code.
 - 17. Revenue and Taxation, 11 members. All bills amending the Revenue and Taxation Code and other uncodified legislation relating to State and county taxes.
 - 18. Rules, 5 members. All proposed amendments to the Rules, and all resolutions relating to the business of the Senate which are not acted upon without reference to committee.
 - 19. Social Welfare, 11 members. All bills relating to the Department of Social Welfare, or to aid to the aged, to the blind, to children, to the unemployed, to the indigent and to other public assistance.
 - 20. Transportation, 11 members. All bills amending the
 - a. Vehicle Code
 - b. Streets and Highways Code
 - c. Harbors and Navigation Code, and
 - d. Uncodified legislation relating to the same subjects or to aviation.
 - 21. Water Resources, 9 members. All bills amending the Water Code and uncodified legislation relating to the same subject.

The standing committees of any regular session shall be the standing committees of succeeding special or extraordinary sessions unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

Committee on Rules

13. The Committee on Rules is charged with the general responsibility for the administrative functioning of the Senate. The committee shall also have the duty of making recommendations designed to promote, improve and expedite the business and procedure of the Senate, and of proposing any amendments to the Rules deemed necessary to accomplish such purposes.

The Committee on Rules shall continue in existence during any recess of the Legislature and after final adjournment thereof and until the convening of the next regular session and shall have the same powers and duties as while the Senate is in session. In addition to any other authority vested in the committee it shall have authority to fill vacancies in any Senate committee or in the Senate Membership of any Joint Committee. In dealing with any matter within its jurisdiction the committee and its members shall have all authority granted to Investigating Committees by the Joint Rules, and particularly by Joint Rule No. 36 as they now exist or may hereafter be amended. The committee may make available to any Senate or Joint Committee or Member of the Senate such assistance in connection with the duties of the committee or other legislative matters as the personnel under the direction of the committee or its other facilities permit.

The Committee on Rules will constitute the Committee on Introduction of Bills and shall have charge of engrossment and enrollment of bills, contingent expenses of the Senate and legislative printing except insofar as these functions are delegated to the Secretary of the Senate, and of attaches unless a Committee on Attaches is appointed.

The rooms, passages and buildings set apart for the use of the Senate shall be under the direction of the Committee on Rules and the committee may assign the press desks in the Senate Chamber to accredited newspaper representatives.

Executive communication of nominations sent by the Governor to the Senate for their confirmation, shall be referred to the Committee on Rules, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, without debate.

Schedule of Committee Meetings

14. The Committee on Rules shall propose to the Senate such schedules for regular meetings of the standing committees as will permit a full attendance of their members without conflict of committee engagements.

The committee may also propose such special committee meetings or special schedules of committee meetings as will facilitate the business of the Senate. Such schedules may provide a special schedule of committee meetings or upon certain days of the week or to meet any special condition which may arise.

Quorum of Standing Committees—Vote

15. Each standing committee shall determine (a) its own quorum, and (b) the number of votes necessary to take any action upon any bill, resolution, or other matter referred to it.

The vote by the number of ayes and noes on each bill reported back on all committee reports shall be noted in such reports and recorded in the Journal.

Powers of Standing Committees

16. Each standing committee of the Senate to which a proposed law or bill is assigned shall have full power and authority during the session of the Legislature or any recess thereof, to make such investigation and study of and concerning any such proposed law or bill as such committee shall determine necessary to enable it to properly act thereon.

In the exercise of the power granted by this Rule, each committee may appoint a secretary and adopt such rules as may appear necessary and proper to carry out the powers granted and duties imposed under this Rule. It may employ such clerical, legal and technical assistants as may appear necessary when money has been made available therefor by the Senate.

Each standing committee is authorized and empowered to summon and subpoena witnesses, require the production of papers, books, accounts, reports, documents, records and papers of every kind and description, to issue subpoena and to take all necessary means to compel the attendance of witnesses and to procure testimony, oral and documentary.

The members of such committees are, and each of them is, authorized and empowered to administer oaths, and all of the provisions of Article 8, Chapter 2, Title 1, Part 3 of the Political Code, relating to the attendance and examination of witnesses before the Legislature and the committees thereof, shall apply to such committees.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, or other person designated by the Sergeant-at-Arms or by the committee, shall serve any and all subpoenas, orders and other process that may be issued by the committee, when directed to do so upon a vote of the majority of the membership of the committee.

All officers of this State, including the Legislative Counsel and the heads of each department, agency and subdivision thereof, and all employees of such departments, agencies and subdivisions, and all other persons whether connected with the State Government or not, shall give and furnish to these committees upon request such information, records and documents as the committees deem necessary or proper for the achievement of the purposes for which each standing committee was created.

Each standing committee may meet at the State Capitol and do any and all things necessary or convenient to enable it to exercise the powers and perform the duties herein granted to it and may expend such money as may be made available by the Senate for such purpose; but no committee shall incur any indebtedness unless money shall have been first made available therefor.

Special Investigating Committees

17. No committee for the investigation of any special subject shall be appointed except pursuant to a resolution which shall be entered in the Journal and referred to the Committee on Rules, and which shall be approved by a vote of a majority of the members elected to the Senate. The subject and purpose of the investigations shall be expressed in the title of the resolution and the scope of the investigations shall be con-

sistent with the subject and purposes so expressed. No such committee shall have authority to extend its investigations to subjects not so expressed, nor beyond the scope indicated in the resolution. Unless otherwise directed by the resolution any committee so authorized shall be appointed within 20 days after the adoption of the resolution.

No Committee Expenditures Permitted

18. No member of any committee shall be permitted to incur any expense chargeable to the Senate unless authorized by resolution of the Senate.

Procedure and Rules

Joint and Concurrent Resolutions and Constitutional Amendments

19. Joint and concurrent resolutions and constitutional amendments shall be treated the same as bills; except, that they shall have but one official reading, which reading shall occur after they have been reported by committee.

Parliamentary Rules

20. In all cases not provided for by the Constitution, these Rules, or by the Joint Rules of Senate and Assembly the authority shall be Mason's Manual.

Suspension or Amendment of Rules

21. No standing rule of the Senate may be repealed or amended except upon an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the Senate, one day's notice being given, but any rule not requiring more than a majority vote may be temporarily suspended by a vote of a majority of the members of the Senate. A rule requiring a two-thirds vote on any question may be amended only by a two-thirds vote on one day's notice, and a rule requiring a two-thirds vote may be temporarily suspended only by a two-thirds vote.

All proposed amendments to these rules shall, upon presentation, be referred to the Committee on Rules without debate.

Introduction and Reference of Bills

Introduction, First Reading, and Reference of Bills

22. Any Senator desiring to introduce a bill shall send it to the Senate desk.

The Committee on Rules shall check all Senate bills prior to introduction and all Assembly bills before reference to committee and shall designate the committees to which they shall be referred. The provisions of Rule 12, referring to the assignment of bills are intended as a guide to the committee but are not binding upon the committee.

Under the order of Introduction of Bills, the Secretary shall assign a number to each Senate bill, shall read it the first time, shall read the name of the committee to which the bill has been assigned by the Committee on Rules, and unless otherwise ordered by the Senate without debate the assignment of the bill shall then be complete and after printing the Secretary shall deliver the bills to the committee so designated.

Under the order of Messages from the Assembly the Secretary shall read each Assembly bill the first time, shall read the name of the committee to which the bill has been assigned by the Committee on Rules, and

unless otherwise ordered by the Senate without debate the assignment of the bill shall then be complete and the Secretary shall deliver the bill to the committee so designated.

Introduction of Bills by a Committee

23. Any committee may introduce a bill germane to any subject within the proper consideration of such committee in the same manner as any member.

Introduction of Bills at Special Sessions

24. Whenever at any special session a bill is received at the desk, under the order of Introduction of Bills, it shall be referred to the Committee on Rules which shall decide whether or not such bill can properly be considered at the session. If in the judgment of the Committee on Rules such bill can be considered it shall report it back and designate the committee to which it shall be assigned. Thereafter it shall be assigned a number by the Secretary, be read first time, and referred to the committee recommended by the Committee on Rules unless otherwise referred on motion without debate.

Senate Resolutions

25. All Senate resolutions upon being presented shall be given a number by the Secretary. Such resolutions shall be printed in the Journal and indexed in the History and Journal.

Bills in Committee

Committee Hearings

26. During the constitutional recess or as soon thereafter as practicable the chairman of each committee shall prepare a schedule of hearings concerning bills referred to the committee. The schedule shall be arranged according to subjects insofar as may be convenient.

The schedules and any changes therein shall be delivered to the Senate as soon as convenient in order that due notice may be given to persons interested in the legislation.

Substitute Committee Bills

27. A committee may amend into one bill related provisions germane to the subject and embraced within the title; and with the consent of the author the committee may constitute such bill a committee bill by striking out of the heading of the bill the line "Introduced by" and the name of the author and substituting therefor "Substitute committee bill of the Committee on" and the name of the committee.

Recalling a Bill From Committee

28. The Senate may at any time by 21 votes recall a bill from committee.

Consideration of Bills

Order of Making Files

29. When bills are reported from committee they shall be placed upon the General File, to be kept by the Secretary as follows: All bills when reported to the Senate by the committee shall be placed at the foot of the second reading Senate or Assembly file, in the order in which the reports

are made, and after the second reading they shall be placed at the foot of the Senate or Assembly third reading file, in the order of reading. Unless otherwise ordered by the Senate the File shall be taken up in the following order: Senate second reading file, Assembly second reading file and Senate third reading file, Assembly third reading file. The bills upon third reading shall be considered in the order in which they appear upon the File, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

An inactive file shall be kept to which bills may be transferred at the request of the author, or on motion, and they shall be so transferred when they have been passed on third reading file without action three successive times. Bills may be carried on the inactive file by author and bill number without setting forth the title.

Bills may be transferred from the inactive file to the second reading file on motion, and after being read the second time such bills will take their place regularly on third reading file and be available for consideration and passage.

Notices of committee hearings shall be published in the File whenever presented by chairmen of committees to the Secretary for that purpose. For such purpose bills will be identified by subject or by number.

Special Order

30. Any measure or subject may, by vote of a majority of those voting, be made a special order, and when the time fixed for its consideration arrives, the presiding officer shall lay it before the Senate.

Messages From the Governor or Assembly

31. Messages from the Governor or from the Assembly may be introduced at any stage of business except while a question is being put, while the ayes and noes are being called, or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

Messages from the Governor or from the Assembly may be considered when indicated in the order of business or at any other time by unanimous consent or upon motion.

Engrossing Bills

32. All Senate bills, constitutional amendments and joint or concurrent resolutions shall be engrossed before final action is taken on them in the Senate. Engrossment shall consist of comparing the printed engrossed bill with the original bill introduced and any amendments adopted to ascertain that it is correct. When a bill is reported correctly engrossed it shall be substituted on the File for the original bill.

Enrolling Bills

33. All Senate bills shall be enrolled immediately following their final passage and receipt from the Assembly. An enrolled copy of every such bill, amendment or resolution shall be printed and examined to ascertain that it is a true and accurate copy of the measure as it was passed. It shall then be authenticated by the signatures of the President or President pro tempore of the Senate and the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary of the Senate and by the corresponding officers of the Assembly and transmitted without delay to the Governor.

Debate*Statement of Motion*

34. No motion shall be debated until the same be distinctly announced by the President; and it shall be reduced to writing if desired by the President or any Senator, and read by the Secretary, before the same shall be debated.

Regulations as to Speaking

35. 1. When a Senator desires to address the Senate, he shall rise in his place, address the President, and when recognized he may proceed to speak.

2. No Senator shall speak more than twice in any one debate on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill, without leave; and Senators who have once spoken shall not again be entitled to the floor (except for explanation) so long as any Senator who has not spoken desires to speak.

3. When two or more Senators arise at the same time to address the Senate, the presiding officer shall designate the Senator who is entitled to the floor.

4. No Senator shall be interrupted when speaking, and no question shall be asked him except through the presiding officer.

5. The author of a bill, motion, or resolution shall have the privilege of closing the debate.

Order in Debate

36. When a Senator shall be called to order he shall sit down until the President shall have determined whether he is in order or not; and every question of order shall be decided by the President, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any Senator. If a Senator be called to order for words spoken, the objectionable language shall immediately be taken down in writing by the Secretary of the Senate.

Right to Address the Senate

37. No person other than a member of the Senate or the President thereof, shall address the Senate while it is in session but the Senate may resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole and while sitting as such committee may be addressed by persons other than members.

Questions and Motions*Amendments to Bills*

38. When amendments to a bill are reported by a committee or offered from the floor, such amendments shall be submitted in triplicate.

Adoption of amendments to any bill in the Senate prior to third reading, other than by roll call, shall not preclude subsequent consideration in committee or on the third reading of the bill, of such amendments or any part thereof, by the Senate.

Motion to Lay on the Table

39. When an amendment proposed to any pending measure shall be laid on the table, it shall not carry with it or prejudice such measure.

Division of a Question

40. If a question in debate contains more than one distinct proposition, any Senator may have the same divided.

The Previous Question

41. The previous question shall be put in the following form: "Shall the question be now put?" It shall require a majority vote of the Senators present; and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate except that the author of the bill or the amendment shall have the right to close, and the question under discussion shall thereupon be immediately put to a vote.

Call of the Senate

42. Upon a motion being carried for a call of the Senate, the President shall immediately order the doors to be closed, and shall direct the Secretary to call the names of the absentees as disclosed by the last previous roll call. Thereupon, no member shall be permitted to leave the Senate Chamber except by written permission of the President pro tempore or in his absence of the presiding officer. Those members who are found to be absent and for whom no excuse or insufficient excuses are made, may, by order of those present, be taken into custody, as they appear, or may be sent for and then taken into custody by the Sergeant-at-Arms wherever found, or by special messenger to be appointed for that purpose. In the absence of a quorum, a majority of the members present may order a roll call of the Senate and compel the attendance of absentees in the manner above provided.

A call of the Senate may be ordered after the roll has been called and prior to the announcement of the vote.

No recess can be taken during a call of the Senate. During a call, the Senate may consider and transact any matter or business that the Senators then present shall unanimously decide to consider, but no call of the Senate shall be had during a call of the Senate. When a call of the Senate is ordered, pending the announcement of the vote upon the completion of a roll call, the pending roll call shall become unfinished business, the consideration of which shall be continued until further proceedings under the call of the Senate are dispensed with, when it will forthwith become the order of business before the Senate.

Reconsideration

43. On the day on which a vote has been taken on any question a motion to reconsider the vote may be made by any member.

The motion may be considered on the day made or on the succeeding legislative day but may not be further postponed without the concurrence of 27 members.

No vote on a Senate bill may be reconsidered on or after the last day fixed for the consideration of Senate bills prior to adjournment and no vote may be reconsidered on the last day of the session.

When reconsideration of the vote by which any bill was passed has been demanded the Secretary shall not transmit it to the Assembly until the demand has been disposed of or the time for reconsideration has expired, but if the bill has already been transmitted to the Assembly the demand for reconsideration shall be preceded by a motion to request the

Assembly to return the bill. This motion shall be put to a vote immediately without debate and if not adopted shall preclude a demand for reconsideration.

A demand to reconsider the vote on any debatable question opens the main question to debate and the vote on the reconsideration shall be on the merits of such main question.

Voting by Senate

Voting on Roll Call

44. Whenever a roll call is required by the Constitution or Rules, or is ordered by the Senate or demanded by three members, every member within the Senate shall without debate answer "Aye" or "No" when his name is called.

The names of members shall be called alphabetically.

No Senator shall be permitted to vote or change his vote after the announcement of the vote by the presiding officer.

Excused From Voting

45. When a Senator declines or fails to vote on call of his name he may, after completion of the roll call, and before the announcement of the vote be required to assign his reasons therefor, and having assigned them, the presiding officer shall submit the question to the Senate: "Shall the Senator, for the reasons assigned by him, be excused from voting?" which question shall be decided without debate. Unless the Senator is excused from voting he shall be required to vote.

Voting by Presiding Senator

46. When the President pro tempore or any other member of the Senate is presiding over the Senate he shall vote on roll call the same as though he were not presiding.

Vote Required

47. Unless otherwise required by the Constitution, the Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly or by these Rules, any action which can be taken by the Senate requires only a majority vote of the Senate, a quorum being present.

The following actions require 30 votes:

1. To introduce bills after the constitutional recess—(Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 2).

The following actions require 27 votes:

2. To pass urgency measures—(Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 1).
3. To suspend constitutional provision requiring reading bills on three several days—(Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 15).
4. To pass bills over the Governor's veto—(Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 16).
5. To increase or diminish the number of superior court judges or to remove judges—(Constitution, Art. VI, Secs. 9, 10).
6. To propose constitutional amendments or revision of the Constitution—(Constitution, Art. XVIII, Secs. 1, 2).
7. To change rate of taxation for State purposes—(Constitution, Art. XIII, Secs. 14, 16).
8. To authorize deposit of public money in banks—(Constitution, Art. XI, Sec. 16½).

9. To remove Railroad Commissioners—(Constitution, Art. XII, Sec. 22).

10. To change rates or conditions under the State Employees Retirement System—(Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 22a).

11. To propose change in location of State capital—(Constitution, Art. XX, Sec. 1).

12. To reconsider the vote by which a concurrent resolution proposing a constitutional amendment is defeated.

13. To suspend the Rule against lobbying in the Senate Chamber.

14. To concur in Assembly amendments to or to adopt a report of a Committee on Conference concerning constitutional amendments or bills which require 27 votes for passage.

The following actions require 21 votes :

15. To amend or suspend the Rules.

16. To pass bills, unless under some other Rule a larger vote is required—(Constitution, Art. IV, Sec. 15).

17. To adopt a concurrent resolution approving a county or city charter or amendment thereto—(Constitution, Art. XI, Secs. 7½ and 8).

18. To adopt joint and concurrent resolutions.

19. To reconsider bills, joint and concurrent resolutions.

20. To confirm appointments by the Governor or to reconsider the same.

21. To recall a bill from committee.

22. To concur in Assembly amendments to or to adopt a report of a Committee on Conference concerning concurrent or joint resolutions or bills which require 21 votes for passage.

Actions requiring 14 votes :

23. To reconsider a vote by which a concurrent resolution proposing a constitutional amendment was adopted.

Vote Required for Amendments

48. A constitutional amendment or bill requiring a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to the Senate for final adoption or passage may be amended by a majority of those voting.

Contents of Senate Journal

Proceedings to Be Printed

49. The proceedings of the Senate, when not acting as a Committee of the Whole, shall be entered in the Journal as concisely as possible, care being taken to record a true and accurate account of the proceedings.

The Journal shall state the name of the Senator presenting each Assembly bill, concurrent or joint resolution or constitutional amendment to the Senate for final action.

Every vote of the Senate shall be recorded in the Journal. The committee vote on each bill reported back by a committee, and if a bill is signed out that fact also shall be recorded in the Journal.

Titles of Bills to Be Printed

50. The titles of all bills, joint and concurrent resolutions, and constitutional amendments when introduced and when acted upon by the

Senate, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial or paper presented to the Senate shall be printed in the Journal.

Other Matter to Be Printed

51. Messages from the Governor (other than biennial messages and inaugural addresses) shall be printed in the Journal, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

Legislative Printing

Duty of Secretary to Order Printing

52. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Senate and he is hereby directed during and between sessions of the Legislature to order for the Senate the necessary printing including stationery for the members, and to audit and approve all bills for printing to be charged to the Senate. The Secretary shall order from the State Printer such number of copies of bills, Journals, Histories, Files, forms and other printing as shall be necessary.

It shall further be the duty of the Secretary to order bills and other legislative publications for which there is a demand printed before the supply of same shall become exhausted.

Printing Only on Written Orders; Rush Orders

53. The State Printer shall not charge any printing or other work to the Senate except as required by law unless he has a written order from the Secretary of the Senate prior to the beginning of the printing or other work. All printing ordered by the Secretary shall be delivered as directed by him. The Secretary may, when necessity requires it, order from the State Printer such printing as he deems necessary to be printed in advance of the regular order of business, under specially prepared written order, to be known as a "Rush Order."

Form of Printing Amendments

54. When any bill of either house is amended it shall be immediately reprinted; new matter shall be printed in italics in the printed bill; and matter to be omitted shall be printed in type bearing a single horizontal line through the center and commonly known as "strikeout" type. When a bill is enrolled, all such italics and "strikeout" type shall be omitted and the bill shall be printed in the usual Roman type.

The Senate Chamber

Admission Within Bar to Senate

55. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to prevent all persons except Senators, ex-Senators, members of the Assembly, State officers, officers of the two houses, and such accredited newspaper representatives as have seats assigned to them from coming within the bar of the Senate unless upon the invitation of the President or a Senator. No visitor shall be allowed upon the floor while the Senate is in Session.

Regulations for Lobbyists

56. All persons appearing, or being, or desiring to appear, or be, at or in the Senate Chamber, or at or in any committee room of the Senate for the purpose of advocating the adoption, or defeat of any bill, measure

or resolution, introduced in, pending before, or being considered by the Senate, or by any committee thereof, or for the purpose of soliciting the vote of any member of the Senate upon any such bill, measure, or resolution, or upon any anticipated or proposed bill, measure, or resolution, shall register with the Sergeant-at-Arms, his name and address, together with a statement of the person or persons, corporation or corporations, or interest represented by or intended to be represented by him, and shall file with the Sergeant-at-Arms his written authority to represent such person, corporation or interest, and thereupon the Sergeant-at-Arms shall issue to such person a certificate that he has so registered in conformity with this Rule, which certificate shall be exhibited to the chairman of a committee upon request. A complete record of all persons so registered, together with their respective addresses, and the persons, corporations or interest represented by them, shall be kept, and preserved by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and shall be open at all times to public inspection.

No person shall appear at or enter the Senate Chamber, or any committee room of the Senate, for the purpose of advocating the adoption or defeat of any bill, measure, or resolution, without first having registered and secured the certificate as herein provided.

This Rule shall not apply to members of either house of the Legislature, officers of the State or other public agencies, or citizens of the State of California appearing in their own interest or behalf who are not representing any group, organization or corporation.

No person engaged in presenting to the Senate or any of its committees any business, claim, or legislation, shall be permitted to engage in such business in the Senate Chamber or be permitted on the floor of the Senate at any time while the Senate is in session. Any person transgressing this Rule shall be removed from the floor of the Senate and shall be debarred from the privilege of the floor during the remainder of the entire session. The President and the President pro tempore are charged with the enforcement of this Rule, and this Rule can not be suspended except by a two-thirds vote of the entire Senate.

Resolution read.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, and Weybret—35
 NOES—None.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were offered:

By Senator Deuel:

Senate Resolution No. 4

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby directed to notify the Assembly that the Senate elected the following statutory officers:

<i>President pro tempore</i>	Jerrold L. Seawell
<i>Secretary of the Senate</i>	Joseph A. Beek
<i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i>	Joseph F. Nolan
<i>Minute Clerk</i>	John F. Lea
<i>Chaplain</i>	Rev. Dr. Clarence A. Kircher

Resolution read, and, on motion of Senator Deuel, adopted.

By Senator Mixter :

Senate Resolution No. 5

Resolved, That the President of the Senate appoint a Special Committee of Three Senators to notify the Governor that the Senate is now duly organized and is ready to receive any communications he may have to make.

Resolution read, and, on motion of Senator Mixter, adopted.

Appointment of Special Committee

The President announced, in accordance with the above resolution, the appointment of Senators Mixter, Hatfield, and Slater.

By Senator Biggar :

Senate Resolution No. 6

Resolved, That the President of the Senate appoint a Special Committee of Three Senators to notify the Assembly that the Senate is now duly organized and is ready to receive any communication it may have to make.

Resolution read, and, on motion of Senator Biggar, adopted.

Appointment of Special Committee

The President announced, in accordance with the above resolution, the appointment of Senators Biggar, Tenney, and Dilworth.

MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY

At 10.55 a m., a committee from the Assembly, consisting of Mr. Field, Mrs. Neihouse, and Mr. Middough, appeared at the bar of the Senate, and announced that the Assembly was duly organized, and ready to proceed with the business of State.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were offered :

By Senator Brown :

Senate Resolution No. 7

Resolved, That the State Controller be and he is hereby directed and ordered to draw his warrants upon the proper funds in favor of the following named Senators and officers of the Senate for the amount set opposite each of their names, and the State Treasurer is hereby directed and ordered to pay the same, being the mileage due them by law :

Senators	County	Mileage	Total at 5 cents per mile
Biggar, George M.	Mendocino	480	\$24 00
Breed, Arthur H., Jr.	Alameda	180	9 00
Brown, Charles	Inyo	1,292	64 60
Burns, Hugh M.	Fresno	338	16 90
Carter, Oliver J.	Shasta	330	16 50
Crittenden, Bradford S.	San Joaquin	94	4 70
Cunningham, R. R.	Kings	428	21 40
DeLap, T. H.	Contra Costa	164	8 20
Desmond, Earl D.	Sacramento	2	10
Deuel, Charles H.	Butte	202	10 10
Dillinger, H. E.	El Dorado	100	5 00
Dilworth, Nelson S.	Riverside	1,092	54 60
Donnelly, Hugh P.	Stanislaus	182	9 10
Dorsey, Jess R.	Kern	550	27 50
Fletcher, Ed.	San Diego	1,146	57 30
Gordon, Frank L.	Napa	94	4 70
Hatfield, George J.	Merced	236	11 80
Hulse, Ben	Imperial	1,206	60 30
Jespersen, Chris N.	San Luis Obispo	666	33 30
Judah, H. R.	Santa Cruz	336	16 80
Keating, Thomas F.	Marin	210	10 50
Mayo, Jesse M.	Calaveras	170	8 50
McBride, James J.	Ventura	980	49 00
Mixter, Frank W.	Tulare	444	22 20
Parkman, Harry L.	San Mateo	222	11 10
Powers, Harold J.	Modoc	832	41 60
Quinn, Irwin T.	Humboldt	624	31 20
Rich, Wm. P.	Yuba	106	5 30
Seawell, Jerrold L.	Placer	38	1 90
Shelley, John F.	San Francisco	180	9 00
Slater, Herbert W.	Sonoma	204	10 20
Sutton, Louis C.	Colusa	150	7 50
Swing, Ralph E.	San Bernardino	1,016	50 80
Tenney, Jack B.	Los Angeles	894	44 70
Ward, Clarence C.	Santa Barbara	920	46 00
Weybret, Fred	Monterey	484	24 20
Officers	County	Mileage	Total at 10 cents per mile
Frederick F. Houser, President	Los Angeles	912	\$91 20
J. A. Beek, Secretary	Orange	990	99 00
John F. Lea, Minute Clerk	Sacramento	2	20
Joseph F. Nolan, Sergeant-at-Arms	Los Angeles	894	89 40

Resolution read.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote :

AYES—Senators Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, McBride, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Sutton, Swing, Ward, and Weybret—28.

NOES—None.

By Senator Hatfield :

Senate Resolution No. 8

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be and he is hereby authorized and directed to receipt to the Controller for warrants for members and officers of the Senate.

Resolution read, and, on motion of Senator Hatfield, adopted.

By Senator Powers :

Senate Resolution No. 9

Resolved, That the schedule of salaries of statutory officers of the Senate for this Fifty-sixth (Second Extraordinary) Session of the Legislature be the same as that adopted for the Fifty-sixth Session of the Legislature set forth in Senate Resolution No. 13 appearing on page 34 of the Senate Journal of January 9, 1945.

Resolution read.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote :

AYES—Senators Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, McBride, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Sutton, Swing, and Weybret—27.

NOES—None.

By Senator Seawell :

Senate Resolution No. 10

Resolved, by the Senate of the State of California, That all of those persons who heretofore filed their credentials and were duly recognized as representatives of the publications they represented for the Fifty-sixth (Regular) Session are hereby recognized as the representatives of those publications for this Extraordinary Session.

Resolution read, and, on motion of Senator Seawell, adopted.

By Senator Powers :

Senate Resolution No. 11

Resolved, That the following named persons be and they are hereby appointed to the positions hereinafter set forth as provided by law, with the compensation set opposite their names, payable weekly, beginning July 22, 1946, and the Controller is hereby directed to draw his warrants in favor of the respective persons for the same respective amounts, and the Treasurer is hereby directed to pay the same :

	<i>Per day</i>
Cleve V. Taylor, Chief Assistant Secretary-----	\$15 00
Pat Rollins, Assistant Secretary-----	12 00

Resolution read.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote :

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, and Weybret—31.

NOES—None.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

The following reports of Special Committees were received :

Senators Mixter, Hatfield, and Slater, the Special Committee appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the organization of the Senate, reported they had performed their duty.

Senators Biggar, Tenney, and Dilworth, the Special Committee appointed to notify the Assembly of the organization of the Senate, reported they had performed their duty.

MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
Sacramento, July 22, 1946

*To the Honorable Members of the Senate
State of California, Sacramento, California*

GENTLEMEN : Pursuant to the provisions of Section 1774 of the Government Code, which provides that within 10 days after the meeting of the Legislature the Governor must transmit to it a list of all appointments made by him under the provisions of that section, I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a list of all appointments so made since the last session of the Legislature.

Respectfully,

EARL WARREN, Governor

HARRY LUTGENS, a resident of San Rafael, a member of the State Personnel Board prior to entering military service in January, 1943, was reappointed to the State Personnel Board February 27, 1946, vice Ford Chatters, resigned.

N. LOYALL McLAREN, a resident and certified public accountant of San Francisco, was appointed March 18, 1946, as member of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, vice J. W. Mailliard, Jr., resigned.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, 3RD, a resident and attorney of San Francisco, was appointed March 27, 1946, to the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board and member of the California Employment Stabilization Commission, vice Edgar E. Lampton, resigned.

WILLIAM J. SILVA, a resident of Modesto, prominent in sportsmen's activities in Central California, was appointed March 20, 1946, as member of the Fish and Game Commission, vice Dom Civitello, resigned.

GENERAL H. H. ARNOLD, United States Army, Retired, a resident of Sonoma, was appointed March 20, 1946, as member of the Fish and Game Commission, vice H. L. Ricks, deceased. However, General H. H. Arnold resigned on April 6, 1946, because of a conflict which would arise between his Army status and acceptance of a State appointment. On July 1, 1946, this difficulty having been removed, General H. H. Arnold was again appointed to the same vacancy.

CHARLES SWEENEY, a resident and Fire Chief of Antioch, was appointed April 2, 1946, as member of the State Fire Advisory Board, vice Bart W. Arundel, resigned.

LAWRENCE C. STEVENS, a resident of Long Beach; Public Defender of the City of Long Beach; recently discharged with rank of Lieutenant from United States Navy after more than two years of overseas service; was appointed April 15, 1946, as chairman and member of Veterans Welfare Board, vice Thomas J. Riordan, resigned.

CAPTAIN C. F. MAY, a resident of San Francisco, President of West Coast Local No. 90 of the International Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America and former Vice President of the California State Federation of Labor, was appointed May 22, 1946, as member of the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo and Suisun, vice Captain Andrew G. Townsend, deceased.

DANIEL JUDSON CALLAGHAN, JR., a resident of Oakland; public relations and sales; recently discharged with the rank of Lieutenant Commander from the United States Navy after three years of overseas service; was appointed May 21, 1946, as member of the California Veterans' Board.

ORIEN W. TODD, a resident of San Diego; businessman; recently discharged with the rank of Captain from the United States Marine Corps after two years of overseas service; was appointed May 21, 1946, as member of the California Veterans Board.

LAURENCE W. CARR, a resident of Redding; former District Attorney of Shasta County; recently discharged with the rank of Lieutenant (J.G.) from the United States Navy after serving on a destroyer in the Pacific theatre; was appointed May 21, 1946, as member of the California Veterans Board.

EDWARD M. SEACORD, a resident of San Jose; businessman; veteran of World War I; Past Commander of Veterans of Foreign Wars; was appointed May 21, 1946, as member of the California Veterans Board.

LOUIS H. BURKE, a resident of Montebello; attorney practicing in Los Angeles; recently discharged from the United States Army after serving with the First and Ninth Armies in France and Germany; was appointed May 21, 1946, as member of the California Veterans Board.

ERNEST R. ORFILA, a resident of Los Angeles; attorney practicing in Los Angeles; veteran of World War I; Past Commander of the Hollywood Post, American Legion; was appointed May 21, 1946, as member of the California Veterans Board.

AUSTIN M. HEALEY, a resident of Fresno; businessman; veteran of World War I; first Departmental Commander and past National Committeeman of the Disabled American Veterans; was appointed May 21, 1946, as member of the California Veterans Board.

COLONEL CURTIS D. O'SULLIVAN, a resident of Napa; in command of California National Guard Units which fought in the Aleutians, Marshalls, Kwajalein and Leyte; Captain in the Infantry during World War I; Major in the Reserve, 1923-1929; Lieutenant Colonel in the National Guard, 1929-1939; Colonel and Chief of Staff of the 40th Infantry Division, National Guard, 1939-1940; was appointed April 29, 1946, as Adjutant General of California, vice Victor R. Hansen, resigned.

Message read, and ordered printed in the Journal.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, GOVERNOR'S OFFICE
SACRAMENTO 14, July 18, 1946

To the Senate of the State of California:

I have the honor to inform you that I propose to make the following appointments, and respectfully request your confirmation thereof and consent thereto:

HARRY LUTGENS, a resident of San Rafael; newspaper and magazine publisher; member of the State Personnel Board from March, 1937, to January, 1943, when he entered U. S. Army on military leave of absence; recently discharged with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel; was appointed, effective February 27, 1946, as member of the State Personnel Board, vice Ford Chatters, resigned, as interim appointee pursuant to Section 1774 of the Government Code;

to the State Personnel Board, vice self, for the term prescribed by law, ending January 15, 1947.

N. LOYALL McLAREN, a resident of San Francisco; certified public accountant; former President of the American Institute of Accountants; President of the California Society of Public Accountants; was appointed, effective March 18, 1946, as member of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, vice J. W. Mailliard, Jr., resigned, as interim appointee pursuant to Section 1774 of the Government Code;

to the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, vice self, for the term at the pleasure of the Governor.

CAPTAIN C. F. MAY, a resident of San Francisco; President of the West Coast Local No. 90 of the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots of America since 1937; former Vice President of the California State Federation of Labor; was appointed, effective May 22, 1946, as member of the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo and Suisun, vice Captain Andrew G. Townsend, deceased, as interim appointee pursuant to Section 1774 of the Government Code;

to the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo and Suisun, vice self, for the term at the pleasure of the Governor and Senate.

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, 3RD, a resident of San Francisco; attorney; Deputy Attorney General from 1938 to 1940; recently discharged from the United States Navy with the rank of Commander; was appointed, effective March 27, 1946, as member of the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board and member of the California Employment Stabilization Commission, vice Edgar E. Lampton, resigned, as interim appointee pursuant to Section 1774 of the Government Code;

to the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board and member of the California Employment Stabilization Commission, vice self, for the term prescribed by law, ending April 30, 1948.

COLONEL CURTIS D. O'SULLIVAN, a resident of Napa; in command of California National Guard units from July, 1941, to January, 1945, in its activities in the Aleutians, Marshalls, Kwajalein and Leyte; military record dates back to 1916 when he received a M.A. in military history from the University of California; served as a Captain in the Infantry during World War I and as a Major in the Reserve, 1923-1929; Lieutenant Colonel in the National Guard, 1929-1939; Colonel and Chief of Staff in the 40th Infantry Division, National Guard, 1939-1940; was appointed, effective April 29, 1946, as Adjutant General of California, vice Victor R. Hansen, resigned, as interim appointee pursuant to Section 1774 of the Government Code;

to Adjutant General of California, vice self, for the term at the pleasure of the Governor.

WILLIAM J. SILVA, a resident of Modesto; businessman; veteran of World War I; prominent for many years in sportsmen's activities in Central California; was appointed, effective March 20, 1946, as member of Fish and Game Commission, vice Dom Civitello, resigned, as interim appointee pursuant to Section 1774 of the Government Code;

to the Fish and Game Commission, vice self, for the term prescribed by law, ending January 15, 1950.

CHARLES SWEENEY, a resident of Antioch; presently Chief of the Antioch Fire Department; President of the State Firemen's Association; was appointed, effective April 2, 1946, as member of the State Fire Advisory Board, vice Bart W. Arundel, resigned, as interim appointee pursuant to Section 1774 of the Government Code;

to the State Fire Advisory Board, vice self, for the term at the pleasure of the Governor.

DANIEL JUDSON CALLAGHAN, JR., a resident of Oakland; public relations and sales; recently discharged from the United States Navy with the rank of Lieutenant Commander after three years of overseas service; was appointed (original appointment), effective May 21, 1946, as member of the California Veterans Board as interim appointee pursuant to Section 1774 of the Government Code; to the California Veterans Board, for the term prescribed by law, ending January 15, 1947.

ORIEN W. TODD, a resident of San Diego; businessman; recently discharged from the United States Marine Corps with the rank of Captain after two years of overseas service; was appointed (original appointment), effective May 21, 1946, as member of the California Veterans Board as interim appointee pursuant to Section 1774 of the Government Code; to the California Veterans Board, for the term prescribed by law, ending January 15, 1948.

LAURENCE W. CARR, a resident of Redding; former District Attorney of Shasta County; former member of the Board of Managers of the State Bureau of Criminal Identification and Investigation; recently discharged from the United States Navy with the rank of Lieutenant (J.G.) after serving on a destroyer in the Pacific Theatre; was appointed (original appointment), effective May 21, 1946, as member of the California Veterans Board as interim appointee pursuant to Section 1774 of the Government Code; to the California Veterans Board, for the term prescribed by law, ending January 15, 1948.

EDWARD M. SEACORD, a resident of San Jose; businessman; veteran of World War I; past State Commander of Veterans of Foreign Wars; was appointed (original appointment), effective May 21, 1946, as member of the California Veterans Board as interim appointee pursuant to Section 1774 of the Government Code; to the California Veterans Board, for the term prescribed by law, ending January 15, 1949.

LOUIS H. BURKE, a resident of Montebello; attorney practicing in Los Angeles; Legal Counsel for League of California Cities, 1932-1943; City Attorney for the City of Montebello during the same period; entered military service in 1943; served with the 1st and 9th Armies in France and Germany; recently discharged with the rank of Major; was appointed (original appointment), effective May 21, 1946, as member of the California Veterans Board as interim appointee pursuant to Section 1774 of the Government Code; to the California Veterans Board, for the term prescribed by law, ending January 15, 1949.

ERNEST R. ORFILA, a resident of Los Angeles; attorney practicing in Los Angeles; in the United States Navy World War I; Past President of Ramona Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West; Past Commander of Hollywood Post of the American Legion; Past Grand Trustee of the State of California for the Foresters of America; Director of the Coordinating Council for Latin-American Youth and Citizens Committee for Latin-American Youth of the County of Los Angeles; was appointed (original appointment), effective May 21, 1946, as member of the California Veterans Board as interim appointee pursuant to Section 1774 of the Government Code; to the California Veterans Board, for the term prescribed by law, ending January 15, 1950.

AUSTIN M. HEALEY, a resident of Fresno; businessman; first Departmental Commander and Past National Committeeman of the Disabled American Veterans; Past Commander of American Legion Post No. 4; District Commander, American Legion; veteran of World War I; was appointed (original appointment), effective May 21, 1946, as member of the California Veterans Board as interim appointee pursuant to Section 1774 of the Government Code; to the California Veterans Board, for the term prescribed by law, ending January 15, 1950.

GENERAL H. H. ARNOLD, United States Army, Retired, a resident of Sonoma; a sportsman well acquainted with California hunting and fishing; was appointed, effective March 20, 1946, as interim appointee, as member of the Fish and Game Commission, vice H. L. Ricks, deceased. However, General H. H. Arnold resigned on April 6, 1946, because of a conflict which would arise between his Army status and acceptance of a State appointment. On July 1, 1946, this

difficulty having been removed, General H. H. Arnold was again appointed to the same vacancy ;

to the Fish and Game Commission, vice H. L. Ricks, deceased, for the term prescribed by law, ending January 15, 1949.

Respectfully,

EARL WARREN, Governor

Message read, and referred to Committee on Rules.

MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 22, 1946.

MR. PRESIDENT: I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Assembly on this day adopted the following resolution :

Resolved by the Assembly of the State of California, That the Speaker appoint a Committee of Three to inform the Senate that the Assembly is in session pursuant to the Proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, dated the eighteenth day of July, 1946, and ready for the transaction of legislative business, with the following officers, to wit :

Hon. Charles W. Lyon	-----	<i>Speaker</i>
Hon. Thomas A. Maloney	-----	<i>Speaker pro tempore</i>
Arthur A. Ohnimus	-----	<i>Chief Clerk</i>
Geraldine B. Hadsell	-----	<i>Minute Clerk</i>
Wilkie Ogg	-----	<i>Sergeant-at-Arms</i>
Dr. Torrance Phelps	-----	<i>Chaplain</i>

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS, Chief Clerk of the Assembly

INTRODUCTION, FIRST READING, AND REFERENCE OF SENATE BILLS

The following resolution was offered :

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1: By Senator Seawell—Relative to Joint Rules of the Legislature.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolution was offered :

By Senator Seawell :

Senate Resolution No. 12

Creating the Senate Legislative Process Committee and defining its powers and duties

WHEREAS, Many of the legislative proposals involve problems within the jurisdiction of more than one standing committee of the Senate, and the adequate consideration of such measures requires the cooperation of such several committees in order to avoid duplicating the work of one such committee by another, and much delay in the legislative process could be avoided if it were possible to eliminate such duplication of effort and provide a means for expediting the consideration of such measures ; and

WHEREAS, There is need of a committee equipped to ascertain facts and secure facts and secure information upon assigned topics from time to time during the session, a committee acting in aid of and in collaboration with the several standing committees of the Senate ; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That there is hereby created a Special Committee designated the "Senate Legislative Process Committee," consisting of the chairmen of the following Senate Committees : Rules, who shall be chairman of the committee ; Finance, Governmental Efficiency, Judiciary, Revenue and Taxation, and Attaches ; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee hereby created shall, during this Extraordinary Session of the Fifty-sixth Legislature and any recess thereof, take such steps as may be necessary to coordinate the work of the various standing committees of this session in considering questions before such session in order that there be no duplication of work or effort, and that the committee make such studies as may be necessary, ascertain such facts and information, and secure such statistics for the use of the members and committees of the Senate as may be of aid to them in considering and acting upon legislative proposals at this session ; and be it further

Resolved, That to enable the committee hereinabove provided for to perform the duties assigned to it, said committee shall have and may exercise the following powers and duties:

(1) To employ and fix the compensation of a secretary and such clerical, expert and technical assistants as it may deem necessary;

(2) To create subcommittees of one or more members from its membership, assigning to the subcommittee any study, inquiry, investigation or hearing which the committee itself has authority to undertake or hold, and the subcommittee for the purpose of this assignment shall have and exercise all of the powers conferred upon the committee, which powers may be withdrawn or terminated at any time by the committee;

(3) To adopt and from time to time amend such rules governing its procedure (including the fixing of its own quorum and the number of votes necessary to take action on any matter) as may to it appear appropriate;

(4) To contract with such other agencies, public or private, as it deems necessary for the rendition and affording of such services, facilities, studies and reports to the committee as will best assist it to carry out the purposes for which it is created;

(5) To meet at any and all times prior to the adjournment of this session of the Legislature, whether the Senate or Assembly be actually then sitting or not, and at any and all places within the State, in the performance of its duties and in carrying out the objects and purposes of this resolution;

(6) To summon and subpoena witnesses, require the production of papers, books, accounts, reports, documents, and records of every kind and description, to issue subpoenas, and to take all necessary means to compel the attendance of witnesses and procure testimony;

(7) To report its findings and recommendations to the Senate; and

(8) To do any and all other things necessary or convenient to enable it fully and adequately to exercise its powers, perform its duties, and accomplish the objects and purposes of this resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee, each of its members, and any representative of the committee thereunto authorized by the committee or by its chairman, is authorized and empowered to administer oaths; and all of the provisions of Chapter 4, Part 1, Division 2, Title 2 of the Government Code, relating to the attendance and examination of witnesses before the Legislature and committees hereof, apply to the committee hereby created; and be it further

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and other officers designated by him, are hereby directed to serve any and all subpoenas, orders and other process issued by the committee, when directed so to do by the chairman or by a majority of the membership of the committee or by a subcommittee; and be it further

Resolved, That every department, commission, board, agency, officer and employee of the State Government and of any political subdivision, county, city, or public district of or in this State shall furnish the committee and any subcommittee, upon request, any and all such assistance, and information, records and documents as the committee deems proper for the accomplishment of the purposes for which the committee is created; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of the committee shall serve without compensation and shall not be allowed mileage; and be it further

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby made available from the Contingent Fund of the Senate for the expenses of the committee and for any charges, expenses or claims it may incur under this resolution, to be paid from the Contingent Fund of the Senate and disbursed, after certification by the chairman of the committee, or if incurred by a subcommittee, by the member or members of such subcommittee, upon warrants drawn by the State Controller upon the State Treasurer.

Resolution read, and referred to Committee on Rules.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Rules

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 22, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Rules, to which was referred:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1

Senate Resolution No. 12

Has had the same under consideration, and reports the same back with the recommendation: Be adopted.

Committee membership 5; committee vote: Ayes 4; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

REQUEST FOR UNANIMOUS CONSENT

Senator Seawell asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to take up Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1, at this time, for consideration.

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1—Relative to Joint Rules of the Legislature.

Resolution read.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Biggar, Brown, Burns, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, and Weybret—32.

NOES—None.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

REQUEST FOR UNANIMOUS CONSENT

Senator Seawell asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to take up Senate Resolution No. 12, at this time, for consideration.

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 12**Senate Resolution No. 12**

Creating the Senate Legislative Process Committee and defining its powers and duties

WHEREAS, Many of the legislative proposals involve problems within the jurisdiction of more than one standing committee of the Senate, and the adequate consideration of such measures requires the cooperation of such several committees in order to avoid duplicating the work of one such committee by another, and much delay in the legislative process could be avoided if it were possible to eliminate such duplication of effort and provide a means for expediting the consideration of such measures; and

WHEREAS, There is need of a committee equipped to ascertain facts and secure facts and secure information upon assigned topics from time to time during the session, a committee acting in aid of and in collaboration with the several standing committees of the Senate; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That there is hereby created a Special Committee designated the "Senate Legislative Process Committee," consisting of the chairmen of the following Senate Committees: Rules, who shall be chairman of the committee; Finance, Governmental Efficiency, Judiciary, Revenue and Taxation, and Attaches; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee hereby created shall, during this Extraordinary Session of the Fifty-sixth Legislature and any recess thereof, take such steps as may be necessary to coordinate the work of the various standing committees of this session in considering questions before such session in order that there be no duplication of work or effort, and that the committee make such studies as may be necessary, ascertain such facts and information, and secure such statistics for the use of the members and committees of the Senate as may be of aid to them in considering and acting upon legislative proposals at this session; and be it further

Resolved, That to enable the committee hereinabove provided for to perform the duties assigned to it, said committee shall have and may exercise the following powers and duties:

(1) To employ and fix the compensation of a secretary and such clerical, expert and technical assistants as it may deem necessary;

(2) To create subcommittees of one or more members from its membership, assigning to the subcommittee any study, inquiry, investigation or hearing which the committee itself has authority to undertake or hold, and the subcommittee for the purpose of this assignment shall have and exercise all of the powers conferred upon the committee, which powers may be withdrawn or terminated at any time by the committee;

(3) To adopt and from time to time amend such rules governing its procedure (including the fixing of its own quorum and the number of votes necessary to take action on any matter) as may to it appear appropriate;

(4) To contract with such other agencies, public or private, as it deems necessary for the rendition and affording of such services, facilities, studies and reports to the committee as will best assist it to carry out the purposes for which it is created;

(5) To meet at any and all times prior to the adjournment of this session of the Legislature, whether the Senate or Assembly be actually then sitting or not, and at any and all places within the State, in the performance of its duties and in carrying out the objects and purposes of this resolution;

(6) To summon and subpoena witnesses, require the production of papers, books, accounts, reports, documents, and records of every kind and description, to issue subpoenas, and to take all necessary means to compel the attendance of witnesses and procure testimony;

(7) To report its findings and recommendations to the Senate; and

(8) To do any and all other things necessary or convenient to enable it fully and adequately to exercise its powers, perform its duties, and accomplish the objects and purposes of this resolution; and be it further

Resolved, That the committee, each of its members, and any representative of the committee thereunto authorized by the committee or by its chairman, is authorized and empowered to administer oaths; and all of the provisions of Chapter 4, Part 1, Division 2, Title 2 of the Government Code, relating to the attendance and examination of witnesses before the Legislature and committees hereof, apply to the committee hereby created; and be it further

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate and other officers designated by him, are hereby directed to serve any and all subpoenas, orders and other process issued by the committee, when directed so to do by the chairman or by a majority of the membership of the committee or by a subcommittee; and be it further

Resolved, That every department, commission, board, agency, officer and employee of the State Government and of any political subdivision, county, city, or public district of or in this State shall furnish the committee and any subcommittee, upon request, any and all such assistance, and information, records and documents as the committee deems proper for the accomplishment of the purposes for which the committee is created; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of the committee shall serve without compensation and shall not be allowed mileage; and be it further

Resolved, That the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500) or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby made available from the Contingent Fund of the Senate for the expenses of the committee and for any charges, expenses or claims it may incur under this resolution, to be paid from the Contingent Fund of the Senate and disbursed, after certification by the chairman of the committee, or if incurred by a subcommittee, by the member or members of such subcommittee, upon warrants drawn by the State Controller upon the State Treasurer.

Resolution read.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Biggar, Brown, Burns, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Judah, Keating, Mayo, Mixer, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, Ward, and Weybret—31.

NOES—None.

THE FOLLOWING PROPOSED BILLS WERE READ, AND REFERRED TO COMMITTEE ON RULES

By Senator Seawell—An act making an appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Senate for the Fifty-sixth (Second Extraordinary) Session of the Legislature, including expenses for the committees created at that session, and declaring that this act shall take effect immediately.

By Senator Seawell—An act making an additional appropriation for legislative printing, binding, etc., to take effect immediately.

By Senators Rich, DeLap, Desmond, and Keating—An act to declare an emergency in respect to the renting of housing accommodations, to regulate, control, and stabilize rents, and to regulate the eviction of tenants of housing accommodations, declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

By Senator Sutton—An act to declare an emergency with respect to rents for housing accommodations, and to provide relief therefor; to provide for the stay of summary proceedings for the recovery of the possession of housing accommodations, and to prescribe the effect thereof, declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY

At 11.25 a.m. a committee from the Assembly, consisting of Messrs. Thomas, Doyle, and Butters, appeared at the bar of the Senate and announced that they had been instructed by the Speaker of the Assembly

to invite the Senate to be present in the Assembly Chamber at 11.30 a.m. and hear the address to be given by the Honorable Earl Warren, Governor of the State of California.

RECESS

At 11.25 a.m., on motion of Senator Seawell, the Senate recessed to the call of the Chair.

IN JOINT CONVENTION

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO

Monday, July 22, 1946

At 11.30 a.m., the Senate and the Assembly met in Joint Convention.

Hon. Charles W. Lyon, Speaker of the Assembly, presiding.

Chief Clerk Arthur A. Ohnimus at the desk.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Speaker Lyon announced the arrival in the Assembly Chamber of the Hon. Frederick F. Houser, Lieutenant Governor of California and President of the Senate, and President pro tempore of the Senate, the Hon. Jerrold L. Seawell, and invited them to the rostrum, accompanied by an escort of Assemblymen.

Speaker Lyon invited the Members of the Senate, and their guests, upon arrival in the Assembly Chamber, to be seated.

SENATE ROLL CALL

Hon. Frederick F. Houser, President of the Senate, directed the Secretary of the Senate to call the roll of Senators.

The roll was called, and the following answered to their names:

Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Denel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, Ward, and Weybret—36.

The President declared a quorum of the Senate present.

ASSEMBLY ROLL CALL

Hon. Charles W. Lyon, Speaker of the Assembly, directed the Chief Clerk of the Assembly to call the roll of Assemblymen.

The roll was called, and the following answered to their names:

Allen, Anderson, Armstrong, Beal, Beck, Bennett, Berry, Boyd, Brown, Burke, Burkhalter, Butters, Call, Carey, Clarke, Collins, George D., Collins, Sam L., Crichton, Crowley, Davis, Debs, Denny, Dickey, Dills, Clayton A., Dills, Ralph C., Doyle, Dunn, Emlay, Erwin, Evans, Field, Fletcher, Fourt, Gaffney, Gannon, Geddes, Haggerty, Hawkins, Heisinger, Hollibaugh, Johnson, Kilpatrick, King, Kraft, Leonard, Lowrey, Lyons, Maloney, Massion, McCollister, McMillan, Middough, Miller, Niehouse, O'Day, Pelletier, Price, Robertson, Rosenthal, Sheridan, Sherwin, Stephenson, Stewart, Stream, Thomas, Thompson, Thorp, Thurman, Waters, Watson, Weber, Wollenberg, and Mr. Speaker—73.

The Speaker declared a quorum of the Assembly present.

REPORT OF ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON ESCORT

The Assembly Committee on Escort, consisting of Messrs. Allen, Debs, Boyd, Johnson, and Collins, Sam L., appointed to wait upon His Excellency, Governor Earl Warren, to inform him that the Joint Convention was now in session, and to escort him to the Joint Convention, appeared at the bar of the House, and announced the presence of His Excellency, Hon. Earl Warren, Governor of the State of California.

Hon. Charles W. Lyon presiding.

PRESENTATION OF THE GOVERNOR

Hon. Charles W. Lyon then presented Governor Warren to the Joint Convention.

ADDRESS BY GOVERNOR

Governor Warren then proceeded to address the Joint Convention as follows:

MESSAGE TO THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

By Governor Earl Warren, on Monday, July 22, 1946

I have called you into special session, as I invariably do in times of public emergency, to have the benefit of your counsel and the legislative action appropriate to the circumstances. This is the sixth time I have so convened the Legislature in the past three and a half years. On each occasion, you have responded with legislation designed to accomplish the desired purpose. I have no doubt that in this instance you will be able to relieve the distress that many of our citizens will face in the very near future.

It is a fortunate circumstance that so many of you planned to be in Sacramento this past weekend for the statutory party conventions, and I hope this has minimized the inconvenience of being summoned on such short notice. At all events, I welcome you back to the State Capitol, and offer my full cooperation in solution of the problems that confront us.

The reason for the session as stated in the Proclamation is to protect the public against unreasonable rent increases and unwarranted evictions at a time when the housing shortage in California offers tenants no alternative to paying any rental that is demanded of them. They have no choice. There is no place for them to move. If they are evicted from their homes, they must land in the streets. An understanding State Government can not permit such conditions to exist.

This situation has been occasioned by the fact that on June 30th, last, the Federal Price Control Act of 1942 and the rules and regulations thereunder, including the rent regulations for housing, hotels, and rooming houses, ceased to be operative because of a difference of opinion between the Congress and the President. That difference of opinion apparently has not been reconciled, and there is no assurance that it will be reconciled prior to July 31st, the date upon which indiscriminate rent increases and evictions could become effective in this State. In such circumstances, the fear and uncertainty in the minds of all tenants, as well as the actual distress of those who are unjustly evicted from their living quarters, must be relieved prior to that date.

There is no power in the Governor to do so. It can only be done by legislation.

I presume that you do not welcome the idea of unceremoniously catapulting the State into a program of rent control which has been carried on by the Federal Government since 1942. I will be frank to say that I also share that feeling. The Federal Government has undertaken the job. It has built an organization to accomplish it. It has encountered the manifold problems involved in such a program. It should continue to shoulder the responsibility as long as it is necessary to protect the public, because it is a National byproduct of the war and will continue to be so until the National housing program, which has developed so many bottlenecks, produces enough houses to balance supply and demand.

But we are not free agents to do as we choose. Our responsibility as State officers compels us to see that our people are protected. If the Federal Government does not do it, we must do it.

California is more sensitive to this situation than any other State of the Union. During the war our population increased by more than two million people. This represents 600,000 new families. During this period of unprecedented growth, home construction was at a standstill, and at the present time practically every community in the State is congested to a degree that hampers our progress. Returning veterans are forced to move in with relatives or live in substandard quarters. Workmen can not move from one community to another in search of or to accept jobs.

The life of our State has become strait-jacketed in many respects. This condition may continue to exist for a considerable period of time, and as long as it does continue, we must protect our people, not only against the unfairness of some landlords, but also against the bidding for houses by some tenants who either through necessity or the desire for better quarters would offer more rent than is presently paid or than could reasonably be charged.

Either of these practices is inflationary, and would undoubtedly result in oppressing those who would be dispossessed of their homes.

I believe the great majority of landlords, realizing the predicament of most tenants, have acted with due regard for the welfare of others, but oppressive treatment by even a small percentage of them under present conditions could bring about chaos, bitterness, and suffering.

In this respect, our situation is no different from others where general laws must be enacted to protect society against the practices of the few.

I suggest to you that the following two kinds of action are necessary in order to relieve the stress:

1. To temporarily freeze all housing rentals at a specified level and prevent evictions except for statutory causes.

2. To establish an agency of the State Government charged with the responsibility of making rent control effective by regulating and wherever necessary adjusting rents to do justice to both landlords and tenants.

The starting point of our consideration of this problem should be the situation as it was on June 30th, last, when Federal rent control ceased to exist. That condition should be restored, until and unless we have adequate information to justify departure from it. I have no such information at the present time and any suggestion for change would therefore be arbitrary. I have no doubt that many inequalities exist, but any percentage change in all rents would not cure these inequities. On the contrary, in many instances it would aggravate them.

Any rent control agency established by you should have the power to adjust, and I would expect it to adjust, such inequities as exist today as well as those that might develop in the future. Such an agency however could not be established until 90 days after the adjournment of this session, because Section 1 of Article IV of the Constitution provides that no new agency of Government can be created or the duties of an existing agency enlarged by urgency legislation which takes effect immediately.

I am advised by the Attorney General and the Legislative Counsel, however, that the legislation freezing rents and preventing evictions can become effective immediately. This will act as a deterrent and can serve as a stopgap, but it can not accomplish effective rent control. Only an agency with powers to supervise, regulate, adjust and enforce can do justice to the situation.

These suggestions that I am making to you are based upon the assumption that the Federal Government will not re-establish rent control. However, if it does do so, and I sincerely hope that it will, none of this State legislation in my opinion is necessary. I would, therefore, suggest that all the proposed legislation provide that it shall be operative only until the Federal Government shall re-establish rent control.

This is a real emergency. It has come upon us suddenly. The deadline for action is July 31st. I know that you will approach it with a determination to do whatever is essential to forestall the chaos that will otherwise occur on that date as a result of the rent increase and eviction notices served earlier this month.

A word of commendation should be given to those communities which, faced with a critical situation, have taken action of a temporary nature during the last few weeks. The stopgap ordinances that were quickly enacted in these communities had a wholesome effect and I am sure prevented much confusion. I am also thankful to the Mayors and the Chairmen of Boards of Supervisors for their advice on the subject.

Whatever you do to exercise a fair and reasonable control over rentals and evictions during this period of congestion and housing shortage will contribute to the fight that must be made on every front against the spectre of inflation. It will protect our people against hardship until the resumption of home building in our State restores a normal balance of supply and demand in the field of housing.

There is one other subject related to our housing problem that is of sufficient importance and urgency to justify enlargement of the call for its consideration at this special session.

At the special session held in January, 1946, the Legislature, realizing the importance of making surplus Federal housing available immediately to veterans and their families, passed two appropriation measures, Chapter 29, appropriating \$7,500,000 to assist cities, counties, and districts, and Chapter 46, appropriating \$250,000 to assist the State University and colleges.

These appropriations were considered adequate at the time on the basis of an original allocation by the Federal Government of 7,500 temporary dwelling units to California.

Since the Legislature adjourned the Federal Government has made an additional allocation of 7,500 dwelling units, and, on the basis of applications already received, the moneys previously appropriated will be insufficient to assist the local agencies and educational institutions in using the additional units to be made available. The

Department of Finance informs me that present funds will be exhausted before the next regular session of the Legislature, and that an additional \$2,500,000 will be necessary for this purpose. I am today enlarging the call to include this subject, and I recommend that you consider the need for these additional appropriations.

I thank you for your cheerful response to the call, and I wish you every success in your work.

REQUEST BY LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Hon. Charles W. Lyon, Speaker of the Assembly, then presented Lieutenant Governor Frederick F. Houser to the Joint Convention who requested that all Members of the Senate return to the Senate Chamber so that the business of the day could be concluded.

ADJOURNMENT OF JOINT CONVENTION

At 11.48 a.m., there being no further business, upon motion of Mr. Sam L. Collins, seconded by Mr. Johnson, the Speaker of the Assembly declared the Joint Convention adjourned sine die.

IN SENATE

At 11.55 a.m., the Senate reconvened.

Hon. Frederick F. Houser, President of the Senate, presiding.

Secretary J. A. Beek at the desk.

REQUEST FOR UNANIMOUS CONSENT

Senate Rich asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to have the following digest of Senate Bill No. 3 printed in the Journal :

ANALYSIS OF TEMPORARY RENT CONTROL ACT

Urgency Measure—to Be Effective for 90 Days

SECTION 1. Declaration of legislative purpose and need of rent control.

To continue regulations in manner similar to OPA regulations.

SECTION 2. Termination of act.

a. Upon effective date of Emergency Housing Rent Control Law—creating enforcement agency.

b. Upon passage of Federal law.

To be effective only in OPA defense rental areas as of June 30, 1946.

SECTION 3. Definitions of terms used in act.

Applies to housing accommodations except farm occupancy, servant dwellings, hospitals, charitable and educational institutions, entire structures used as hotels and rooming houses (as distinguished from rooms), nonprofit clubs, college fraternities.

Establishes fair and equitable rent as rent fixed by OPA on June 30, 1946.

SECTION 4. Prohibits rental increases of housing accommodations over rent of June 30, 1946.

Prohibits withdrawal of services furnished on that date, except in case of inability to perform and then for proportionate decrease of rent.

SECTION 5. Prohibits waiver of benefits and agreements for higher rentals.

SECTION 6. Prohibits evictions so long as rent is paid, except for :

(a) Nonpayment of rent or waste.

(b) Refusal to renew lease.

(c) Refusal of access to landlord for inspection in cases where now permitted.

(d) Violation of a substantial obligation of tenancy, nuisance, or immoral use.

(e) Rental to subtenants who are not tenants of landlord, upon expiration of lease.

(f) Purchase of property by landlord prior to October 20, 1942, who has compelling need or who was in military service during war.

(g) Where landlord of hotel or rooming-house withdraws rooms from rental as housing accommodations.

(h) Where OPA has issued certificate for removal prior to June 30, 1946.

SECTION 7. Provides that in other cases where unusual hardship exists or property has been purchased by landlord, landlord may serve notice of eviction and file action in court and on petition to court having jurisdiction may show his hardship or prove purchase. Trial of action not to be had in less than six months from petition, unless court finds:

(a) In cases of hardship, that circumstances warrant shorter time.

(b) In cases of purchase, that equivalent accommodations are available, necessity of sale, other special hardship, or that purchaser was in the armed services and requires possession for himself and family.

Requires purchaser to have paid 20 per cent of purchase price and applies rule to cooperative associations and joint tenants or tenants in common. Excepts veterans from 20 per cent provision when purchasing under Servicemen's Readjustment Act and Veterans' Farm and Home Purchase Act of 1943.

Permits supplemental complaint and immediate action in case of nonpayment of rent, waste, substantial violation of terms of tenancy, nuisance, and immoral use.

SECTION 8. Exempts from eviction restrictions, subtenants who are not tenants of landlord, housing accommodations rented to Army and Navy personnel where rents are fixed by War and Navy Department, occupants in a furnished room in home of landlord where landlord rents to not more than two occupants, and family which after August 1, 1943, moves into a room in the home of the landlord.

SECTION 9. Requires notice of eviction to state grounds upon which landlord relies.

SECTION 10. Provides that in case of property first rented after June 30, 1946, or housing accommodations changed from furnished to unfurnished, or unfurnished to furnished, or otherwise substantially altered, landlord may set rent and may not thereafter change it, such rent to be reviewed by temporary State Housing Rent Commission when created. Rent set by commission is not retroactive. Makes same provision for property first rented prior to June 30, 1946, but for which OPA had not established rent.

Prohibits landlord asking additional rents for any other new service and requires proportionate decrease of rent if any service is discontinued.

SECTION 11. Provides for civil action for treble the amount of overcharge to be brought by tenant, district attorney, or county counsel.

SECTION 12. Provides criminal penalty of not more than \$5,000 or one year's imprisonment or both.

SECTION 13. Severability clause.

SECTION 14. Name of act.

SECTION 15. Urgency, to take effect immediately.

REQUEST FOR UNANIMOUS CONSENT

Senator DeLap asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to have the following digest of Senate Bill No. 5 printed in the Journal:

ANALYSIS OF EMERGENCY HOUSING RENT CONTROL LAW

Providing for Enforcement Agency—Effective 91 Days After Adjournment

SECTION 1. Declaration of emergency and purposes.

SECTION 2. Effective until 91st day after final adjournment of 1947 regular session of Legislature.

SECTIONS 11 to 21, inclusive. Definitions.

SECTION 31. Creation of Temporary State Housing Rent Commission and providing for compensation thereof.

SECTION 32. Offices of commission and provision for staff therefor.

SECTION 33. Rules and regulations of commission and publication thereof.

SECTION 34. Adoption upon effective date of bill of Federal rules, regulations and orders pertaining to rent control in effect in California on June 30, 1946, until such time as such rules, regulations and orders are amended or rescinded by the commission.

SECTION 35. Commission given powers of head of a State department under Government Code, including power to conduct hearings and issue subpoenas therefor.

SECTION 36. Report by commission to Governor and Legislature.

SECTION 41. Commission to designate areas as rent control areas when necessary to stabilize or reduce housing rents therein and by regulation or order to establish maximum rents for housing accommodations in such areas, such rents to be those which in judgment of commission will be generally fair and equitable and effectuate purposes of bill. Consideration to be given to rents prevailing under Federal law on June 30, 1946, or if abnormal conditions would result in increases in rents

for housing accommodations in such area inconsistent with the purposes of this act, then on or about a date not earlier than June 30, 1945, which in the judgment of the commission does not reflect such increases. Provides through commission for adjustments, including adjustments for increases or decreases in property taxes and other costs.

SECTION 42. Makes any area which on June 30, 1946, was subject to rent control pursuant to Federal law a rent control area under this act until changed by commission.

SECTION 43. Provides for abolition of rent control in rent control areas or any portion thereof when commission finds that percentage of vacancies therein is 10 percent or more or availability of adequate rental housing accommodations and other factors make rent control unnecessary. Permits commission to re-establish the regulation of rents when necessary in order to effectuate the purposes of this act.

SECTION 44. Individual adjustments permitted in those classes of cases where rent on maximum rent date is due to peculiar circumstances substantially higher or lower than rents established pursuant to Federal law or otherwise generally prevailing in same rent control area for comparable housing accommodations or where substantial hardship has resulted since maximum rent date from a substantial and unavoidable increase in property taxes or operating costs. Permits a maximum rent to be established lower than the rent established pursuant to Federal law or otherwise prevailing for the rent control area housing accommodations.

SECTION 45. When necessary to effectuate the purposes of this bill, permits commission to regulate or prohibit speculative or manipulative practices or renting or leasing practices, including practices relating to recovery of possession, in connection with housing accommodations in any rent control area, which in the judgment of the commission are equivalent to or are likely to result in rent increases inconsistent with purposes of this bill.

SECTION 46. Regulations, orders and requirements permitted to contain such provisions as commission deems necessary to prevent circumvention thereof.

SECTION 47. Powers granted not to be used or made to operate to compel changes in established rental practices, except where such action is affirmatively found by commission to be necessary to prevent circumvention or evasion of any regulation, order or requirement under this act.

SECTION 48. So long as tenant pays rent to which landlord entitled, provides tenant not to be evicted from any housing accommodation except in following cases:

(a) Refusal of the tenant to execute upon demand of landlord a renewal of his lease for not in excess of one year for a rent not in excess of the maximum rent and otherwise on the same terms as the previous lease, except to the extent such terms are inconsistent with this act or regulations of commission.

(b) Unreasonable refusal by tenant to permit landlord access to the housing accommodations for purpose of inspection or of showing the accommodations to a prospective purchaser or other person having a legitimate interest therein unless such inspection or showing is contrary to the provisions of tenant's lease or agreement.

(c) Violation by tenant of substantial obligation of his tenancy, other than obligation to pay rent, after written notice by the landlord or commission of or permitting a nuisance or use of the housing accommodations for an immoral or illegal purpose.

(d) Termination of tenant's lease when at the time of termination occupants of the housing accommodations are subtenants or other persons who occupied under a rental agreement with the tenant, and no part of the accommodations are used by the tenant as his own dwelling.

(e) Ownership of, or acquisition of an enforceable right to buy or the right to possession of the housing accommodations prior to June 30, 1940, when the landlord has an immediate compelling necessity to recover possession of the accommodations for use and occupancy as a dwelling for himself or landlord has served during the period of the war emergency in the armed forces of the United States and in good faith seeks possession for his own occupancy. Requires landlord to file a written report on a form provided therefor before renting the accommodations or any part thereof during a period of six months after removal or eviction for this cause.

SECTION 49. Permits commission to allow eviction of tenant when landlord establishes that tenant's removal is not inconsistent with the purposes of this bill or regulations of commission thereunder. Certificate issued by commission authorizing eviction not to be effective until six months after date landlord petitions commission for permission unless the commission determines lesser period adequate in circumstances.

SECTION 51. Studies and investigations and conduct of hearings by commission.

- SECTION 52.** Permits commission to require any person who rents or offers for rent or acts as broker or agent for the rental of any housing accommodations to furnish information under oath or affirmation or otherwise and to make and copy records and other documents and to permit inspection thereof by the commission.
- SECTION 53.** Authorizes subpoena by commission for purposes of obtaining information under Section 51.
- SECTION 54.** Production of a person's documents at any place other than his place of business not to be required if prior to the return date specified in subpoena the commission has been furnished with a certified copy of such documents or stipulation has been entered into with commission as to the information contained in such documents.
- SECTION 55.** Requires proceedings under Sections 51 and 52 to be in accordance with provisions of Government Code relating to hearings conducted by head of State department except as otherwise provided.
- SECTION 56.** Grants immunity to natural persons from prosecution or any penalty or forfeiture as to any transaction, matter or thing concerning which the witness is compelled to testify after having claimed his privilege against self-incrimination.
- SECTION 57.** Requires commission not to disclose any information obtained which commission deems confidential or with reference to which a request for confidential treatment is made by person furnishing the information, unless commission determines withholding to be contrary to public interest.
- SECTION 58.** Permits any person subpoenaed under Section 53 to have the right to make a record of his testimony and to be represented by counsel.
- SECTIONS 61 and 62.** Cooperation by commission with Federal, State and local agencies.
- SECTIONS 71 to 74, inclusive.** Procedure for protest by person subject thereto of any regulation or order establishing maximum rents or restricting evictions. Requires procedure to conform to provisions relative to administrative procedure in Government Code.
- SECTIONS 81 to 83, inclusive.** Provisions for judicial review of denial or partial denial of a protest.
- SECTION 84.** Provision for defendant in criminal proceeding to apply to court in which the proceeding pending for leave to file in superior court a petition setting forth objections to validity of any provision which the defendant is alleged to have violated or conspired to violate. Requires court in which the proceeding is pending to grant such application if court finds it made in good faith and with respect to which it finds there is reasonable and substantial excuse for the defendant's failure to present such objection in a protest filed pursuant to Sections 81 to 83, inclusive.
- SECTIONS 85 and 86.** Provides terms upon which proceedings for enforcement of this bill and regulations of commission pursuant thereto may be stayed if controversy already being considered in another administrative or judicial proceeding.
- SECTIONS 91 to 93, inclusive.** Makes unlawful:
- (a) Regardless of any contract or other obligation, for any person to demand or receive any rent for any housing accommodations in a rent control area or otherwise to do or omit to do any act in violation of any regulation, order or requirement applicable in a rent control area or to offer, solicit, attempt or agree to do any of the foregoing.
 - (b) For any person to remove or attempt to remove from any housing accommodations in any rent control area the tenant or occupant thereof or to refuse to renew the lease or agreement for the use of such accommodations because the tenant or occupant has taken or proposes to take action authorized or required by this act or any regulation thereunder.
 - (c) For any officer or employee of the commission, or for any official advisor or consultant to the commission, to disclose information obtained under this act or to use any such information for personal benefit.
- SECTION 94.** Provides nothing in this bill to be construed to require any person to offer any housing accommodations for rent.
- SECTION 101.** Provides for injunction against acts or practices made unlawful by Sections 91 to 93, inclusive.
- SECTION 102.** Wilful violation of Sections 91 to 93, inclusive, and false entry or statement in any document or report required by commission to be kept or filed or wilful omission or neglect to make any material statement or entry required to be made in any document or report is made a misdemeanor.
- SECTION 103.** Provision for advancement on docket and expedition of any criminal or other proceedings brought before it under Sections 101 and 102.
- SECTION 104.** No person to be liable for damages or penalties on account of anything done in good faith.

SECTION 105. In case of any overcharge, landlord to be liable for reasonable attorney's fees and costs, plus whichever of the following is greater:

(a) Not more than three times the amount of the overcharge upon which the action is based, as court may determine.

(b) Not less than \$25 or more than \$50, as court may determine.

Above not be more than amount of the overcharge or \$25, whichever is greater, if defendant proves that the violation of the regulation or order in question was neither wilful nor the failure to take practical precautions against the occurrence of the violation.

SECTION 106. Provision for commission to bring action under Section 105 if tenant does not bring such action within 30 days from the date of the occurrence of the violation or is not entitled for any reason to bring the action. A judgment in an action for damages under Sections 105 or 106 to be a bar to the recovery of further damages on account of the same overcharge.

SECTION 111. Makes act inoperative during period rent control is effective under Federal law.

SECTION 112. Constitutional severability clause.

SECTION 113. Short title: The Emergency Housing Rent Control Law.

SECTION 114. Appropriation for the purposes of this bill.

COMMUNICATIONS

The following communication was received, and, on motion of Senator Desmond, ordered printed in the Journal:

SACRAMENTO COUNTY FAIR AND NIGHT HORSE SHOW
GALT, CALIFORNIA, July 22, 1946

Hon. Earl Desmond, Sacramento, California

DEAR EARL: Will you please on the behalf of the Directors of the Sacramento County Fair invite the Members of the Senate to the Sacramento County Fair on Thursday, July 25th?

We have a wonderful exhibition of livestock and agricultural products, as well as a race card of 10 races each afternoon. A 10 event Horse Show each evening starting Wednesday evening.

We want all the Members of the Legislature to be present. Tickets will be arranged.

Very truly,

E. KENEFICK, Secretary-Manager

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Rules

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 22, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Rules, to which were referred:

Senate Bill No. 1

Senate Bill No. 2

Has had the same under consideration, and finds that same may be considered, and directs that they be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Committee membership 5; committee vote: Ayes 4; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

INTRODUCTION, FIRST READING, AND REFERENCE OF SENATE BILLS (RESUMED)

The following bills were introduced, and read the first time:

Senate Bill No. 1: By Senator Seawell—An act making an appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Senate for the Fifty-sixth (Second Extraordinary) Session of the Legislature, including expenses for the committees created at that session, and declaring that this act shall take effect immediately.

Referred to Committee on Finance.

Senate Bill No. 2: By Senator Seawell—An act making an additional appropriation for legislative printing, binding, etc., to take effect immediately.

Referred to Committee on Finance.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2: By Senator Gordon—Approving an amendment to the charter of the City of Napa, a municipal corporation in the County of Napa, State of California, voted for and ratified by the qualified electors of said city at the special municipal election held therein on the twenty-eighth day of May, 1946.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Rules

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 22, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Rules, to which were referred:

Senate Bill No. 3

Senate Bill No. 4

Senate Bill No. 5

Has had the same under consideration, and finds that same are within the purview of the call, and directs that they be referred to the Committee on Governmental Efficiency.

Committee membership, 4; committee vote: Ayes 4.

SEAWELL, Chairman

INTRODUCTION, FIRST READING, AND REFERENCE OF SENATE BILLS (RESUMED)

The following bills were introduced, and read the first time:

Senate Bill No. 3: By Senators Rich, DeLap, Desmond, and Keating—An act to declare an emergency in respect to the renting of housing accommodations, to regulate, control, and stabilize rents, and to regulate the eviction of tenants of housing accommodations, declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

Referred to Committee on Governmental Efficiency.

Senate Bill No. 4: By Senator Sutton—An act to declare an emergency with respect to rents for housing accommodations, and to provide relief therefor; to provide for the stay of summary proceedings for the recovery of the possession of housing accommodations, and to prescribe the effect thereof, declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

Referred to Committee on Governmental Efficiency.

Senate Bill No. 5: By Senator DeLap—An act in relation to the regulation, control and stabilization of rents and eviction of tenants in housing accommodations during an emergency, creating a Temporary State Housing Rent Commission, prescribing its powers and duties and making an appropriation therefor.

Referred to Committee on Governmental Efficiency.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Rules

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 22, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Rules, to which was referred:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2

Has had the same under consideration, and finds that same is within the purview of the call, and directs that it be placed on file.

Committee membership 5; committee vote: Ayes 4; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

REQUEST FOR UNANIMOUS CONSENT

Senator Gordon asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to take up Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2, at this time, for consideration.

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 2

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2—Approving an amendment to the charter of the City of Napa, a municipal corporation in the County of Napa, State of California, voted for and ratified by the qualified electors of said city at the special municipal election held therein on the twenty-eighth day of May, 1946.

Resolution read.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Biggar, Brown, Burns, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Dorsey, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Swing, Tenney, Ward, and Weybret—31.

NOES—None.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

ADJOURNMENT

At 12.10 p.m., on motion of Senator Seawell, the President declared the Senate adjourned until 2 p.m., Tuesday, July 23, 1946.

JOHN F. LEA, Minute Clerk

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE
FIFTY-SIXTH (SECOND EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION

SENATE DAILY JOURNAL

SECOND LEGISLATIVE DAY
SECOND CALENDAR DAY

IN SENATE

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO
 Tuesday, July 23, 1946

The Senate met at 2 p.m.

Hon. Frederick F. Houser, President of the Senate, presiding.

Secretary J. A. Beek at the desk.

ROLL CALL

The roll was called, and the following answered to their names:

Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, Ward, and Weybret—37.

Quorum present.

PRAYER

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Clarence A. Kircher.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE FOR THE DAY

The following Senators were granted leaves of absence for the day:

Senator McCormack, on motion of Senator Seawell, due to illness.

Senator Salsman, on motion of Senator Seawell, legislative business in Washington, D. C.

GUESTS EXTENDED PRIVILEGE OF SENATE FLOOR

On request of Senator Biggar, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Dr. Donald White, director of youth activities with students of the University of California at Davis.

On request of Senator McBride, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Mrs. Katherine Dunn, and Miss Harriet Connelly.

On request of Senator Breed, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Supervisor Harry Bartell of Alameda County, and James D. Hahn of Oakland.

On request of Senator Fletcher, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Mrs. Frank B. Doyle

of San Diego; Mrs. J. W. Fisher, of San Diego; Mrs. Hillery Beachey, of La Jolla; and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. S. Baker, of San Diego.

On request of Senator Quinn, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Commander Fran Vinson, United States Maritime Service, Sacramento.

On request of Senator Tenney, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Mrs. Louise Mid-dough, and Mrs. Walter Chisholm, of Long Beach.

On request of Senator Cunningham, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Capt. R. E. Cunningham and wife, Counter Intelligence Corps.

On request of Senator Fletcher, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Howard K. Cramer, Assemblyman-elect, Eightieth Assembly District.

PROCLAMATION OF THE GOVERNOR

The President of the Senate directed the Secretary to read the Proclamation of the Governor.

Whereupon the Secretary read the following Proclamation:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Proclamation

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of California convened on July 22, 1946, in extraordinary session pursuant to my Proclamation dated July 18, 1946, and is now in session; and

WHEREAS, On account of extraordinary occasions which have arisen and now exist, it is deemed desirable and necessary to submit additional subjects to the Legislature for consideration; now, therefore,

I, EARL WARREN, Governor of the State of California, by virtue of the power vested in me by law, hereby amend and supplement my Proclamation dated July 18, 1946, by adding the following additional purposes thereto, and thereby permitting the Legislature to legislate upon the following subjects, in addition to the subjects specified in the original Proclamation:

3. To consider and act upon legislation to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the acquisition of temporary and emergency housing facilities for veterans and families of servicemen by joint action of the State and local agencies, providing for the operation of such facilities, making an appropriation, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately," approved February 15, 1946, to make the act applicable to any college or university operated by the State or by any State agency, and to make an additional appropriation in augmentation of the appropriation made by that act.

4. To consider and act upon legislation relating to the salaries of members of the board of supervisors of counties of the third class.

5. To consider and act upon legislation to validate the organization, boundaries, governing officers or boards, acts, proceedings and bonds of public bodies.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of California to be affixed this twenty-second day of July, 1946.

[SEAL]

EARL WARREN, Governor of California

Attest:

FRANK M. JORDAN, Secretary of State

MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 23, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Assembly on this day adopted:

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 8

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS, Chief Clerk of the Assembly
By H. F. LEWRIGHT, Assistant Clerk

FIRST READING AND REFERENCE OF ASSEMBLY BILLS

The following resolution was read :

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 8—Relative to approving a certain amendment to the charter of the City of Oakland, a municipal corporation in the County of Alameda, State of California, voted for and ratified by the qualified electors of said city at a special municipal election held therein on the fourth day of June, 1946.

Request for Unanimous Consent

Senator Breed asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to take up Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 8, at this time, for consideration.

CONSIDERATION OF ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 8

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 8—Relative to approving a certain amendment to the charter of the City of Oakland, a municipal corporation in the County of Alameda, State of California, voted for and ratified by the qualified electors of said city at a special municipal election held therein on the fourth day of June, 1946.

Resolution read, and presented by Senator Breed.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote :

AYES—Senators Breed, Brown, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Gordon, Jespersen, Judah, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Quinn, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, Tenney, and Weybret—22.

NOES—None.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 22, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Assembly on this day adopted :

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 1

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS, Chief Clerk of the Assembly
By H. F. LEWRIGHT, Assistant Clerk

FIRST READING AND REFERENCE OF ASSEMBLY BILLS (RESUMED)

The following resolution was read :

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 1—Relative to Howard Hughes.

Request for Unanimous Consent

Senator Tenney asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to take up Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 1, at this time, for consideration.

CONSIDERATION OF ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 1—Relative to Howard Hughes.

Resolution read, and presented by Senator Tenney.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote :

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Jespersen, Judah, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Quinn, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Tenney, and Weybret—26.

NOES—None.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 23, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Assembly on this day adopted:

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 2

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 7

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 3

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 6

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 4

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS, Chief Clerk of the Assembly
By C. W. QUEALE, Assistant Clerk

FIRST READING AND REFERENCE OF ASSEMBLY BILLS (RESUMED)

The following resolution was read:

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 2—Approving certain amendments to the charter of the City of Glendale, State of California, voted for and ratified by the electors of such city at a special municipal election held therein on May 7, 1946.

Request for Unanimous Consent

Senator Tenney asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to take up Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 2, at this time, for consideration.

CONSIDERATION OF ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 2

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 2—Approving certain amendments to the charter of the City of Glendale, State of California, voted for and ratified by the electors of such city at a special municipal election held therein on May 7, 1946.

Resolution read, and presented by Senator Tenney.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Gordon, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, Mayo, McBride, Mixer, Quinn, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Tenney, and Weybret—26.
NOES—None.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

FIRST READING AND REFERENCE OF ASSEMBLY BILLS (RESUMED)

The following resolution was read:

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 3—Approving amendment to the charter of the City of Berkeley, a municipal corporation in the County of Alameda, State of California, voted for and ratified by the qualified electors of said city at a special municipal election held therein on the thirtieth day of April, 1946.

Request for Unanimous Consent

Senator Breed asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to take up Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 3, at this time, for consideration.

CONSIDERATION OF ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 3

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 3—Approving amendment to the charter of the City of Berkeley, a municipal corporation in the County of Alameda, State of California, voted for and ratified by the

qualified electors of said city at a special municipal election held therein on the thirtieth day of April, 1946.

Resolution read, and presented by Senator Breed.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote :

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Carter, Cunningham, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Jespersen, Mayo, McBride, Mixer, Quinn, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Tenney, Ward, and Weybret—25.

NOES—None.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

FIRST READING AND REFERENCE OF ASSEMBLY BILLS (RESUMED)

The following resolution was read :

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 4—Relative to approving certain amendments to the charter of the City of San Jose, a municipal corporation of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, voted for and ratified by the qualified electors of said city at a general municipal election held therein on May 20, 1946.

Request for Unanimous Consent

Senator Weybret asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to take up Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 4, at this time, for consideration.

CONSIDERATION OF ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 4

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 4—Relative to approving certain amendments to the charter of the City of San Jose, a municipal corporation of the County of Santa Clara, State of California, voted for and ratified by the qualified electors of said city at a general municipal election held therein on May 20, 1946.

Resolution read, and presented by Senator Weybret.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote :

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, Mayo, McBride, Mixer, Quinn, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, and Weybret—24.

NOES—None.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

FIRST READING AND REFERENCE OF ASSEMBLY BILLS (RESUMED)

The following resolution was read :

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 6—Approving certain amendments to the charter of the City of Long Beach, State of California, ratified by the qualified electors of said city at a special municipal election held therein on the ninth day of July, 1946.

Request for Unanimous Consent

Senator Tenney asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to take up Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 6, at this time, for consideration.

CONSIDERATION OF ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 6

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 6—Approving certain amendments to the charter of the City of Long Beach, State of California, rati-

fied by the qualified electors of said city at a special municipal election held therein on the ninth day of July, 1946.

Resolution read, and presented by Senator Tenney.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote :

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Carter, Crittenden, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hulse, Jespersen, Mayo, McBride, Mixer, Quinn, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Tenney, Ward, and Weybret—26.

NOES—None.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

FIRST READING AND REFERENCE OF ASSEMBLY BILLS (RESUMED)

The following resolution was read :

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 7—Relative to welcoming the National Shrine Convention.

Request for Unanimous Consent

Senator Shelley asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to take up Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 7, at this time, for consideration.

CONSIDERATION OF ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 7

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 7—Relative to welcoming the National Shrine Convention.

Resolution read, and presented by Senator Shelley.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote :

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Jespersen, Judah, Mayo, McBride, Mixer, Quinn, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Tenney, Ward, and Weybret—27.

NOES—None.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolution was offered :

By Senator Brown :

Senate Resolution No. 13

Resolved, That the State Controller be and he is hereby directed and ordered to draw his warrant upon the proper fund in favor of the following named Senator for the amount set opposite his name, and the State Treasurer is hereby directed and ordered to pay the same, being the mileage due him by law :

Senator	County	Mileage	Total at 5 cents per mile
Coltler, Randolph	Siskiyou	590	\$29 50

Resolution read.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote :

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, Mayo, McBride, Mixer, Quinn, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, and Weybret—24.

NOES—None.

INTRODUCTION, FIRST READING, AND REFERENCE OF SENATE BILLS

The following bills were introduced, and read the first time :

Senate Bill No. 6: By Senator Breed—An act to amend Section 4232 of the Political Code, relating to compensation for public service in counties of the third class.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

Senate Bill No. 7: By Senator Slater—An act to validate the organization, boundaries, governing officers or boards, acts, proceedings, and bonds of public bodies, to take effect immediately.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

Senate Bill No. 8: By Senators Quinn, Hatfield, Mixter, Dilworth, Dorsey, Slater, Crittenden, and Tenney—An act to amend Sections 2 and 8 of, and to add Section 3.5 to, an act entitled "An act to provide for the acquisition of temporary and emergency housing facilities for veterans and families of servicemen by joint action of the State and local agencies, providing for the operation of such facilities, making an appropriation, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately," approved February 15, 1946, relating to housing for veterans and providing for State aid to local agencies including colleges and universities, for establishing temporary and emergency veterans' housing, making an appropriation, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

Senate Bill No. 9: By Senator Hulse—An act to validate the formation, organization and existence of sanitary districts, declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3: By Senator Seawell—Relative to distribution of legislative printing.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4: By Senator Breed—Relative to approving certain amendments to the charter of the County of Alameda voted for and ratified by the electors of said county at a special county election held therein on the fourth day of June, 1946.

Request for Unanimous Consent

Senator Breed asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to take up Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4, at this time, for consideration.

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 4

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4—Relative to approving certain amendments to the charter of the County of Alameda voted for and ratified by the electors of said county at a special county election held therein on the fourth day of June, 1946.

Resolution read.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Carter, Crittenden, Desmond, Deuel, Dilinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Gordon, Jespersen, Judah, Mayo, McBride, Mixer, Quinn, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Tenney, and Weybret—24.

NOES—None.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Rules

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 23, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Rules, to which was referred:

Senate Bill No. 6

Has had the same under consideration, and finds the same may be considered, and recommends that it be placed on file

Committee membership 5; committee vote: Ayes 4; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

Above reported bill ordered to second reading.

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 23, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Rules, to which was referred:

Senate Bill No. 7

Has had the same under consideration, and finds the same may be considered, and reports the same back with the recommendation: Do pass.

Committee membership 5; committee vote: Ayes 4; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

Above reported bill ordered to second reading.

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 23, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Rules, to which was referred:

Senate Bill No. 8

Has had the same under consideration, and finds the same may be considered, and recommends that it be re-referred to the Committee on Finance.

Committee membership 5; committee vote: Ayes 4; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

Above reported bill re-referred to Committee on Finance.

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 23, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Rules, to which was referred:

Senate Bill No. 9

Has had the same under consideration, and finds the same may be considered, and reports the same back with the recommendation: Do pass.

Committee membership 5; committee vote: Ayes 4; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

Above reported bill ordered to second reading.

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 23, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Rules, to which was referred:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3

Has had the same under consideration, and reports the same back with the recommendation: Be adopted.

Committee membership 5; committee vote: Ayes 4; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

Above reported resolution ordered to third reading.

Request for Unanimous Consent

Senator Seawell asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to take up Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3, at this time, for consideration.

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 3

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3—Relative to distribution of legislative printing.

Resolution read.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hulse, Jespersen, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Quinn, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Tenney, Ward, and Weybret—27.

NOES—None.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

RESOLUTION TO SUSPEND CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION

The following resolution was offered:

By Senator Breed:

Resolved, That Senate Bills No. 6, 7, and 9 present a case of urgency, as that term is used in Article IV, Section 15, of the Constitution, and the provision of that section requiring that the bill be read on three several days in each house is hereby dispensed with, and it is ordered that said bill be read the second and third times, considered engrossed, and placed upon its passage.

Resolution read.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hulse, Jespersen, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Quinn, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Tenney, Ward, and Weybret—27.

NOES—None.

Article IV, Section 15, of the Constitution was declared suspended.

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE BILLS NOS. 6, 7, AND 9

Senate Bill No. 6—An act to amend Section 4232 of the Political Code, relating to compensation for public service in counties of the third class.

Bill read second time.

Senate Bill No. 7—An act to validate the organization, boundaries, governing officers or boards, acts, proceedings, and bonds of public bodies, to take effect immediately.

Bill read second time.

Senate Bill No. 9—An act to validate the formation, organization and existence of sanitary districts, declaring the urgency thereof to take effect immediately.

Bill read second time.

RECESS

At 2.55 p.m., on motion of Senator Seawell the Senate recessed until 3.45 p.m.

REASSEMBLED

At 3.45 p.m., the Senate reconvened.

Hon. Frederick F. Houser, President of the Senate, presiding.
Secretary J. A. Beek at the desk.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**Committee on Governmental Efficiency**

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 23, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Governmental Efficiency, to which was referred:

Senate Bill No. 3

Has had the same under consideration, and reports the same back with amendments with the recommendation: Amend, and do pass, as amended.

Committee membership 11; committee vote: Ayes 10; absent 1.

SWING, Chairman

Above reported bill ordered to second reading.

Request for Unanimous Consent

Senator Swing asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to take up Senate Bill No. 3, at this time, for consideration of committee amendments.

SECOND READING OF SENATE BILLS (OUT OF ORDER)

Senate Bill No. 3—An act to declare an emergency in respect to the renting of housing accommodations, to regulate, control, and stabilize rents, and to regulate the eviction of tenants of housing accommodations, declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

Bill read second time.

Consideration of Committee Amendments

The following amendments were proposed by the Committee on Governmental Efficiency:

Request for a Division

Senator Crittenden requested a division of the committee amendments to Senate Bill No. 3, that Amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 be voted upon together, and that Amendment No. 6 be voted upon separately.

Consideration of Amendments Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5**Amendment No. 1**

On page 2, line 3, of the printed bill, strike out "In the"; and strike out lines 4 to 9, inclusive, and insert "This act shall remain in effect until the ninety-first day after the Fifty-seventh Regular Session of the Legislature or such earlier date as legislation enacted by Congress affecting rent control takes effect."

Amendment No. 2

On page 3 of said bill, strike out line 52; and on page 4, strike out lines 1 to 6, inclusive, and insert "ices, furniture, furnishings or equipment required to be furnished a tenant on June 30, 1946, under any applicable Federal rent regulations in effect on said date and a landlord must as a minimum provide with the housing accommodations the same services, furniture, furnishings and equipment as were required to be furnished on June 30, 1946, under any applicable Federal rent regulations in effect on said date, except that if the landlord is unable to furnish the services, furniture, furnishings or equipment so required to be furnished by him on June 30, 1946, and therefore diminishes, withdraws, impairs, or discontinues any such service, furniture, furnishings or equipment so required to be furnished a tenant on June 30, 1946, he shall reduce the rent by an amount equivalent to the service, furniture, furnishings or equipment so discontinued or diminished."

Amendment No. 3

On page 5 of said bill, strike out lines 18 and 19; and in line 20, strike out "(h)", and insert "(g)".

Amendment No. 4

On page 5, line 39, of said bill, strike out "or (d)", and insert "(d), or (e)".

Amendment No. 5

On page 8 of said bill, between lines 19 and 20, insert

"(e) The landlord seeks in good faith not to offer the housing accommodations for rent for housing accommodations."

Amendments read and adopted.

Consideration of Amendment No. 6**Amendment No. 6**

On page 8 of said bill, strike out lines 44 to 52, inclusive; and on page 9, strike out lines 1 to 9, inclusive, and insert

"SEC. 10. For housing accommodations which were constructed or completed and first occupied after June 30, 1946, and housing accommodations which were not rented or offered for rent at any time between March 1, 1942, and midnight on June 30, 1946, the fair and equitable rent shall mean the first rental charged and collected for such accommodations after June 30, 1946.

If, in any housing accommodation the landlord shall make a capital expenditure as herein defined, the rent for said housing accommodation may be increased by an amount equal to not more than 2½ per cent of such capital expenditure per month, but such increase may not be made in any housing accommodation occupied by a tenant at the time the capital expenditure is made unless the tenant, in writing, shall agree to the making of such capital expenditure. A "major capital improvement" as the term is used in this section consists of a substantial change in the housing accommodation which would materially increase its rental value in a normal market where free bargaining prevailed unaffected by a shortage in housing accommodations. It must be distinguished from ordinary repair, replacements, and maintenance and must fall into one of three categories, to wit:

- (a) A structural addition.
- (b) A structural betterment.
- (c) A complete rehabilitation.

In housing accommodations which include necessary furniture and furnishings in the premises rented, the landlord may charge and collect additional rental in an amount equal to 10 per cent of the maximum rent permitted by this act, or a sum of five dollars (\$5), whichever is greater, for each occupant in excess of the normal or basic occupancy of such housing accommodations in accordance with the following schedule, which is hereby established as the normal or basic occupancy of such basic housing accommodations, to wit: A housing accommodation consisting of a bedroom without housekeeping facilities, or in which there is a combination bedroom and living room without a separate bedroom, the normal or basic occupancy shall be one person, except in cases where the accommodations are on the effective date hereof occupied by two persons, in which case the basic occupancy shall be two persons. For each additional bedroom the normal or basic occupancy shall be one additional person. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to increased occupancy caused by a natural increase in a family occupying the housing accommodations."

Amendment read and adopted.

Further Amendment to Senate Bill No. 3**Motion to Amend**

Senator Crittenden moved the adoption of the following amendment:

Amendment No. 1

On page 3 of the printed bill, between lines 42 and 43, insert

"Notwithstanding any other provision of this act "housing accommodations" do not include any building or structure which is constructed or completed after June 30, 1946."

Amendment read and refused adoption.

Further Amendment to Senate Bill No. 3**Motion to Amend**

Senator Desmond moved the adoption of the following amendment:

Amendment No. 1

On page 3, line 42, of the printed bill, strike out the period, and insert "plus an amount equal to not more than 15 per cent of such rental as so authorized and permitted."

Amendment read.

Previous Question

Senator Collier moved the previous question.

The question being on the adoption of the amendment by Senator Desmond.

Roll Call Demanded

Senators Desmond, Hulse, and Jespersen demanded a roll call.

The roll was called, and the amendment adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Breed, Cunningham, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hulse, Jespersen, McBride, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Sutton, Tenney, Ward, and Weybret—20.

NOES—Senators Biggar, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, DeLap, Donnelly, Hatfield, Judah, Keating, Mayo, Mixter, Parkman, Shelley, Slater, and Swing—17.

Senate Bill No. 3 ordered printed, engrossed, and to third reading.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**Committee on Finance**

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 23, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Finance, to which was referred:

Senate Bill No. 2

Has had the same under consideration, and reports the same back with the recommendation: Do pass.

Committee membership 11.

RICH, Chairman

Above reported bill ordered to second reading.

SECOND READING OF SENATE BILLS (OUT OF ORDER) (RESUMED)

Senate Bill No. 2—An act making an additional appropriation for legislative printing, binding, etc., to take effect immediately.

Bill read second time, ordered engrossed, and to third reading.

THIRD READING OF SENATE BILLS (OUT OF ORDER)

Senate Bill No. 6—An act to amend Section 4232 of the Political Code, relating to compensation for public service in counties of the third class.

Bill read third time.

The roll was called, and the bill passed by the following vote.

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, Ward, and Weybret—35.

NOES—None.

Bill ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were received, read, and, on motion of Senator Tenney, ordered printed in the Journal:

CULVER CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA, July 20, 1946

Senator Jack Tenney
State Capitol, Sacramento, California

DEAR SIR: We are transmitting to you a copy of a resolution adopted by the Board of Directors of the Culver City Chamber of Commerce on the sixteenth of July, 1946.

Respectfully submitted.

CULVER CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
E. A. CROWLEY, Secretary

CULVER CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
CULVER CITY, CALIFORNIA, July 19, 1946

*City Council of Culver City
City Hall, Culver City, California*

GENTLEMEN: Following your recent request that the Culver City Chamber of Commerce and the Culver City-Venice Realty Board conduct a rental survey in order to properly assist your body in the formulation of policies and possible recommendations, the committee respectfully submits the following:

- (1) Personal investigation conducted in contacting individual tenants indicated a substantial adherence on the part of the landlords to present rentals.
- (2) Publicity relative to the survey requesting reports in writing on exorbitant raises have been given with the result that but few cases have been registered with the committee.
- (3) The lack of control, the uncertainty as to the trend of legislation governing rent controls, and the confusion that might arise as a result of the removal of all controls has created a condition of uncertainty in the minds of not only the tenant, but also of the property owners and it is recommended that every effort be made to encourage the enactment of legislation by State authority as recommended to you by the attached resolution.

Very truly yours,

E. A. CROWLEY
J. CLIFF JOHNSTON
N. JOHN NIELSEN
Members of Committee

**Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce
of the City of Culver City on Rent Control**

WHEREAS, Federal control of rental properties did not adequately provide for increased rental adjustments commensurate with the rapidly rising economic costs; and

WHEREAS, Release of Federal controls is now a fact and its reestablishment a probability; and

WHEREAS, Both tenant and owner of rental properties are in a state of unrest and uncertainty as to the trend of legislation governing rent control; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Culver City Chamber of Commerce recommend the following procedure:

- (1) Enactment of legislation placing control under State authority.
- (2) That controls be limited to a six-month's period only.
- (3) That provisions be included in the legislation which would give the landlord the right to evict with cause and to apply for increased rentals not in excess of 15 per cent.
- (4) The encouragement of veteran's preference in rentals.

ADOPTED this sixteenth day of July, 1946.

W. K. CRAIG, President
E. A. CROWLEY, Secretary

CALIFORNIA REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, July 20, 1946

*Hon. Jack B. Tenney
State Capitol, Sacramento, California*

DEAR SENATOR TENNEY: General Statewide opinion of the real estate industry and real property ownership, according to our survey, is reflected in the enclosed statement issued jointly by California Real Estate Association and Los Angeles Realty Board.

We will be pleased to have opportunity to present our views to the Judiciary Committee of State Legislature.

Best regards,
Sincerely yours,

CALIFORNIA REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION
ARTHUR H. VOELKER, President
By GLENN D. WILLAMAN, State Secretary

C.R.E.A. HEADQUARTERS
HOTEL SENATOR, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, July 22, 1946

*Special joint statement on proposed rent control legislation by
LARB and CREAA, July 19, 1946*

The Los Angeles Realty Board always has been, and now is, opposed to all types of rent and price control measures during times when the Nation is not actively engaged in war. However, in view of the emergency outlined by Governor Earl Warren in his call for a special session of the Legislature, to treat temporarily with the regulation of

rental housing accommodations, and in the spirit of cooperation with the views voiced by Governor Warren, the constructive suggestions set forth below are being offered for the consideration of the Members of the State Legislature:

1. In view of the general increase which has occurred in all costs, prices, and wages, effecting the operation and maintenance of housing accommodations since the original rent freeze of four and one-half years ago, and further, in view of the increased local taxes assessed against housing accommodations, a permissible increase of at least 15 per cent in rents above the former OPA rent levels should be provided.

2. Under OPA eviction regulations, existing housing facilities were not used to the maximum extent. Normal movement of families was prevented. The present State statutes regarding eviction and repossession of housing accommodations should not be changed since they offer ample protection to both tenant and landlord and if permitted to operate without hindrance will provide for greatly increased use of present housing facilities by more people including Veterans and their families.

3. Since State rent regulation is an emergency measure, it should provide for the earliest possible definite date of termination and in no event continue in force beyond the date of termination of any future Federal rent control which might later be enacted.

4. No new agency or bureau should be created which will increase the burden of the taxpayer as present laws are adequate and reliance for enforcement of State rent regulations should be left to the State Courts and the office of the Attorney General.

The CREA represented by several State Directors at the Los Angeles Conference on July 19th at which the above action was taken by the LARB Legislative and Fair Rental Committees, Past President Charles B. Shattuck presiding, concurs in this important action. Shattuck is co-chairman with Maury Read of our CREA Legislative and Fair Rental Committees. The statement enlarges upon the telegram sent by President Arthur H. Voelker to Governor Earl Warren on July 16th and published in this bulletin. State Secretary Glenn D. Willaman reported by phone on the LARB-CREA joint statement to the San Francisco Real Estate Board, which also concurred as did the Oakland, Berkeley, Sacramento, San Bernardino, Compton, and other boards. San Francisco Executive Vice President Raymond D. Smith said that they would add an additional plank that rent controls should not apply to new housing launched since July 1, 1946. Past President M. G. Read thought the Voelker telegram was so splendid that he advised Senator Arthur H. Breed, Jr. to be guided by it.

Also present at the Los Angeles meeting were President C. A. Saint, Charles Detoy, Henry deRoulet, Mark Cohn, Sherman Kadletz, Harold Huntsberger, Stewart L. Crebs, Corlett Wagner, Glenn D. Willaman and representatives of the Apartment House Association, and National Homes Foundation.

CALIFORNIA REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATION LEGISLATIVE AND FAIR RENT COMMITTEES

MAURICE G. READ, Chairman

CHARLES B. SHATTUCK, Co-Chairman

By GLENN D. WILLAMAN, State Secretary

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolution was offered:

By Senators Fletcher and Biggar (concurred in by Ex-Senator Kuchel):

Senate Resolution No. 14

WHEREAS, Since 1939, the Senate of the State of California has had as one of its distinguished members a gentleman of standing and repute, the anniversary of whose birthday occurs today; and

WHEREAS, This member is the son of a former long-time California State Senator who established a record by serving as President pro tempore of this Senate for the unprecedented period of 18 years and who was twice Acting Lieutenant Governor of this State; and

WHEREAS, This member, the Honorable Arthur H. Breed, Jr., has added, and will continue to add, during the next four years, lustre to that name, and thus to the Senate of California as well; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of the State of California felicitate and congratulate Senator Arthur H. Breed, Jr., of the County of Alameda, on this occasion, his forty-third birthday; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby requested to present a copy of this resolution, appropriately engrossed, to our friend and Senatorial brother, Arthur H. Breed, Jr.

Resolution read, and unanimously adopted.

REQUEST FOR UNANIMOUS CONSENT

- Senator Hatfield asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to have the Partial Report of the Joint Interim Committee on Agriculture and Live Stock Problems printed in the concluding day's Journal of this session, and also that 1,000 additional copies of this report be printed.

ADJOURNMENT

At 5.38 p.m., on motion of Senator Seawell, the President declared the Senate adjourned until 10 a.m., Wednesday, July 24, 1946.

JOHN F. LEA, Minute Clerk

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE
FIFTY-SIXTH (SECOND EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION

SENATE DAILY JOURNAL

THIRD LEGISLATIVE DAY
THIRD CALENDAR DAY

IN SENATE

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO
Wednesday, July 24, 1946

The Senate met at 10 a.m.

Hon. Frederick F. Houser, President of the Senate, presiding.

Secretary J. A. Beek at the desk.

ROLL CALL

The roll was called, and the following answered to their names:

Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, Ward, and Weybret—37.

Quorum present.

PRAYER

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Clarence A. Kircher.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE FOR THE DAY

The following Senators were granted leaves of absence for the day:

Senator McCormack, on motion of Senator Seawell, due to illness.

Senator Salsman, on motion of Senator Seawell, Legislative business in Washington, D. C.

GUESTS EXTENDED PRIVILEGE OF SENATE FLOOR

On request of Senator Tenney, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Wm. C. Robinson, managing director and secretary, California State Hotel Association of Los Angeles; and Mrs. Helen Zezulak of Oakland; and George E. Munyer, minister, Church of God, of Challenge.

On request of Senator Ward, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Miss Georgia Penn of Pomona; Mrs. Byrl Babcock of Sacramento; Mrs. H. W. Adams of Los Angeles; Gerald Wolfe of Los Angeles.

On request of Senator Dillinger, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Hon. O. H. Griggs of Placerville, California, former Member of the Minnesota State Senate.

On request of Senator Breed, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to the Teachers and Students of University High School of Oakland.

On request of Senator Slater, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Ella Quinn of Sacramento.

REQUEST FOR UNANIMOUS CONSENT

Senator Swing asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to have the following digest, regarding rent control in California and estimated cost of administration prepared by the Legislative Auditor, printed in the Journal.

July 22, 1946

To: Senate Governmental Efficiency Committee

Subject: Cost of the Operation of the Rent Control Section of the OPA in California, and an Estimate of the Cost of the Administration of Rent Control by the State of California

Prepared by the Legislative Auditor

Introduction

It is difficult to give accurate statistics on the present cost of the operation of the Rent Control Section of OPA, for the reason that OPA performs several functions and the costs for rent control are not completely segregated. The following estimates are the best that can be secured without making an analysis of the statistics and allocations of costs to the several functions of OPA.

The work load required by rent control is considerably greater than is generally recognized. A statistical table follows showing the work load of OPA for rent control, using a typical month. From this table, the organization and cost thereof for California has been estimated. Table I follows:

Table I—Registered Accommodations

	<i>U. S.</i>	<i>California</i>	<i>North D</i>	<i>South D</i>
Housing -----	15,571,000	1,400,000	525,000	875,000
Hotels, etc. -----	4,439,000	523,000	247,000	276,000
Total -----	19,600,000	1,923,000	772,000	1,151,000

Monthly Estimated Workload Based on OPA Statistics

	<i>California</i>	<i>North D</i>	<i>South D</i>
	<i>Total</i>		
First rents houses-----	6,000	2,500	3,500
First rents hotels-----	750	250	500
Questionnaires, etc.-----	800	400	400
Tenants' complaints and appeals-----	5,000	2,000	3,000
Landlords' reports -----	14,000	6,000	8,000
Certificates of eviction-----	7,000	1,600	5,400
Evictions -----	9,000	3,800	5,200
Personal calls -----	90,000	25,000	65,000
Telephone calls -----	100,000	45,000	55,000
Petitions for increases-----	3,000	1,000	2,000
Compliance actions -----	4,500	2,000	2,500
Overcharges -----	600	200	400
Enforcement actions -----	170	150	20
Field inspections -----	15,500	8,500	7,000

Expenditures of OPA for Rent Control in California for One Year

Personnel

Total specifically for rent control-----	502
Area and district employees-----	480
Regional employees -----	22

Costs of salaries and operations are \$1,500,000 annually. There must be added to this costs for functions that are combined with other services, such as investigation, legal costs, etc.

The cost will probably range between \$1,500,000 as a minimum to \$1,650,000.

**Probable Necessary Organization and Budget Thereof for the Administration
of Rent Control by the State of California**

It will be necessary to have an organization which would consist, in minimum requirements, of a headquarters, two district offices, and 24 area offices.

From the work load given in Table 1, it is estimated that it would require 536 employees to carry this load. An additional number would be required to make effective rent adjustments upward or downward.

Minimum salaries of 536 employees a month.....	\$133,000 00
Minimum operating expenses a month.....	22,000 00
Rent (under control) a month.....	7,200 00
Total operating costs a month.....	162,000 00
Total costs for interim period of eight months.....	1,296,000 00

It will be necessary to make capital outlays in the way of office furniture and supplies just for operation. Experience shows that this costs the State approximately \$125 per employee. This does not include automobiles or elaborate statistical accounting machines or any other extraordinary costs.

This capital outlay.....	\$67,000 00
Total salaries, capital outlay, and operating costs for eight months	1,363,000 00

Undoubtedly automobiles required for inspectors and others would exceed 100, or approximately another \$200,000. The operations costs for eight months is around \$80,000. The grand total of these costs is \$1,643,000.

We estimate that the minimum administrative overhead of personnel would consist of one director, two district managers, and 24 area managers. If a more elaborate management is established, additional money will have to be provided.

Auxiliary Costs:

Since it is proposed that the Attorney General's Office be made responsible for prosecutions and enforcements, the Attorney General states that he will require an addition to his budget for this proposal. He estimates that for the next eight months he will need \$75,000. This will provide for 10 attorneys, five stenographers, office supplies, and traveling expenses.

We believe that he can, with the assistance of district attorneys and city attorneys, perform this service for a somewhat smaller figure.

Respectfully submitted.

ROLLAND A VANDEGRIFT, Legislative Auditor

July 23, 1946

Costs of Rent Control in California Under OPA

Prepared by the Legislative Auditor

The following figures are as of the staffing of the OPA on May 31, 1946, which reflects a peak for both the Rent Administrative and Rent Enforcement Divisions:

For California Rent Enforcement

		Regional Office	
<i>No. of Positions</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Average Salary</i>	<i>(Annual) Total Salaries</i>
1	Attorney	\$7,102 20	\$ 7,102 20
2	Investigator	5,523 30	11,046 60
2	Clerical	2,394 00	4,788 00
			<hr/> \$22,946 80 (Regional)
S. F. District Office			
3	Attorney	\$5,236 40	\$15,709 20
13	Investigator	3,918 09	50,935 20
5	Clerical	2,863 90	11,819 52
			<hr/> \$78,463 92 (S F.Dist.)
L. A. District Office			
6	Attorney	\$5,111 00	\$30,666 00
13	Investigator	3,927 73	51,060 60
9	Clerical	2,368 92	21,320 24
			<hr/> \$103,046 84 (L.A.Dist.)
54			<hr/> \$204,457 56
	Total enforcement salaries for the State.....		

Rent Administrative (California) as of May 31, 1946:

The rent controls cover 36 counties and involve 32 offices and branch offices covering :

1,410,723	Housing registrations and
53,409	Hotel and rooming house registrations
1,464,132	Total registrations

This requires 529 employees having a total annual salary of \$1,375,000. These employees' classifications are broken down as follows :

Executive—Grade CAF 11 and above	44
Examiners and section heads—Grade CAF 9 and above	42
Rent inspectors and technicians—Grade CAF 7	81
Hi grade clerical—Grade CAF 5	32
Clerical and stenographic—Grade CAF 2, 3, 4	308
Rent attorneys—Grade P-4	22
	<hr/> 529

Space and management expense is estimated at \$18,000 which is low and is based on an arbitrary allocation. If State were to assume rent control it is suggested that the figure be upped an additional \$50,000 for a total of \$68,000.

Larger offices (5) which account for 348 of the 529 employees in Rent Administrative are as follows :

Los Angeles	203 employees
San Diego	31 employees
Long Beach	24 employees
San Francisco	55 employees
Oakland	35 employees

Recapitulation

1. Annual rent enforcement salaries	\$204,457 56
2. Annual rent administrative salaries	1,375,000 00
3. Annual space and management expense (adm.)	18,000 00
4. Suggested increase of No. 3 under State control	50,000 00
	<hr/> \$1,647,457 56

To the foregoing figures of \$1,647,457.56 additional consideration must be given to several factors. For example, rental space, lights, telephone and heat for the three district offices, and for the 32 offices and branch offices of Rent Administration.

Also, consideration must be given to the factor of office supplies and equipment for each of the foregoing offices. A still further consideration must be given to travel and per diem expenses of the representatives, with the official telephone calls and telegrams on the part of the travelers.

It has been customary for the OPA to secure some quarters on the basis of little or no rental through the cooperation of city and county officials and in the event that rent controls are taken over by the State this factor will have to be taken into consideration as considerably more will have to be expended for rentals than has been under Government control.

Additional information was just secured from the OPA in San Francisco in connection with the following :

Travel expenses for the regional offices, Rent Enforcement and Rent Administrative, average	\$11,000 00 per year
Travel expenses for the district offices	38,000 00 per year
	<hr/> \$49,000 00 per year

This figure should therefore be added to the above total of \$1,647,457.56, making a grand total of \$1,696,457.56.

Current expenses for office equipment and supplies, space rental, utilities and communications averaged \$30 per employee per year. There are 54 employees in Rent Enforcement and 529 employees in Rent Administrative for a total of 583 employees. This figure times the \$30 per year, gave the \$18,000 figure mentioned in the recap, which should be adjusted by another \$50,000 as if under State control.

If offices were to be set up by the State it was suggested by the OPA fiscal office that one desk at \$50 and one chair at \$15 to \$18 be considered for each employee. In addition, 10 per cent of the staff would require a typewriter at \$60 each and two file cabinets at \$30 each. Additional equipment such as accounting machines, etc., would be determined by the particular break-down of the offices.

A minimum consideration on the above figures for capital outlay for equipment would therefore approximate \$50,000.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Finance

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 23, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Finance, to which was referred:

Senate Bill No. 8

Has had the same under consideration, and reports the same back with the recommendation: Do pass.

Committee membership 11; committee vote: Ayes 7; absent 4.

RICH, Chairman

Above reported bill ordered to second reading.

SECOND READING OF SENATE BILLS (OUT OF ORDER)

Senate Bill No. 8—An act to amend Sections 2 and 8 of, and to add Section 3.5 to, an act entitled "An act to provide for the acquisition of temporary and emergency housing facilities for veterans and families of servicemen by joint action of the State and local agencies, providing for the operation of such facilities, making an appropriation, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately," approved February 15, 1946, relating to housing for veterans and providing for State aid to local agencies including colleges and universities, for establishing temporary and emergency veterans' housing, making an appropriation, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

Bill read second time.

Resolution to Suspend Constitutional Provision

The following resolution was offered:

By Senator Rich:

Resolved, That Senate Bill No. 8 presents a case of urgency, as that term is used in Article IV, Section 15, of the Constitution, and the provision of that section requiring that the bill be read on three several days in each house is hereby dispensed with, and it is ordered that said bill be read the third time, considered engrossed, and placed upon its passage.

Resolution read.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Burns, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, Ward, and Weybret—33.

NOES—None.

Article IV, Section 15, of the Constitution was declared suspended.

Senate Bill No. 8 ordered engrossed, and to third reading.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolution was offered:

By Senator Hatfield:

Senate Resolution No. 15

Relative to memorializing and petitioning the Congress of the United States to pass H. R. 6932 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, Second Session, providing for promotion of agricultural marketing services and agricultural research.

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has now before it for consideration H. R. 6932 of the Seventy-ninth Congress, Second Session, which has for its objective the providing for further research into basic laws and principles relating to agriculture and to improve and facilitate the marketing and distribution of agricultural products; and

WHEREAS, A scientific approach to the problems of marketing, transportation, and distribution of agricultural products through research, study, experimentation, and

cooperation among Federal and State agencies, farm organizations, and private industry is of inestimable value to the achieving of a prosperous agriculture, and this scientific approach will be promoted by said bill; and

WHEREAS, The efficient farm production and the current problems of improved packaging, refrigeration, transportation, marketing, and distribution require coordination and correlation between official agencies of the Federal and State Governments for the benefit of producers, handlers and consumers, as envisaged by said bill; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That it urgently represents to the Congress of the United States that the passage of H. R. 6932 is a matter of prime importance, and it hereby memorializes the Congress to enact said bill or a measure comparable in purpose and objective and containing due and adequate consideration for the right of each State to recommend and engage in research on marketing and distribution problems of local and Statewide significance; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby directed to send a copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the President pro tempore of the Senate, and to each of the Senators and Representatives from California in the Congress of the United States.

Resolution read and adopted.

INTRODUCTION, FIRST READING, AND REFERENCE OF SENATE BILLS

The following resolution was offered:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5: By Senator Brown—Relative to the inclusion of certain lands within the State Park System.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Rules

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Rules, to which was referred:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5

Has had the same under consideration, and finds the same may be considered, and recommends that it be placed on file.

Committee membership 4; committee vote: Ayes 4; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

REQUEST FOR UNANIMOUS CONSENT

Senator Brown asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to take up Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5, at this time, for consideration.

CONSIDERATION OF SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 5

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5—Relative to the inclusion of certain lands within the State Park System.

Resolution read.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, McBride, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, Ward, and Weybret—32.

NOES—None.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

RECESS

At 10.27 a.m., on motion of Senator Seawell, the Senate recessed to the call of the Chair.

REASSEMBLED

At 10.55 a.m., the Senate reconvened.

Hon. Frederick F. Houser, President of the Senate, presiding.

Secretary J. A. Beek at the desk.

COMMUNICATIONS

The following communication was received, read, and, on motion of Senator Swing, ordered printed in the Journal:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATION

To: Senator Ralph Swing
From: Governor's Office

Date: July 24, 1946

I have just talked by long distance telephone to the Washington Office of the Council of State Governments. That office informs me that the conference report on OPA, insofar as rent control is concerned, leaves the statute exactly as it was prior to June 30th, with the exception of the following provisions:

"Section 5, Section 2, paragraph (b) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, is amended by the following new paragraphs:

After the date upon which this paragraph takes effect, the Administrator, when establishing rent ceilings on hotels or when passing upon applications for adjustments of rent ceilings on hotels, is authorized to take into consideration the distinction between transit hotels and residential or apartment hotels and the difference in investment, operation expenses and mechanical details of operation between the transit hotels and the residential and apartment hotels, and is directed to classify separately by regulation, 1, transit hotels, 2, residential and apartment hotels, and 3, tourist courts, rooming houses and boarding houses.

While maximum rents are in effect under this act with respect to housing accommodations in any defense rental area, such housing accommodations shall not be subject to rent control by any State or local government."

Debate was just beginning in the Senate on the measure, the general belief in Washington being that it will be approved by 6 o'clock Eastern Standard Time. The President has been quoted by his leaders in both houses as stating that he will sign the bill. It is believed that such signature might possibly be forthcoming today. The bill would be immediately effective upon signature by the President.

BEACH VASEY, Legislative Secretary

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Rules

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Rules has examined:

Senate Bill No. 3

And reports the same correctly engrossed.

SEAWELL, Chairman

CONSIDERATION OF DAILY FILE
THIRD READING OF SENATE BILLS

Senate Bill No. 3—An act to declare an emergency in respect to the renting of housing accommodations, to regulate, control, and stabilize rents, and to regulate the eviction of tenants of housing accommodations, declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

Bill read third time.

Urgency Clause

Urgency clause read, and adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Biggar, Brown, Burns, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, and Ward—32

NOES—None.

The roll was called, and the bill passed by the following vote :

AYES—Senators Biggar, Brown, Burns, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, and Ward—33.

NOES—None.

Bill ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT : I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Assembly on this day adopted :

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS, Chief Clerk of the Assembly

By **H. F. LEWRIGHT**, Assistant Clerk

Above resolutions ordered enrolled.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT : I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Assembly on this day adopted :

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 9

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS, Chief Clerk of the Assembly

By **H. F. LEWRIGHT**, Assistant Clerk

FIRST READING AND REFERENCE OF ASSEMBLY BILLS

The following resolution was read :

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 9—Approving the charter of the City of Vallejo, State of California, ratified by the qualified electors of said city at a special municipal election held on the nineteenth day of February, 1946.

Request for Unanimous Consent

Senator Gordon asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to take up Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 9, at this time, for consideration.

CONSIDERATION OF ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 9

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 9—Approving the charter of the City of Vallejo, State of California, ratified by the qualified electors of said city at a special municipal election held on the nineteenth day of February, 1946.

Resolution read, and presented by Senator Gordon.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote :

AYES—Senators Biggar, Brown, Burns, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, and Ward—33.

NOES—None.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT : I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Assembly on this day adopted :

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 5

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS, Chief Clerk of the Assembly

FIRST READING AND REFERENCE OF ASSEMBLY BILLS (RESUMED)

The following resolution was read :

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 5—Relative to the allowance of veterans' preference credits in State civil service examinations.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were offered :

By Senators Keating, Powers, McBride, Collier, Seawell, Parkman, Brown, Mayo, Hatfield, Ward, Slater, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, Hulse, Deuel, and Desmond :

Senate Resolution No. 16

WHEREAS, The City Council of the City of Sacramento recently appointed a native son of said city in the person of Bartley W. Cavanaugh to the office of City Manager of said City of Sacramento; and

WHEREAS, The said Bartley W. Cavanaugh, affectionately known to all the Members of the Senate of California as "Bart" Cavanaugh has always been a most loyal and public spirited citizen of said city and of the State of California, and has been a loyal and trusted public servant of said city, and of the County of Sacramento; and

WHEREAS, In addition to his official duties in public offices held by him he has for many years voluntarily, and with considerable expenditure of his own time and effort, maintained a constant and most pleasant and friendly liaison between the various public agencies of said City of Sacramento and the Legislature of the State of California; and

WHEREAS, It is the sense of the Senate of California that said Bartley W. Cavanaugh has been and is one of Sacramento's most valuable and highly respected citizens, and has been most helpful in making known and understandable to the Legislature of California the wants and public feelings of said city and its citizens; now therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That we do hereby express to the City of Sacramento and the people thereof, through their duly elected city council, our commendation of the said council for its action in making the said appointment, and our felicitations to the citizens of said city in their acquisition of so valuable a servant in a position of so great importance to them; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate is hereby directed to transmit suitably engrossed copies of this resolution to the said city council and to the said Bartley W. Cavanaugh.

Resolution read and adopted.

By Senator Fletcher :

Senate Resolution No. 17

WHEREAS, The future growth of Southern California requires a bountiful supply of water from the Colorado River; and

WHEREAS, Southern California, particularly San Diego County, has nearly doubled its population in the last five years; and

WHEREAS, The western slope of San Diego County has not sufficient water for its irrigation and domestic needs; and

WHEREAS, The United States Army and Navy activities are consuming today over forty per cent (40%) of the total amount of San Diego's water supply; and

WHEREAS, The natural resources of the State of California constitute the State's greatest asset; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate of California in session this twenty-fourth day of July, 1946, unanimously adopt the resolution that every effort be put forth to conserve and retain for the State of California, and for its ownership and management, its fair share of the waters of the Colorado River; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to send to the President of the United States, the Secretary of the Navy, the Commandant of the Eleventh Naval District, and to each Member of Congress a copy of such resolution.

Resolution read and adopted.

RECESS

At 11.20 a.m., on motion of Senator Seawell, the Senate recessed to the call of the Chair.

REASSEMBLED

At 12 noon, the Senate reconvened.

Hon. Frederick F. Houser, President of the Senate, presiding.

Secretary J. A. Beek at the desk.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**Committee on Rules**

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Rules, to which was referred:

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 5

Has had the same under consideration, and reports the same back with the recommendation: Be adopted.

Committee membership 5; committee vote: Ayes 4; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

Above reported resolution ordered to third reading.

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Rules has examined:

Senate Bill No. 2

Senate Bill No. 7

Senate Bill No. 9

And reports the same correctly engrossed.

SEAWELL, Chairman

**CONSIDERATION OF DAILY FILE (RESUMED)
THIRD READING OF SENATE BILLS (RESUMED)**

Senate Bill No. 7—An act to validate the organization, boundaries, governing officers or boards, acts, proceedings, and bonds of public bodies, to take effect immediately.

Bill read third time.

Urgency Clause

Urgency clause read, and adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Biggar, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Judah, Keating, Mayo, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, and Ward—31.

NOES—None.

The roll was called, and the bill passed by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Biggar, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, and Ward—33

NOES—None.

Bill ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

Senate Bill No. 9—An act to validate the formation, organization and existence of sanitary districts, declaring the urgency thereof to take effect immediately.

Bill read third time.

Urgency Clause

Urgency clause read, and adopted by the following vote :

AYES—Senators Biggar, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, and Ward—33.

NOES—None.

The roll was called, and the bill passed by the following vote :

AYES—Senators Biggar, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, and Ward—33.

NOES—None.

Bill ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

Senate Bill No. 2—An act making an additional appropriation for legislative printing, binding, etc., to take effect immediately.

Bill read third time.

The roll was called, and the bill passed by the following vote :

AYES—Senators Biggar, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Judah, Keating, Mayo, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, and Ward—32.

NOES—None.

Bill ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

INTRODUCTION, FIRST READING, AND REFERENCE OF SENATE BILLS

The following resolution was offered :

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6: By Senator Seawell—Relative to adjournment sine die of the Fifty-sixth (Second Extraordinary) Session of the Legislature of the State of California.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**Committee on Rules**

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Rules, to which was referred :

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6

Has had the same under consideration, and reports the same back with the recommendation : Be adopted.

Committee membership 5 ; committee vote : Ayes 4 ; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

Above reported resolution ordered to third reading.

THIRD READING OF SENATE BILLS (OUT OF ORDER)

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6—Relative to adjournment sine die of the Fifty-sixth (Second Extraordinary) Session of the Legislature of the State of California.

Resolution read.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote :

AYES—Senators Biggar, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon,

Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, and Ward—31.
NOPS—None.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

RECESS

At 12.17 p.m., on motion of Senator Seawell, the Senate recessed until 3 p.m.

REASSEMBLED

At 3 p.m., the Senate reconvened.

Hon. Frederick F. Houser, President of the Senate, presiding.
Secretary J. A. Beek at the desk.

MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Assembly on this day passed:

Assembly Bill No. 8

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS, Chief Clerk of the Assembly
By H. F. LEWRIGHT, Assistant Clerk

FIRST READING AND REFERENCE OF ASSEMBLY BILLS (RESUMED)

The following bill was read the first time:

Assembly Bill No. 8—An act to amend Sections 2 and 8 of, and to add Section 3.5 to, an act entitled "An act to provide for the acquisition of temporary and emergency housing facilities for veterans and families of servicemen by joint action of the State and local agencies, providing for the operation of such facilities, making an appropriation, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately," approved February 15, 1946, relating to housing for veterans and providing for State aid to local agencies including colleges and universities, for establishing temporary and emergency veterans' housing, making an appropriation, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Rules

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Rules has examined:

Senate Bill No. 8

And reports the same correctly engrossed.

SEAWELL, Chairman

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were offered:

By Senator Powers:

Senate Resolution No. 18

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be and he is hereby directed to prepare files of all bills and other records of the Senate and to deposit such books, bills and other records with the Secretary of State as provided by law, to attend to the correspondence of the Senate and to mail to such of the public as may apply therefor copies of legislative enactments as provided in the Joint Rules of the Senate and Assembly. The Secretary is further directed to supervise the indexing, correcting, comparing, and proof reading, of the Journal of the Senate and make the information therein con-

tained readily available for use of Members of the Legislature, State officers and the general public, as a permanent record of the business transacted during the Fifty-sixth (Second Extraordinary) Session of the Legislature. The Secretary is further directed to prepare and have published a Final Calendar of the business of the Fifty-sixth (Second Extraordinary) Session, said calendar to comprise the history of all bills introduced, their authors, the number that shall become laws, those that shall have been read a second time, and any and all such other information as will provide a perfect history of the session's business and a guide for the information of subsequent sessions of the Legislature. When said Final Calendar is prepared, the Secretary is directed to forward one copy to each public library in the State and shall distribute others as by Joint Rule No. 13 provided. The Secretary is further directed to have printed and bound and to distribute copies of the Constitution, the Vehicle Code, the book entitled The California Legislature, and such legislative publications and enactments as shall become exhausted or for which there shall be a demand.

The printing, binding, proof reading, etc., of such publications shall be performed under the direction of the Secretary and the Secretary may have the same charged to the Legislative Printing Fund or may pay for services rendered incidental to such printing from other funds within his control.

Resolution read.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Gordon, Hatfield, Jespersen, Mayo, McBride, Mixer, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, Swing, and Tenney—22.

NOES—None.

By Senator Powers:

Senate Resolution No. 19

WHEREAS, It will be necessary for the Secretary of the State subsequent to adjournment to conduct the business of the Senate concluding the Fifty-sixth (Second Extraordinary) Session, and perform the duties provided by law, the Standing Rules of the Senate, Joint Rules and resolutions adopted by the Senate and to employ certain necessary assistance incident thereto; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrants in favor of the Secretary of the Senate and in favor of officers and employees who render services to the Senate as certified weekly by the Secretary, from the fund set aside for the pay of officers and employees of the Senate at the per diem as certified by the Secretary of the Senate, and the Treasurer is hereby directed to pay the same.

Resolution read.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Gordon, Hatfield, Jespersen, Judah, Mayo, Mixer, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, Swing, and Tenney—22.

NOES—None.

By the Committee on Rules:

Senate Resolution No. 20

Resolved, That Frank N. Killam, Chief of the Bureau of Buildings and Grounds, be, and he is hereby directed to leave the Senate Chamber and all the committee rooms and other rooms used by the Senators and officers of the Senate in such condition that they will be available for use of the Senate at any time; and it is further directed that no persons other than the members, officers and attaches of the Senate be permitted to occupy or use the offices, committee rooms and other rooms now occupied by the Senate without permission as hereinafter provided, and that the desks, furniture, and other equipment of the Senate be at the disposal of the Secretary of the Senate pursuant to adjournment of this session until the Senate shall reconvene, and that no person except Members of the Senate be permitted to occupy any of the Senate's offices or make use of Senate equipment without permission of the Secretary; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be and he is hereby made responsible for the safe-keeping of Senate property after adjournment of this session until the Senate shall reconvene again; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to deliver a copy of this resolution to the Chief of the Bureau of Buildings and Grounds and a copy to the Director of Finance.

Resolution read, and unanimously adopted.

By the Committee on Rules:

Senate Resolution No. 21

Resolved, That the Controller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant on the Contingent Fund of the Senate in the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) in favor of Joseph A. Beek, Secretary of the Senate, and the Treasurer is hereby directed to pay the same, for postage, telephone service, telegraph service, supplies, purchase of typewriters for the Senate, illuminating resolutions, bills from State Department of Finance, H. S. Crocker Company, traveling expenses and any other incidental expenses in connection with conducting and concluding the business of the Senate, including compensation for services rendered to the Senate prior to, during, or subsequent to the Fifty-sixth (Second Extraordinary) Session thereof, and performing any duties imposed by the Rules or Resolutions of the Senate, also to pay any bills for incidental expenses of the Senate for which payment has not been provided by any other resolution.

The Secretary of the Senate is instructed to file with the Controller receipts covering all expenditures made hereunder.

Resolution read.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Judah, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, and Weybret—27.

NOES—None.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Rules

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Rules, to which was referred:

Assembly Bill No. 8

Has had the same under consideration, and finds the same may be considered, and reports the same back with the recommendation: Do pass.

Committee membership, 5; committee vote: Ayes 4; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

Above reported bill ordered to second reading.

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: The Committee on Rules, to which was referred the message from the Governor dated July 18, 1946, appointing

HARRY LUTGENS, as a Member of the State Personnel Board, vice self, for the term prescribed by law, ending January 15, 1947;

Has had the same under consideration and respectfully reports the same back, and recommends that the appointment of the Governor be confirmed.

Committee membership 5; committee vote: Ayes 4; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

CONSIDERATION OF APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR

Motion to Confirm Appointment by the Governor

Senator Seawell moved that the Senate confirm and consent to the appointment of Harry Lutgens as a member of the State Personnel Board.

The President put the question, "Will the Senate confirm and consent to the appointment of Harry Lutgens?"

The roll was called, with the following result:

AYES—Senators Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, and Weybret—30.

NOES—None.

Appointment Confirmed

Whereupon the President announced that the Senate had confirmed and consented to the appointment of Harry Lutgens as a member of the State Personnel Board.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**Committee on Rules**

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: The Committee on Rules, to which was referred the message of the Governor dated July 18, 1946, appointing

N LOYALL McLAREN, as Member of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, vice self, for the term at the pleasure of the Governor;

Has had the same under consideration and respectfully reports the same back, and recommends that the appointment of the Governor be confirmed.

Committee membership 5; committee vote: Ayes 4; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

CONSIDERATION OF APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR**Motion to Confirm Appointment by the Governor**

Senator Seawell moved that the Senate confirm and consent to the appointment of N. Loyall McLaren as a member of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners.

The President put the question, "Will the Senate confirm and consent to the appointment of N. Loyall McLaren?"

The roll was called, with the following result:

AYES—Senators Breed, Brown, Burnes, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Deuel, Dillinger, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, and Weybret—29.

NOES—None.

Appointment Confirmed

Whereupon the President announced that the Senate had confirmed and consented to the appointment of N. Loyall McLaren as a member of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**Committee on Rules**

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: The Committee on Rules to which was referred the message of the Governor dated July 18, 1946, appointing

CAPTAIN C. F. MAY, to the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo and Suisun, vice self, for the term at the pleasure of the Governor and Senate;

Has had the same under consideration and respectfully reports the same back, and recommends that the appointment of the Governor be confirmed.

Committee membership 5; committee vote: Ayes 4; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

CONSIDERATION OF APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR**Motion to Confirm Appointment by the Governor**

Senator Seawell moved that the Senate confirm and consent to the appointment of Captain C. F. May as a member of the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun.

The President put the question, "Will the Senate confirm and consent to the appointment of Captain C. F. May?"

The roll was called, with the following result:

AYES—Senators Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, Mixer, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, Tenney, and Weybret—30.

NOES—None.

Appointment Confirmed

Whereupon the President announced that the Senate had confirmed and consented to the appointment of Captain C. F. May to the Board of Pilot Commissioners for the Bays of San Francisco, San Pablo, and Suisun.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Rules

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: The Committee on Rules to which was referred the message of the Governor dated July 18, 1946, appointing

HIRAM W. JOHNSON, III, as member of the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board and member of the California Employment Stabilization Commission, vice self, for the term prescribed by law, ending April 30, 1948;

Has had the same under consideration and respectfully reports the same back, and recommends that the appointment of the Governor be confirmed.

Committee membership 5; committee vote: Ayes 4; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

CONSIDERATION OF APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR

Motion to Confirm Appointment by the Governor

Senator Seawell moved that the Senate confirm and consent to the appointment of Hiram W. Johnson, III, as a Member of the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board and Member of the California Employment Stabilization Commission.

The President put the question, "Will the Senate confirm and consent to the appointment of Hiram W. Johnson, III?"

The roll was called, with the following result:

AYES—Senators Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixer, Parkman, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, and Weybret—30.

NOES—None.

Appointment Confirmed

Whereupon the President announced that the Senate has confirmed and consented to the appointment of Hiram W. Johnson, III, as a Member of the California Unemployment Insurance Appeals Board, and the California Employment Stabilization Commission.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Rules

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: The Committee on Rules to which was referred the message of the Governor dated July 18, 1946, appointing:

WILLIAM J. SILVA, as Member Fish and Game Commission, vice self, for the term prescribed by law, ending January 15, 1950;

GENERAL H. H. ARNOLD, United States Army, Retired, as Member Fish and Game Commission, vice H. L. Ricks, deceased, for the term prescribed by law, ending January 15, 1949;

Has had the same under consideration, and respectfully reports the same back, and recommends that the appointments of the Governor be confirmed.

Committee membership 5; committee vote: Ayes 4; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

CONSIDERATION OF APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR

Motion to Confirm Appointments by the Governor

Senator Seawell moved that the Senate confirm and consent to the appointment of William J. Silva and General H. H. Arnold as members of the State Fish and Game Commission.

The President put the question, "Will the Senate confirm and consent to the appointment of William J. Silva and General H. H. Arnold?"

The roll was called, with the following result:

AYES—Senators Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, and Tenney—29.

NOES—None.

Appointments Confirmed

Whereupon the President announced that the Senate has confirmed and consented to the appointment of William J. Silva and General H. H. Arnold as members of the State Fish and Game Commission.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Rules

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: The Committee on Rules to which was referred the message of the Governor dated July 18, appointing

COLONEL CURTIS D. O'SULLIVAN, to Adjutant General of California, vice self, for the term at the pleasure of the Governor;

Has had the same under consideration and respectfully reports the same back, and recommends that the appointment of the Governor be confirmed.

Committee membership 5; committee vote: Ayes 4; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

CONSIDERATION OF APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR

Motion to Confirm Appointment by the Governor

Senator Seawell moved that the Senate confirm and consent to the appointment of Colonel Curtis D. O'Sullivan as The Adjutant General.

The President put the question, "Will the Senate confirm and consent to the appointment of Colonel Curtis D. O'Sullivan?"

The roll was called, with the following result:

AYES—Senators Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Deuel, Dillinger, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, Tenney, Ward, and Weybret—31.

NOES—None.

Appointment Confirmed

Whereupon the President announced that the Senate has confirmed, and consented to the appointment of Colonel Curtis D. O'Sullivan, as The Adjutant General of the State of California.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**Committee on Rules**

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: The Committee on Rules to which was referred the message of the Governor dated July 18, 1946, appointing

CHARLES SWEENEY, as member, State Fire Advisory Board, vice self, for the term at the pleasure of the Governor;

Has had the same under consideration, and respectfully reports the same back, and recommends that the appointment of the Governor be confirmed.

Committee membership 5; committee vote: Ayes 4; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

CONSIDERATION OF APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR**Motion to Confirm Appointment by the Governor**

Senator Seawell moved that the Senate confirm and consent to the appointment of Charles Sweeney as a member of the State Fire Advisory Board.

The President put the question, "Will the Senate confirm and consent to the appointment of Charles Sweeney?"

The roll was called, with the following result:

AYES—Senators Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, Tenney, and Weybret—32.

NOES—None.

Appointment Confirmed

Whereupon the President announced that the Senate had confirmed and consented to the appointment of Charles Sweeney as a member State Fire Advisory Board.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**Committee on Rules**

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: The Committee on Rules to which was referred the message of the Governor dated July 18, 1946, appointing

DANIEL JUDSON CALLAGHAN, JR., as Member California Veterans Board, for the term prescribed by law, ending January 15, 1947;

ORIENT W. TODD, as Member California Veterans Board, for the term prescribed by law, ending January 15, 1948;

LAURENCE W. CARR, as Member California Veterans Board, for the term prescribed by law, ending January 15, 1948;

EDWARD M. SEACORD, as Member California Veterans Board, for the term prescribed by law, ending January 15, 1949;

LOUIS H. BURKE, as Member California Veterans Board, for the term prescribed by law, ending January 15, 1949;

ERNEST R. ORFILA, as Member California Veterans Board, for the term prescribed by law, ending January 15, 1950;

AUSTIN M. HEALEY, as Member California Veterans Board, for the term prescribed by law, ending January 15, 1950;

Has had the same under consideration and respectfully reports the same back, and recommends that the appointments of the Governor be confirmed.

Committee membership 5; committee vote: Ayes 4; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

CONSIDERATION OF APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR**Motion to Confirm Appointments by the Governor**

Senator Seawell moved that the Senate confirm and consent to the appointment of Daniel Judson Callaghan, Jr., Orient W. Todd, Laurence

W. Carr, Edward M. Seacord, Louis H. Burke, Ernest R. Orfila, and Austin M. Healey, as Members of the California Veterans Board.

The President put the question, "Will the Senate confirm and consent to the appointment of Daniel Judson Callaghan, Jr., Orien W. Todd, Laurence W. Carr, Edward M. Seacord, Louis H. Burke, Ernest R. Orfila, and Austin M. Healey?"

The roll was called, with the following result:

AYES—Senators Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, and Weybret—31.

NOES—None.

Appointments Confirmed

Whereupon the President announced that the Senate had confirmed and consented to the appointment of Daniel Judson Callaghan, Jr., Orien W. Todd, Laurence W. Carr, Edward M. Seacord, Louis H. Burke, Ernest R. Orfila, and Austin M. Healey as Members of the California Veterans Board.

MOTION TO RE-REFER ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 8

Senator Seawell moved that Assembly Bill No. 8 be re-referred to the Committee on Finance.

Motion carried.

CONSIDERATION OF DAILY FILE (RESUMED) THIRD READING OF SENATE BILLS (RESUMED)

Senate Bill No. 8—An act to amend Sections 2 and 8 of, and to add Section 3.5 to, an act entitled "An act to provide for the acquisition of temporary and emergency housing facilities for veterans and families of servicemen by joint action of the State and local agencies, providing for the operation of such facilities, making an appropriation, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately," approved February 15, 1946, relating to housing for veterans and providing for State aid to local agencies including colleges and universities, for establishing temporary and emergency veterans' housing, making an appropriation, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

Bill read third time.

Urgency Clause

Urgency clause read, and adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, and Weybret—32.

NOES—None.

The roll was called, and the bill passed by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, and Weybret—31.

NOES—None.

Bill ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

THIRD READING OF ASSEMBLY BILLS

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 5—Relative to the allowance of veterans' preference credits in State civil service examinations.

Resolution read, and presented by Senator Quinn.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote.

AYES—Senators Biggar, Brown, Crittenden, Cunningham, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hatfield, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixer, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, and Weybret—26.

NOES—Carter, and DeLap—2.

Bill ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

RECESS

At 3.40 p.m., on motion of Senator Seawell, the Senate recessed to the call of the Chair.

REASSEMBLED

At 3.45 p.m., the Senate reconvened.

Hon. Frederick F. Houser, President of the Senate, presiding.

Chief Assistant Secretary Cleve V. Taylor at the desk.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**Committee on Finance**

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Finance, to which was referred:

Assembly Bill No. 8

Has had the same under consideration, and reports the same back with the recommendation: Do pass.

Committee membership 11; committee vote: Ayes 9; absent 2.

RICH, Chairman

Above reported bill ordered to second reading.

REQUEST FOR UNANIMOUS CONSENT

Senator Quinn asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to take up Assembly Bill No. 8, at this time, for consideration.

CONSIDERATION OF ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 8**Resolution to Suspend Constitutional Provision**

The following resolution was offered:

By Senator Quinn:

Resolved, That Assembly Bill No. 8 presents a case of urgency, as that term is used in Article IV, Section 15, of the Constitution, and the provision of that section requiring that the bill be read on three several days in each house is hereby dispensed with, and it is ordered that said bill be read the second and third times, and placed upon its passage.

Resolution read.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Biggar, Brown, Burns, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hulse, Jespersen, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixer, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, Swing, and Weybret—30.

NOES—None.

Article IV, Section 15, of the Constitution was declared suspended.

Assembly Bill No. 8—An act to amend Sections 2 and 8 of, and to add Section 3.5 to, an act entitled “An act to provide for the acquisition of temporary and emergency housing facilities for veterans and families of servicemen by joint action of the State and local agencies, providing for the operation of such facilities, making an appropriation, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately,” approved February 15, 1946, relating to housing for veterans and providing for State aid to local agencies including colleges and universities, for establishing temporary and emergency veterans’ housing, making an appropriation, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

Bill read second time.

Assembly Bill No. 8—An act to amend Sections 2 and 8 of, and to add Section 3.5 to, an act entitled “An act to provide for the acquisition of temporary and emergency housing facilities for veterans and families of servicemen by joint action of the State and local agencies, providing for the operation of such facilities, making an appropriation, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately,” approved February 15, 1946, relating to housing for veterans and providing for State aid to local agencies including colleges and universities, for establishing temporary and emergency veterans’ housing, making an appropriation, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

Bill read third time, and presented by Senator Quinn.

Urgency Clause

Urgency clause read, and adopted by the following vote :

AYES—Senators Biggar, Brown, Burns, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, Swing, and Weybret—30.

NOES—None.

The roll was called, and the bill passed by the following vote :

AYES—Senators Biggar, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Slater, Sutton, Swing, and Weybret—30.

NOES—None.

Bill ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

RECESS

At 4.07 p.m., on motion of Senator Seawell, the Senate recessed until 8 p.m.

REASSEMBLED

At 8 p.m., the Senate reconvened.

Hon. Frederick F. Houser, President of the Senate, presiding.

Secretary J. A. Beek at the desk.

ADJOURNMENT

At 8.10 p.m., on motion of Senator Seawell, the President declared the Senate adjourned until 10 a.m., Thursday, July 25, 1946.

JOHN F. LEA, Minute Clerk

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE
FIFTY-SIXTH (SECOND EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION

SENATE DAILY JOURNAL

FOURTH LEGISLATIVE DAY
FOURTH CALENDAR DAY

IN SENATE

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO

Thursday, July 25, 1946

The Senate met at 10 a.m.

Hon. Frederick F. Houser, President of the Senate, presiding.

Secretary J. A. Beek at the desk.

ROLL CALL

The roll was called, and the following answered to their names:

Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Judah, Keating, McBride, Mixer, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Ward, and Weybriet—33.

Quorum present.

PRAYER

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Clarence A. Kircher.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE FOR THE DAY

The following Senators were granted leaves of absence for the day:

Senator McCormack, on motion of Senator Seawell, due to illness.

Senator Salsman, on motion of Senator Seawell, legislative business in Washington, D. C.

Senator Tenney, on motion of Senator Seawell, legislative business elsewhere.

Senator Fletcher, on motion of Senator Seawell, legislative business elsewhere.

Senator Mayo, on motion of Senator Parkman, legislative business elsewhere.

Senator Jespersen, on motion of Senator DeLap, legislative business elsewhere.

GUESTS EXTENDED PRIVILEGE OF SENATE FLOOR

On request of Senator Quinn, the privilege of the floor of the Senate Chamber for this day was unanimously extended to Lockie McLeod of Dunsmuir.

MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Assembly on this day passed:

Senate Bill No. 2
Senate Bill No. 6

Senate Bill No. 7
Senate Bill No. 9

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS, Chief Clerk of the Assembly
By H. F. LEWRIGHT, Assistant Clerk

Above bills ordered enrolled.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: I am directed to inform your honorable body that:

Senate Bill No. 8

was this day stricken from the Assembly file.

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS, Chief Clerk of the Assembly

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Assembly on this day passed:

Assembly Bill No. 14

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS, Chief Clerk of the Assembly
By H. F. LEWRIGHT, Assistant Clerk

FIRST READING AND REFERENCE OF ASSEMBLY BILLS

The following bill was read the first time:

Assembly Bill No. 14—An act to add Section 4.5 to an act entitled "An act to provide for the acquisition of temporary and emergency housing facilities for veterans and families of servicemen by joint action of the State and local agencies, providing for the operation of such facilities, making an appropriation, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately," approved February 15, 1946, relating to temporary and emergency housing for veterans, and the use of public park and recreation property by local agencies as sites for such temporary and emergency housing for veterans, and validating such use of public park and recreation property by local agencies, declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Assembly on this day adopted:

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 2

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 4

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS, Chief Clerk of the Assembly
By H. F. LEWRIGHT, Assistant Clerk

FIRST READING AND REFERENCE OF ASSEMBLY BILLS (RESUMED)

The following resolutions were read:

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 2—Relative to urging the President of the United States to approve legislation relinquishing the claim of the United States to certain tide and submerged lands.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 4—Relative to memorializing the President and the Secretary of State of the United States in relation to the importation of almonds.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 24, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Assembly on this day adopted:

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 11

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 5

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 12

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 6

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS, Chief Clerk of the Assembly
By H. F. LEWRIGHT, Assistant Clerk

FIRST READING AND REFERENCE OF ASSEMBLY BILLS (RESUMED)

The following resolutions were read :

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 11—Relative to the establishment of a 40-hour work week for public employees.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 12—Approving a certain amendment to the charter of the City of Redwood City, a municipal corporation in the County of San Mateo, State of California, voted for and ratified by the qualified electors of said city at the general municipal election held therein on the ninth day of April, 1946.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 6—Relative to fixed base air carriers.

Referred to Committee on Rules.

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 5—Relative to memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States in relation to the inundation of State Highways 77 and 192 by the waters impounded by Prado Dam in Riverside County, California, and remedial legislation in connection with this and similar situations.

Request for Unanimous Consent

Senator Dilworth asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to take up Senate Joint Resolution No. 5, at this time, for consideration.

CONSIDERATION OF ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 5—Relative to memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States in relation to the inundation of State Highways 77 and 192 by the waters impounded by Prado Dam in Riverside County, California, and remedial legislation in connection with this and similar situations.

Resolution read, and presented by Senator Dilworth.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote :

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Carter, Collier, Cunningham, Deuel, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Judah, Keating, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Ward, and Weybret—26.
NOES—None.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**Committee on Rules**

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 25, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT : Your Committee on Rules, to which was referred :

Assembly Bill No. 14

Has had the same under consideration, and finds the same may be considered, and recommends that it be referred to the Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs.

Committee membership 5 ; committee vote : Ayes 4 ; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

Above reported bill re-referred to Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs.

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 25, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Rules, to which was referred:

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 11

Has had the same under consideration, and finds the same may be considered, and recommends that it be referred to the Committee on Governmental Efficiency.

Committee membership 5; committee vote: Ayes 4; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

Above reported resolution re-referred to Committee on Governmental Efficiency.

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 25, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Rules, to which were referred:

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 12 Assembly Joint Resolution No. 6

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 4 Assembly Joint Resolution No. 2

Has had the same under consideration, and reports the same back with the recommendation: Be adopted.

Committee membership 5; committee vote: Ayes 4; absent 1.

SEAWELL, Chairman

Above reported resolutions ordered to third reading.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolution was offered:

By Senator Swing:

Senate Resolution No. 22

Relative to ventilating and lighting the Senate Chamber

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That the Director of Finance is hereby requested to provide for the ventilation of the Senate Chamber by making provision for inlet air grills, relocating exhaust grills, and taking such other steps as may be necessary to provide an efficient and satisfactory ventilating system; and be it further

Resolved, That the Director of Finance is further requested to cause a fluorescent lighting system to be installed in the Senate Chamber.

Resolution read, and unanimously adopted.

RECESS

At 10.23 a.m., on motion of Senator Seawell, the Senate recessed to the call of the Chair.

REASSEMBLED

At 10.35 a.m., the Senate reconvened.

Hon. Frederick F. Houser, President of the Senate, presiding.

Secretary J. A. Beek at the desk.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs**

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 25, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Military and Veterans Affairs, to which was referred:

Assembly Bill No. 14

Has had the same under consideration, and reports the same back with the recommendation: Do pass.

Committee membership 7; committee vote: Ayes 7.

QUINN, Chairman

RESOLUTION TO SUSPEND CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION

The following resolution was offered:

By Senator Seawell:

Resolved, That Assembly Bill No. 14 presents a case of urgency, as that term is used in Article IV, Section 15, of the Constitution, and the provision of that section

requiring that the bill be read on three several days in each house is hereby dispensed with, and it is ordered that said bill be read the second and third times, and placed upon its passage.

Resolution read.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Gordon, Hatfield, Hulse, Judah, Keating, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Ward, and Weybret—31.

NOES—None.

Article IV, Section 15, of the Constitution was declared suspended.

CONSIDERATION OF ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 14

Assembly Bill No. 14—An act to add Section 4.5 to an act entitled “An act to provide for the acquisition of temporary and emergency housing facilities for veterans and families of servicemen by joint action of the State and local agencies, providing for the operation of such facilities, making an appropriation, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately,” approved February 15, 1946, relating to temporary and emergency housing for veterans, and the use of public park and recreation property by local agencies as sites for such temporary and emergency housing for veterans, and validating such use of public park and recreation property by local agencies, declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

Bill read second time, and ordered held on file.

REQUEST FOR UNANIMOUS CONSENT

Senator Hatfield asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to take up Assembly Bill No. 14, at this time, for final passage.

CONSIDERATION OF ASSEMBLY BILL NO. 14

Assembly Bill No. 14—An act to add Section 4.5 to an act entitled “An act to provide for the acquisition of temporary and emergency housing facilities for veterans and families of servicemen by joint action of the State and local agencies, providing for the operation of such facilities, making an appropriation, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately,” approved February 15, 1946, relating to temporary and emergency housing for veterans, and the use of public park and recreation property by local agencies as sites for such temporary and emergency housing for veterans, and validating such use of public park and recreation property by local agencies, declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately.

Bill read third time and presented by Senator Hatfield.

Urgency Clause

Urgency clause read, and adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Gordon, Hatfield, Judah, Keating, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Ward, and Weybret—29.

NOES—None.

The roll was called, and the bill passed by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Gordon, Hatfield, Judah,

Keating, McBride, Mixer, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Ward, and Weybret—30

NOES—None.

Bill ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

MOTION TO CONSIDER DAILY FILE

At 10.45 a.m., Senator Seawell moved that the Senate, at this time, take up the items on the Daily File for consideration.

Motion carried.

CONSIDERATION OF DAILY FILE THIRD READING OF ASSEMBLY BILLS

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 4—Relative to memorializing the President and the Secretary of State of the United States in relation to the importation of almonds.

Resolution read, and presented by Senator Gordon.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Burns, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Gordon, Hatfield, Judah, Keating, McBride, Mixer, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Ward, and Weybret—28.

NOES—None.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 12—Approving a certain amendment to the charter of the City of Redwood City, a municipal corporation in the County of San Mateo, State of California, voted for and ratified by the qualified electors of said city at the general municipal election held therein on the ninth day of April, 1946.

Resolution read, and presented by Senator Parkman.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Gordon, Hatfield, Judah, Keating, McBride, Mixer, Parkman, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Ward, and Weybret—26

NOES—None.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 2—Relative to urging the President of the United States to approve legislation relinquishing the claim of the United States to certain tide and submerged lands.

Resolution read, and presented by Senator Breed.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Gordon, Judah, Keating, McBride, Mixer, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Swing, Ward, and Weybret—28.

NOES—None.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

Assembly Joint Resolution No. 6—Relative to fixed base air carriers.

Resolution read, and presented by Senator Shelley.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Biggar, Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Gordon, Judah, Keat-

ing, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Swing, Ward, and Weybret—29.
NOES—None.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES

Committee on Governmental Efficiency

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 25, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Governmental Efficiency, to which was referred:

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 11

Has had the same under consideration, and reports the same back with amendments with the recommendation: Amend, and be adopted, as amended.

Committee membership 11; committee vote: Ayes 10; absent 1.

SWING, Chairman

Above reported resolution ordered to second reading.

MOTION TO READ ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 11

Senator Swing moved that Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 11 be given a second reading for the purpose of adopting the committee amendment.

Motion carried.

SECOND READING OF ASSEMBLY BILLS (OUT OF ORDER)

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 11—Relative to the establishment of a 40-hour work week for public employees.

Resolution read.

Consideration of Committee Amendments

The following amendment was proposed by the Committee on Governmental Efficiency:

Amendment No. 1

On page 1, line 5, of the printed resolution, strike out lines 5 to 8, inclusive.

Amendment read, and adopted.

Request for Unanimous Consent

Senator Weybret asked for, and was granted, unanimous consent to take up Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 11, at this time, for consideration.

CONSIDERATION OF ASSEMBLY CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 11

Assembly Concurrent Resolution No. 11—Relative to the establishment of a 40-hour work week for public employees.

Resolution read, and presented by Senator Weybret.

The roll was called, and the resolution adopted by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Breed, Brown, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Hatfield, Hulse, Judah, Keating, McBride, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Ward, and Weybret—28.

NOES—None.

Resolution ordered transmitted to the Assembly.

RECESS

At 11.30 a.m., on motion of Senator Seawell, the Senate recessed until 1.15 p.m.

REASSEMBLED

At 1.15 p.m., the Senate reconvened.

Hon. Frederick F. Houser, President of the Senate, presiding.

Secretary J. A. Beek at the desk.

RESOLUTIONS

The following resolutions were offered :

By Senators Hatfield, Biggar, Breed, Brown, Burns, Carter, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, DeLap, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Dorsey, Fletcher, Gordon, Hulse, Jespersen, Judah, Keating, Mayo, McBride, McCormack, Mixter, Parkman, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Salsman, Shelley, Slater, Sutton, Swing, Tenney, Ward, and Weybret :

Senate Resolution No. 23

Relative to the retirement of Honorable Jerrold L. Seawell as a Member of the Senate

WHEREAS, The Honorable Jerrold L. Seawell, President pro tempore of the Senate and Member from the Seventh District, will soon retire as a member of this body to assume the office of member of the State Board of Equalization ; and

WHEREAS, Jerry Seawell has served diligently and faithfully as a member of this body since 1932, and the esteem and high regard of his fellow members is indicated by their selection and re-selection of him for many years for the office of President pro tempore of the Senate—which office he has filled with ability and dignity in a manner most gratifying to his fellow members ; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, That the Members of the Senate hereby extend to Jerry Seawell their heartiest congratulations upon his elevation to the office of member of the State Board of Equalization and their sincere regret that his membership in the Senate is about to terminate ; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate shall transmit a suitably prepared copy of this resolution to Senator Seawell as an expression of the affection and regard in which he is held by the Members of the Senate.

Resolution read, and unanimously adopted.

By Senator Hulse :

Senate Resolution No. 24

Resolved, That the President of the Senate appoint a Committee of Three to notify the Governor that the Senate is ready to adjourn sine die the Fifty-sixth (Second Extraordinary) Session of the Legislature pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6 and to ask if His Excellency has any further communications to transmit to the Senate.

Resolution read, and, on motion of Senator Hulse, adopted.

Appointment of Special Committee

The President announced, in accordance with the above resolution, the appointment of Senators Hulse, Brown, and Sutton.

By Senator Carter :

Senate Resolution No. 25

Resolved, That the President of the Senate appoint a Committee of Three to notify the Assembly that the Senate is ready to adjourn sine die the Fifty-sixth (Second Extraordinary) Session of the Legislature pursuant to the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6 and to ask if the Assembly has any further communications to transmit to the Senate.

Resolution read, and, on motion of Senator Carter, adopted.

Appointment of Special Committee

The President announced, in accordance with the above resolution, the appointment of Senators Carter, Dillinger, and Weybret.

MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 25, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: I am directed to inform your honorable body that the Assembly amended, and on this day passed as amended:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6

And respectfully requests your honorable body to concur in said amendments.

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS, Chief Clerk of the Assembly

By H. F. LEWRIGHT, Assistant Clerk

CONSIDERATION OF ASSEMBLY AMENDMENTS

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6—Relative to adjournment sine die of the Fifty-sixth (Second Extraordinary) Session of the Legislature of the State of California.

The question being: Shall the Senate concur in the following Assembly amendment to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6?

Amendment No. 1

On page 1, line 7, of the resolution, strike out "5.00 p.m., July 24, 1946.", and insert "2 p.m., July 25, 1946."

The roll was called, and the Senate concurred in Assembly amendment to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6 by the following vote:

AYES—Senators Breed, Brown, Collier, Crittenden, Cunningham, Desmond, Deuel, Dillinger, Dilworth, Donnelly, Gordon, Hatfield, Judah, Keating, McBride, Powers, Quinn, Rich, Seawell, Shelley, and Slater—21.

NOES—None.

Above resolution ordered enrolled.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**Committee on Rules**

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 25, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Rules has examined:

Senate Bill No. 2—An act making an additional appropriation for legislative printing, binding, etc., to take effect immediately;

Senate Bill No. 6—An act to amend Section 4232 of the Political Code, relating to compensation for public service in counties of the third class;

Senate Bill No. 7—An act to validate the organization, boundaries, governing officers or boards, acts, proceedings, and bonds of public bodies, to take effect immediately;

Senate Bill No. 9—An act to validate the formation, organization and existence of sanitary districts, declaring the urgency thereof to take effect immediately;

And reports that the same have been correctly enrolled, and presented to the Governor on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1946, at 1 45 p.m.

SEAWELL, Chairman

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 25, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Rules has examined:

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1—Relative to Joint Rules of the Legislature;

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2—Approving an amendment to the charter of the City of Napa, a municipal corporation in the County of Napa, State of California, voted for and ratified by the qualified electors of said city at the special municipal election held therein on the twenty-eighth day of May, 1946;

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3—Relative to distribution of legislative printing;

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 4—Approving certain amendments to the charter of the County of Alameda voted for and ratified by the electors of said county at a special county election held therein on the fourth day of June, 1946;

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 5—Relative to the inclusion of certain lands within the State Park System;

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6—Relative to adjournment sine die of the Fifty-sixth (Second Extraordinary) Session of the Legislature of the State of California;

And reports that the same have been correctly enrolled, and presented to the Secretary of State on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1946, at 1.45 p.m.

SEAWELL, Chairman

MOTION TO APPROVE JOURNALS

Senator Seawell moved that the Journals of Monday, July 22, 1946; Tuesday, July 23, 1946; and Wednesday, July 24, 1946, be approved as corrected by the Minute Clerk.

Motion carried.

MOTION TO APPROVE MINUTES

Senator Seawell moved that the Minutes of this legislative day, July 25, 1946, be approved as corrected by the Minute Clerk.

Motion carried.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Senators Hulse, Brown, and Sutton, appointed to wait upon the Governor and inform him of the readiness of the Senate to adjourn sine die in accordance with Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6, reported that they had performed their duty.

Senators Carter, Dillinger, and Weybret, appointed to inform the Assembly of the readiness of the Senate to adjourn sine die in accordance with Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6, reported they had performed their duty.

MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY

At 1.58 p.m., a committee from the Assembly, consisting of Messrs. Maloney, Emlay, Burkhalter, Middough, and Gaffney appeared at the bar of the Senate, and announced that the Assembly was prepared to adjourn sine die.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES**Committee on Finance**

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 25, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Finance, to which was referred:

Senate Bill No. 1

Respectfully reports the same back without recommendation for the reason that no committee action has been taken.

RICH, Chairman

Committee on Governmental Efficiency

SENATE CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 25, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: Your Committee on Governmental Efficiency, to which were referred:

Senate Bill No. 4

Senate Bill No. 5

Respectfully reports the same back without recommendation for the reason that no committee action has been taken.

SWING, Chairman

MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, SACRAMENTO, July 25, 1946

MR. PRESIDENT: I am directed to inform your honorable body that:

Senate Bill No. 3

on this day died on the Assembly file

ARTHUR A. OHNIMUS, Chief Clerk of the Assembly

PRINTING OF REPORT IN JOURNAL

Pursuant to unanimous consent given to Senator Hatfield on July 23, 1946, page 55 of the Senate Journal, the following Report of the Joint Interim Committee on Agriculture and Live Stock Problems was ordered printed in the Journal of this date:

*To the Honorable Frederick F. Houser, President,
and to the Members of the Senate and to the
Honorable Charles W. Lyon, Speaker, and to the
Members of the Assembly of the State of California*

Under the provisions of Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 51, Statutes 1945, Resolution Chapter No. 141, this committee is authorized under Subsection No. 4 to study and analyze all facts relating to "present and contemplated activities of State institutions operating farms, dairies or other similar facilities."

In compliance with this your committee wishes to file its first partial report and a record of the action taken by the committee thereon.

The two following resolutions adopted by your committee are included as an integral part of this report as the specific recommendations of your committee.

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, July 22, 1946

RESOLUTION

Agriculture and Live Stock Problems Interim Committee Established by Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 51, Statutes 1945, Resolutions Chapter 141

WHEREAS, The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly in considering the Appropriation Bill for the Budget in the 1945 Regular Session had an understanding with the Department of Finance and with the administrative heads of the State agencies concerned that no expenditures would be made for capital outlay for agricultural purposes to any State institution or agency until the Agriculture and Live Stock Interim Committee had made an investigation and report on such proposed capital outlay expenditures; and

WHEREAS, The problem to be investigated was large and complicated and required a large amount of time and attention two subcommittees of this main committee, one to cover the institutions in Southern California composed of Assemblyman Thomas M. Erwin, Chairman, and Assemblyman George R. Butters and Senator Ben Hulse, and the other for Northern California composed of Assemblyman George Clarke, Chairman, and Senators Fred Weybret and Earl D. Desmond, were appointed to make this investigation and report to the main committee; and

WHEREAS, These subcommittees have spent many days in this investigation and have carefully reviewed and studied the problems involved and have received the cooperation and assistance of the heads of the departments and institutions concerned, the State Architect, the Department of Finance, the Agricultural Adviser of this department, the Legislative Auditor, and other persons having information useful in this study; and

WHEREAS, These committees have filed with this committee full reports with the exception of a report on San Quentin and Folsom Prisons which will be subsequently filed; be it

Resolved, That the Agriculture and Live Stock Problems Interim Committee receive and adopt the Report of the Northern California Subcommittee of this committee with the request that it subsequently finish the report on San Quentin and Folsom, and secondly, that it receive and adopt the report of the Southern California Subcommittee.

Regularly moved, seconded and approved this twenty-second day of July, 1946, at Sacramento, California.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK PROBLEMS INTERIM COMMITTEE

By GEORGE HATFIELD, Senator, Chairman

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA, July 22, 1946

RESOLUTION

Agriculture and Live Stock Problems Interim Committee Established by Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 51, Statutes 1945, Resolutions Chapter 141

WHEREAS, The Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly in considering the Appropriation Bill for the Budget in the 1945 Regular Session had an understanding with the Department of Finance and with the administrative heads of the State agencies concerned that no expenditures would be made for capital outlay for agricultural purposes to any State institution or agency until the Agriculture and Live Stock Interim Committee had made an investigation and report on such proposed capital outlay expenditures; and

WHEREAS, The subcommittees appointed to make the study required have with the assistance of the heads of the departments and institutions concerned, the State Architect, the Department of Finance, the Agricultural Adviser of this Department, the Legislative Auditor, and other persons having information useful in this study, made a diligent study of the problems involved in the agricultural operations of the institutions and agencies of the State having agricultural operations and have filed a report which has been adopted by the full committee; be it

Resolved, That as an expression of the Legislature for the guidance of the Department of Finance and the administrative officers of the several State agencies having agricultural operations under their administration and for the purpose of establishing general principles for a basis of such operations and for future legislation effective in it, the Agriculture and Live Stock Problems Interim Committee approves the general recommendations set forth in these respective reports of the subcommittees as filed with the committee; be it further

Resolved, That the committee approves and adopts the specific recommendations for each of the several institutions as listed in these above-mentioned reports; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these reports be placed on file with the heads of the departments concerned, and that these reports be published in the respective Journals of both houses of the Legislature as a part of the report of the Committee on Agriculture and Live Stock Problems as established by Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 51, Statutes 1945, Resolution Chapter 141.

Regularly moved, seconded and approved this twenty-second day of July, 1946, at Sacramento, California.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK PROBLEMS INTERIM COMMITTEE

By GEORGE HATFIELD, Senator, Chairman

June 5, 1946

REPORT OF THE NORTHERN CALIFORNIA SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PROBLEMS APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE AGRICULTURAL CONSTRUCTION ITEMS SET UP IN WORK ORDERS AND IN THE 1945-47 BUDGET FOR THE SEVERAL STATE INSTITUTIONS IN NORTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Subcommittee composed of

Assemblyman George Clarke, Chairman, and
Senators Fred Weybret and Earl D. Desmond

TO: Senator George Hatfield, Chairman of the Agriculture and Livestock Problems Interim Committee established by S. C. R. 51, Stats. 1945, Res. Ch. 141

DEAR SENATOR HATFIELD:

Your subcommittee composed of the above members has examined the agricultural operations at the following institutions in the order named and on the dates indicated after each:

Preston School of Industry at Ione, February 9, 1946
Stockton State Hospital, March 4, 1946
Agnew State Hospital, March 5, 1946
Mendocino State Hospital, March 6, 1946
Los Guilucos School for Girls, March 6, 1946
Sonoma State Home, March 7, 1946
Napa State Farm, March 7, 1946
Veterans' Home at Yountville, March 7, 1946
Napa State Hospital, March 8, 1946

The committee has not yet inspected the agricultural operations at the two prisons, San Quentin and Folsom, or at the Fricot Boys School. In order not to delay the major portion of the report which is completed, the committee has concluded to submit that part which is now completed, and it will subsequently file a report covering these three institutions.

The committee feels that its investigation has been very much worthwhile, both from the legislative and the administrative standpoint. This legislative committee has had an opportunity to view at first hand the agricultural operations and the problems and the benefits which may be derived for the inmates and for the State. The committee has a better appreciation of these problems. The members are ready to recommend a legislative policy to be followed in these matters. This, we believe, will be the first time that consideration has been given by any legislative body to the definite establishment of a policy as respects agricultural operations at the several State institutions.

We believe that the administrators of these institutions have for the first time been able to present to representatives of the Legislature the agricultural problems of the institutions and have thereby had an opportunity to recommend a policy for such agricultural operations, not only as respects an overall basis, but extending to even such minor matters as to the best procedure in the purchase of day-old chicks for the State institutions. The administrators have welcomed an opportunity to present their problems and desire to secure the guidance of a legislative policy which, we believe, should be enunciated.

Throughout this inspection, we were accompanied and assisted by Mr. James Dean, Director of Finance, and his agricultural advisor, Mr. R. B. Easson, by the State Architect, Mr. Anson Boyd, or by his assistant, P. T. Poage, by the Legislative Auditor, Mr. Rolland A. Vandegrift, and where the institutions of the Department of Mental Hygiene were concerned, by Mr. Carl Applegate, the Deputy Director, and Mr. Robert Conahan, Departmental Accounting Officer of the Department, and where the Department of Corrections, Division of Youth Authority, was concerned, by Mr. Ellsworth Frank of that division, and at each institution, the Superintendent and Business Managers in person assisted the committee.

The committee received the fullest cooperation and most valuable assistance from all of these persons and wishes to express its sincere appreciation.

This entire investigation of the agricultural operations at the several institutions was based upon the contemplated growth already determined for each institution; and should any material change be made in this contemplated inmate population, a corresponding increase or reduction to meet these changes should be made at each institution.

A review of the inspection and findings for each institution, together with a full questionnaire covering the entire aspect of agriculture and livestock problems for each State institution, is presented herewith. A consolidated summary of recommendations for all institutions is presented immediately following this transmittal letter.

The summary recommendations covering the particular object and appropriation considered at each institution and as determined by the committee is set up separately for each. Your committee recommends that the entire report be approved and adopted by the full committee.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE CLARKE, Chairman
FRED WEYBRET
EARL D. DESMOND

CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

General Recommendations

(1) It appears to be desirable that legislative review be made of the agricultural operations at the various State institutions at least each biennium, and it is suggested that a joint legislative interim committee be appointed to perform such services and to report back to the Legislature.

(2) The questionnaire developed by the Legislative Auditor and prepared by the department concerned for the subcommittee covering each institution is found to be particularly useful. It is recommended that this be brought up to date each biennium prior to the convening of the Legislature and be made available to the above committee.

(3) It is recommended that the agricultural operations at all State institutions be accounted for in a uniform fashion and a uniform report be prepared to determine the overall and unit cost of production so that such operation and cost may be compared and the advantages and disadvantages noted. In this connection it is also recommended that a table of comparative costs showing the unit price for the production of milk, pork, eggs, beef, vegetables, and other products be kept, and that the advantages in production at one institution be noted and used as a guidance for the reduction of the cost of production at other institutions. Particular notice is to be taken where costs of production are higher than current purchasing prices, and where such continues without remedy this operation should be abandoned and first the possibility should be investigated of having some other institution where production costs are favorable to produce this commodity for the institution where costs are high. Each institution should also keep a continuous record and include in its biennial report information showing the amount of commodities purchased and the unit prices paid.

(4) The committee observed that it was universally proven that where the business manager was particularly competent and energetic that agricultural operations were satisfactory to excellent, and where there was also a good head farmer more satisfactory results were secured, and in those individual farm activities where a competent poultryman, dairyman, or hogman was on the job, good results were secured. It is recommended therefore that the departments concerned endeavor to secure competent and energetic business managers, head farmers, and unit operation men, and that the examples of those now employed who are successful be utilized to aid operations where the records show conclusively that they are below average.

(5) An examination of the questionnaires for the several institutions show that very few institutions have an agricultural plan prepared at least a year in advance which carefully sets up the land use, the crops to be grown coordinated with the quality and quantity of land and water and the needs of the institution. It is recommended that such plan be prepared. It is also recommended that these be coordinated by the agricultural advisor in the Department of Finance so that the total production of all the institutions fulfill as nearly as practicable the State requirements. By this we mean that where one institution because of its available land, water, etc., can produce a surplus of some commodity needed in other institutions that this be done and the surpluses be distributed where they can be used.

(6) It was noted by the questionnaire and by inquiry that the number of inmate workers assigned to the agricultural operations and food preparation and preservation were generally inadequate. We recognize that the primary consideration is the welfare of the inmate. We also recognize that the production by State institutions of agricultural commodities for the use of State institutions is of importance to the entire State of California. It is recommended that the superintendent of the institution take every possible step to classify inmates and to discover working patients and to assign them to the business manager for the necessary work, and that a coordinated plan of occupational therapy adjusted to the production needs of each institution be developed and maintained. It was apparent that the assignment of inmates to working groups was much better organized and developed in certain of the institutions visited.

An examination of the questionnaires discloses striking differences in the relative number of paid employees used in agricultural production. In some instances very few inmate workers are used and relatively large number of employees. In other instances there are relatively few paid employees and a larger number of inmates. The cost of production is generally higher where there is a larger percentage of paid help. It is particularly noticeable that practically no inmate workers were used in the Veterans' Home, although apparently there were many able-bodied men about the institution. It is recommended that occupational therapy for these inmates coordinated with agricultural production be developed.

The committee wishes to emphasize its belief that such a procedure need not and should not result in retaining of good workers in the institution when they have progressed to a state when they should be eligible for discharge and parole. The committee feels that proper development of occupational therapy through agricultural labor can very well provide a stepping stone to preparing the patients to go out and at the same time a more adequate supply of labor for the institutions will be available.

It is also apparent that more inmate labor should be available in the institutions administered by the Department of Corrections, that is, the prisons and the Youth Authority establishments, than in the institutions operated by the Department of Mental Hygiene. The inmates in the institutions of the Department of Corrections are generally not mentally deficient and they are able-bodied. There would therefore be a greater amount of labor available and of a better quality. It is recommended that this be taken into account in relation to the number of hired employees in the agricultural operations, including the construction of buildings and facilities.

Enough labor should be available at all of these institutions except those that are for the younger ages to not only be practically self-sustaining, but also consideration should be given to the production of surplus products to be used at other institutions. For example, the committee sees no reason why the canning of agricultural products at Folsom can not be enlarged to fulfill the entire needs for any deficiencies now existing in the institutions in Northern California. The committee also suggests the possibility of using surplus labor at Folsom for the production of agricultural commodities that are now purchased and canned for Folsom and other institutions.

It is suggested that the possibility of using surplus inmate labor from the institutions of the Department of Corrections on the basis of occupational therapy be used in construction of building at other institutions. Such work might very well be considered as graduation work or honor work preparatory to parole or discharge.

It is also suggested that use might be made of such surplus labor by the establishment of agricultural camps at other institutions where surplus harvest labor is required, and that consideration be given to the use of such labor at the Napa State Farm.

(7) Your committee feels that building costs for agricultural purposes at all of the institutions are considerably higher than they should be, thus making the capital investment much in excess of that required by the private operator. The committee recommends that a strict endeavor be made to reduce such costs consistent with using inmate labor and the operation of a plant continuous and for many years. The committee recommends the development of standard plans using those which experience has demonstrated to be both satisfactory and economical. In this respect it suggests a careful consideration of the hog plant at Mendocino with certain modifications as follows:

- (a) When wire on top of concrete wall is replaced extend the height of the wall as much as necessary for this purpose, or by use of rigid fencing of welded pipe.
- (b) Replace the corrugated iron in the shelter houses by increasing the height of the concrete.
- (c) When any remodeling of plant is required effecting runways, reduce the width of the runway to approximately that at Stockton, or approximately 14 feet, and install gates so this could be closed off for feeding if desired.
- (d) The installation of gates from one pen to another so as to move the animals progressively to the fattening pens with greater ease.
- (e) The possibility of reducing the area of concrete in these pens by increasing the number of hogs in each or dividing the pens should be considered. It is suggested that the area of concrete per animal be worked out.
- (f) The concrete pens to the west now used for boars do not appear to be entirely satisfactory and consideration should be given to working out a better set up with the possibility of giving the boars access to green pasture.

The same general principles of developing standardized plans for other agricultural buildings should be developed.

(8) It was noted that at several of the institutions the breeding sows are too heavy and many of them are apparently kept too long. It is recommended that the agricultural advisor of the Department of Finance, the veterinary of the Department of Mental Hygiene and the institution managers study the matter of the best type of brood sows to be maintained, giving consideration to the size of the litters raised and the time and cost required to bring a hog to butchering weight and condition.

(9) No self-feeders were encountered at any of the hog ranches. It is recommended that consideration be given to the use of self-feeders, particularly with hogs being fattened for butchering.

(10) In relation to poultry plants in general the following is recommended :

- (a) That chicks be purchased on the basis of pullorum tested and egg production.
- (b) Consideration be given to the economy of buying cockerels to be grown for meat and sexed pullets for egg production.
- (c) That consideration be given to the growing of turkeys where land and conditions are ideal for such production. The experience of Napa should be considered in this respect.
- (d) That consideration be given to the collecting, preparation and grinding of all bones for use in poultry feed where the supply of bones is sufficient to justify this. The experience of Mendocino should be reviewed as an example.
- (e) Poultry plants should be large enough to supply the full needs of the institution, and during the peak production surplus eggs should be produced for preservation and stored for use when production is low.

(11) It was observed that in most instances the raising of calves except for replacement was not economical. In some instances the milk consumed in the growing of calves was far in excess of the value of the calves. It is recommended that a study be made of this, including the possibility of reducing the costs and increasing the vigor of calves by getting them out on green pasture as early as feasible.

The cost of growing replacements up to freshening at the several institutions should be studied and the possibility of producing these at one institution where range land is available and where costs are minimized should be considered.

(12) The committee found that at each institution one of the principal costs in the operation of the several livestock activities was in the purchase of feed. In some instances the great bulk of the feed was purchased from the outside and some of it transported long distances. It is clear that if feed costs could be materially reduced by production at the institution or by production at some other institution, the cost of producing milk, pork, eggs, and meat could be materially reduced. Only at one institution was there the fullest endeavor to produce the maximum feed at the lowest cost. Some of the institutions should produce more ensilage. Some of them should produce more alfalfa hay, and practically all of them could reduce costs by the development of more permanent pasture. This permanent pasture, we believe will materially reduce feed costs, together with planting of small grains to provide all-year-around pasture. Mendocino has worked out an excellent program for the production of corn, both for ensilage and grain. The recently developed permanent pasture there has cut down the necessity of purchasing alfalfa hay materially. Mendocino has also grown and made use of a large quantity of beets for feeding dairy cattle. These have proven to be excellent feed, economically produced with a large tonnage yielded per acre. Many others of the institutions, in fact, all of those that have acreage to produce dairy feed, could produce beets for stock feed satisfactorily. The other institutions have not developed the fullest potential program of permanent pasture.

(13) The failure to find but one of the institutions in Northern California using sheep to convert surplus green feed into meat rather surprised the committee. In many institutions they found an abundance of available spring feed remaining unused and found that the institutions had never considered the possibility of placing sheep on this feed, thereby not only utilizing the feed at the time of its highest feed value but also keeping down a potential fire danger later in the season. It is recommended that at these institutions where such surplus feed is available that either a small flock of ewes be maintained or that feeder lambs be purchased at a time when such feed is available. The lambs should be slaughtered when the feed is exhausted and surplus carried over in refrigeration to be used in accordance with the feeding program.

(14) At all of the institutions consideration should be given to coordinating the refrigerating plants with the needs of the institutions so that surplus agricultural products can be carried over from peak production to low production periods. The investment, however, in refrigeration should be coordinated with the advantages to be secured.

(15) Likewise the cannery and its operation should be geared to the agricultural production and the needs of the institution.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EACH INSTITUTION

Preston School of Industry

Only two appropriation items are being held pending the recommendation of the Agricultural and Live Stock Problems Committee. These are: (1) the removal and rebuilding of the hog plant for which an appropriation for \$15,200 is available. With this it was planned to construct new farrowing pens, shelter pens, feed storage building fence adjoining pasture; and (2) minor remodeling of the poultry plant for which an appropriation of \$1,000 is available.

Recommendations

(1) The committee recommends that the hog plant be removed from its present location and be rebuilt to the south and west across the main State highway to be placed on suitable land with proper drainage and so located that the breeding sows and pigs can have access to green pasture and so that other hogs may also be placed on pasture insofar as it is available. The present location of the hog plant is too close to buildings used as dormitories. Its removal to the site proposed by the institution would not place it at sufficient distance on account of the prevailing winds.

It is recommended that the State Architect, in conference with the authorities at Preston and the agricultural advisor of the Director of Finance, draw plans to meet the needs of the institution following the plans of the Stockton and Mendocino hog plants with such modifications as are desired to fit the needs of Preston.

The committee requested a study of all possible sites and specified that no construction be started until it had examined the proposed plans and recommended a specific location.

The committee concurs in the suggestion made by Mr. Chandler, the Superintendent, that the State purchase the necessary materials and the hog plant be constructed by inmate labor under the direction of the instructor in building construction and with the assistance of the State Architect. It is believed that this procedure will not only be economical but that it will have a large value in the training of inmates in useful work.

It is believed that Preston has more breeding sows than are necessary and in view of the fact that production of pork as shown on page 5 of the questionnaire is 22 11¢ per pound, which is considerably above the average cost of production at other institutions, the number of brood sows should be reduced and an endeavor made to raise a larger number of pigs per litter. The necessary number of farrowing pens should be provided to take care of the required number of breeding sows. The practice followed in the past of building farrowing pens and using them merely as holding pens is economically unsound.

The feed storage building to be constructed at the hog farm should be built to facilitate ease of feeding and to protect the feed from deterioration, particularly from rats.

(2) The committee recommends that the poultry plant be remodeled and agreed to release the \$1,000 item set up for this purpose. This remodeling is to be done with inmate labor.

In particular, adequate provision should be made for storing feed in a rat-proof place, for the present storage facilities are unsatisfactory and the waste from rats excessive.

These are the only two items at Preston involving the expenditure of funds at this time. Further details covering the committee's recommendation and comments on agricultural operations in general can be found in the detailed analysis on Preston.

Stockton State Hospital*Recommendations*

(1) The committee recommends that the additions proposed for the poultry plant and their Work Order No. 995 in the sum of \$12,000 be approved. This expansion is necessary to supply the demand and to provide for added population. See detail for suggested savings.

(2) In relation to the proposed new milk house at the dairy under Work Order No. 996 in the sum of \$41,641 the committee felt that while a new milk house that can comply with the sanitation laws was necessary, they felt the price is high and they believe that better plans with more suitable coordination with the rest of the plant can be developed.

They suggest that these be worked out in cooperation with the agricultural advisor in the Department of Finance. A strict endeavor will be exercised to hold down the amount.

(3) As respects the proposal for three new wells for irrigation to replace water now secured from the Woodbridge Irrigation District, the committee is unalterably opposed to giving up any water rights or the right to take water from a gravity system and recommends that all such rights be preserved. It approves, however, two wells as indicated on the institution map in the possession of the Business Manager, one in the southeast area to irrigate high ground and one for the vegetable garden. Since Work Order No. 1208 proposed three wells for \$10,000, there should be a saving in the cost

of the one well. The committee approved the turbine pump for irrigating the lower end of the ranch from the canal in the sum of \$1,500.

(4) The committee approved the proposal set up in Work Order No. 1169 in the sum of \$2,500 for the alteration of the slaughter house.

While the following items are not up for immediate approval but are in the 1945-47 budget and the appropriation available but Work Orders not issued they were likewise considered:

(1) The committee approved completion of the refrigeration plant and the butcher shop at the main building. The committee felt the costs, however, were high.

(2) The committee approved the lining of the drainage ditch from the sewage settling basin at the Farm Annex. It was suggested, however, that full investigation be made of using a new waterproof black-top asphalt for this purpose. It appears to be cheaper and much easier to maintain. It has proven satisfactory in other places.

(3) Completion of additional hog shelter sheds, estimated cost \$7,000, is approved. The committee recommends that these shelter sheds should be built as economical as possible, and that the type used at Mendocino should be considered.

(4) The completion of the farrowing barn at the hog ranch was approved with the suggestion that consideration be given to making additions to the present farrowing barn rather than a new structure.

(5) The committee approved the construction of a new cow and calf barn at the dairy. The committee suggested, however, that in constructing a calf barn consideration should be given to getting growing calves out onto green pasture as early as possible. The question of raising so many calves is raised in the detail under Stockton.

(6) The completion of approximately three-fourths of a mile of road paving to the hog ranch is approved. It is suggested that this be gotten underway as soon as possible to take advantage of the fact that the Highway Division has equipment available at this time.

(7) The committee approved the construction of a link fence with steel posts along the highway at the Farm Annex. It was found upon checking with the State Architect that a very favorable price can be secured now for such fence. It is suggested that this order be placed as soon as possible to take advantage of the favorable market.

Agnew State Hospital

Recommendations

(1) The committee recommends that additional good agricultural land be secured as this institution has an area of only 629 acres.

(2) The committee recommends that a poultry ranch be established, but before work is started on this project a study and report thereon be submitted and approved. It is recommended that the agricultural advisor of the Director of Finance, the veterinarian of the Department of Mental Hygiene and the State Architect, together with a representative of Agnew Hospital make said study and report. It is recommended that the large quantity of bones at the institution be used in the feed for the chickens.

(3) The committee recommends against the establishment of a dairy.

(4) The committee recommends that a new well be drilled at the berry patch immediately so as to provide water for this coming season, as \$2,500 is now available under Work Order No. 1179.

(5) The committee recommends that a study of the entire hog plant be made and a report submitted by the agricultural advisor to the Director of Finance, the veterinarian of the Department of Mental Hygiene, the State Architect and a representative of Agnew Hospital. It is recommended that the matter of drainage and electric brooders be considered. It was recommended that feed troughs and watering troughs be removed to the outside of the pens.

(6) It was recommended by the committee that the allotted \$12,700 be spent for building a new stable, hay barn and blacksmith shop. However, it is felt that additional information was needed regarding location, type of construction and size of these structures.

(7) The committee recommends that a new horse barn be built at the back of the present barn and that the present barn be used for hay storage instead of remodeling.

(8) The committee recommends that definite plans be worked out by the agricultural advisor of the Director of Finance and the head farmer of the institution for the landscape units and vegetable hot houses before the expenditure of \$8,750 for this purpose is authorized.

(9) The committee recommends that a pipe line be installed from the well used to irrigate the orchard so as to reduce the loss of water and eliminate the necessity of the water passing through an open ditch through the hog ranch and dump area.

Mendocino State Hospital*Recommendations*

(1) The committee recommends some minor improvements be made to the new hog plant as follows:

- (a) When wire on top of concrete wall is replaced extend the height of the wall as much as necessary for this purpose, or by use of rigid fencing of welded pipe.
- (b) Replace the corrugated iron in the shelter houses by increasing the height of the concrete.
- (c) When any remodeling of plant is required effecting runways, reduce the width of the runway to approximately that at Stockton, or approximately 14 feet, and install gates so this could be closed off for feeding if desired.
- (d) The installation of gates from one pen to another so as to move the animals progressively to the fattening pens with greater ease.
- (e) The possibility of reducing the area of concrete in these pens by increasing the number of hogs in each or dividing the pens should be considered. It is suggested that the area of concrete per animal be worked out.
- (f) The concrete pens to the west now used for boars do not appear to be entirely satisfactory and consideration should be given to working out a better set-up with the possibility of giving the boars access to green pasture.

It is also recommended that the pasture area of approximately two acres can be enlarged to good advantage.

(2) The committee approved expenditures under Work Order No. 1175 for improvements at the dairy which is now partially completed consisting of placing concrete slabs around water trough and connecting walks to feed sheds, and suggests that it would be advantageous to follow the same procedure throughout the corrals.

Although the following projects do not have Work Orders but are included in the 1945 budget, the committee inspected them.

(1) The committee approved the new implement shed already constructed. The committee recommends that the old stable be repaired completely instead of tearing it down and building a new one, as the building is too good to destroy. It was suggested by the committee that force account be used to make these repairs, using as much inmate labor as possible and using salvage material if possible.

(2) The committee recommends that two new concrete silos be built, and it approved the necessary addition to the present milking barn to provide connections with the new silos.

(3) The committee approved the construction of a feed storage barn in connection with the milking barn.

(4) The committee approved the building of line and cross fences with the suggestion that this be done by force account and inmate labor.

(5) The committee approved the lean-to shed at the hay barn adjacent to the present mill, and suggests that it be built by the institution's crew with the help of inmate labor.

(6) Although there is no appropriation set up for such a purpose, the committee recommends that if money is available in the budget that a proper poultry feed building be constructed, using if possible salvage material from several small sheds in the area.

(7) The committee approved the construction of a hay storage barn to hold approximately 400 tons of hay.

(8) The committee recommends that if possible more corn be produced, and if any surplus it be sold to other State institutions.

Los Guilucos School for Girls*Recommendations*

(1) The committee recommends that an investigation be made of the possibility of increasing the water storage in the canyon by the constructing of an inexpensive earth-fill dam, or if this is not adequate, an investigation be made of the possibilities of developing a sufficient supply from a well. The committee recommends that an endeavor be made to repair the leak in one of the storage tanks.

The committee questioned the economy of the conversion of the water storage reservoir adjacent to the buildings into a swimming pool, and recommends that the matter be referred to the Division of Architecture for future study.

(2) The committee recommends that this institution concentrate on a vegetable garden, an orchard, a moderate-sized poultry plant, the maintenance of small food animals, such as rabbits, the sheep project, growing pigs from weaners or feeders, and a small dairy.

(3) The committee recommends that the prune orchard be kept and that it and all other fruit trees be pruned.

(4) The committee strongly recommends against the proposed establishment of a beef project as the area is not large enough and the difficulties are too great for this institution.

(5) The committee recommends that a complete study be made of the hog ranch and a subsequent plan be presented for growing pigs secured as weaners or feeders.

(6) The committee recommends that the stone winery not be destroyed, and that an endeavor be made to make it safe and develop it for recreational purposes and for storage.

Sonoma State Home

Recommendations

(1) The committee recommends that consideration be given to providing the business manager with an assistant to devote his primary efforts to agricultural problems.

(2) The committee recommends that a new and larger calf barn be placed north of the feed barn with proper underground drainage, and that the present calf barn be used for storage purposes. They also recommend that the farm house be left where it is and that no expense be entered into moving it. They recommend against demolishing the house now being used to house inmate farm labor and suggest further study and planning with the idea of rehabilitating the present building.

(3) The committee recommends the building of a new slaughter house, and requests that plans be drawn and submitted for further consideration.

(4) The committee recommends that the horse barn along the highway not be torn down, but instead repaired and install concrete floor and foundations wherever required, and suggests that the Division of Architecture do this and use day labor. The committee believes that additional employees' cottages can be built without interfering with the horse barn or storage shed.

(5) The committee recommends that an addition be constructed to Barn No. 3, together with necessary corrals and fences. The committee also felt that a comprehensive study should be made of the dairy plant and that certain changes should be made to the hospital barn to make it more usable.

(6) The committee recommends that consideration be given to continuing the operation of the dairy if it can produce milk cheaper than it can be purchased, and if it is decided to continue its operation a plan should be laid out to bring the milk production up to requirements and costs reduced.

(7) The committee recommends that necessary fence repairs be made, so that full use can be made of the available natural pasturage and also that more permanent pasture be developed.

(8) The committee recommends that a new rat-proof feed building be constructed at the hog plant even though such addition was not requested, and the present feed storage space should be given over to the pigs and this building rehabilitated.

(9) The committee recommends that one of the laying houses which is much narrower than the others at the poultry plant be torn down and a new building be built. However, the committee did concur with the proposal to remodel and extend all other existing laying houses to be done by force account and using material salvaged from the building to be torn down. The committee recommended the improvement of field houses and such new field houses as are necessary and the relocation of the road which goes through the poultry ranch to the dairy so that adjacent laying houses can be used.

Napa State Farm

Recommendations

(1) The committee recommends that all the feed that possibly can be produced be grown, particularly alfalfa, corn and other ensilage.

(2) The committee recommends that a large enough dairy be developed to supply the needs of the Veterans' Home and for Sonoma if the dairy there is abandoned and their stock taken over by the Napa State Farm.

(3) The committee recommends that the area of approximately 120 acres which Mr. Duffy proposes to check, level and drain for alfalfa be put into condition immediately for planting as water from the Rector Canyon Dam will be available in a short time.

(4) The committee recommends the use of inmate labor from other institutions as much as possible, and if necessary, that the Statutes be changed to make this possible. It also suggested that study should be made as to the establishment of a Youth Authority camp during the period of maximum demand for labor.

(5) The committee recommends that the Director of Finance allot the necessary money to carry out development of the Napa State Farm, although no money has been set up for this purpose in the budget.

Veterans' Home of California

Recommendations

(1) The committee recommends that the whole matter of the hog ranch be worked out in consultation with the agricultural advisor of the Department of Finance, and in

particular, that two new shelter houses be constructed on concrete slabs although it would require a larger expenditure than contemplated. The extension of farrowing barn was approved.

(2) The committee recommends that consideration be given to the expansion of the vegetable garden.

Napa State Hospital

Recommendations

(1) The committee recommends that an addition to the milk house be built. This is provided for in Work Order No. 860.

(2) The committee recommends that the hay sheds be built and approved Work Order No. 1191 which provides for this.

(3) The committee recommends that a new hog ranch be built, and suggests that a study be made of an appropriate site for the hog ranch.

(4) The committee approved the request of \$7,500 for construction of a new hay barn.

(5) The committee recommends that the possibility of raising more permanent pasture be considered.

(6) Approval was also given to the proposal to improve and wall up the creek channel north of the dairy barns and to fill in wet land there.

The committee suggested the use of inmate labor to do as much of this work as possible.

Preston School of Industry

This institution was visited February 9, 1946. The party was met at the institution by Superintendent Mr. Robert Chandler and Business Manager John D. Robertson.

First an office conference was held in which the problems of agricultural operations were explained by Mr. Chandler. He explained that in the future agricultural operations were to be conducted as an educational and training program for the inmates rather than as a punishment or the selection of those inmates most readily available for agricultural work. Mr. Chandler explained that construction of agricultural buildings and facilities would be part of the training. For this reason he would like to have the necessary supplies for building and competent instructors in carpentry, cement work and other building trades so that he could teach his inmates as they would build.

The committee concurred in the wisdom of this program.

After questioning Mr. Chandler as to the present status of agricultural operations and the needs as he saw them, the committee examined carefully agricultural operations.

Only two appropriation items are being held pending the recommendation of the Agriculture and Live Stock Problems Committee. These are: (1) the removal and rebuilding of the hog plant, for which an appropriation of \$15,200, consisting of \$10,000 in Chapter 34, 1944, and \$5,200 from savings in Chapter 62, 1943, was made. This was for the construction of new farrowing pens, fattening pens, shelter pens, feed building and adjoining fenced pasture; and (2) minor remodeling of the poultry plant, for which an appropriation of \$1,000 from current appropriations for 1943-45 was made.

Hog Ranch

The committee recommends that the hog plant be removed from its present location and rebuilt across the main State highway to the south and west, placed on suitable land with proper drainage and so located that the breeding sows and pigs can have access to green pasture and that the other hogs may also be placed on pasture in as far as is available. It is recommended that the agricultural activities be better coordinated. The present location of the hog plant is too close to buildings used as dormitories. Its removal to the site proposed by the institution would not place it at sufficient distance in view of the prevailing winds to cure this condition.

It is recommended that the State Architect in conference with authorities at Preston and the agricultural advisor of the Director of Finance draw plans to meet the needs of the institution following somewhat the modification of the Stockton or Mendocino Hospitals' hog plants. We concur in the suggestion made by Mr. Chandler, Superintendent of the institution, that the State purchase the necessary material and that the hog plant be constructed by inmates under the direction of the instructor in building construction and with the assistance of the State Architect. It is believed that this procedure will not only be economical, but that it will have a large training value.

An examination disclosed that Preston is overproducing in pork in relation to its kill and had on hand approximately 42 breeding sows. This appears to be more than necessary, and in view of the fact that the cost of production of pork as indicated on page 5 is 22.11¢ per pound, which is considerably above the cost of production at the other institutions, the number of brood sows can be reduced and an endeavor made to raise a larger number of pigs per litter. The necessary number of farrowing pens to take care of the required number of breeding sows should be determined.

The feed barn should be constructed both to facilitate ease of feedings and to protect the feed from deterioration, particularly from rats.

Poultry Plant

It is recommended that remodeling of the poultry plant be carried out, and that in particular adequate provision be made for storing and caring for feed and this be made rat-proof for the present storage facilities are almost inexcusable in their wastefulness, the feed being subject to deterioration and loss by improper handling and excessive infestation of rats. At the time of inspection 14 rats were counted in the feed storage room, while evidence of their destruction was found on every side. The excess accumulation of empty feed bags should be disposed of, and the place in general cleaned up.

Reference to the questionnaire, pages 7 and 8, will indicate that the poultry ranch is not producing enough eggs, and that the cost per dozen of 76.69¢ is excessive.

Casual examination indicated that the flock is badly in need of culling. In fact, the poultryman stated that 50 per cent of his production was secured from one pen. It is believed that this poultry plant can be brought up to a high production at a much lower cost. An example might well be taken from operations at the Stockton State Hospital which is close enough to be visited.

It was found here, as in other institutions, that chicks are purchased on the basis of bid, and it was reported that the best quality was not in this way secured. This matter has been discussed with the Director of Finance, and he has agreed that the procedure of purchasing will be modified so as to secure quality chicks.

It is felt that the inmates under the supervision of the building instructor can remodel the present buildings and build such additions as are necessary.

It is also suggested that a sufficient number of inmates be assigned to work in the poultry plant to do all that is necessary to operate a plant of sufficient size to supply all of the eggs that are required. This includes proper feeding, sanitation, care of feed, culling of flock, proper care of eggs, and the proper instruction in poultry husbandry for those inmates who will benefit by this training.

Better Coordination of Agriculture

The committee strongly recommends a better coordination of agriculture at Preston. The lay-out could be much improved and the crops planned to make the institution a real training school for the inmates and at the same time as nearly self-supporting as possible.

Water Supply

One of the first requirements is to develop an adequate water supply. While the committee was inspecting the institution a series of test wells were being undertaken to determine if underground water could be developed. Results have been unsatisfactory. It is necessary therefore to secure outside water. The committee believes that the earth-filled dam recently constructed at the institution can be materially enlarged at relatively small cost and the capacity greatly increased. It is recommended that a study be made of this. This study should determine cost and the adequacy of the supply that could be stored. Study should also be made of building a reservoir on Sutter Creek as has been under contemplation for many years. Coordinated with this should be determination of whether it is desirable to continue generating power by water or to use all this water for agricultural purposes, or if it is used for general power will it be possible to impound the water that is used and conserve it for agricultural purposes.

More Feed Required

An endeavor should be made to produce as nearly as possible all of the feed required at the institution. This is particularly true of hay and ensilage. More alfalfa should be grown. The possible production of corn for ensilage should be studied.

For many years the spring feed on the pasture land on the hillside above the buildings has not been properly used but has been allowed to dry up and then was pastured off by work-horses. It is recommended that this feed be used when it is green and of its greatest value. Study should be made of the possibility of increasing this pasture with the sowing of burr clover, wild oats and alfalfa.

The excess number of work-horses could be disposed of and the feed they would consume used for other livestock.

The planting of ladino clover and other permanent pasture grasses should be undertaken.

The possibility of maintaining a small flock of sheep to take advantage of the pasture land should be considered. If this is not feasible the purchase of feeder lambs to make use of the surplus green feed in the spring should be studied.

Slaughter House

The slaughter house is obsolete and inadequate and with the moving of the hog ranch it is improperly located. The slaughter house should be moved and a modern adequate plant constructed. A cooling room should be built in conjunction with this.

Dairy

The existing dairy plant at Preston is a good example of how a dairy for a State institution should not be laid out. This plan is expensive in construction and does not lend itself to economy of operation and management. The feed barns are too far away

from the milking barn. The milk treating plant is not only larger and more expensive but is also more complicated than is necessary for an institution of this size. The silos and the contemplated feed barn are improperly located. The calf barn is too far removed from the other buildings. It is inadequate as part of it is now being used for a bull barn.

The whole plant should be redesigned, but so as to make use of as much of the present plant as possible the committee recommends that a proper plant be worked out in conference between the State Architect, the agricultural advisor of the Department of Finance and the management of Preston and be resubmitted to this committee.

Reference to page 3 of the questionnaire attached to the items concerning the dairy discloses that out of the total production of 94,217 gallons that 29,349 gallons, or approximately one-third, are used for livestock consumption. Item 23 shows, however, that there are only an average of 48 calves raised per year. The committee is led to believe that proper check is not kept on the production of milk and its disposition. Certainly it should not require one-third of all the milk produced to feed 48 calves.

It is believed that the dairy herd can be further culled, thereby reducing costs and increase average production.

The modernization of the dairy plant is proposed in the postwar projects. Twenty-four thousand dollars has been set up for that purpose.

Stockton State Hospital

This institution was visited on March 4, 1946. The party was met at the institution by Superintendent Doctor R. B. Toller and Business Manager Lester L. Clark.

An office conference was held to go over the problems of agricultural operations. The contemplated expansion of the institution was taken into consideration in considering the need for agricultural buildings.

The committee then proceeded to the annex to examine the agricultural operations. Careful examination was made of both the items now considered in existing work orders and those projects included in the 1945 budget not yet set up in work orders.

Additions to the Poultry Plant

The committee was very favorably impressed with the operation of the poultry plant and the efficiency of the poultry manager. The present plant houses between 3,000 and 4,000 layers and produces only approximately one-half of the eggs required by the institution, production 48,270 dozen while 90,000 dozen required. Buildings in use are in good condition and birds in excellent shape, the feed properly housed and withall shows good management. The addition requested consists primarily of laying houses and equipment. The type in use seems satisfactory and the area location satisfactory. The front of the houses, however, had two-sash glass. One appears to be entirely satisfactory and the height can be lessened somewhat. The committee approved this addition.

Milk House

The present milk house is a converted feed storage barn which is improperly located and is crowded. It does not comply with the State law as to sanitary standards. The committee approved the construction of a new milk house. It should be located in such a position as to receive the approval of the sanitary inspectors. The committee feels that \$41,641 is an overly large sum for this item, and they suggest that if possible this figure be reduced.

Pumps and Wells

The ultimate plan of development at the Farm Annex calls for six wells distributed over the ranch and a turbine pump at the slough to provide water for farming operations. Water for irrigation is now being secured from the Woodbridge Water District. Since the hospital is at the end of the ditch, there is some difficulties in securing water and not having waste water dumped on the property. Apparently the management in place of solving these specific problems contemplated giving up this water supply and depending entirely upon the wells. The committee advises most strongly against this procedure and specifically recommends that all rights to secure water from a gravity system be maintained, and that the specific difficulties in securing this water be remedied. Only such wells should be drilled as are necessary to irrigate highlands or lands requiring frequent or continuous irrigation and where the supply of water from the irrigation district may not always be available. With this in mind, the committee recommended that only two wells be drilled and equipment installed, and that a new turbine pump be placed in the canal for pumping this surface water.

Slaughter House

Some minor modifications to the slaughter house in the sum of \$2,500 was approved. The committee called attention to the fact that this slaughter house was not well designed to meet the needs of the institution. Several features that would improve safety conditions were lacking, including an adequate walk with guard rail along the chute to the hog killing room, proper ladders for access to various parts of the building and other such items. The committee recommends that a model or typical plan be prepared by the State Architect for institution slaughter houses.

Construction Items in 1945-47 Budget

The committee reviewed all agricultural construction items in the 1945-47 budget.

Refrigeration Plant and Butcher Shop

Approval was given to enlargement of the refrigeration plant and addition to the butcher shop at the main institution. The committee felt the costs are high and recommended that a more careful study be made with the idea of reducing these costs.

Drainage Ditch

The committee examined the drainage ditch from the sewage settling basin at the Farm Annex and recommended that it be lined with suitable material. The committee suggested that study be made of a newly developed waterproof black-top asphalt for this purpose, and that consideration be given to the problem of repairing and maintenance in the future as well as the original investment. The committee recommended lining of the ditch rather than installation of a pipe because of the problems of keeping it open.

Hog Plant

In general the committee held that the hog plant is satisfactory and that the new additions for shelter sheds for \$7,000 be approved, but that they should be built as economically as possible and suggested that possibly the type used at Mendocino would be satisfactory.

The committee called attention to the fact that the pens where hogs are fattened are overly large and that they contain a greater area of concrete pavement than seemed to be necessary for the number of hogs. The concrete pavement feeding arrangements appeared to be very satisfactory. It was recommended that the pasture lots be made available for the several groups of animals and be completed as soon as possible as the area permits. The committee noted that this was one of the few institutions where sows and young pigs have access to green feed. However, the supply is not adequate.

The expansion of the farrowing barn was approved with the suggestion that consideration be given to making additions to the present farrowing barn rather than building a new structure. This is suggested with the idea of reducing labor in the operation of two farrowing barns.

The present unsatisfactory drainage in the pens should be corrected so that the back area remain dry. The committee concluded it also was advisable to install brooders to protect the young pigs. The type used at Mendocino have demonstrated their worth. Some commercial growers have found that an inexpensive brooder costing approximately \$1.50 consisting of a tin reflector and 100-watt globe placed in one corner and high enough so that the little pigs can not reach it is quite satisfactory.

The committee is of the opinion that the breeding sows are kept too long and are too large. They recommend consideration be given to developing smaller types and to butcher sows before they get too large.

An examination of the questionnaire on Stockton, Items 39-53 inclusive, will disclose that for the year ending June 30, 1945, the value of pork and products sold amounted to \$39,507, while the value of feed alone was \$44,820. Thus the feed purchased and produced, other than the garbage consumed, exceeded the value of the pork produced by approximately \$6,000. The production price, including labor, of 24.47¢ per pound is too high. Consideration should be given to reducing this cost. It is understood that the management of the hog ranch a short time back was not satisfactory. Considerable improvements apparently have been made since the new man took over. The institution manager is of the opinion that the costs can be reduced materially and a substantial profit shown.

It is noted in Item 9 that there are to be two paid hog ranch operators in the future. With an increase in the size of the herd this appears to be justified. It is noted in Item 10 that only 11 inmates are regularly assigned to the hog ranch. This supply is considered insufficient by at least four workers. In fact, in the entire occupational therapy there is a shortage of at least 158 workers. The committee believes that the medical department of the institution should make every endeavor to classify patients as rapidly as possible and to adjust them to work therapy so as to supply this deficiency.

Dairy

The committee is very favorably impressed with the Stockton dairy herd and in its management. The Legislative Auditor, however, pointed out that reference to the questionnaire, Item 15, shows that for the year 1945 the total value of production was \$149,487, while the cost for feed alone amounted to \$104,098 and labor \$16,560, or a total of \$120,658. Other miscellaneous costs of power, water, transportation, etc., would further increase this. Considering the investment in herd alone of approximately \$50,000 and the corresponding equipment, it is doubtful if the dairy shows a net profit over a modest return on investment. He suggests that it would be more important to maintain a cost production record for the guidance of the management than to maintain such elaborate records on the volume production of individual cows.

The cost of 37¢ per gallon for milk is only approximately \$12,000 per year less than this could be bought for on the market. It is self-evident that there is opportunity for improvement in costs. If the 300,000 gallons required per year could be produced for

approximately the same price as at Mendocino, or 25¢ per gallon, or a saving of 12¢ per gallon over present costs, there would be an increase in their profit of \$36,000 per year.

A comparison with Mendocino will at once indicate a number of improvements to be sought. For example, Mendocino produced in the year ending June 30, 1945, 238,268 gallons with a total herd of 259. Stockton produced 280,788 gallons with a total herd of 435. Stockton produced only 42,520 gallons more with a herd almost two-thirds larger than Mendocino. Mendocino raised only 112 calves and Stockton raised 200. Mendocino sold \$12,452 in livestock and Stockton \$22,847. It appears that careful study should be made of the matter of the raising of calves for it appears that Stockton possibly produced more heifers than was profitable.

While the committee approved construction of a new cow and calf barn, it appears that study should be completed to determine how many calves should be raised a year before this enlargement is made. The committee was of the opinion that in constructing a calf barn consideration should be given to getting growing calves out onto green pasture as early as possible. The allocation of \$16,000 may possibly be more money than is required.

The production of ensilage in a larger amount as done in Mendocino should be considered. Likewise the development of permanent pasture of ladino and mixed grasses should be undertaken as soon as possible. The experience of Mendocino in cutting down the amount of alfalfa hay to be purchased should be followed.

Paving Road to Hog Ranch

After traveling over the road to the hog ranch the committee concurred that it should be paved and enough spent from the \$9,000 allotment to reimburse the Division of State Highways

Fencing on Highway

The committee felt that the present fence on the highway at the Farm Annex should be replaced by the proposed link fence with steel posts. Upon inquiry they found that the present price for this type of fencing is very favorable and they urge that advantage be taken of this very favorable market.

Pumps

When considering the wells above discussed the committee approved the installation of the necessary pumps in the two wells and the turbine in the canal. A saving of \$3,000 on one pump should be accomplished.

Agnew State Hospital

Agnew State Hospital was visited on March 5, 1946. The party was met at the institution by Superintendent Doctor E. W. Mullen. The position of business manager at present is vacant. We believe that this explains in part some of the unsatisfactory conditions the committee found at the institution. The committee recommends that the man to fill this position be competent and concerning this the committee refers back to its general recommendation in the matter of securing competent business managers and the results that can be secured. The committee requested a further report on the subject of a business manager for Agnew.

The usual procedure of holding an office conference first to go over the agricultural problems was followed. This conference, together with the questionnaire, discloses that Agnew has an area of only 629 acres. Money has been appropriated for additional land but this has not been secured. The committee believes that additional good agricultural land is desirable. The vegetable garden and orchard at Agnew are highly productive. The institution does not have a dairy or poultry ranch. The committee concluded that it would not be desirable to establish a dairy. It did agree that a poultry ranch is desirable.

Well at Berry Patch

There is immediately available under Work Order No. 1179, \$2,500 for a well at the berry patch. The committee found that the two old wells in this area are unsatisfactory. They approved the drilling of the new well and the use of the existing pump house and pump to provide water for this general area. This well should be put down as soon as possible so as to provide water for this coming season.

Hog Ranch

Work Order No. 1172 provides for drainage facilities at the hog ranch to remove unsanitary conditions. The amount of \$7,200 has been set up. The committee concluded that the whole matter of the hog ranch was unsatisfactory, and that this money should not be spent for drainage unless it was necessary even if the expenditure for the hog ranch of \$20,000 set up in the 1945 budget should not be undertaken. In other words, if the drainage depends on the hog ranch expenditure it should not be spent until that matter is settled.

The present hog ranch consists of an old farrowing house greatly in need of repair inside and out. Considerable concrete work on the outside is desirable to reduce possibility of contamination. The area in front of the hog ranch has been and was used

at the time of the committee's visit as a general dumping ground. This was most unsatisfactory and created a rat problem in the area and the bones and refuse were unsightly. The proposed plan to fill in this dumping area and construct feeding pens on the fill was questioned by the committee.

The slaughter house at the hog plant was unsatisfactory but no change was proposed. Unsatisfactory drainage in the farrowing pens required remedy. Feed troughs and watering troughs should be removed to the outside. Electric brooders appeared to be desirable. The committee considered that the proposed plans were not satisfactory and recommended study and further report and requested that the agricultural advisor to the Director of Finance, the veterinarian of the Department of Mental Hygiene and the State Architect, together with a representative of Agnew Hospital, prepare a plan and report before any further action be undertaken.

The hog ranch only produces approximately one-half of the pork required by the institution. It should produce all that is needed. The questionnaire, Item 45, shows the cost of production for the year ending June 30, 1945, to be 11.86 cents per pound. The committee questions the reliability of this figure and has requested the department to check it.

Poultry Plant

The committee looked over the proposed location of the poultry plant in the area north and northwest of the present hog plant. It was evident that insufficient thought had been given to the construction of a poultry plant. The committee therefore recommended that study should be made by the same group making the survey of the hog plant covering this entire project, including its location, size, etc. They recommend that none of the \$32,300 for the poultry plant be approved for expenditure until this plan and report is submitted and approved. In considering the plans for the poultry plant the success obtained by the Stockton, Mendocino and Napa hospitals should be considered in laying it out.

It is suggested that in the operation of a poultry plant for Agnew use be made of the large quantity of bones now found at the hog plant for mixed poultry feed as has been developed at Mendocino.

Horse Stable, Hay Barn and Blacksmith Shop

The committee found that the buildings used at present for the stable, hay barn and blacksmith shop are very old. They approved the expenditure of necessary moneys from the \$12,700 allotted for this purpose. The committee felt, however, that additional information was needed as to the location, type of construction and the size of these structures to meet the needs of the institution.

Horse Stables at Annex

The barn used for the stabling of horses at the ranch annex was unsatisfactory. The stalls are too narrow and the runway back of the horses entirely too narrow to properly handle the large draft horses used on the ranch. It appeared to be most satisfactory to build a new horse barn at the back of the present barn and use the present barn for hay storage rather than to remodel.

Vegetable Hot House

Although \$8,750 has been set up for landscape plants and vegetable hot houses the management did not appear to have very definite ideas regarding location and specifications. The building proposed is to be used jointly for the production of flowers and plants for landscaping and producing early vegetable plants. The amount set up for the particular purpose appears to be large, and it is therefore recommended that definite plans be worked out prior to the authorization of the expenditure. The committee recommends that this be worked out between the agricultural advisor of the Director of Finance, together with the head farmer of the institution.

Orchard Pipe Line

The irrigation water for the apple orchard which is east of the hog ranch comes from a well at the highway west of the hospital. Water is transported first by pipe and then by means of an open ditch. This open ditch passes the hog ranch and the dump area. The committee recommended that the dump be eliminated and the pipe line be installed to reduce the loss of water. The sum of \$1,000 was made available for this purpose.

Mendocino State Hospital

Mendocino State Hospital was visited on March 6, 1946. The party was met at the institution by Superintendent Doctor Walter Rapaport and Business Manager A. E. Spillman.

The established procedure of holding an office conference prior to an examination of the plant was followed. It was at once evident from this conference that both the superintendent and business manager were fully familiar with the agricultural problems of the institution, and it was particularly evident that the medical superintendent appreciated the necessity of the classification and assignment of inmate labor so as

to make inmate labor available to meet farming necessities. This institution early in 1944 established a system of work patient quotas. This established a definite index of what labor was needed. It seems to have worked quite satisfactory. The details of this program are included in the general questionnaire on Mendocino attached to this report. It is recommended that a similar plan be considered at other State institutions where it has not been tried.

Rebuilding of the Hog Ranch

Work Order No. 1114 set up \$23,182 for rebuilding the hog ranch. This work was practically completed at the time of the committee's visit and the new plant in full operation with only minor adjustments required. This plant was constructed by day labor account under the supervision of the State Division of Architecture with the use of a considerable amount of inmate labor and by making use of a large amount of second-hand material salvaged from old buildings torn down at the institution. The cost of the plant for what was secured appeared to be reasonable. The plant in its entirety is satisfactory. Some minor suggestions for improvement that might possibly reduce costs were made by the committee as follows:

- (a) When wire on top of concrete wall is replaced extend the height of the wall as much as necessary for this purpose, or by use of rigid fencing of welded pipe.
- (b) Replace the corrugated iron in the shelter houses by increasing the height of the concrete.
- (c) When any remodeling of plant is required effecting runways, reduce the width of the runway to approximately that at Stockton, or approximately 14 feet, and install gates so this could be closed off for feeding if desired.
- (d) The installation of gates from one pen to another so as to move the animals progressively to the fattening pens with greater ease.
- (e) The possibility of reducing the area of concrete in these pens by increasing the number of hogs in each or dividing the pens should be considered. It is suggested that the area of concrete per animal be worked out.
- (f) The concrete pens to the west now used for boars do not appear to be entirely satisfactory and consideration should be given to working out a better set-up with the possibility of giving the boars access to green pasture.

An examination of the questionnaire for this institution indicates that the hog ranch is being operated in a most satisfactory manner. The institution with two paid employees produces approximately 50 per cent more pork than the institution requires and has the cost of production down to 14.16 cents per pound.

The committee suggested that the pasture area for the hogs of approximately two acres might very well be enlarged to good advantage.

Improvement of the Dairy

Work Order No. 1175 in the sum of \$3,630 has been set up for improvements at the dairy now partially completed. This consisted of laying concrete slabs at the drinking fountains and graveling runways to the feed barns. This improvement reduced the mud around watering troughs and in the feed lots. The committee approved this expenditure and suggested that it would be advantageous to follow the same procedure throughout the plant.

Projects Included in 1945 Budget But Work Orders Not Yet Set Up Stable, Barn and Implement Shed, \$8,875

The implement shed has already been constructed. It is a great improvement over the unsatisfactory method of partial protection of some implements and the remainder being left out in the weather.

The committee examined carefully the old stable which it was proposed to tear down. Although this barn is more than 50 years old and was bought with the original farm, the committee concluded that it was well built and serviceable for many years and it was too good a structure to tear down. They suggested that it be fully repaired by raising it up to proper level and putting a concrete foundation around it and the installation of proper flooring. The objection that the stalls are too short to safely handle horses can be met by placing the mangers on the inside from the stalls in the center section. Sufficient additional stalls can be built to accommodate all the horses used. The rest of the stable can be used for hay storage and it is suggested that the institution secure a satisfactory bailer and a modern loader which can be used to stack hay in the center section of this barn.

The committee suggested that this repair be done by force account in the same manner the hog plant was constructed, using as much inmate labor as possible and using any available salvaged material. A considerable saving can possibly be made from the allotment of \$8,875 by repairing rather than replacing this barn.

Milking Barn—Two Concrete Silos, \$10,000

The budget contains an item for two concrete silos similar to the two now in use or doubling the present capacity of 260 tons. The two silos now in use supply silage for approximately six months. The additional silos will provide a year's supply.

Sufficient silage to fill four silos can be produced on this ranch. The committee recommended that these silos be built and consider them a good investment. They also approved the necessary addition to the present milking barn to provide connections with these new silos.

Feed Storage Barn

The committee approved the construction of a feed storage barn adjacent to the milking barn. Apparently funds for this are included in the \$10,000 allotment for silos and improvements to the milking barn.

Hay Storage Barn

An item for \$7,000 was included for a hay storage barn to store approximately 400 tons of hay. With the retaining of the old stable properly repaired with its available storage room, and with the increase in the ensilage capacity, the committee questions as to whether it will be necessary to build a barn large enough to hold 400 tons of hay. The committee approved the project itself, adjusted to necessary size.

Line and Cross Fences

The sum of \$5,625 was set up for building line and cross fences. The committee approved this item with the suggestion that this be done by force account and inmate labor.

Lean-to Shed

The committee approved the lean-to shed at the hay barn adjacent to the present mill to be built of corrugated iron on a concrete slab and suggests that it be built by the institution's crew with the help of inmate labor. The \$2,000 allocated should be adequate.

Although there is no specific item of appropriation set up for it, the committee when investigating the poultry ranch concluded that the poultry feed storage space was unsatisfactory. Also that numerous small sheds at the poultry plant were unsatisfactory and not conducive to the best operation. The committee recommended that if money is available in the budget that a proper poultry feed building be constructed. Possible salvaged material from the several small sheds can be made use of.

The committee in general felt that the agricultural and food preservation part of this institution was being operated in a most satisfactory manner. An examination of the data in the questionnaire indicates that this is particularly true as respects the dairy where milk is produced at 24.39 cents per gallon. Large use is made of ensilage produced from vetch and corn. A considerable quantity of corn is also produced for grain. The committee recommended that if possible more corn be produced and the surplus sold to other State institutions.

This institution is the only one in Northern California to make major use of permanent pasture. It has developed 30 acres of ladino and mixed grasses with overhead irrigation. They also make very full use of seasonable pasture on wasteland. The institution likewise produces 50 per cent of its alfalfa needs.

It is interesting to note that this dairy herd has an exceptional high production per cow and that the surplus calves produced command a high price. It is also interesting to note that the dairy is operated with seven paid employees and that hand milking is done. The herd is apparently culled closely on the basis of low production, blemishes and old age.

Hog Ranch

The hog ranch also indicates a high efficiency in management and production. It is operated with two paid employees. A considerable amount of the feed used is produced at the institution. A surplus of almost 50 per cent of the pork needs is produced and the production costs per pound is 14.61 cents which is generally lower than commercial production.

Poultry Ranch

Examination of the statistics on the poultry, items 54-68 in the questionnaire, likewise shows a high degree of efficiency. This poultry ranch is operating with one paid employee. Eggs were produced in 1945 for 24.66 cents per dozen. All the eggs required by the institution were produced and in addition some \$4,720 worth of meat chickens were raised. A considerable amount of the chicken feed used is produced on the ranch. The poultryman was making full use of all bones at the institution by drying, grinding and mixing them in his poultry feed, an example that might well be followed in other institutions of a size to have surplus bones available.

Crops

The orchard, vegetable garden and field crops were also producing most satisfactorily. The vegetable garden products were valued at \$46,321.08 for 1945.

Cannery

The cannery was quite complete and effectively laid out. The crops were planned to provide a sufficient surplus above current consumption to be canned for use during off-season production.

Sheep Ranch

This is the only institution in Northern California that annually purchases feeder lambs to consume the excess spring pasture. Each year 150 feeder lambs are purchased. They are moved about the institution grounds to consume the surplus grass and they are fattened and butchered as needed. This program is suggested for other institutions.

Evidence of further good management is found in the fact that better accounts and more complete records and particularly in the inventory of equipment and supplies which exist at this institution are kept as compared with others that have been examined in Northern California.

It can not be stated that the satisfactory and commendable conditions are secured at Mendocino because they have more hired help for their number is lower than in many other institutions. Neither can it be said that they have a higher percentage of patients capable of working for at this institution are confined the criminally insane who must be kept under maximum security. These excellent results are secured by constant attention and good cooperation between all responsible administrators.

Los Guilucos School for Girls

The committee visited this institution on March 6, 1946. After holding a conference with the Superintendent, Elisabeth van Arsdale, and the acting Business Manager, George W. Winters, an examination was made of the property. The committee is of the opinion that no extensive agricultural operations can be carried on profitably at this institution. It makes the following recommendations:

Water

An investigation should be made of the possibility of increasing the water storage in the canyon by the constructing of an inexpensive earth-fill dam. The committee understands that the late Mr. Rockingham of the Division of Architecture had made some preliminary investigation and had recommended a further study. An endeavor should be made to repair the leak in one of the storage tanks. If sufficient water can not be developed in this manner investigation of the possibilities of developing a sufficient supply from a well should be studied.

The committee questioned the economy of the conversion of the water storage reservoir adjacent to the buildings into a swimming pool. This requires the destruction of a heavy concrete wall, the filling in of the reservoir and the construction of a new bottom. It is believed that a matter of this sort should have been referred to the Division of Architecture, and that determination should be made of the value of preserving such reservoir and the relative cost of constructing a new and adequate swimming pool. It does not appear that an adequate investigation was made of this matter before sacrificing an existing water storage plant for a swimming pool.

Agricultural Program

The committee is of the opinion that this institution should concentrate on a vegetable garden, a general orchard to supply its own needs for fruit, the maintenance of a moderate-sized poultry plant both for the production of eggs and chickens, the maintenance of small food animals, such as rabbits, the feeding of a limited number of sheep and the growing of a limited number of pigs to be secured as weaners, and the operation of a small dairy consisting of enough milk cows to supply the needs of the institution. It is suggested that a plan might be worked out with the Napa State Farm or some other State institution whereby the dry cows be kept until they come into production and that fresh cows be returned to Los Guilucos, thus making it unnecessary to maintain a bull at this institution or to handle and feed calves. They could also secure weaner pigs from other institutions and not have the burden of keeping breeding stock.

Sheep

The sheep feeding project in operation appeared to be satisfactory and a few more sheep could be maintained.

Prune Orchard

The prune orchard appeared to be thrifty and productive although old. It is in need of expert pruning which should probably be done by contract. At the same time the walnut, peach and other trees which are badly in need of pruning should be put in condition. The committee recommended that the prunes be kept. The process of knocking them rather than picking them can be learned and the prunes can be processed in a commercial dry-yard and the surplus disposed of to other institutions. Missing trees can be replaced in a selected area by a variety of fruit trees needed for a general orchard. In other areas the same type of prunes should be used for replacement.

Beef Projects

The committee strongly recommends against the proposed establishment of a beef project at this institution. A small dairy is far more profitable, easier of management and its products can be used by the institution. The area is not large enough for a satisfactory beef project and the difficulties of handling it are too great for an institution of this type.

Hog Plant

The hog ranch is in poor condition. No money has been allotted for its rehabilitation. The committee recommends that a complete study be made of this, and that a subsequent plan be presented. The purchase and growing of weaner or feeder pigs should be studied.

Disposition of the Old Winery Building

While it is not specifically an agricultural matter, the members of the committee were so impressed with the beauty of the possibilities of the old stone winery building that they recommend against its destruction and they believe that it should be preserved, and that an endeavor be made at once to make it safe. When repaired it can be developed for recreational purposes and for storage. At the same time an interesting and valuable landmark will be preserved. The committee feels that some of the State patriotic organizations, such as the Native Sons and Native Daughters, might be interested in the preservation and use of this building, particularly for this school.

Sonoma State Home

Sonoma State Home was visited on March 7, 1946. The party was met at the institution by Superintendent F. O. Butler and Business Manager H. H. Waterhouse.

After an office conference going over the present agricultural condition of the institution, its needs and its contemplated expansions, a careful examination was made of the property.

It was evident from this conference that the management was set upon some predetermined plan for agricultural operations as they kept referring to this as a determined policy. An examination, however, of the questionnaire, Item 7, indicates that there is no such established plan except what they indicate as "oral only."

The committee immediately recognized that in connection with this institution for the mental deficient, that a large number of the inmates are not capable of working. There are a considerable number, however, of those of low intelligence that make good farm hands.

It was also evident from this conference that the business manager has so many responsibilities in connection with the postwar building program in addition to the present management problems that consideration should be given to providing him with an assistant who might relieve him of the responsibilities of the agricultural operations. There is no head farmer at this institution.

Calf Barn

Work Order No. 918 has been set up for \$22,000 for a calf barn, corrals and mechanical services. The committee considered that the proposal as outlined was not well considered, and they recommend the change in location for the calf barn and that it be placed north of the feed barn, and that proper underground drainage be provided to take care of the open drain where the calf barn would be constructed.

They recommend that the farm house be left where it is and that no expense be entered into moving it. The calf barn and corrals are to be so located as to not be too close to this farm house. The present calf barn can be used for storage purposes.

The present calf barn is too crowded and should be replaced. At the same time plans should be made to get these calves out onto green pasture as soon as possible.

The committee recommended against demolishing the house now being used to house inmate farm labor. They suggest that this be given further study and planning with the idea of rehabilitating the present building.

This modified procedure should produce a material saving over the plan as originally contemplated.

In the postwar building program there are a number of items for improvement in agricultural operations. These are as follows:

Slaughter House, \$16,000

The slaughter house at the hog farm is unsatisfactory and does not meet health specifications. The committee recommended that a new slaughter house be built and requests that plans be drawn including the proper cooling arrangements and that this plan be submitted for further consideration.

Replacement of Stable, Hay Storage, Implement and Tool Shed, \$31,400

The old horse barn along the highway, while of an old type, the committee held is too good a building to be torn down. It needs considerable repairing, but this can be accomplished at a relatively small price. The stalls can be rehabilitated, and if necessary, rearranged. A new concrete floor and concrete foundations can be put in wherever required. It is suggested that the Division of Architecture put this in proper shape, using day labor and inmate help.

The committee believes there is ample room to build employees' houses without interfering with this horse barn or storage sheds. An overly large space is allotted to the cottage along the highway just beyond the horse barn. There is room in this area for at least two more cottages and several can be built on the bench across the road in the region of the old railroad roadbed. A bulldozer in a short time can level off an area here for a number of houses.

All this project as suggested can be done from this appropriation and still leave a considerable saving.

Hay Barns, Sheds, Addition to Barn No. 3 and Fencing, \$26,000

The committee agreed that an addition should be constructed to Barn No. 3 and that necessary corrals and fences should be constructed. The committee felt that there should be a comprehensive study made of the plant and operation of the dairy. This should include additional structures, cross fences and the necessary concrete to take care of proper drainage on the hillside, concrete slabs around the watering troughs in the corrals and other necessary items.

Certain changes should be made to the hospital barn to make it more effective. The committee was of the opinion that this particular structure was excessively extravagant and was a good example of what State institutions should not do in the construction of such barns.

Dairy

The committee raised the specific question as to why the cost of milk at this institution of 51.11¢ per gallon, is out of line with the costs at all other institutions and the price is in excess of the market price which the institution would have to pay. The committee is of the opinion that the possibility of producing milk at this institution at a more reasonable figure should be determined, and if this can not be done consideration be given to leasing out the dairy to private operators on a contract basis, or this not proving feasible, to abandon the dairy. If the dairy is abandoned consideration should be given to the turning over of the cows to the Napa State Farm and have them operate the dairy and sell the milk to the Sonoma Home.

A plan should be laid out if the dairy is continued to bring the milk production up to requirements.

The committee directs attention to the fact that Sonoma has 10 paid employees at the dairy, that milking machines are used, that the herd consists of a total of 373 animals, and that the milk production for the Ninety-sixth Fiscal Year was 187,693 gallons. Mendocino, on the other hand, with a total herd of 259 animals produced in the same year 238,268 gallons, and they did this with only seven paid employees and all milking was done by hand. In addition Mendocino raises an average of 112 calves per year and Sonoma raises only 50. This comparison indicates that Sonoma's dairy is unsatisfactory and it likewise indicates that improvement is possible and conditions should approach those attained at Mendocino.

Feed

In the feeding program the committee was of the opinion that proper use had not been made of the available green feed. There was no sign that the hill pasture adjacent to the orchard had been used within the year and possibly not for two years. The management reported that the fences were not satisfactory, but specific information was not available as to just what they required. The committee recommends that the necessary fence repairing be made, and that full use be made of the available natural pasturage. If necessary, the cows can be moved to and from this feed as is the practice in commercial dairies.

The committee is also of the opinion that more permanent pasture should be developed, and that the rain-making machine should actually be used. An endeavor should be made to produce as much feed at the institution as is possible. Consideration should be given to the desirability of acquiring additional land if necessary to produce dairy feed.

Consideration should be given to the use of ensilage which has been found advantageous at other institution dairies. If the ensilage crop can not be produced at the institution consideration should be given to entering into a contract with Napa State Farm for its production. Likewise the purchase of hay from the Napa State Farm should be considered. (The recommendations for such production at Napa State Farm will be considered in the report on that institution.)

Hog Ranch

While there is no outstanding request for additions at the hog ranch, the committee recommends that a new feed building be constructed to the west or immediately adjacent of the building which is now being used both for feed and for a pig shelter. This building should be constructed so as to be rat-proof and the present space used for storage of feed should be given over entirely to the pigs. Likewise this building should be rehabilitated. It is believed that this can be accomplished out of the money made available for construction.

The production of pork appeared to be quite satisfactory and the cost of production favorable.

Poultry Plant

The plan contemplated included replacement and enlargement of the poultry building for which \$26,700 was set up. While the buildings are old and need considerable repair in general they seem to be satisfactory. The poultry plant is in good shape, well

managed, but its capacity is not sufficient to satisfy the present need and should be further enlarged to take care of the contemplated expansion at the institution.

The committee did not concur with the proposal to remodel and extend all existing buildings. The committee found that one of the laying houses was much narrower than the others. The committee recommended that this building be torn down, and that a new building be built in its place of a better type comparable with the other laying houses following the lines of those proven to be satisfactory in this locality.

The committee recommended the extension of the other laying houses to be built by force account using material salvaged from the building torn down.

The committee also recommended the improvement of field houses and such new field houses as are necessary.

The committee also recommended that the road that goes through the poultry ranch to the dairy which makes it impossible to use certain laying houses for laying be relocated. This would make possible using one of the laying houses now being used for feed storage. Feed should be stored in a more satisfactory place where it can be more properly protected from rats.

Napa State Farm

The committee visited the Napa State Farm March 7, 1946. It was met by Owen Duffy, the Farm Supervisor. After holding an office conference with the Farm Supervisor, Mr. Duffy, the committee made a tour of the institution including the Rector Canyon Dam now in the process of construction.

The committee was impressed with the agricultural possibilities of this farm when water is available from the Rector Canyon Dam. The committee feels that this farm can be brought to a high state of production and will go far towards supplying agricultural products for other State institutions within reasonable transportation distances.

Feed

The committee recommends that all the feed that possibly can be produced be grown. It particularly recommends the production of alfalfa, corn and other ensilage.

Dairy

The committee also suggests that a dairy be developed of sufficient size to supply the needs of the Veterans' Home, and if the dairy at Sonoma is to be abandoned that the stock be taken over by the Napa State Farm and that the necessary milk be produced for Sonoma.

Use of Land

Since water from the Rector Canyon Dam will be available in a short time the committee recommended that the area of approximately 120 acres which Mr. Duffy proposes to check, level and drain for alfalfa be put into condition at once so as to have it ready for planting at the earliest possible date.

Labor

The committee recommends that as far as possible inmate labor be used from other institutions on this property developing occupational therapy to the fullest extent, and if necessary, the Statutes be changed to make this possible. Study should be given to the establishment of a Youth Authority camp here during the period of the year when there is maximum demand for labor.

Appropriation

Although no money has been set up to carry out development of the Napa State Farm, it is recommended, since this is operated by the Department of Finance, that the Director of Finance allot the necessary money for the developments suggested. This can be repaid from the profits from production.

Veterans' Home of California

The committee visited the Veterans' Home of California on March 7, 1946. After an office conference with the Superintendent, Colonel Nelson M. Holderman, and the Executive Officer, Lieutenant Colonel Stanley Dunmire, the committee made an examination of the agricultural operations. No money had been set up for material improvements. The committee recommended the following be provided if possible from funds available to the Home.

Hog Ranch

The operation of the hog ranch, while satisfactory, can be materially improved. The committee felt that a better type of hog could be grown which would fatten more rapidly. The committee is also of the opinion that better results can be secured if the fattening lots are considerably reduced in size. Hogs can not be expected to put on fat running up and down hill over the large area now contained in the fattening lots.

The committee also suggested that there be closer segregation as to size of the pigs which will prove advantageous in their development.

The farrowing pens should be extended as contemplated to provide more capacity. The repair of the shelter pens as contemplated was not considered adequate. The committee recommended that although it would require a larger expenditure than two new shelter houses be constructed on concrete slabs so as to eliminate the mud holes and insanitary conditions now existing.

The committee suggested that the whole matter of the hog ranch be worked out in consultation with the agricultural advisor of the Department of Finance.

Poultry Ranch

The operation of the poultry ranch appeared to be satisfactory, and no request for expansion was made.

Vegetable Garden

It appears that the vegetable gardens might very well be expanded and production increased, which is particularly true with the contemplated enlargement of the institution.

Napa State Hospital

The committee visited the Napa State Hospital on March 8, 1946. A general conference indicated that the water supply, which is inadequate, will be satisfactorily solved at the completion of Rector Canyon Dam. This will enable expansion of agricultural activities.

Additions to Milk House, \$13,000

Work Order No. 860 has been set up in the sum of \$13,000 for additions to the milk house. The present method of handling milk cans is unsatisfactory. The milk house must be separated from the milking barn to comply with the sanitary laws. It is necessary to have temporary facilities before this can be done. This depends upon the construction of a new feed barn which is in the postwar appropriation. The committee concurred that the addition to the milk house is necessary.

Replace Hay Shed, \$2,500

Work Order No. 1191 for the replacement of the hay shed for \$2,500 was approved. This is to replace a hay shed that burned some time ago. It is to be constructed in the area of the reservoir east of the dairy ranch.

Hog Ranch

Work Order No. 1217 has been set up for \$45,000 to move the present hog ranch and rebuild a new one. The committee approved the removal and construction of a new hog ranch. They examined the proposed site on the hill overlooking the institution and agreed that this would make a satisfactory location but they also point out that it is a desirable location for other purposes, and they suggest that the fullest study be made with the assistance of the State Architect to determine if there is not some other feasible site that can be used, thus making possible the saving of this hillside for some other purpose.

The present hog ranch is not only unsatisfactory but it will be too close to buildings that are to be constructed with the expansion of this institution.

The committee is of the opinion that a complete and satisfactory plan for a hog ranch should be developed before any construction for this purpose is made on the new site, and that the costs for construction and maintenance should be determined in advance. The satisfactory structures and advantageous features developed at Stockton, Mendocino and others of the institutions should be given full consideration.

Hay Barn

The hay barn destroyed by fire February 11, 1946, should be replaced as it is necessary and the committee approved the request of \$7,500 for constructing a new barn.

Two items are included in the postwar building program. These are: (1) Dairy expansion, \$100,000, and (2) poultry ranch expansion and improvement, \$46,700. Both of these items are for the purpose of expansion to take care of the needs of a patient population approximately double the present. The committee examined the operation of the dairy and found it to be satisfactory, although its record is not nearly as good as that of Mendocino. The possibilities of producing some permanent pasture when Rector Dam is completed should be considered.

The operation of the poultry plant is found to be particularly favorable. This plant has had a very successful experience in the production of turkeys. The committee recommends that this be continued and that the success here be studied for use at other institutions.

It appeared to the committee that both of these expansions in plant facilities to take care of added population are desirable. They reserve the right to give them further consideration as part of the postwar building program.

SUMMARY OF AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS AT STATE INSTITUTIONS

(For fiscal year ending June 30, 1945)

A Partial Summary of Agricultural Operations at State Institutions as Compiled from
Questionnaires Submitted to the Sub-Committee of Agriculture and Livestock
Problems in Relation to Agricultural Operations at State Institutions

State institutions	Superintendent	Business manager	Resident population (January 1, 1946)		
			Male	Female	Total
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS					
Chino -----	K. J. Scudder	Allen Cook	742	---	742
Folsom (Represa) ----	R. A. Heinze	A. L. Oliver	1,965	---	1,965
San Quentin -----	C. T. Duffy	A. R. Todd	3,761	---	3,761
Tehachapi -----	Alma Holzschuh	J. Hamilton	---	211	211
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE					
Agnews -----	E. W. Mullen, M.D.	Vacant	1,569	2,077	3,646
Camarillo -----	T. W. Hagerty, M.D.	B. W. Macy	1,902	2,491	4,393
Mendocino (Talmage) --	W. Rapaport, M.D.	A. E. Spillman	1,759	1,210	2,969
Napa (Imola) -----	T. K. Miller, M.D.	D. J. Bradley	1,896	2,171	4,067
Norwalk -----	M. J. Rowe, M.D.	G. B. Alexander	1,051	1,401	2,452
Putton -----	G. M. Webster, M.D.	L. A. Moisan	1,973	2,201	4,174
Pacific Colony (Spadra) -----	T. F. Joyce, M.D.	A. C. McHugh	936	716	1,652
Stockton -----	R. B. Toller, M.D.	L. L. Clark	2,588	1,800	4,388
Sonoma (Eldridge) ----	F. O. Butler, M.D.	H. Waterhouse	1,808	1,608	3,416
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS					
Veterans' Home -----	N. M. Holderman, Col. Commandant	S. F. Dunmire Lt. Col.	1,193	---	1,193
YOUTH AUTHORITY					
Los Guilucos (Santa Rosa) -----	E. Van Arsdale, M.D.	G. W. Winters	---	117	117
Preston (Waterman) --	R. V. Chandler	J. Robertson	690	---	690
Ventura -----	H. Allen	J. J. Morton	---	150	150
Whittier -----	P. J. McKusick	G. G. Spencer	320	---	320
Total -----			24,153	16,153	40,306

ACREAGE

<i>State institutions</i>	<i>Buildings, lawns, etc.</i>	<i>Farm (field crop)</i>	<i>Orchard</i>	<i>Vegetable garden</i>	<i>Pasture</i>
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS					
Chino -----	70	1,417.5	24	142	764.8
Folsom -----	130	356	39	26	657.7
San Quentin -----	155.1	23	--	--	--
Tehachapi -----	24	900	7	10	712
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE					
Agnews -----	140	135	85	235	15
Camarillo -----	125	577	145	150	143
Mendocino -----	30	390	38	75	127
Napa -----	270	313	244.6	125	350
Norwalk -----	86	148.7	6.1	76.7	--
Patton -----	125.5	131	46	170	25
Pacific Colony -----	64.5	73.5	29.7	75.1	45.7
Stockton -----	230	728	100	60	18
Sonoma -----	80	--	130	14	663
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS					
Veterans' Home -----	93	72	20	14	400
YOUTH AUTHORITY					
Los Guilucos -----	30	73	20	10	60
Preston -----	52	435	46	35	360
Ventura -----	--	--	16.4	10	--
Whittier -----	72.9	--	95.5	35	--
Total -----	1,778	5,772.7	1,092.3	1,262.8	4,341.2

<i>State institutions</i>	<i>Dairy</i>	<i>Hog Ranch</i>	<i>Poultry Ranch</i>	<i>Misc. wasteland, etc.</i>	<i>Total</i>
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS					
Chino -----	34	10	10	63.7	2,536
Folsom -----	--	--	25	79.6	1,313.3
San Quentin -----	60	6.2	--	158.9	403.2
Tehachapi -----	3	20	2	44	1,722
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE					
Agnews -----	--	3	--	16.2	629.2
Camarillo -----	20	15	--	465.7	1,640.7
Mendocino -----	50	15	8	482	1,215
Napa -----	30	15	14	786.4	2,148
Norwalk -----	7	8	1.6	3.6	337.7
Patton -----	20	4	4	54	579.5
Pacific Colony -----	--	--	--	409	697.5
Stockton -----	63	32	10	29.8	1,270.8
Sonoma -----	10	5	10	758	1,670
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS					
Veterans' Home -----	--	6	6	312.8	923.8
YOUTH AUTHORITY					
Los Guilucos -----	--	5	2	120	320
Preston -----	20	20	2	53.8	1,023.8
Ventura -----	--	--	--	--	26.4
Whittier -----	--	--	1	21.7	226.1
Total -----	317	164.2	95.6	3,859.2	18,683

WATER SUPPLY

<i>State institutions</i>	<i>Source of water supply</i>	<i>Adequacy of water supply</i>
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS		
Chino-----	7 wells—pumping plants, electric power— Approximately 700 miner's inches-----	Good
Folsom-----	Pumped from river to reservoirs from which gravity flow is used-----	Sufficient
San Quentin---	Marin Municipal Water District-----	Sufficient
Tehachapi-----	3 wells—1 spring-----	Inadequate
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE		
Agnews-----	Wells-----	1 needed
Camarillo-----	Wells on property-----	Sufficient
Mendocino-----	5 wells—4760 G.P.M-----	Good
Napa-----	3 deep wells domestic supply—Dam (approx. 304 acre feet)-----	Marginal during irrigation season
Norwalk-----	2 wells—general irrigation-----	Good
Patton-----	North Fork Water Co., Bear Valley Mutual Water Co., City Creek Water Co., 3 pump wells—Domestic, 1 pump (Dairy and domestic), 2 artesian wells-----	Adequate
Pacific Colony---	4 wells—Irrigation Co. of Pomona-----	Not sufficient for irrigation at Narcotic Hospital
Stockton-----	Woodbridge Irrigation District, wells and river pumps-----	Minimum adequacy
Sonoma-----	2 reservoirs and springs—storage capacity 552.99 acre feet—180,185,000 gallons-----	Sufficient
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS		
Veterans' Home--	Rector Canyon and wells on Napa State Farm--	Adequate when Rector Dam is completed in 1947
YOUTH AUTHORITY		
Los Guilucos---	Deep well—Turbine pump—two 1 million gal. reservoirs—source of water from creek---	Ample for domestic purposes only
Preston-----	Sutter Creek-----	40% of require- ments
Ventura-----	City of Ventura Water Company-----	
Whittier-----	2 wells—5 shares local water-----	Ample

AUTHORIZED FARM PERSONNEL (NUMBER)

<i>State institutions</i>	<i>Head or farm foreman</i>	<i>Dairy- man</i>	<i>Asst. dairy- man</i>	<i>Milkers and milking machine operators</i>	<i>Hog Ranch operator</i>	<i>Asst. hog ranch operator</i>	<i>Poultry man</i>
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS							
Chino -----	2	1	--	--	--	--	--
Folsom -----	1	1	--	--	1	--	1
San Quentin -----	--	1	--	--	--	--	--
Tehachapi -----	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE							
Agnews -----	1	--	--	--	1	--	--
Camarillo -----	1	1	1	7	1	--	--
Mendocino -----	1	1	2	4	1	1	1
Napa -----	2	1	2	6	2	--	1
Norwalk -----	1	1	2	4	1	1	1
Patton -----	1	1	2	6	1	1	1
Pacific Colony -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stockton -----	1	1	2	7	1	1	1
Sonoma -----	1	1	1	8	1	1	1
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS							
Veterans' Home -----	--	--	--	--	1	1	--
YOUTH AUTHORITY							
Los Guilucos -----	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Preston -----	1	1	1	--	1	--	--
Ventura -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Whittier -----	1	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total -----	16	11	13	42	12	6	7

<i>State institutions</i>	<i>Vegetable gardener</i>	<i>Asst. vegetable gardener</i>	<i>Orchard man</i>	<i>Farm- hands</i>	<i>Equip. operators (truck and tractors)</i>	<i>Misc. and part- time</i>	<i>Total</i>
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS							
Chino -----	1	--	--	--	2	6	12
Folsom -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
San Quentin -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Tehachapi -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE							
Agnews -----	1	2	1	3	2	3	14
Camarillo -----	1	1	1	11	7	1	33
Mendocino -----	1	2	--	10	--	2	26
Napa -----	1	1	1	6	4	3	30
Norwalk -----	1	2	--	6	--	--	20
Patton -----	2	--	1	16	1	2	35
Pacific Colony -----	1	--	--	4	1	--	6
Stockton -----	1	3	1	14	3	8	44
Sonoma -----	1	4	1	5	1	1	27
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS							
Veterans' Home -----	1	3	--	1	6	--	13
YOUTH AUTHORITY							
Los Guilucos -----	--	--	--	1	--	1	3
Preston -----	1	1	1	6	--	1	14
Ventura -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Whittier -----	1	--	--	--	--	--	2
Total -----	14	19	7	83	27	28	285

INMATES ASSIGNED TO AGRICULTURAL WORK PROJECTS

<i>State institutions</i>	<i>Dairy</i>	<i>Hog ranch</i>	<i>Poultry</i>	<i>Vegetable garden</i>	<i>Orchard</i>	<i>Farm general</i>	<i>Total</i>
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS							
Chino -----	12	10	--	20	12	10	64
Folsom -----	14	8	7	47	6	17	99
San Quentin -----	16	18	10	--	--	13	57
Tehachapi -----	3	--	2	--	--	--	5*
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE							
Agnews -----	--	11	--	80	15	23	129
Camarillo -----	18	4	4	26	3	26	81
Mendocino -----	32	9	11	27	--	18	97
Napa -----	34	14	23	27	32	28	158
Norwalk -----	4	5	3	16	--	9	37
Patton -----	17	10	10	43	12	40	132
Pacific Colony -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	40**
Stockton -----	62	11	13	40	12	60	198
Sonoma -----	23	3	15	11	7	4	63
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS							
Veterans' Home ----	--	3	4	--	--	--	7
YOUTH AUTHORITY							
Los Guilucos -----	--	--	--	12	--	--	12
Preston -----	16	5	6	12	6	26	71
Ventura -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Whittier -----	--	--	4	10	16	--	30
Total -----	251	111	112	371	121	274	1280

* Number of inmates used at vegetable garden and orchard are not noted on questionnaire

** 40 inmates used in orchard, vegetable garden and general farming operations

INMATE LABOR SUPPLY

<i>State institutions</i>	<i>Is supply of inmate labor sufficient?</i>	<i>Is supply of inmate labor available in seasons when required?</i>	<i>Is assignment of inmate labor satisfactory in order to meet farming necessities?</i>
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS			
Chino -----	Usually short in busy seasons	No	No
Folsom -----	Yes	Yes	Yes
San Quentin -----	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tehachapi -----	Yes		
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE			
Agnews -----	No	No	No
Camarillo -----	No	Seldom	No
Mendocino -----	No	Not entirely	Situation improving
Napa -----	No	Some delays	Some inconvenience
Norwalk -----	No	No	Not in busy season
Patton -----	No	No	Not in all cases
Pacific Colony -----	Yes (except rush seasons)	Yes	Fairly satisfactory
Stockton -----	No	No	No
Sonoma -----	No	No	No
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS			
Veterans' Home ----	Yes	Yes	Yes
YOUTH AUTHORITY			
Los Guilucos -----	No	As near as possible	No
Preston -----	Yes	Yes	Yes
Ventura -----			
Whittier -----	Yes	Yes	Not entirely

DAIRIES (JAN. 31, 1946) (NUMBER)

<i>State institutions</i>	<i>Cows (milking)</i>	<i>Cows (dry)</i>	<i>Heifers (2 yrs.)</i>	<i>Heifers (1 yr.)</i>	<i>Calves (weaned)</i>
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS					
Chino -----	87	37	--	--	49
Folsom -----	77	14	23	45	10
San Quentin -----	103	26	5	12	5
Tehachapi -----	7	2	3	--	2
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE					
Agnews -----	--	--	--	--	--
Camarillo -----	160	35	27	62	54
Mendocino -----	120	19	1	46	26
Napa -----	162	35	31	27	26
Norwalk -----	112	17	26	30	--
Patton -----	143	38	--	40	35
Pacific Colony -----	--	--	--	--	--
Stockton -----	167	45	54	27	43
Sonoma -----	159	47	18	41	40
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS					
Veterans' Home -----	--	--	--	--	--
YOUTH AUTHORITY					
Los Guilucos -----	--	--	--	--	--
Preston -----	67	19	11	15	18
Ventura -----	--	--	--	--	--
Whittier -----	--	--	--	--	--
Total -----	1,364	334	199	345	308

<i>State institutions</i>	<i>Calves (milkfed)</i>	<i>Bulls (service)</i>	<i>Bulls (immature)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Total Value</i>
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS					
Chino -----	16	2	1	192	\$22,300
Folsom -----	15	3	--	187	20,950
San Quentin -----	12	3	--	166	---
Tehachapi -----	1	1	--	16	1,022
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE					
Agnews -----	--	--	--	--	---
Camarillo -----	44	3	3	388	41,900
Mendocino -----	43	2	2	259	27,675
Napa -----	38	4	1	324	38,475
Norwalk -----	27	5	1	218	30,825
Patton -----	18	5	1	280	34,350
Pacific Colony -----	--	--	--	--	---
Stockton -----	91	8	--	435	45,550
Sonoma -----	64	2	2	373	42,375
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS					
Veterans' Home -----	--	--	--	--	---
YOUTH AUTHORITY					
Los Guilucos -----	--	--	--	--	---
Preston -----	32	4	--	166	18,650
Ventura -----	--	--	--	--	---
Whittier -----	--	--	--	--	---
Total -----	401	42	11	3,004	\$324,072

DAIRIES (JAN. 31, 1946)—Continued

<i>State institutions</i>	<i>Milk requirements per year</i>	<i>Milk production per year</i>	<i>Deficiency or excess</i>	<i>Cost of milk per gallon</i>	<i>Average No. calves raised per year</i>
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS					
Chino -----	48,000	91,396	+ 43,396	.31	50
Folsom -----	110,000	110,000	-----	.36	--
San Quentin -----	190,000	187,872	— 2,128	.31	12
Tehachapi -----	16,560	12,341	— 4,219	.20	4
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE					
Agnews -----	200,750	-----	—200,750	---	---
Camarillo -----	303,102	291,421	— 11,681	.35	75
Mendocino -----	238,268	238,268	-----	.244	112
Napa -----	260,000	263,774	+ 3,774	.302	40
Norwalk -----	137,000	140,000	+ 3,000	.375	41
Patton -----	261,192	230,000	— 31,192	.32	180
Pacific Colony -----	96,000	-----	— 96,000	---	---
Stockton -----	300,000	280,000	— 20,000	.37	200
Sonoma -----	219,000	187,693	— 31,307	.511	50
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS					
Veterans' Home --	73,000	----	— 73,000	--	--
YOUTH AUTHORITY					
Los Guilicos -----	6,000	-----	— 6,000	---	---
Preston -----	88,873	94,217	+ 5,344	.29	48
Ventura -----	7,500	-----	— 7,500	--	--
Whittier -----	30,000	-----	— 30,000	--	--
Total -----	2,585,245	2,126,982	—458,263		

<i>State institutions</i>	<i>Kind of bulls used</i>	<i>Replacements (buy or raise)</i>	<i>Is herd T.B. free?</i>	<i>Is herd tested for Bangs' Disease?</i>	<i>Herd hand or machine milked?</i>
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS (Calfhood vaccination)					
Chino -----	Reg. Holstein	Raise heifers			
	Purebred	Buy bulls	Yes	No	Machine
Folsom -----	Holstein	Raise heifers			
	Purebred	Buy bulls	Yes	Yes	Machine
San Quentin -----	Holstein	Raise	Yes	Yes	Machine
Tehachapi -----	Holstein	Raise	Yes	Yes	Hand
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE					
Agnews -----	-----	-----	-----	Last test	-----
		Mostly purchased	Yes	June, 1942	Both
Camarillo -----	Reg. Holstein				
	Purebred	Mostly raised	Yes	Yes	Hand
Mendocino -----	Holstein		Yes	Yes	Machine
Napa -----	Reg. Holstein	Both	Yes	Yes	Machine
Norwalk -----	Holstein	Buy	Yes	Yes	Machine
Patton -----	Reg. Holstein	Both	Yes	Yes	Machine
Pacific Colony -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Stockton -----	Purebred	Raise	Yes	Yes	Machine
Sonoma -----	Reg. Holstein	Raise	Yes	Yes	Machine
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS					
Veterans' Home -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
YOUTH AUTHORITY					
Los Guilicos -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Purebred				
Preston -----	Holstein	Raise	Yes	Yes	Hand
Ventura -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Whittier -----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

DAIRIES (JAN. 31, 1946)—Continued

<i>State institutions</i>	<i>Is milk Pasteurized?</i>	<i>Is equipment satisfactory?</i>	<i>Do you have adequate feed cutters and mixers?</i>	<i>What part of dairy feed is produced on property?</i>
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS				
Chino -----	Yes	Fairly so	Yes	Normal years all roughage—50% of grain
Folsom -----	Yes	Yes	Yes	10% pasture
San Quentin ---	Yes	No	No— On order	Pasture only
Tehachapi ----	No	No	No	None
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE				
Agnews -----	Yes	No	None	Hay only
Camarillo -----	Yes	No	None	All succulents, pasture—50% of alfalfa
Mendocino ----	Yes	Yes	Yes	40%
Napa -----	Yes	Yes	Will require larger mixer	
Norwalk -----	Yes	No	Ensilage cutter No mixer	All ensilage—975 tons—268 tons green alfalfa
Patton -----	Yes	No	Yes	49% roughage
Pacific Colony---	Yes	Yes	No	15 tons
Stockton -----	Yes	Not entirely	No cutter	Some pasture
Sonoma -----	Yes			
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS				
Veterans' Home..	----	----	----	-----
YOUTH AUTHORITY				
Los Guilucos ---	----	----	----	-----
Preston -----	Yes	No	No	Hay and ensilage
Ventura -----	----	----	----	-----
Whittier -----	----	----	----	-----

HOG RANCHES

<i>State institutions</i>	<i>Inventory as of</i>	<i>Hogs (fat)</i>	<i>Hogs (feeder, heavy)</i>	<i>Hogs (feeder, light)</i>	<i>Pigs (weaned)</i>	<i>Pigs (suckling)</i>
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS						
Chino -----	2/28/46	13	79	80	--	42
Folsom -----	3/31/46	52	57	103	106	138
San Quentin ---	1/31/46	30	114	151	266	206
Tehachapi ----	1/31/46	--	57	--	--	--
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE						
Agnews -----	1/31/46	25	102	134	78	39
Camarillo -----	1/31/46	87	--	57	53	--
Mendocino -----	1/31/46	121	221	151	34	117
Napa -----	1/31/46	100	109	403	181	218
Norwalk -----	1/31/46	30	138	154	163	119
Patton -----	1/31/46	121	178	169	55	152
Pacific Colony--	-----	--	--	--	--	--
Stockton -----	1/31/46	42	147	85	77	123
Sonoma -----	2/28/46	46	50	90	35	77
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS						
Veterans' Home-	1/31/46	--	115	68	81	7
YOUTH AUTHORITY						
Los Guilucos ---	2/28/46	10	--	17	10	16
Preston -----	1/31/46	--	90	35	90	99
Ventura -----	-----	--	--	--	--	--
Whittier -----	-----	--	--	--	--	--
Total -----		677	1,457	1,697	1,229	1,353

State institutions	Sows (brood)	Boars	Gilts	Total number	Total production	
					Year ending June 30, 1945	Total pounds Value
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS						
Chino -----	44	5	--	263	33,375	\$8,010.00
Folsom -----	84	4	20	564	86,634	16,460.46
San Quentin -----	123	3	--	893	180,259	30,358.97
Tehachapi -----	1	--	--	58	6,286	1,199.73
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE						
Agnews -----	33	4	--	415	54,799	10,235.66
Camarillo -----	8	1	--	206	63,524	11,141.72
Mendocino -----	60	4	--	708	123,562	27,599.57
Napa -----	107	4	--	1,122	68,070	12,973.39
Norwalk -----	62	3	--	669	98,580	17,847.00
Patton -----	71	4	--	750	165,429	28,990.83
Pacific Colony -----	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stockton -----	109	5	--	588	195,249	34,473.83
Sonoma -----	28	2	--	328	95,140	16,215.09
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS						
Veterans' Home -----	22	3	--	296	94,093	16,426.68
YOUTH AUTHORITY						
					(6-30-45 to 2-28-46)	
Los Guilucos -----	4	1	--	58	4,055	-----
Preston -----	42	2	--	358	40,913	6,772.34
Ventura -----	--	--	--	--	-----	-----
Whittier -----	--	--	--	--	-----	-----
Total -----	798	45	20	7,276	1,309,968	\$238,705.27

HOG RANCHES—Continued

<i>State institutions</i>	<i>Pork requirements per year (lbs.)</i>	<i>Pork production per year (lbs.)</i>	<i>Deficiency or excess</i>	<i>Cost of production per lb.</i>	<i>Feed-ers purchased per year</i>	<i>Does institution produce ham and bacon?</i>
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS						
Chino -----	32,000	33,375	+1,375	.12	0	Yes
Folsom -----	110,000	110,000	---	.175	0	No
San Quentin --	190,000	189,300	-700	.20	0	No
Tehachapi ----	6,286	6,286	---	.15	0	No
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE						
Agnews -----	110,000	54,799	-55,201	.119	0	No
Camarillo ----	107,300	16,000	-91,300	.173	240	No
Mendocino ----	86,919	123,562	+36,643	.142	0	Yes
Napa -----	154,400	160,000	+5,600	.177	0	Yes
Norwalk -----	72,900	50,000	-22,900	.165	0	No
Patton -----	120,000	160,000	+40,000	.12	0	Yes
Pacific Colony--	48,000	---	-48,000	---	---	---
Stockton -----	200,000	197,000	-3,000	.245	0	Yes
Sonoma -----	83,200	95,140	+11,940	.149	0	Yes
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS						
Veterans' Home	94,093	94,093	---	.173	0	Yes
YOUTH AUTHORITY						
Los Guilucos--	4,000	5,000	+1,000	---	0	No
Preston -----	44,000	40,913	-3,087	.22	0	Yes
*Ventura -----	7,200	---	-7,200	---	---	---
Whittier -----	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total-----	1,470,298	1,335,468	-134,830	---	---	---

POULTRY RANCHES

<i>State institutions</i>	<i>Inventory as of</i>	<i>Hens (leghorn)</i>	<i>Hens (colored)</i>	<i>Other stock all ages</i>	<i>Total poultry</i>	<i>Are seized chicks bought?</i>	<i>No. chicks purchased per year</i>	<i>Are eggs stored during winter?</i>
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS								
Chino ----	2/28/46	1,495	---	299	1,794	No	3,300	No
Folsom ---	3/ 1/46	1,474	---	---	1,474	Yes	2,500	No
San Quentin	1/31/46	2,891	100	2,203	5,194	No	4,800	No
Tehachapi--	1/31/46	26	152	435	613	Yes	630	No
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE								
Agnews -----	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Camarillo -	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mendocino	1/31/46	5,490	367	255	6,112	Yes	7,000	Yes
Napa -----	1/31/46	5,661	500	219	6,380	No	12,000	Yes
Norwalk ---	1/31/46	1,640	---	422	2,068	No	4,000	No
Patton ---	1/31/46	4,411	---	825	5,236	No	6,000	Yes
Pacific Colony --	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Stockton ---	1/31/46	3,855	---	---	3,855	Yes	2,500	No
Sonoma ---	2/28/46	4,190	4	3,974	8,168	Yes	16,500	Yes
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS								
Veterans' Home --	1/31/46	3,557	52	---	3,609	No	3,600	No
YOUTH AUTHORITY								
Los Guilucos	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Preston ---	1/31/46	1,067	---	1,462	2,529	No	2,600	No
Ventura ---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Whittier ---	1/31/46	2,187	---	162	2,349	No	4,000	Yes
Total-----	---	37,950	1,175	10,256	49,381	---	69,430	---

* No report submitted

EGG REQUIREMENTS, PRODUCTION, AND COST OF PRODUCTION
(Fiscal Year to June 30, 1945)

<i>State institutions</i>	<i>Egg require- ments per year (dozen)</i>	<i>Egg-produc- tion per year (dozen)</i>	<i>Deficiency or excess (dozen)</i>	<i>Production cost fiscal year ending 6/30/45 (dozen)</i>
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS				
Chino -----	26,520	7,402	—19,118	.46
Folsom -----	52,000	13,861	—38,139	.39
San Quentin -----	80,000	17,952	—62,048	.39
Tehachapi -----	5,840	2,480	—3,360	.44
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE				
Agnews -----	72,000	-----	—72,000	--
Camarillo -----	79,000	-----	—79,000	--
Mendocino -----	73,725	73,725	-----	.245
Napa -----	89,836	84,012	—5,824	.293
Norwalk -----	49,000	22,651	—26,349	.37
Patton -----	91,000	63,970	—27,030	.24
Pacific Colony -----	63,000	-----	—63,000	--
Stockton -----	90,000	48,270	—41,730	.249
Sonoma -----	76,000	53,543	—22,457	.311
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS				
Veterans' Home -----	52,770	40,320	—12,450	.322
YOUTH AUTHORITY				
Los Guilucos -----	3,684	-----	—3,684	--
Preston -----	21,400	15,055	—6,345	.77
Ventura -----	5,000	-----	—5,000	--
Whittier -----	12,775	10,306	—2,469	.549
Total -----	943,550	453,547	—490,003	---

STABLES

<i>State institutions</i>	<i>Inventory as of</i>	<i>Horses (No.)</i>	<i>Colts (No.)</i>	<i>Mules (No.)</i>	<i>Usage</i>
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS					
Chino -----	1/31/46	43	10	--	General farming, grounds, gardens, cattle and farm transportation
Folsom -----	3/ 1/46	10	1	7	General farm and vegetable garden work
San Quentin --	-----	--	--	--	
Tehachapi ----	1/31/46	2	--	1	General farm and vegetable garden work
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE					
Agnews -----	1/31/46	15	--	2	General farm, vegetable planting and cultivation
Camarillo ----	1/31/46	12	2	--	General farm, vegetable planting and cultivation
Mendocino ----	1/31/46	15	--	1	General farm and vegetable garden work
Napa -----	1/31/46	17	--	--	General farm, vegetable and dairy work
Norwalk -----	1/31/46	14	--	5	General farm work in field and garden
Patton -----	1/31/46	13	1	--	General farm and vegetable garden work
Pacific Colony	1/31/46	11	1	--	General farm and vegetable garden work
Stockton -----	1/31/46	25	--	--	General farm and vegetable garden work
Sonoma -----	2/28/46	12	--	--	General farm and vegetable garden work
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS					
Veterans' Home	1/31/46	5	--	--	General farm work and guard duty
YOUTH AUTHORITY					
Los Guilucos --	-----	--	--	--	
Preston -----	1/31/46	34	7	1	Agricultural and custodial use
Ventura -----	-----	--	--	--	
Whittier -----	1/31/46	5	--	1	General farm work
Total -----		233	22	18	

BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP

State institutions	Cows	Heifers 1 and 2		Bulls under 2		Steers	Total	Sheep
		years	Calves	(serv- ice)	years			
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS								
Chino -----	487	278	226	14	16	284	1,205	501
Folsom -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
San Quentin -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tehachapi -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE								
Agnews -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Camarillo -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mendocino -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	150
Napa -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Norwalk -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Patton -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Pacific Colony -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Stockton -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Sonoma -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS								
Veterans' Home -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
YOUTH AUTHORITY								
Los Guilucos -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Preston -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ventura -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Whittier -----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total -----	487	278	226	14	16	284	1,205	673

HAY, GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES PURCHASED

Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1945

(Tons)

<i>State institutions</i>	<i>Alfalfa hay</i>	<i>Alfalfa meal</i>	<i>Barley, whole, rolled, ground</i>	<i>Other grains</i>	<i>Concen- trates or mashes</i>	<i>Total</i>
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS						
Chino -----		--		--	160	160
Folsom -----	700	--	50*	--	380	1,130
San Quentin -----	800	--	30	--	1,025	1,855
Tehachapi -----	105	--	17	--	30*	152
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE						
Agnews -----	2	1	59	1	--	63
Camarillo -----	309	--	51	15	298	673
Mendocino -----	400	--			280	680
Napa -----	1,222	26	133	184	--	1,565
Norwalk -----	493	2	343	45	--	883
Patton -----	900	--	240		--	1,140
Pacific Colony -----					--	
Stockton -----	1,146	66	171	162	--	1,545
Sonoma -----	1,418	--	--	--	--	1,418
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS						
Veterans' Home -----	--	--	205	--	232	437
YOUTH AUTHORITY						
Los Guilucos -----	--			--	--	--
Preston -----	--	--	159	--	120	279
Ventura -----		--				
Whittier -----		--		50*	50*	100
Total -----	7,495	95	1,456	457	2,575	12,080

*Estimates based on total stock, questionnaires incomplete.

PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL FRUIT CROPS

(Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945)

(Tons)

<i>State institutions</i>	<i>Apples</i>	<i>Apricots</i>	<i>Pears</i>	<i>Peaches</i>
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS				
Chino -----	--	--	--	--
Folsom -----	--	7.5	--	40.
San Quentin -----	--	--	--	--
Tehachapi -----	1.3	--	10.2	--
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE				
Agnews -----	85.	--	95.5	38.4
Camarillo -----	--	2.5	--	--
Mendocino -----	1.1	--	2.	12.2
Napa -----	43.3	8.9	37.7	13.1
Norwalk -----	--	--	--	.5
Patton -----	--	31.7	--	20.
Pacific Colony -----	--	.7	--	3.5
Stockton -----	--	41.5	--	1.7
Sonoma -----	86.2	34.7	50.1	176.
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS				
Veterans' Home -----	--	--	--	--
YOUTH AUTHORITY				
Los Guilucos -----	--	--	--	--
Preston -----	7.5	3.	7.8	1.4
Ventura -----	--	--	--	--
Whittier -----	--	--	--	--
Total -----	224.4	130.5	203.3	306.8

<i>State institutions</i>	<i>Grapes</i>	<i>Plums or prunes *</i>	<i>Citrus (oranges and lemons)</i>	<i>Walnuts and almonds</i>	<i>Total (all fruit and nuts)</i>
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS					
Chino -----	--	3.1	--	--	3.1
Folsom -----	.3	3.7	--	.5	52.
San Quentin -----	--	--	--	--	--
Tehachapi -----	--	.2	--	--	11.7
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE					
Agnews -----	6.	34.3	--	.3	259.5
Camarillo -----	--	--	11.2	41.	54.7
Mendocino -----	2.3	33.8	--	--	51.4
Napa -----	8.9	76.7	--	--	183.6
Norwalk -----	--	--	--	--	.5
Patton -----	4.9	14.	67.2	--	137.8
Pacific Colony -----	3.2	4.4	65.6	3.	80.4
Stockton -----	51.6	16.1	--	.3	111.2
Sonoma -----	13.2	171.	--	--	531.2
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS					
Veterans' Home -----	2.6	3.6	--	.1	6.3
YOUTH AUTHORITY					
Los Guilucos -----	--	--	--	--	--
Preston -----	5.8	6.3	--	1.6	33.4
Ventura -----	--	--	--	--	--
Whittier -----	--	--	895.4**	3.	898.4
Total -----	98.8	367.2	1039.4	49.8	2420.2

* Not comparable—some green basis, others dried basis

** Primary citrus acreage to be sold.

POTATO, ONION AND MISCELLANEOUS VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

(Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945)

State institutions	(Tons)		Dry onions	Leafy vegetables	Root vegetables	Total
	Potatoes					
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS						
Chino -----	3.	8.	35.8	20.5	67.3	
Folsom -----	---	---	63.	22.	85.	
San Quentin -----	---	---	---	---	---	
Tehachapi -----	17.5	.2	---	.5	18.2	
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE						
Agnews -----	13.4	58.3	631.5	421.2	1,124.4	
Camarillo -----	---	---	1,207.9*	---	1,207.9	
Mendocino -----	---	36.8	530.5	169.8	737.1	
Napa -----	---	18.	549.8	332.2	900.	
Norwalk -----	61.	40.	263.	108.	472.	
Patton -----	40.	82.	507.2	196.8	826.	
Pacific Colony -----	19.5	30.3	196.8	134.7	381.3	
Stockton -----	---	249.5	897.	301.7	1,448.2	
Sonoma -----	---	.5	162.	91.1	253.6	
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS						
Veterans' Home -----	---	---	37.1	27.5	64.6	
YOUTH AUTHORITY						
Los Guilucos -----	-- Incomplete reports					
Preston -----						
Ventura -----						
Whittier -----						
Total -----	154.4	523.6	5,081.6	1,826.	7,585.6	

* No distinction made between leafy and root vegetables.

MILK, PORK (DRESSED) AND EGG PRODUCTION

(Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945)

State Institutions	Milk production		Pork production		Egg production	
	Gallons	Value	Gallons	Value	Dozen	Value
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS						
Chino -----	91,396	\$39,390	33,375	\$8,010	7,402	\$3,330
Folsom -----	103,931	44,690	86,034	16,460	13,861	5,521
San Quentin -----	187,872	77,278	180,259	30,359	17,952	6,542
Tehachapi -----	12,340	5,076	6,287	1,199	2,480	956
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE						
Agnews -----	---	---	54,799	10,236	---	---
Camarillo -----	291,421	110,753	63,524	11,142	---	---
Mendocino -----	238,268	100,558	123,562	27,599	73,725	34,015
Napa -----	263,749	108,568	68,070	12,973	84,012	32,002
Norwalk -----	138,074	59,730	98,580	17,847	22,651	9,835
Patton -----	231,180	94,629	165,429	28,991	63,970	24,727
Pacific Colony -----	---	---	---	---	---	---
Stockton -----	280,788	116,681	195,249	34,474	48,270	21,705
Sonoma -----	187,693	75,869	95,140	16,215	53,543	18,953
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS						
Veterans' Home -----	---	---	94,093	16,426	40,320	15,421
YOUTH AUTHORITY						
Los Guilucos -----	---	---	---	---	---	---
Preston -----	94,217	38,897	40,913	6,772	15,055	6,097
Ventura -----	---	---	---	---	---	---
Whittier -----	---	---	---	---	10,306	4,037
Total -----	2,120,929	\$872,119	1,305,914	\$238,703	453,547	\$183,143

VALUE OF PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS PRODUCED FOR LOCAL USE
(Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1945)

<i>State institutions</i>	<i>Milk</i>	<i>Dressed pork</i>	<i>Eggs</i>	<i>Chickens and turkeys (meat)</i>
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS				
Chino -----	\$39,390	\$8,010	\$3,330	\$1,775
Folsom -----	44,690	16,460	5,521	2,774
San Quentin -----	77,278	30,359	6,542	4,306
Tehachapi -----	5,076	1,199	956	349
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE				
Agnews -----	-----	10,236	-----	-----
Camarillo -----	110,753	11,142	-----	-----
Mendocino -----	100,558	27,599	34,015	4,720
Napa -----	108,568	12,973	32,002	8,607
Norwalk -----	59,730	17,847	9,835	1,205
Patton -----	94,629	28,991	24,727	2,796
Pacific Colony -----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Stockton -----	116,681	34,474	21,705	6,791
Sonoma -----	75,869	16,215	18,955	7,452
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS				
Veterans' Home -----	-----	16,426	15,421	1,642
YOUTH AUTHORITY				
Los Guilucos -----	Records incomplete for Fiscal Year 1944-45			
Preston -----	38,897	6,772	6,097	1,050
Ventura * -----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Whittier -----	-----	-----	4,037	280
Total -----	\$872,119	\$238,703	\$103,143	\$43,747

* Incomplete records.

<i>State institutions</i>	<i>Fruit and nut crops</i>	<i>Vegetables*</i>	<i>Meat (from dairy)</i>	<i>Total</i>
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS				
Chino -----	-----	\$15,587	-----**	\$68,092
Folsom -----	\$3,398	5,206	\$1,914	79,903
San Quentin -----	-----	-----	2,857	121,342
Tehachapi -----	1,182	154	119	9,035
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HYGIENE				
Agnews -----	23,825	86,397	11,326	131,784
Camarillo -----	22,277	118,404	11,910	274,486
Mendocino -----	4,038	46,321	3,006	220,257
Napa -----	24,595	59,201	6,265	252,211
Norwalk -----	1,841	40,105	2,854	133,417
Patton -----	12,317	58,478	11,272	233,210
Pacific Colony -----	8,543	24,052	-----	32,595
Stockton -----	13,381	98,200	9,607	300,839
Sonoma -----	38,303	17,383	10,518	184,695
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS				
Veterans' Home -----	1,086	4,319	-----	38,894
YOUTH AUTHORITY				
Los Guilucos -----	Records incomplete for Fiscal Year 1944-45			
Preston -----	6,256	690**	1,626	61,388
Ventura ** -----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Whittier -----	49,065	-----**	-----	53,382
Total -----	\$210,107	\$574,497	\$73,274	\$2,195,590

* Includes potatoes, dried onions, and dried beans.

** Incomplete records

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUBCOMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-
STOCK PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL
OPERATIONS AT STATE INSTITUTIONS**

Date: March 6, 1946

1. Name of Institution: Preston School of Industry
 - a. Superintendent: Robert V. Chandler
 - b. Business Manager: John D. Robertson
2. Post Office and Location: Waterman, Amador County, California
3. Resident Patient Population (as of January 1, 1946):

Male 690	Female 0	Total 690	Budgeted 97th Fiscal Year
592	0	592	Actual January 31, 1946
4. Total number authorized positions (97th F.Y.)

_____ 9	_____ 4	_____ 212
	$\frac{1}{2}$ Time	Inter. Full time
5. Acreage:

Buildings, lawns, shrubs, etc.-----	52.0 acres
Farm (field crops)-----	435.0 acres
Orchard-----	46.0 acres
Vegetable Garden-----	35.0 acres
Pasturage-----	360.0 acres
Dairy-----	20.0 acres
Hog Ranch-----	20.0 acres
Poultry Ranch-----	2.0 acres
Stable-----	0.17 acre
Cemeteries-----	0.5 acre
Watersheds-----	53.17 acres
Total acreage-----	1,023.84
6. Water:

Source of water supply: Sutter Creek

Adequacy of water supply: 40% of requirements
7. Do you have a master plan for the Institution? Yes
8. Does this plan include a lay-out for agricultural operations? Yes
9. Schedule of authorized Farm Personnel:

Head Farmer or Farm Foreman-----	1
Dairyman-----	1
Assistant Dairyman-----	1
Milkers and Milking Machine Operators-----	0
Hog Ranch Operator-----	1
Assistant Hog Ranch Operator (farmhand)-----	0
Vegetable Gardener-----	1
Assistant Vegetable Gardener-----	1
Orchardman-----	1
Farmhands-----	6
Equipment Operators (truck and tractor)-----	0
Canningman-----	0
Assistant Canningman-----	0
Blacksmith-----	1
Total-----	14
10. Number of inmates assigned to work (therapy) projects:

	<i>Col. 1</i>	<i>Col. 2</i>
Dairy-----	16	None
Hog Ranch-----	5	None
Poultry Ranch-----	6	None
Vegetable Garden-----	12	6
Orchard-----	6	None
Farm General-----	26	None
Cannery-----	0	None
Grounds-----	29	None
Janitorial and Housekeeping (other than wards)-----	20	None
Storeroom-----	2	None
Kitchen-----	37	None
Butchershop-----	7	None
Maintenance Crews-----	43	None
Office-----	18	None
Total-----	227	6

Enter in Column 1 now assigned.

Enter in Column 2 how many additional patients could be used advantageously.

11. Is the supply of inmate labor sufficient? Yes
12. Is it available in the seasons when it was required? Yes
13. Is the assignment of inmate labor satisfactory and available in order to meet farming necessities? Yes
14. Does the Institution operate a dairy? Yes
Inventory as of: January 31, 1946

	Number	Value
Cows, milking-----	67	\$10,050
Cows, dry-----	19	2,850
Heifers, 2-year-----	11	1,100
Heifers, 1-year-----	15	1,125
Calves, weaned-----	18	900
Calves, milkfed-----	32	800
Bulls, service-----	4	1,000
Bulls, immature-----	0	0
Steers, weaned-----	0	0
Steers, 1 and 2 yr.-----	5	750
	1	75
Total -----	172	\$18,650

15. Milk Production for year ending June 30, 1945:
Total gallons produced: 94,217.3 Value \$38,897.23
Quantity and value of minor products:
Beef (cow)-----7,156 lbs. \$1,366.26
Veal -----1,731 lbs. 259.65
Hides (cow)-----1,113 lbs. 131.95
Total value of production----- \$40,655.09
16. What is the milk requirement per year? 20,349.30 Gal. Live Stock Consumption
17. What is the milk production per year? 59,524. Gal. Human Consumption
18. Is there any surplus milk or milk products available for feeding? No
19. What is average milk production per cow? 94,217.3 Gal.
20. Cost of milk per gallon? 2,902
21. How many paid employees at dairy? 2
22. How many inmates work at dairy? 16
23. Average number of calves raised per year? 48
24. Kind of bulls used? Holstein—Pure Bred
25. Do you buy or raise replacements? Raise
26. What is policy of culling milk cows? Continuous on basis of production.
27. What disposal is made of rejects? Sold or slaughtered.
28. Is a T.B. free herd maintained? Yes
29. Is herd tested for Bangs Disease? Yes
30. Is hand milking used or are milking machines used? Hand milking.
31. Is milk pasteurized? Yes
32. Is equipment for pasteurization and cooling satisfactory? No
33. If not, what is required? New Pasteurizer
34. Do you have adequate feed cutters and feed mixers? No
35. What part of the dairy feed is produced on the property? Hay and Ensilage
36. What is the nature and arrangement of permanent pasture, if any? Ladino and native grasses.
37. How much feed is purchased per year and the kind? 224,394 lbs. Grain; 94,356 lbs. Mash.

Dairy

38. Present facilities: (Please list structures, such as milk barns, silos, feed barns, etc. Indicate condition. If not adequate, please so indicate and furnish comments. Inventory value and replacement cost. Proposed projects either Work Orders, 1945-47 Budget or Postwar Construction Program.)

The present facilities include a milk barn, milk processing building, calf and maternity barn, two silos and two feeding barns. The feeding barns are situated approximately one-half mile from the balance of the plant. The present structures are a part of an incomplected dairy building plan begun some 10 years ago. The calf and maternity barn is being used partly as a bull barn. The newer buildings are in good condition. The equipment of the milk barn is obsolete, in poor condition generally and does not meet State requirements for this type of building and this type of equipment.

It is imperative that new feed barns be allocated to complete the original dairy project and the sum of \$24,000 has been set up in the Postwar Construction Program for this purpose. The milk processing equipment including pasteurizer, boiler and refrigeration machinery must be replaced.

Present inventory value, \$60,521.32.

Hog Ranch

39. Does the Institution operate a Hog Ranch? Yes
Inventory as of January 31, 1946.

	Number	Value
Hogs, feeder, heavy—100 lbs.-----	90	\$900
Hogs, feeder, light—100 lbs.-----	35	245
Pigs, weaned -----	90	450
Pigs, suckling -----	99	297
Sows, brood -----	42	1,470
Boars -----	2	200
Total -----	358	\$3,562

40. Pork production for year ending June 30, 1945 :
Total pounds produced—40,913 ; Value, \$6,772.34.
Other production :
A.
B. 0
C.
41. What is pork requirement per year? 44,000
42. What is pork production per year? 40,913
43. Deficiency or excess? Excess Hog Production—Could not slaughter on account of Ration Program.
44. How met? Sale of surplus hogs
45. Cost production per pound? 0.2211
46. How many paid employees at hog ranch? 1
47. How many inmates work at hog ranch? 5
48. Number required if hog ranch adequately supplies need? Same
49. Does the Institution buy weaner or feeder pigs? No
50. How many weaner or feeder pigs purchased per year? None
51. Does Institution produce its own ham and bacon? Yes
52. Source of feed :
a. Institution garbage? Yes
b. Pasture? Yes
c. Other feeds produced at Institution? Milk and Vegetables
d. Feed purchased? Grains
53. Present facilities. (Please list structures, type of construction, etc., and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not *adequate*, please so indicate. Furnish comments.) Proposed projects either in Work Order, 1945-1947. Budget and/or Post War Construction Program.)
The present facilities consist of wooden farrowing sheds, concrete feeding pens and wooden shelter sheds.
Buildings, pens and fences have deteriorated to the point where they are no longer repairable. They are part of the original institution construction. An appropriation of \$15,000 was made available in the 1945-47 budget for the purpose of constructing new farrowing pens, fattening pens and shelter pens with necessary feed buildings and adequate fenced pasturage adjoining. It is imperative that this work be done as soon as possible.

Poultry Ranch

54. Does the Institution operate a Poultry Ranch? Yes
Inventory as of January 31, 1946.

	Number	Value
Hens, Leghorn -----	1,087	\$1,067.00
Pullets, leghorn -----	630	698 50
Chicks, 2 to 5 months -----	832	367.47
Broilers -----	0	-----
Capons -----	0	-----
Turkey -----	0	-----
Turkey Poults -----	0	-----
Total -----	2,529	\$2,032 97

55. Egg production for year ending June 30, 1945 :
Total dozen—15,055.5 ----- Value \$6,096.97
Other production :
a. 3,401 lbs. Poultry ----- 1,050.90
Totals, 3,401 lbs ----- \$7,147.27
56. What is egg requirement per year? 21,400
57. What is egg production per year per inmate? 21 5

58. Deficiency or excess? Deficiency
 59. How met? By purchase.
 60. Cost production per dozen? .7699
 61. How many paid employees at Poultry Ranch? 1
 62. How many inmates work at Poultry Ranch? 6
 63. Number required if Poultry Ranch adequately supplies need? Same.
 64. Are sexed chicks bought, and if not, what method is used to dispose of cockerels? Sexed.
 65. Number of chicks purchased per year? 2,600
 66. Do you preserve eggs during seasonal high production to tie over low production seasons, and what method? No.
 67. Source of feed:
 a. Purchased Feed: Grains, etc.
 b. Locally Produced Feed: Green feed and skim milk.
 68. Present facilities and equipment:
 (Please list structures, type of construction, etc., and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate, please so indicate. Furnish comments. Proposed projects.)
 Present poultry ranch consists of one feed storage building, one brooder house and four laying houses; four shelter and feed houses for young chicks. All buildings are of frame construction and obsolete in design.
 The accommodations will house approximately 1,500 laying hens which is not adequate to supply sufficient eggs for this institution.
 Present conditions are crowded and the type of building does not lend itself to proper care, feeding and sanitation. The present buildings should be remodeled inside and modernized and sufficient new buildings added to this plant to accommodate at least 1,800 laying hens. Some funds have been provided for improvements in our present budget.

69. Stable:

Inventory as of January 13, 1946:

Horses -----	34
Colts -----	7
Mules -----	1

Present facilities:

1 Horse Barn -----	\$3,848.34
1 Horse Barn -----	6,061.33
1 Shed -----	25.00
1 Wagon Shed -----	250.00

Usage:

\$10,184 67

1. Agricultural use
 2. Custodial use—for guarding inmates

70. Orchard:

1. Have you an orchard? Yes

Inventory:

Trees, number and kind:

Apricots -----	69	Grapes -----	6 acres
Apples -----	279	Berries -----	1 acre
Pears -----	414		
Peaches -----	276		
Prunes -----	1,242		
Plums -----	69		
Figs -----	15		
Walnut, English	300		

2. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	Quantity	Value
a. Apples -----	15,095 lbs.	\$1,160.93
b. Apricots -----	6,165 lbs.	369.90
c. Figs -----	1,735 lbs.	248.00
d. Grapes and Raisins -----	11,678 lbs.	809.46
e. Pears -----	15,775 lbs.	836.63
f. Prunes -----	9,752 lbs.	1,215.73
g. Walnuts -----	3,375 lbs.	883.90
h. Peaches -----	2,820 lbs.	564.00
i. Plums -----	2,770 lbs.	167.80

3. How many paid employees at Orchard? 1

4. How many inmates work at Orchard? 6

Regular: 6 Seasonal: 20

Surplus from fruit is canned at the Folsom Prison cannery for use of the Preston School of Industry.

71. Cannery :

1. Does the institution have a cannery? No.

72. Farm general (field crops) :

1. Commodities produced (year ending June 30, 1945)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
Beans, pink -----	7,220 lbs.	\$444.03	10
Beans, Pinto -----	3,575 lbs.	219 86	10
Ensilage -----	131 tons	524 00	13
Hay, alfalfa -----	168 tons	3,360.00	60
Hay, grain -----	445½ tons	8,910.00	220
Pumpkins -----	13,400 lbs.	26.80	2

73. Inventory agricultural equipment.

	<i>Inv. Value</i>	<i>Conditions Satisfactory; Fair; Poor; Junk</i>
3.7.1 Farming machinery and equipment.....	\$12,864.00	Satisfactory
3.7.4 Milking and other dairy machinery and equipment -----	5,098.21	Satisfactory
3.7.5 Poultry raising equipment.....	1,073.44	Satisfactory
3.7.6 Hog raising equipment.....	299.83	Satisfactory
3.7.7 Harness, saddlery and other stable equipment -----	2,912.12	Satisfactory
3.7.10 Orchard and vineyard machinery and equipment -----	822.95	

74. Accounting :

1. What system of accounts is set up covering agricultural operations? Uniform State System—Quarterly Farm Report Form 590 and Analysis of Locally Prod. Stores, Forms 180, 180A.
2. Who is responsible for keeping such records? Accounting Officer.
3. Is a full inventory of equipment, livestock and products on hand maintained? Yes.
4. Is there a plan of farm operations made annually in advance setting production schedules to meet need and based on the nature and conditions of the land and available water? Yes.

75. Sheep ranch :

If any. None.

76. Beef cattle ranch :

If any, furnish full information. None.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUBCOMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS AT STATE INSTITUTIONS

Date: March 9, 1946

1. Name of Institution : Stockton State Hospital
 - a. Superintendent: R. B. Toller, M. D.
 - b. Business Manager: Lester L. Clark.
2. Post Office and Location : P. O. Box 1170, Stockton.
3. Resident Patient Population (as of January 31, 1946) :

Male 2,588	Female 1,800	Total 4,388
------------	--------------	-------------
4. Total number authorized positions (97th F. Y.) : 646.

5. Acreage :

Buildings, lawns, shrubs, etc.-----	230	acres
Farm (field crops) -----	728	acres
Orchard -----	100	acres
Vegetable garden -----	60	acres
Pasturage -----	18	acres
Dairy -----	63	acres
Hog ranch -----	32	acres
Poultry ranch -----	10	acres
Stable -----	--	acres
Cemeteries -----	14	acres
Watersheds -----	--	acres
Wasteland -----	15.75	acres
Total acreage -----		1,270.75

6. Water:

Source of water supply: Woodbridge Irrigation District, wells and river pumps.
 Adequacy of water supply: Minimum adequacy, below on higher area west of entrance road, at new Hog Ranch and vegetable garden. Six new wells proposed. Public Works Work Order No. 1208 provides funds for three wells. 1945-47 Budget appropriation provides for three additional wells. The need for the last three wells is to be studied further before proceeding.

7. Do you have a master plan for the institution? Yes

8. Does this plan include a layout for agricultural operations? Yes

9. Schedule of authorized farm personnel:

Head farmer or farm foreman-----	1	
Dairyman-----	1	
Assistant dairyman-----	2	
Milkers and milking machine operators-----	7	
Hog ranch operator-----	1	
Assistant hog ranch operator (farmhand)-----	1	
Vegetable gardener-----	1	
Assistant vegetable gardener and farmhand-----	3	
Orchardman-----	1	
Farmhands: Field crops—13, dairy—1-----	14	
Equipment operators (truck and tractor)-----	3	
Canningman-----	1	
Assistant canningman-----	2	
Blacksmith-----	1	
Part time farmhands, 7 months-----	4	
Poultryman-----	1	
Total-----	—	44

10. Number of inmates assigned to work (therapy) projects:

	Col. 1	Col. 2
Dairy-----	62	8
Hog ranch-----	11	4
Poultry ranch-----	13	7
Vegetable garden-----	40	20
Orchard-----	12	8
Farm general-----	60	15
Cannery-----	40	25
Grounds-----	20	30
Janitorial and housekeeping (other than wards) and laundry-----	159	14
Storeroom-----	3	2
Kitchen-----	131	10
Butchershop-----	3	0
Maintenance crews-----	25	15
Office-----	0	0
Total-----	579	158

Enter in Column 1 now assigned.

Enter in Column 2 how many additional patients could be used advantageously.

11. Is the supply of inmate labor sufficient? No.

12. Is it available in the seasons when it was required? Not of recent years.

13. Is the assignment of inmate labor satisfactory and available in order to meet farming necessities? No; very inadequate because of lack of patients capable of normal patient efficiency.

Dairy

14. Does the institution operate a dairy? Yes.

Inventory as of: January 31, 1946

	Number	Value
Cows, milking-----	167	\$25,050
Cows, dry-----	45	6,750
Heifers, 2-year-----	54	5,400
Heifers, 1-year-----	27	2,025
Calves, weaned-----	43	2,150
Calves, milkfed-----	91	2,275
Bulls, service-----	8	1,900
Bulls, immature-----	nil	----
Steers, weaned-----	nil	----
Steers, 1- and 2-year-----	nil	----
Total-----	435	\$45,550

15. Milk production for year ending June 30, 1945.
 Total gallons produced: 280,788 Value----- \$116,681.13
 Quantity and value of minor products:
- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|
| Beef (cow) ----- | 31,069 lbs. | \$7,419.57 | |
| Beef (steer) ----- | | | |
| Veal ----- | 11,662 lbs. | 2,187.33 | |
| Hides (cow) ----- | 42 lbs. | 206.62 | |
| Hides (calf) ----- | 58 lbs. | 145.14 | |
| Livestock sold ----- | | 22,847.75 | \$32,806.41 |
| Total value of production ----- | | | \$149,487.54 |
16. What is the milk requirement per year? 300,000 gallons.
 17. What is the milk production per year? Average last three years, 280,000 gal.
 18. Is there any surplus milk or milk products available for feeding? Yes.
 19. What is average milk production per cow? January, 1946, 4.43 gal. per day.
 20. Cost of milk per gallon? 96th fiscal year July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945, .37 per gal.
 21. How many paid employees at dairy? February 1946, 9-10.
 22. How many inmates work at dairy? 62.
 23. Average number of calves raised per year? 200.
 24. Kind of bulls used? Purebred.
 25. Do you buy or raise replacements? Raise.
 26. What is policy of culling milk cows? Babcock test.
 27. What disposal is made of rejects? Slaughter and sale.
 28. Is a T.B. free herd maintained? Yes.
 29. Is herd tested for Bangs Disease? Yes.
 30. Is hand milking used or are milking machines used? Machines.
 31. Is milk pasteurized? Yes.
 32. Is equipment for pasteurization and cooling satisfactory? Yes.
 33. If not, what is required?
 34. Do you have adequate feed cutters and feed mixers? No.
 35. What part of the dairy feed is produced on the property? 304,618 lbs. \$7,774.08 (96th fiscal year).
 36. What is the nature and arrangement of permanent pasture, if any? Ladino areas under development, water needed.
 37. How much feed is purchased per year and the kind? Feed purchased per year, and kind, for dairy: Ninety-sixth fiscal year July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945:

	Quantity	Value
Alfalfa leaf meal -----	3,680 lbs.	\$96.82
Alfalfa stem meal -----	128,750 lbs.	2,952.15
B-alfa-G -----	4,100 lbs.	252.15
Barley, rolled -----	125,850 lbs.	3,517.86
Beet pulp molasses -----	332,600 lbs.	6,887.44
Bran -----	40,700 lbs.	1,002.03
Cocoanut meal -----	13,200 lbs.	382.32
Cottonseed meal -----	22,900 lbs.	683.48
Economy dairy powder -----	4,700 lbs.	461.01
Linseed meal -----	66,800 lbs.	1,944.07
Manamar -----	27,600 lbs.	1,634.35
Mill run -----	60,700 lbs.	1,395.36
Oats, ground -----	79,300 lbs.	2,443.78
Oats, rolled -----	68,080 lbs.	2,146.56
Soy bean meal -----	15,300 lbs.	534.43
Salt -----	9,000 lbs.	87.94
Wheat, ground -----	18,000 lbs.	381.41
Wheat, rolled -----	58,490 lbs.	1,671.62
Total concentrates purchased -----	540 tons	\$28,474.78
Alfalfa hay, tons -----	1,064	32,277.90
Straw, tons -----	35	609.18
Total roughage and straw purchased -----	1,099	\$32,887.08
Total purchased feeds and roughage -----	1,639 tons	\$61,361.86
Miscellaneous supplies purchased -----		5,486.37
Total supplies purchased -----		\$66,848.23

Local products consumed at dairy, 96th fiscal year July 1, 1944 to June 30, 1945:

	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Barley, rolled -----	88,425 lbs.	\$2,136.13
Oats, ground -----	27,550 lbs.	719 27
Oats, rolled -----	90,314 lbs.	2,362.14
Wheat, rolled -----	98,329 lbs.	2,556.54
<hr/>		
Total concentrates, locally produced -----	152 tons	\$7,774.08
<hr/>		
Ensilage, tons -----	650	2,600 00
Hay, alfalfa, tons -----	520	10,386.50
Straw, tons -----	96	768.00
<hr/>		
Total roughage and straw, locally produced -----		\$13,754 50
<hr/>		
Dairy milk fed to calves, gallons--	43,800	14,560.80
Horse days consumed by dairy---	223	1,160.60
<hr/>		
Total local produced consumed by dairy-----		\$37,249 98

- 38 Present facilities: (Please list structures, such as milk barns, silos, feed barns, etc. Indicate condition. If not adequate, please so indicate and furnish comments. Inventory value and replacement cost. Proposed projects either Work Orders, 1945-47 Budget or Post War Construction Program.)

Milking barn—5 silos—milk house—3 hay barns.

Calf barn—bull barn.

New milk house-----	\$45,000.	Appropriated funds available
Cow barn -----	16,000.	Appropriated funds available

Hog Ranch

39. Does the institution operate a hog ranch? Yes.
Inventory as of January 31, 1946:

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Hogs, fat -----	42	\$840.00
Hogs, feeder, heavy -----	147	1,470.00
Hogs, feeder, light -----	85	637.50
Pigs, weaned -----	77	385.00
Pigs, suckling -----	123	369.00
Sows, brood -----	109	3,905.00
Boars -----	5	375.00
Gilts, not separated on inventory---	---	---
<hr/>		
Total -----	588	\$7,981.50

40. Pork production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	<i>Value</i>
Total pounds produced—195,249 lbs., dressed--	\$34,473.83
Other production:	
A. Livestock sold, 187 head-----	5,195.50
B. Grease sold, 1,197 lbs.-----	35.91
C. -----	---
<hr/>	
Total -----	\$39,705.24

41. What is pork requirement per year? 200,000
 42. What is pork production per year? Average last 3 years, 197,000 lbs.
 43. Deficiency or excess? Normal
 44. How met?
 45. Cost production per pound? 96th F. Y. 7-1-44 to 6-30-45, .2447 per lb.
 46. How many paid employees at hog ranch? Feb., 1946—2
 47. How many inmates work at hog ranch? 11
 48. Number required if hog ranch adequately supplies need? 15
 49. Does the institution buy weaner or feeder pigs? No
 50. How many weaner or feeder pigs purchased per year? None
 51. Does institution produce its own ham and bacon? Yes

52. Source of feed:

a. Institution garbage?

b. Pasture?

c. Other feeds produced at institution:

	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Barley, whole -----	215,270 lbs.	\$5,381.75
Oats, ground -----	26,235 lbs.	689.68
Wheat, ground -----	11,000 lbs.	286.00
Wheat, rolled -----	62,999 lbs.	1,637.97
<hr/>		
Total concentrates, locally produced -----	158 tons	\$7,995.40
<hr/>		
Hay, alfalfa, tons -----	82	1,638.48
Hay, grain, tons -----	90	1,543.15
Straw, tons -----	20	160.00
<hr/>		
Total roughage and straw, locally produced -----	192 tons	\$3,341.63
<hr/>		
Horse days consumed by hog ranch -----	56 days	78.40
<hr/>		
Total local products consumed at hog ranch -----		\$11,415.43

d. Feed purchased:

	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Alfalfa leaf meal -----	106,840 lbs.	\$2,826.81
Alfalfa stem meal -----	27,210 lbs.	625.93
B-Alf-G -----	26,000 lbs.	1,598.99
Barley, whole -----	211,285 lbs.	5,831.46
Bran -----	17,300 lbs.	425.93
Bran rice -----	46,280 lbs.	853.93
Corn, ground, fine -----	45,000 lbs.	1,260.79
Corn, ground, medium -----	107,600 lbs.	3,014.08
Economy hog powder -----	3,900 lbs.	346.17
Fish meal or bone meal -----	17,700 lbs.	721.93
Linseed meal -----	32,300 lbs.	945.07
Manamar, swine -----	21,200 lbs.	1,385.72
Middlings -----	4,900 lbs.	103.39
Mill run -----	28,700 lbs.	675.77
Milo maize, ground -----	31,197 lbs.	978.53
Oats, ground -----	44,700 lbs.	1,425.38
Powdered whey -----	18,000 lbs.	1,395.48
Soy bean meal -----	8,500 lbs.	290.75
Tankage -----	47,010 lbs.	1,559.43
Salt -----	1,000 lbs.	10.50
Wheat, ground -----	51,585 lbs.	1,089.42
Wheat, rolled -----	44,095 lbs.	1,265.76
Economy dairy powder -----	4,500 lbs.	439.21
Milo maze, whole -----	91,223 lbs.	2,599.85
Manamar, cattle -----	7,400 lbs.	431.03
Barley rolled -----	300 lbs.	8.01
Beet pulp -----	5,000 lbs.	111.73
Barley hulled and ground -----	2,000 lbs.	67.17
Oats hulled and ground -----	2,000 lbs.	100.25
<hr/>		
Total concentrates purchased -----	527 tons	\$32,389.07
<hr/>		
Straw, tons -----	15	262.50
<hr/>		
Total purchased feeds and straw -----		\$32,651.57
<hr/>		
Miscellaneous supplies purchased -----		754.13
<hr/>		
Total supplies purchased -----		\$33,405.70

53. Present facilities. (Please list structures, type of construction, etc., and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not *adequate*, please so indicate. Furnish comments, Proposed projects either in Work Order, 1945-1947 Budget and/or Postwar Construction Program.)

1—Farrowing barn
 1—Granary
 1—Hay barn
 Shelter sheds
 1945 Budget
 Farrowing barn
 Shelter sheds

Poultry Ranch

54. Does the Institution operate a poultry ranch? Yes
 Inventory as of January 31, 1946.

	Number	Value
Hens, leghorn -----	3,855	\$3,833
Hens, colored -----	---	---
Chicks, 2 to 5 months -----	---	---
Broilers -----	---	---
Capons -----	---	---
Turkey -----	---	---
Turkey, poult -----	---	---
Total -----	3,855	\$3,833

55. Egg production for year ending June 30, 1945 :
 Total dozen 48,270 doz. Value \$21,705.00

Other production :

a. Chicken -----	4,743 lbs.	\$1,254.77
b. Turkey -----	13,504 lbs.	5,536.04
Totals -----		\$28,496.41

56. What is egg requirement per year? 90,000 doz.
 57. What is egg production per year? 48,270 doz.
 58. Deficiency or excess? Deficiency
 59. How met? Purchase
 60. Cost of production per dozen? Ninety-sixth Fiscal year, 7-1-44 to 6-30-45—
 2491 per doz.
 61. How many paid employees at poultry ranch? 1
 62. How many inmates work at poultry ranch? 13
 63. Number required if poultry ranch adequately supplies need? 30
 64. Are sexed chicks bought, and if not, what method is used to dispose of cockerels?
 Yes
 65. Number of chicks purchased per year? 2,500
 66. Do you preserve eggs during seasonal high production to tie over low production
 seasons, and what method? No
 67. Source of feed: Ninety-sixth Fiscal Year, 7-1-44 to 6-30-45:
 a. Purchased feed, 231 tons ----- \$12,570.77
 b. Locally produced feed, 35 tons ----- 1,803.10
 c. Other purchased supplies ----- 555.04
 d. Other locally produced charges ----- 23.80

68. Present facilities and equipment:

(Please list structures, type of construction, etc., and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate, please so indicate. Furnish comments. Proposed projects.)

Incubator house—double span—basement type, good, o.k.

Brooder houses—double span, frame—poor.

Flock houses—shed type, frame—good.

Feed storage and mixing house—good.

Appropriated funds available, amount \$12,000.00 for additions to present poultry plant in order to increase production of eggs. Production approximately 48,000 dozen per year. Requirement 90,000 dozen per year.

69. Stable:

Inventory as of January 31, 1946.

Horses 25 \$3,944.00

Colts None

Mules None

Present facilities:

Usage:

70. Orchard:

1. Have you an orchard? Yes

Inventory:

Trees, number and kind: (Elberta-Hale-Maxime-Rochester)
 Peaches, 3,500—Rio Oso Gem—Guam, Paladra—Sims—Johnson—Phillips
 Apricots, 1,500—Blenheim—Tilton
 Plums, 1,000—Washington—Anita—Duarte—Santa Rosa—Satsuma
 Prunes, 300—French
 Walnuts, 100—Eureka
 Almonds, 350—

2. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	Quantity	Value
a. Almonds -----	129 lbs.	\$32.25
b. Apricots -----	83,060 lbs.	2,893.86
c. Grapes -----	103,130 lbs.	8,249.60
d. Peaches -----	3,400 lbs.	83.20
e. Plums -----	33,160 lbs.	1,989.60
f. Walnuts -----	658 lbs.	132.68
Total -----		\$13,381.19

3. How many paid employees at orchard? 1

4. How many inmates work at orchard? Regular, 12-20; seasonal, 40

71. Cannery:

1. Does the institution have a cannery? Yes

2. Present facilities:

3. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	Quantity	Value
a. Apricots, No. 10 cans -----	15,064	\$9,957.66
b. Peaches, No. 10 cans -----	40,410	26,610.00
c. Asparagus, No. 10 cans -----	11,371	1,589.58
d. Sauerkraut, No. 10 Cans -----	3,100	1,043.40
e. Spinach, No. 10 cans -----	1,029	428.75
f. Tomatoes, No. 10 cans -----	34,707	11,569.00
g. Tomato juice, No. 10 cans -----	10,323	2,445.75
h. Tomato puree, No. 10 Can -----	12,650	3,854.06
Total -----		\$57,498.20

4. Is there a surplus or deficiency? Surplus

5. If a surplus, how disposed of? Sold to other State agencies

6. If a deficiency, how supplied? -----

72. Farm General (field crops):

1. Commodities produced (year ending June 30, 1945)

Item	Quantity	Value
Barley, whole -----	388,630	\$9,715.75
Barley, ground -----	33,000	803.16
Barley, rolled -----	91,725	2,216.97
Ensilage, tons -----	650	2,600.00
Hay, alfalfa, tons -----	718	14,360.00
Hay, gram, tons -----	250	5,000.00
Oats, whole -----	152,010	4,332.28
Oats, ground -----	51,085	1,332.00
Oats, rolled -----	90,304	2,362.14
Straw, tons -----	221	1,768.00
Wheat, whole -----	163,100	4,240.60
Wheat, ground -----	57,400	1,492.40
Wheat, rolled -----	81,228	2,111.92
Sheep, pasture -----		115.50
Total -----		\$52,450.72

73. Inventory Agricultural Equipment.

	<i>Inv. Value</i>
Attachment, pulley, for, Best, 30 HP, Tractor-----	\$108.50
Block, chain, 1-ton, set-----	25.00
Cart, 2-horse-----	63.00
Cart, dump, 2-wheel-----	10.00
Compressor Air-----	151.41
Cultivator, Brennier No. BH76, 8 shovel, zig-zag, cut-----	54.80
Cultivator, corn, 8-shovel, John Deere-----	150.18
Cultivator, corn, John Deere, KL211-----	79.15
Cultivator, vegetable, 7-tooth, Planet No. 82-----	17.30
Cultivator, spring, tooth, Brenneis, No. 8-BH2-15-----	235.87
Cultivator, 1-horse-----	27.10
Cultivator, 2-horse-----	81.60
Cultivators, hand, Planet, Jr.—15 ea-----	122.50
Cultivator, onion, John Deere-----	12.50
Cutter, bean, Willard-----	75.00
Cutter, ensilage, DeLaval-----	250.00
Disc, No. 78-Brenneis, 24" blade 7'-----	223.50
Disc, Killefer, 7'-----	240.00
Disc, 2-horse-----	85.00
Ditcher, Martin-----	94.50
Drill, alfalfa-----	132.66
Drill, grain, Superior-----	200.00
Duster, Traction, model, DuCot-----	307.07
Fertilizer, Van Brunt-----	125.00
Fork, hay, Jackson-----	57.00
Harrow, disc, Brenneis-----	257.50
Harrow, disc, offset-----	340.71
Harrow, iron, John Deere-----	41.76
Harrow, spring, tooth-----	53.50
Harrow, wood-----	200.00
Hiller, celery, Planet, No. 2-----	35.22
Leveler, land, 9 x 24"—4 ea-----	200.00
Leveler, land, Caterpillar-----	902.50
Machine, mowing-----	113.30
Mower, 5' McCormick—3 ea-----	256.50
Mowing, machine-----	110.72
Planter, corn, & bean-----	88.99
Planter, corn & bean-----	110.00
Planter, corn, 4-row-----	125.00
Planter, John Deere-----	68.90
Planter, potato, Iron, Age-----	115.00
Plow, Ditching-----	50.00
Plow, 3-horse, John Deere-----	247.50
Plow, single, 12"-----	20.00
Plow, 4-gang-----	175.00
Plow, tractor, Massey Harris No. 6A-----	136.50
Plow, tractor, Little Genius-----	191.88
Rake, hay, 10'-----	85.00
Rake, hay, 10', 32 tooth-----	61.80
Rake, hay, 10', 32 tooth-----	53.25
Ridger, Brenneis-----	118.00
Roller, ring-----	96.85
Scraper, Fresno, 2-horse-----	24.00
Scraper, Fresno, 4-horse—3 ea-----	127.50
Scraper, 6' wheel-----	157.00
Seeder-----	29.00
Pan, breaker Killefer-15a-----	153.37
Sower, broadcast—2 ea-----	70.00
Spreader, manure-----	230.00
Spreader, manure-----	177.00
Subsoiler, Killefer-----	663.00
Tractor, Caterpillar, 15 hp. No. 5662-----	1,350.00
Tractor, Caterpillar, "30" w/power, take, off-----	2,409.47
Tractor, Caterpillar, 12" track-----	1,471.73
Tractor, International, deisel, mod. TD-9-----	2,935.50
Tractor, & power, Dr. mower-----	1,145.41
Trailer, tractor-----	50.00
Wagon, farm—15 ea-----	2,250.00
Wagon, John Deere, low, wheel-----	123.60
Wagon, spring, hvy-----	225.00

	<i>Inv. Value</i>
Wagon, spring, hvy.-----	\$225.00
Wagon, sprinkling -----	586.00
Wagon, stock -----	50.00
Wagon, Studebaker, laundry-----	100.00
Wagon, gas -----	50.00
Wagon, hay -----	135.00

74. Accounting :

1. What system of accounts is set up covering agricultural operations? As required by State Dept. of Finance with additional analysis for local management.
2. Who is responsible for keeping such records? Bookkeeper.
3. Is a full inventory of equipment, livestock and products on hand maintained? Yes.
4. Is there a plan of farm operations made annually in advance setting production schedules to meet need and based on the nature and conditions of the land and available water? -----

75. Sheep Ranch: If any. Full information.

76. Beef Cattle Ranch:

If any, furnish full information.

77. Vegetable :

Potatoes -----	
Dried Onions -----	499,104 lbs.
Dried Beans -----	
Leafy Vegetables -----	1,794,130 lbs.
Root Vegetables -----	603,465 lbs.
Total value vegetable garden products year ending 6/30/45 -----	\$98,190.55

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUBCOMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-
STOCK PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL
OPERATIONS AT STATE INSTITUTIONS**

Date March 4, 1946

1. Name of institution : Agnews State Hospital
a. Superintendent : E. W. Mullen, M.D.
2. Post office and location : Agnew, Santa Clara County
3. Resident patient population (as of January 31, 1946) :
Male 1,569. Female 2,077. Total 3,646.
4. Total number authorized positions (ninety-seventh fiscal year) : 514.
5. Acreage :

Buildings, lawns, shrubs, etc.-----	140	acres
Farm (field crops) -----	135	acres
Orchard -----	85	acres
Vegetable garden -----	235	acres
Pasturage -----	15	acres
Dairy -----	---	acres
Hog ranch -----	3	acres
Poultry ranch -----	---	acres
Stable -----	2	acres
Cemeteries -----	2	acres
Watersheds -----	5	acres
Wasteland -----	7.2	acres
Total acreage -----		629.2

6. Water :

Source of water supply : Wells

Adequacy of water supply : One well needed

Public Works Work Order No. 1179—amount \$2,500—now set up for one well.

7. Do you have a master plan for the institution? Yes
8. Does this plan include a lay-out for agricultural operations? Yes

9. Schedule of authorized farm personnel

Head farmer or farm foreman-----	1	
Dairyman -----	0	
Assistant dairyman -----	0	
Milkers and milking machine operators-----	0	
Hog ranch operator -----	1	
Assistant hog ranch operator (farmhand)-----	0	
Vegetable gardener -----	1	
Assistant vegetable gardener-----	2	
Orchardman -----	1	
Farmhands -----	3	
Equipment operators (truck and tractor)-----	2	
Canningman -----	1	
Assistant canningman -----	0	
Blacksmith -----	1	
Part-time farmhand -----	1	
Total -----		14

10. Number of inmates assigned to work (therapy) projects:

	Col. 1	Col. 2
Dairy -----	0	0
Hog ranch -----	11	9
Poultry ranch -----	0	0
Vegetable garden -----	80	30
Orchard -----		
Regular -----	15	0
Seasonal -----	60	15
Farm general -----	23	10
Cannery -----	84	0
Grounds -----	40	10
Janitorial and housekeeping (other than wards) -----	15	0
Storeroom -----	4	2
Kitchen -----	45	11
Butchershop -----	2	2
Maintenance crews -----	42	38
Office -----	13	0
Art and needle work -----	40	0
Sewing and marking rooms-----Part time	22	7
Total -----	481	136

Enter in Column No. 1 now assigned.

Enter in Column No. 2 how *many additional* patients could be used advantageously.

11. Is the supply of inmate labor sufficient? No
 12. Is it available in the seasons when it was required? No
 13. Is the assignment of inmate labor satisfactory and available in order to meet farming necessities? No

Dairy

14. Does the institution operate a dairy? No

Inventory as of: January 31, 1946

	No.	Value
Cows, milking -----	--	--
Cows, dry -----	--	--
Heifers, 2-year -----	--	--
Heifers, 1-year -----	--	--
Calves, weaned -----	--	--
Calves, milkfed -----	--	--
Bulls, service -----	--	--
Bulls, immature -----	--	--
Steers, weaned -----	--	--
Steers, 1 and 2 year -----	--	--
Total -----	None	None

15. Milk production for year ending June 30, 1945.

Total gallons produced: Value none

Quantity and value of minor products:

Beef (cow) -----	---
Beef (steer) -----	---
Veal -----	---
Hides (cow) -----	---
Hides (calf) -----	---
Total value of production-----	---

16. What is the milk requirement per year? 200,750 gal.

17. What is the milk production per year? Purchased

18. Is there any surplus milk or milk products available for feeding? No

19. What is average milk production per cow?

20. Cost of milk per gallon?

21. How many paid employees at dairy?

22. How many inmates work at dairy?

23. Average number of calves raised per year?

24. Kind of bulls used?

25. Do you buy or raise replacements?

26. What is policy of culling milk cows?

27. What disposal is made of rejects?

28. Is a T.B. free herd maintained?

29. Is herd tested for Bangs Disease?

30. Is hand milking used or are milking machines used?

31. Is milk pasteurized?

32. Is equipment for pasteurization and cooling satisfactory?

33. If not, what is required?

34. Do you have adequate feed cutters and feed mixers?

35. What part of the dairy feed is produced on the property?

36. What is the nature and arrangement of permanent pasture, if any?

37. How much feed is purchased per year and the kind?

Milk
Purchased

38. Present facilities none. Milk purchased: (Please list structures, such as milk barns, silos, feed barns, etc. Indicate condition. If not adequate, please so indicate and furnish comments. Inventory value and replacement cost. Proposed projects either Work Orders, 1945-47 Budget or Post War Construction Program.)

Hog Ranch

39. Does the institution operate a hog ranch? Yes.

Inventory as of January 31, 1946:

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Hogs, fat -----	25	\$500
Hogs, feeder, heavy-----	102	1,020
Hogs, feeder, light-----	134	1,005
Pigs, weaned -----	78	585
Pigs, suckling -----	39	117
Sows, brood -----	33	1,155
Boars -----	4	215
Gilts -----	---	---
Total -----	415	\$4,597

40. Pork production for year ending June 30, 1945:

Total pounds produced—54,799. Value, \$10,235.66.

Other production:

a. Pork fat trimmings-----	6,520 lbs.	\$811.91
b. Hogs, livestock, sold-----	3 hogs	12.00

Total -----\$11,059.57

41. What is pork requirement per year? 110,000 lbs.

42. What is pork production per year? 54,799 lbs.

43. Deficiency or excess? Deficiency.

44. How met? Substitution of purchased meats.

45. Cost production per pound? \$.1186 (year ending June 30, 1945).

46. How many paid employees at hog ranch? 1.

47. How many inmates work at hog ranch? 11.

48. Number required if hog ranch adequately supplies need? 20.

49. Does the institution buy weaner or feeder pigs? No.

50. How many weaner or feeder pigs purchased per year?

51. Does institution produce its own ham and bacon? No.

52. Source of feed:

a. Institution garbage? Yes.

b. Pasture? 4 acres.

c. Other feeds produced at institution? None.

d. Feed purchased? Year 1945:

Alfalfa hay---	2,990 lbs.	Bran -----	2,240 lbs.
Alfalfa meal--	2,440 lbs.	Oats, rolled---	975 lbs.
Barley -----	117,500 lbs.	Powders -----	1,100 lbs.

53. Present facilities. (Please list structures, type of construction, etc., and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not *adequate*, please so indicate. Furnish comments. Proposed projects either in Work Order, 1945-1947, Budget, and/or Post War Construction Program.)

1 Slaughter house, 24 feet x 20 feet, 2 inches

8 Hog houses

1 Feed shed, 20 feet x 38 feet

1 Farrowing house

8 Feed pens, concreted

2 Brood sow pens, partly concreted

Fences in hog ranch proper, iron post and wire

Farrowing shed pens are partly concreted and have wooden fences

All buildings are wood structure, shingle or paper roofed

All pasture fences wood

Institution plans to double production. Present production 54,000 lbs. per year and requirements are 110,000 lbs. per year.

The institution has an appropriation for \$20,000 for the contemplated expansion of hog plant referred to above.

Projects for correcting drainage facilities and to eliminate unsanitary condition at hog ranch now under way by Division of Architecture.

Poultry Ranch

54. Does the institution operate a poultry ranch? No.

55. Egg production for year ending June 30, 1945.

56. What is egg requirement per year? 72,000 dozen per year.

57. What is egg production per year per inmate?

58. Deficiency or excess?

59. How met? Purchased.

60. Cost production per dozen?

61. How many paid employees at poultry ranch?

62. How many inmates work at poultry ranch?

63. Number required if poultry ranch adequately supplies need?

64. Are sexed chicks bought, and if not, what method is used to dispose of cockerels?

65. Number of chicks purchased per year?

66. Do you preserve eggs during seasonal high production to tie over low production seasons, and what method?

67. Source of feed:

a. Purchased feed?

b. Locally produced feed?

68. Present facilities and equipment: (Please list structures, type of construction, etc., and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate, please so indicate. Furnish comments. Proposed projects.)

Postwar Building Program provides for construction of new poultry plant to take care of egg requirements. (Priority No. 71—amount \$32,300.)

69. Stable:

Inventory as of January 31, 1946

Horses ----- 15

Colts ----- --

Mules ----- 2

Present facilities:

1 stable, should be replaced

1 stable, should be remodeled—enlarged

(a) Priority Item No. 128, Postwar Building Program

(b) 1945-47 Budget Appropriation, amount \$4,700.00

Usage: General farm and vegetable garden work, also maintenance of grounds.

70. Orchard:

1. Have you an orchard? Yes

Inventory:

Trees, number and kind:

26 acres apples
 36 acres pears
 5 acres prunes
 1 acre cherries
 13 acres peaches
 1 acre grapes
 2 acres walnuts
 1 acre mixed (plums, nectarines, almonds)

2. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	Quantity	Value
a. Apples -----	170,151 lbs.	\$11,862.16
b. Almonds -----	21 lbs.	8.40
c. Cherries -----	1,915 lbs.	299.48
d. Grapes -----	12,262 lbs.	951.26
e. Peaches -----	76,819 lbs.	1,800.34
f. Pears -----	191,035 lbs.	6,863.55
g. Plums -----	3,907 lbs.	234.42
h. Quince -----	1,400 lbs.	49.00
i. Prunes -----	64,756 lbs.	1,627.14
j. Walnuts -----	499 lbs.	129.74
		<hr/> \$23,825.49

3. How many paid employees at orchard? 2

4. How many inmates work at orchard? 15

Regular, 15; seasonal, 60

NOTE:—1945-47 Budget Appropriation—amount \$1,000 for orchard pipe line.

71. Cannery:

1. Does the institution have a cannery? Yes

2. Present facilities: Facilities for processing all fruits and vegetables with the exception of spinach

3. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	2½'s	10's	Quantity	Value
a. Vegetables -----	1,726		28,319	\$10,082.36
b. Relishes -----			856	328.92
c. Fruit -----	896		34,422	22,507.09
d. Berries -----	111		4,252	3,780.32
e. Grapes -----			130	-----

4. Is there a surplus or deficiency?

5. If a surplus, how disposed of?

6. If a deficiency, how supplied?

72. Farm general (field crops):

1. Commodities produced (year ending June 30, 1945)

Item	Quantity	Value	Acreage
Hay, grain -----	113 tons	\$2,260.00	100
Hay, rye grass -----	29½ bales	313.91	20

COMMENTS: Low production for year was due to flood damage. During the current season 248 tons hay was produced on 135 acres.

73. Inventory agricultural equipment :

EQUIPMENT AT AGNEWS FARM

	Inv. Value	Condition
Truck, Ford PU 1933-----	\$482.24	Poor
Gravel chute-----	40.65	Satisfactory
Gasoline pump, hand-----	60.00	Satisfactory
Row boat, 14' HP-----	71.98	Satisfactory
Leveling board, 8' x 16'-----	20.00	Satisfactory
Breaking cart, 2 wheel-----	15.00	Fair
Grain drill 10'-----	219.00	Fair
Grader, 8'-----	150.00	Poor
Harrow, spring tooth-----	50.00	Satisfactory
Mowing machine, McCormick 5'-----	91.00	Poor
Harrow, HP-----	55.08	Satisfactory
Harrow, tractor-----	35.00	Fair
Mower, 5' McCormick-----	91.00	Fair
Mower, 5' Deering-----	91.00	Poor
Plow, John Deere-----	26.10	Poor
Plow, Oliver-----	33.62	Fair
Plow, John Deere (tractor)-----	208.62	Fair
Plow, 12"-----	30.00	Fair
Plow, 12" Oliver-----	30.00	Fair
Rake, hay, McCormick-----	51.50	Poor
Blade ridger-----	58.40	Satisfactory
Scraper, Fresno, 3 only-----	47.00	Satisfactory
Scraper, slip round-----	20.00	Satisfactory
Seeder, grain-----	33.00	Fair
Sheller, corn, McCormick Deering 2 hole-----	52.75	Satisfactory
Seed sower, Baker Hamilton-----	30.00	Poor
Spreader, manure-----	25.00	Poor
Road sprinkler tank-----	50.00	Poor
Tank, garbage-----	902.00	Poor
Tractor, Caterpillar Diesel w/attach- ments-----	2,997.74	Satisfactory
Tractor, Caterpillar "30"-----	2,353.32	Satisfactory
Trailer, horse-----	333.11	Satisfactory
Wagon, truck, 4-wheel, 2 only-----	50.00	Fair
Wagon, two-yard-----	378.75	Fair
Wagon, gravel-----	265.00	Fair
Wagon, farm, 2 only-----	300.00	Poor
Wagon, dump-----	30.90	Fair
Wagon, spray-----	140.00	Poor
Engine and pump "Bean"-----	150.00	Poor
Electric grinder, tool-----	45.53	Fair
Hoist, chain, Yale, 1½-ton-----	120.00	Satisfactory
Hoist, chain, Yale, 3-ton-----	150.00	Satisfactory
Asphalt roller, 500 lbs.-----	94.76	Satisfactory
Diesel fuel tank, 550-gal., w/pump--	85.00	Satisfactory
	<hr/>	
Miscellaneous tools, etc.-----	\$10,564.05	
	4,414.36	
	<hr/>	
	\$14,978.41	

Equipment at Vegetable Garden

	<i>Inv.</i> <i>Value</i>	<i>Condition</i>
Wagon, goose neck.....	\$100.00	Poor
Cultivator, McCormick Deering.....	53.75	Fair
Cultivator, Kilefer	262.50	Satisfactory
Cultivator, Planet Jr.....	87.37	Satisfactory
Cultivator, John Deering.....	68 50	Satisfactory
Potato digger, International Harvester	147.50	Poor
Harrow, spike, 2 only	50.00	Fair
Harrow, spring tooth, Roderick Lean	47.90	Satisfactory
Harrow, disc, Kilefer.....	332.79	Satisfactory
Harrow, disc, McCormick.....	56.00	Poor
Harrow, disc	56.00	Poor
Hiller, celery	28.04	Satisfactory
Land leveler	100.94	Satisfactory
Corn planter, Superior.....	57.00	Poor
Plow, Rimple & Morgan.....	755.00	Fair
Plow, Oliver	30.00	Satisfactory
Forward	\$2,233.29	
Plow, Middlebreaker.....	22.40	Fair
Plow, 2-way sulky.....	110.80	Poor
Ringroller	95 00	Fair
Scrapers, Solano-Pacific	150 00	Poor
Subsoiler, Killifer	225.10	Satisfactory
	\$2,836.59	
Miscellaneous tools, etc.....	837.54	
	\$3,674.13	

Equipment at Orchard

Spray rig, w/attachments and 15-HP Ford Motor	\$1,384.73	Satisfactory
Disc harrow, Killefer.....	288.40	Satisfactory
Plow, Rimple	543.15	Satisfactory
Cider press	20.00	Poor
Ridger, Winsor	118.97	Satisfactory
Counter scale, Fairbanks-Morse.....	24.72	Satisfactory
	\$2,379.97	
Miscellaneous tools, etc.....	1,238.81	
	\$3,618.78	

74. Accounting :

1. What system of accounts is set up covering agricultural operations? California State Uniform System of Accounts, Stores System.
2. Who is responsible for keeping such records? Accounting office.
3. Is a full inventory of equipment, livestock and products on hand maintained? Yes.
4. Is there a plan of farm operations made annually in advance setting production schedules to meet need and based on the nature and conditions of the land and available water? -----

75. Sheep Ranch. If any. None.

76. Beef Cattle Ranch. If any, furnish full information. None.

77. Vegetable Garden :

	<i>Produced Locally</i>
Potatoes	26,800
Onions, Dried	116,778
Dry Beans	453
Leafy Vegetables	1,263,104
Root Vegetables	842,400
Value of vegetable garden products year ending 6/30/45	\$86,397.47

Note: 1945-47 Budget Appropriation for \$8,750 for Vegetable Hot House.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUBCOMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-STOCK PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS AT STATE INSTITUTIONS

Date: March 4, 1946

1. Name of Institution: Mendocino State Hospital
 - a. Superintendent: Walter Rapaport, M.D.
 - b. Business Manager: A. E. Spillman
2. Post Office and Location: Talmage
3. Resident Patient Population (as of January 31, 1946):

Male 1,759	Female 1,210	Total 2,969
------------	--------------	-------------
4. Total number authorized positions (Ninety-seventh Fiscal Year): 410
5. Acreage:

Buildings, lawns, shrubs, etc.-----	30	acres
Farm (field crops)-----	390	acres
Orchard-----	38	acres
Vegetable garden-----	75	acres
Pasturage-----	127	acres
Dairy-----	50	acres
Hog ranch-----	15	acres
Poultry Ranch-----	8	acres
Stable-----	-	
Cemeteries-----	2	acres
Watersheds-----	470	acres
Wasteland-----	10	acres
Total acreage-----	1,215	
6. Water:

Source of supply:

Domestic water storage tank capacity is 100,000 gallons.

Domestic Supply Wells:

Sterling Pump No. 8629—10" 37 ft., 760 Gpm., 60 hp.
 Sterling Pump No. 8584—10" 37 ft., 400 Gpm., 40 hp.

Irrigation, Farm and Vegetable Garden

Big Clark Ranch, Byron Jackson, 2200 Gpm.	40	hp.
North Garden, Johnston No. 4874, 185 Gpm.	7.5	hp.
South Garden, Sterling Booster 79 375 Gpm.	20	hp.
West Garden, Sterling, 1000 Gpm.	20	hp.
River Pump, Sterling, 1000 Gpm.	20	hp.

Reservoir, Mill Creek Dam

Supplies through 8 inch line to all sanitary fixtures, fire hydrants, lawn irrigation, including overhead system at dairy ladino clover field.

Capacity of dam when constructed, 92 acre feet.

Adequacy of water supply: In normal years has been ample to supply as stated. During dry months necessary to use water from domestic wells. This dam has collected much silt over the years.

There are possibilities for a somewhat better system for retarding the run-off waters and preserving our supply by installing catch basins further up the stream. This is not institution land, however, and is probably a matter for the Division of Natural Resources to handle.

An additional supply of water is available at strategic points on the farm ground at a depth of not over 50 feet.
7. Do you have a master plan for the institution? Yes.
8. Does this plan include a layout for agricultural operations? Yes.

9. Schedule of authorized farm personnel:

Head farmer or farm foreman-----	1
Dairyman -----	1
Assistant dairyman -----	2
Milkers -----	4
Hog ranch operator-----	1
Assistant hog ranch operator (farmhand)-----	1
Vegetable gardener -----	1
Assistant vegetable gardener-----	2
Orchardman -----	none
Farmhands -----	10
Equipment operators (truck and tractor)-----	none
Canningman -----	1
Assistant canningman (farmhand)-----	(1) one-half time
Blacksmith -----	none
Part time -----	(1) one-half time
Poultryman -----	1
Total -----	—

26

10. Number of inmates assigned to work (therapy) projects.

	Col. 1	Col. 2
Dairy -----	32	8
Hog Ranch -----	11	4
Poultry Ranch -----	9	5
Vegetable Garden }-----	27	10
Orchard }-----		
Farm General }-----	18	5
Cannery (male) -----	3	3
Grounds -----	18	20
Janitorial and housekeeping (other than wards)-----	15 M, 3 fem.	—
Storeroom -----	5	2
Kitchen -----	30 M, 10 fem.	—
Butchershop -----	4	1
Maintenance crews -----	52 M, 30 fem.	15
Office -----	2	—
Tailor Shop (custodial)-----	40	—
Cannery (female) -----	30	15 (seasonal)
Laundry -----	43 M, 41 fem.	4 M, 3 fem.
Roving Details, (truck)-----	26	25
Total -----	327 M, 114 fem.	101 M, 18 fem.

Enter in Column No. 1 now assigned.

Enter in Column No. 2 how many additional patients could be used advantageously.

11. Is the supply of inmate labor sufficient? No, See column 2.
 12. Is it available in the seasons when it was required? Not entirely.
 13. Is the assignment of inmate labor satisfactory and available in order to meet farming necessities? Situation improving. Efforts being made to meet need for both inmate labor and attendant supervision.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TALMAGE
 INTER-DEPARTMENTAL COMMUNICATION

To: *Dora Shaw Heffner, Director, Department of Institutions*

Attention: Mr. Carl Applegate

From: Mendocino State Hospital

Subject: Working Patient Detail

File No.

Date: May 19, 1944

Thanks very much for your letter of May 5th concerning the establishment of working patient quotas.

The system has been in effect several weeks now at Mendocino, and with what we believe are good results. Of course it must be realized that setting up a quota is only the means for improving our previous established custom, but it does have the effect of providing a guide to those who are responsible for the development and assignment of patients to outside work. There is no doubt in our mind that this establishment of something definite in the way of a visible index means much, both to those in charge of the working groups as well as the general ward supervision. Of course the success or failure of this program is in the hands of our medical staff making the patient assignments.

A. E. SPILLMAN, Business Manager.

MENDOCINO STATE HOSPITAL

Requisition for Patient Detail

Department ----- Date -----

Quota -----

Number Required -----

Remarks : -----

Signature -----

JOB QUOTA IN LAUNDRY

<i>Job</i>	<i>Quota</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions, Precautions</i>
Wash room	10 men	Sorting, loading, unloading	2 and 3d grade
Washer helper	2 men	Assist operating washers. Loads and unloads machine	1st grade Time pressure
Extractors	7 men	Load and unload extractor	2d grade
Flat work operator	6 men	Handling trucks to ironers. Shake out wet articles ready for mangle	6—2d grade
Drying tumblers	5 men	Assist operator load and unload dryers	4—2d grade 1—1st grade
Flat work ironers	6 men	Feeders and receivers. Must be able to work together	2—1st grade 4—2d grade
Flat work ironers	4 men	Folding and sorting	2—1st grade 2—2d grade
Sorting room	5 men	Sort finish for wards (skilled)	4—1st grade 1—bookkeeper
Total:	45 men		
Iron room	27 women	Ironers, shirts, uniforms, (moderate skill)	5—1st grade 22—2d grade
	4 women	Folders	1st grade
	9 women	Pressers	1st grade
Sorting room	4 women	Sort employees laundry, etc.	1st grade
Total:	44 women		

JOB QUOTA IN MAIN KITCHEN

A. D. R., BUTCHER SHOP AND BAKERY

<i>Job</i>	<i>Quota</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions, Precautions</i>
Food truck	3 parole (essential)	Deliver hot foods to wards	Closely supervised. Strong, active, alert
Butcher shop	3 parole (essential)	Help butcher cut meats, etc.	Strong, active. Works with knives, etc., usually but not always supervised
Vegetable room and scullery	5 parole (essential) also 6 women	Monotonous routine. Clean vegetables, washes cooking pots, clean floors, etc. Vegetable cleaners.	Supervised by cooks. Work with knives. Supervised by attendant
Main kitchen crew	10 parole	Good for patient ready to assume responsibility. Help prepare food, coffee, etc., load food wagons	Good strong men. Work mostly on slippery floor. Use knives, work under time pressure schedules
A. D. R.	6 parole (female)	Help make up trays, serve at counter, bus girls, clean up tables, silverware and laundry, stack dishes, cut butter for all wards	Some supervision. Work with knives. Should be clean appearing. Average
Tunnel crew	5 parole	Help load and unload food trucks to inside wards, clean up tunnel and kitchen floors, etc.	Supervised by kitchen helper.
Bakers	7 parole	Interesting work. Kneads dough, operate bread cutter, handle pastry and bread	Experience desirable but not necessary. Patients have considerable responsibility in handling dough, etc.
Storeroom	4 parole	General storeroom work	

JOB QUOTA, MAINTENANCE CREWS

<i>Job</i>	<i>Quota</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions, Precautions</i>
Chief engineer	1 or 2	Electrical odd jobs, with employees, through the hospital	Parole
Chief engineer	6 or 7	Oiling and cleaning engine room and garage. Clean State cars. Operate dump garbage truck. Assist the plumber and tinner	Parole
Roving details (truck)	Normal need 30 to 45	Roving details on call required for various work on farm and grounds, for hauling heavy materials, freight, gravel, produce, etc. Care of salvage yard	Under normal times these details are divided into two groups under supervision of 2 attendants, each group

GREEN HOUSE AND FLOWER GARDEN CREWS—GROUNDS

<i>Job</i>	<i>Quota</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions, Precautions</i>
General garden	20	Spading and clean up work. Hoeing weeds. Year round work.	Semiparole. Not heavy work. Cheerful atmosphere
Special gardening	10	Spring and summer work. Watering lawns and shrubs	Must be parole
Special flower gardening	8	Spring and summer to plant, trim hedges, help pick flowers for wards, etc.	Parole
Lawn cutters	12	Full year round work. Cut lawns 9 to 10 months of year. Balance cleaning up lawns in fall, spading, etc. Picking up papers.	Not parole. These men under close supervision
Lawn cutters	2	Ditto	Parole
Doctors' cottages gardens	as required	General chore men for each cottage under staff supervision	Parole

<i>Job</i>	<i>Quota</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions, Precautions</i>
Mason	3 to 5	Plaster repairs, cement work, general construction	Physical strength necessary. Parole
Mattress shop	3 male	Stitches mattresses. Stuff mattresses. Pick hair	Parole
Paint shop	5 to 10	Paint furniture and beds. Crew painting in various buildings	1 parole (shop-alcohol, turp.) 4 or more semiparole under supervision
Industrial shop	20 to 25	Occupational therapy. Number of men used varies with amount of work scheduled. Usually requires 20 to 25. Furniture weaving, brush making, sloyd work, chair caning, refinishing.	Supervised closely at present

CANNERY

<i>Job</i>	<i>Quota</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions, Precautions</i>
Assistant to canner	Male 1	Straw boss of cannery group. Keeps work flowing to tables for women patients to peel, wash, etc.	Grade 1, semiparole
Helpers	2	Handle crates of vegetables, etc., heavy work	Physical strength necessary. Supervised
Peelers	Female 25 to 30	Seasonal requirement	Supervised by attendant. Should be physically o.k.

SEWING AND MENDING ROOM

<i>Job</i>	<i>Quota</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions, Precautions</i>
Sewing room	15	Chiefly machine sewing. Power. Put together new clothing such as dresses, cases, gowns, etc.	Must be able to run machines under close supervision
Mending	12	Mending by hand. Sewing buttons, socks, towels, etc.	Any kind able to use a needle
Cutting	1	Cutter helper	Must be A-1

NOTE.—This department is vital to keep clothing of patients in good repair, and should have preference in assignment over other sewing room activities. A good place for patients showing aptitude on wards where small household type sewing machines are allowed for use of patients but where not yet ready for responsibilities of regular industrial placement such as art shops, etc.

<i>Job</i>	<i>Quota</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions, Precautions</i>
Carpenter	5	General carpenter work	Tools can not be closely supervised
Shoe shop	5	Repair shoes. Help make new ones	Under close supervision. Tools, hammers, awls, etc.
Tailor shop	40	In criminal ward at present. Make needs for all men's clothing. Also required to manufacture clothing orders for other State institutions	Locked ward, but requires men with ability to operate power machines. Under supervision, but handles some tools, needles, etc.

DAIRY

<i>Job</i>	<i>Quota</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Suggestions, Precautions</i>
	25	Partially supervised	Active men. Must be able to handle feed, clean stalls, milk cows

FARMING

Vegetable garden	30		Average
Farm truck	3		Select
Regular crew	12	Regular farm crew. Handle grain, bale hay, harvest, etc.	Average
Hog ranch	11		Average and below
Poultry	10		Average
		66 (Total number of beds at farm ward)	

Special details as required due to stress of season activities.

Dairy

14. Does the institution operate a dairy? Yes.

Inventory as of January 31, 1946:

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Cows, milking -----	120	\$18,000
Cows, dry -----	19	2,850
Heifers, 2-year -----	1	100
Heifers, 1-year -----	46	3,450
Calves, weaned -----	26	1,300
Calves, milkfed -----	43	1,075
Bulls, service -----	2	600
Bulls, immature -----	2	200
Steers, weaned -----	--	---
Steers, 1- and 2-year -----	--	---
Total -----	259	\$27,675

15. Milk production for year ending June 30, 1945:

Total gallons produced—238,268. Value, \$100,558.32.

Quantity and value of minor products:

Beef (cow) -----	\$2,404.07	13,334 lbs.
Beef (sets) -----	93.40	43 sets
Veals -----	508.36	2,801 lbs.
Hides (cow) -----	88.65	34
Hides (calf) -----	---	---
Livestock sold (see attached list) -----	---	\$12,452.44

Total value of production -----\$116,016 55

16. What is the milk requirement per year? 238,268 gallons.
 17. What is the milk production per year? 238,268 gallons.
 18. Is there any surplus milk or milk products available for feeding? No.
 19. What is average milk production per cow? 14,691.1 lbs. (per cow on 126 head, includes all except heifers milking less than 8 months).
 20. Cost of milk per gallon- .2439.
 21. How many paid employees at dairy? 7.
 22. How many inmates work at dairy? 27.
 23. Average number of calves raised per year? 112.
 24. Kind of bulls used? Purebred Holstein.
 25. Do you buy or raise replacements? Mostly raised. Occasional purchase for out-cross breed.
 26. What is policy of culling milk cows? Low production, blemishes, old age.
 27. What disposal is made of rejects? Slaughtered for local feeding.
 28. Is a T.B. free herd maintained? Yes.
 29. Is herd tested for Bangs Disease? Yes.
 30. Is hand milking used or are milking machines used? Hand milker.
 31. Is milk pasteurized? Yes.
 32. Is equipment for pasteurization and cooling satisfactory? Yes.
 33. If not, what is required? None.
 34. Do you have adequate feed cutters and feed mixers? Yes.
 35. What part of the dairy feed is produced on the property? All succulents, pasture, and 50% alfalfa.
 36. What is the nature and arrangement of permanent pasture, if any? 30 acres, overhead irrigation. Balance seasonal wasteland.
 37. How much feed is purchased per year and the kind? 280 tons Conc.; 400 tons alfalfa.

SALE OF SURPLUS LIVESTOCK, SURVEY REPORT 445

<i>Date</i>	<i>Sold to</i>	<i>Inv. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Amount</i>
1944—				
7-28	Harold E. Bills, Orland-----	4208	1 bull calf-----	\$250.00
8-31	Napa State Hospital-----	4221	8,305-lb. dressed pork, 19¢	1,577.95
9-12	Ricci Bros., Napa-----	4235	1 bull calf-----	250.00
9-18	Ben M. Woodworth, Sebastopol--	4237	1 service age bull-----	300.00
			1 bull calf-----	200.00
10- 4	Harold Fiorini, Turlock-----	4252	1 bull calf-----	500.00
10- 5	Napa State Hospital-----	4253	2,076-lb. dressed pork-----	394.44
10- 9	Wm. Bondietti, Jr., Tomalis-----	4256	1 bull calf-----	100.00
10-12	Calif. Holstein Friesian, Fresno	4260	1 bull calf-----	359.25
			1 cow-----	805.50
			1 heifer-----	474.00
10-12	Napa State Hospital-----	4262	2,055-lb. dressed pork-----	390.45
10-17	Napa State Hospital-----	4263	2,019-lb. dressed pork-----	383.61
10-23	Fred Holmes, Gerber-----	4265	1 bull calf-----	300.00
10-30	Memeo Bros., McCloud-----	4268	1 bull calf-----	250.00
11-12	Napa State Hospital-----	4285	2,046-lb. dressed pork-----	388.74
11- 3	Napa State Hospital-----	4286	2,048-lb. dressed pork-----	389.12
11- 9	Michele Milas, Sonoma-----	4289	1 bull calf-----	100.00
11-20	L. B. McCohn, Standish-----	4293	1 bull calf-----	200.00
11-20	George Elledge, Standish-----	4294	1 bull calf-----	200.00
11-20	Irvin Adams, Susanville-----	4295	1 bull calf-----	200.00
11-27	M. Clementino & Son, Novato-----	4302	2 bull calves-----	200.00
11-30	Golden State Co., Ltd., Orland--	4303	1 bull calf-----	200.00
12- 4	Edgar Freeman, Ukiah-----	4307	50 hogs, wt. 11,030 lb.---	1,516.63
12- 6	Alva Mitchell-----	4315	1 heifer calf-----	25.00
12- 8	Edgar Freeman-----	4317	60 hogs, wt. 13,120 lb.---	1,804.00
12-13	A. E. Morehead, Sebastopol----	4319	1 bull calf-----	200.00
1945—				
2- 7	Hansen & Orloff, Pleasanton----	4353	3 bull calves-----	550.00
2- 7	J. H. Garner, Modesto-----	4354	1 bull calf-----	250.00
2-10	H. & E. Maggetti, Marshall-----	4357	1 bull calf-----	150.00
2-28	Dos Palos Future Farmers-----	4362	4 bull calves-----	325.00
3-14	Youth Authority, Sacramento----	4372	1 Hampshire boar-----	50.00
4- 2	Sonoma State Home-----	4386	5 Holstein cows-----	1,250.00
4-12	J. H. Mendoza, Point Reyes-----	4394	1 bull calf-----	200.00
4-12	Geo. P. Nunes, Point Reyes-----	4395	1 bull calf-----	250.00
5-28	George Bauer, Covelo-----	4414	1 bull calf-----	150.00
6-18	James Montera, Santa Rosa-----	4425	1 bull calf-----	200.00
6-20	Dos Palos Future Farmers-----	4427	1 bull calf, 1 heifer calf--	175.00
6-20	Napa State Hospital-----	4430	3,970-lb. hogs (100 animals)-----	794.00
6-27	Sonoma State Home-----	4431	15 bred heifers-----	3,750.00
Total-----				\$20,052.69

38. Present facilities. (Please list structures, such as milk barns, silos, feed barns, etc. Indicate condition. If not adequate, please so indicate and furnish comments. Inventory value and replacement cost. Proposed projects either Work Orders, 1945-47 Budget or Post War Construction Program.)

<i>Structure</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Value</i>
Feed barn	160 cows	Good----	
Milk barn	80 cows	Good----	
Hospital barn	16 cows	Good----	\$68,802.41
Calf barn	48 calves	Good----	
Shelter sheds (3)	120 cows	Good----	
Silos (2)	130 tons each	Good----	
Hay storage	400 tons	Good----	6,282.79
Bull barn	4 bulls	Good----	1,200.00
			<hr/>
			\$76,285.20

Requirements:

2 additional silos are needed as addition to milk barn in 45-47 Budget-----	\$10,000.00
1 Drive-through hay barn needed to replace old red barn -----	7,000.00
Div. Architecture W. O. No. 1175----- (to erect concrete slabs at drinking fountain and other improvements at calf and cow barns) now under way	3,630.00
<hr/>	
\$20,630.00	

The old red barn, long a fire hazard and structurally unsafe, was razed with the approval of the department and much of the old material used to rebuild the hog pens. It had previously been used to store hay and grain for dairy feeding. Replacement by a drive-through fire resisting structure within the group of the present dairy buildings is needed.

Two new modern concrete silos are needed to replace the old wooden ones at the original dairy barn site. It has not been possible to use these old ones during the past two years, because of the dilapidated condition, and they are almost ready to fall apart. When the old red barn was razed these silos were removed because of their dangerous condition. A small addition to the present milking barn to connect with these new silos would be required.

Hog Ranch

39. Does the institution operate a hog ranch? Yes

Inventory as of January 31, 1946

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Hogs, fat -----	121	\$2,420.00
Hogs, feeder, heavy -----	221	2,210.00
Hogs, feeder light -----	151	1,122.50
Pigs, weaned -----	34	170.00
Pigs, suckling -----	117	351.00
Sows, brood -----	60	2,100.00
Boars -----	4	200.00
Gilts -----	--	-----
Total -----	708	\$8,583.50

40. Pork production for year ending June 30, 1945:

Total pounds produced, 123,562. Value, \$27,599.57

Other production:

A. Hogs, fat, sold -----	\$7,628.94
B. (to other Insts.) -----	-----
C. -----	-----
Total -----	<hr/>
	\$7,628.94

41. What is pork requirement per year? 86,919
 42. What is pork production per year? 123,562
 43. Excess? 36,643
 44. How met? Sold
 45. Cost production per pound? .1416+
 46. How many paid employees at hog ranch? 2
 47. How many inmates work at hog ranch? 11

48. Number required if hog ranch adequately supplies need? 15
 49. Does the institution buy weaner or feeder pigs? No
 50. How many weaner or feeder pigs purchased per year? None
 51. Does institution produce its own ham and bacon? Yes
52. Source of feed:
- a. Institution garbage? Yes
 - b. Pasture? Yes. 2 acres
 - c. Other feeds produced at institution? 100 per cent alfalfa hay, 25 per cent barley, oats
 - d. Feed purchased? Concentrates, 75 per cent (250 tons purchased)
53. Present facilities. (Please list structures, type of construction, etc. and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate, please so indicate. Furnish comments.) Proposed projects either in Work Order, 1945-1947. Budget and/or Post War Construction Program.)
- | | |
|--|------------|
| Cost of original group of pens, including feed house and farrowing ----- | \$4,920.92 |
| Feed platforms ----- | 423.36 |
| Corrals and runways ----- | 462.23 |
| Total cost: ----- | \$5,806.51 |
- At present, new sheds replacing pens, Division of Architecture Work Order 1114 ----- 23,182.00
 (figures are not final). (Some Inst. labor furnished)
 Total 12 pens, 50 pigs to pen.
- Farrowing pen, 12 stall, needs some remodeling as to water troughs, brooders, etc. This can be done locally.

Poultry Ranch

54. Does the Institution operate a Poultry Ranch? Yes.
 Inventory as of January 31, 1946.

	Number	Value
Hens, Leghorn -----	5,490	\$5,490.00
Hens, Colored -----	367	367.00
Chicks, 2 to 5 months -----	----	----
Broilers -----	----	----
Capons -----	255	510.00
Turkey -----	----	----
Turkey Poults -----	----	----
Total -----	6,112	\$6,367.00

55. Egg production for year ending June 30, 1945:

Total dozen 73,725 doz. Value \$34,015.68

Other production

a. Chickens -----	\$4,719.93
b. -----	-----
c. -----	-----
Totals -----	\$4,719.93

56. What is egg requirement per year? 73,725 doz.
 57. What is egg production per year? 73,725 doz.
 58. Deficiency or excess? None.
 59. How met? —
 60. Cost production per dozen? .2466+
 61. How many paid employees at Poultry Ranch? 1
 62. How many inmates work at Poultry Ranch? 10
 63. Number required if Poultry Ranch adequately supplies need? —
 64. Are sexed chicks bought, and if not, what method is used to dispose of cockerels?
 * 6,000 sexed white leghorns, 1,000 New Hampshire reds.
 65. Number of chicks purchased per year? See above.
 66. Do you preserve eggs during seasonal high production to tide over low production seasons, and what method? Yes.
 67. Source of feed:
- a. Purchased Feed. Concentrates 75%
 - b. Locally Produced Feed. Green alfalfa, kale, corn.

* Bought as sexed chicks Cockerels fattened and fed patients as fufasse

68. Present facilities and equipment:

(Please list structures, type of construction, etc. and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate, please so indicate. Furnish comments. Proposed projects.)

Structure	Cost	Capacity	Condition
Brooder House No. 1, Frame-----	\$217.26	16 x 24	fair
Brooder House No. 2, Frame-----	250.00	16 x 30	fair
Brooder House No. 3, Frame-----	112.70	16 x 30	fair
Brooder House No. 4, Frame-----	150.00	16 x 30	fair
Brooder House No. 5, Frame-----	150.00	16 x 30	fair
Egg House G.I. Cement floor-----	190.68	16 x 24	fair
Incubator House, Frame-----	270.00		
(So. Garage)			
House No. 1, pullets, frame-----	665.83	25 x 165	fair
Houses Nos. 2 and 3, frame-----	2,686.21	18 x 140	fair
(90' cement, 50' dirt)			
House No. 4—frame-----	1,026.11	18 x 130	fair
(80' cement)			
House No. 5, frame, all cement floor-----	958.66	18 x 140	fair
House No. 6, frame, cement floor-----	2,572.21	25 x 230	fair
House No. 7, frame, cement floor-----	448.00	24 x 150	fair
House No. 8, frame, cement floor-----	559.58	20 x 80	fair
Feed shed, G.I.-----	250.00	20 x 40	fair
Feed shed, G.I.-----	350.00	20 x 60	fair
Cement troughs, etc., 36-----	188.58		
(18" x 10')			

None of the buildings are new, but they are serviceable. We *do* need one more building for grain storage, approximately 40' x 100' with drive-through arrangement and side bins. Would like to include this in our next biennial budget.

69. Stable:

Inventory as of January 31, 1946.

Horses 15
Colts —
Mules 1

Present facilities: Old barn needs replacing. Stable and Hay Barn needed at Farm. The old barn is more than 50 years old, bought with the original farm. Beyond repair and unsafe for further use. Included in current budget—\$8,875.00. Usage: General farm work.

70. Orchard:

1. Have you an orchard? Yes

Inventory: Trees, number and kind:
1050 prune, 800 bearing
85 pear
30 apple
353 peach
59 plum
1 cherry
6 olive

2. Production for year ending June 30, 1945. Lbs.

	Quantity	Value
a. Apples -----	2,330	\$186.40
b. Peaches -----	24,412	533.11
c. Pears -----	4,180	125.40
d. Prunes -----	67,645	1,691.13
e. Blackberries -----	4,030	1,118.51
f. Grapes -----	4,794	383.82
Total -----		\$4,038.37

3. How many paid employees at Orchard? 1 (farmhand)

4. How many inmates work at Orchard? —
Regular 3 Seasonal 50

71. Cannery:

1 Does the Institution have a cannery? Yes.

2. Present facilities: Complete retort cooking and lidded equipment, capacity up to 1200 #10 cans per day.

3. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

CANNERY PRODUCTION

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Apples, No. 10 cans-----	2,369	\$1,353.16
Apple Juice-----	106	71.25
Apricots, No. 10-----	302	201.32
Beans, string-----	2,792	1,396.00
Beets, No. 10-----	3,711	1,237.00
Carrots, No. 10 can-----	4,085	1,358.33
Chard, Swiss-----	1,667	764.50
Peaches, No. 2½-----	1,200	275.00
Peaches, No. 10-----	895	596.67
Pears, No. 2½-----	863	161.81
Pears, No. 10-----	6,644	4,429.25
Pickles, No. 10-----	292	97.33
Plums, No. 10-----	2,408	1,204.00
Pumpkin, No. 10-----	1,712	535.00
Sauerkraut, No. 2½-----	150	15.65
Sauerkraut, No. 10-----	2,714	787.06
Sauerkraut, Bbl.-----	45	675.00
Tomatoes, No. 10-----	20,870	6,956.70
Tomato Juice, No. 10-----	3,134	783.50
		<u>\$22,898.53</u>

4. Is there a surplus or deficiency? Surplus some items.
 5. If a surplus, how disposed of? Sold to other institutions.
 6. If a deficiency, how supplied? —

72. Farm General (Field Crops) :

1. Commodities produced (year ending June 30, 1945)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Ac. age</i>
Barley, grain-----	23,580 lb.	\$589.50	45
Hay, alfalfa, baled-----	757,031 lb.	9,069.57	105
Hay, alfalfa, loose-----	4,000 lb.	40.00	
Hay, alfalfa, green-----	15,000 lb.	150.00	
Corn on cob-----	110,965 lb.	3,619.00	15
Hay, grain, baled-----	93,485 lb.	1,121.00	55
Green feed, kale-----	163,910 lb.	327.82	2
Stock beets-----	328,690 lb.	657.38	14
Grain, Oats-----	73,440 lb.	2,093.04	45
Straw, baled-----	185,695 lb.	1,114.17	
Grain, wheat-----	95,360 lb.	2,479.36	48
1. Ensilage, vetch and oats-----	96,585 lb.	965.85	25
2. Ensilage, green corn-----	450,000 lb.	900.00	25

\$23,126.69

COMMENTS :

POST WAR ITEM 66

Warehouse for cannery production and industrial supplies----- \$26,700

At present this item is listed as No. 88, Part 3 of the post-war building program. We believe the necessity for having this item moved up as emergency minor construction is of sufficient importance that we ask that it be given consideration now. The reason for this is because the only available storage for canned goods etc., at present is in the old Industrial Building in the rear of the main kitchen. Before any work can be started on the new commissary building it will be necessary to tear away this present storage building completely, which would leave us without any storage facilities at all. Therefore, the sooner the new warehouse could be built the better for all concerned. At the time the post-war list was set up it was, of course, not known that the commissary would be placed at the head of the post-war program here. We feel very strongly that if this item could be considered as an emergent need it would have the effect of establishing it in a priority far ahead of its present standing. The need for this building is tremendous.

There are also attached copies of a letter from the Bureau of Cannery Inspection who are familiar with the conditions under which we have to work at the cannery, and giving their reasons for immediate correction of these difficulties.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
BUREAU OF CANNERY INSPECTION, 620 Phelan Building
760 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO 2, CALIFORNIA, August 22, 1945.

State Department of Mental Hygiene,
Sacramento, California

Attention: Mrs. Dora Shaw Heffner, Director of Institutions.

DEAR MRS. HEFFNER: When my assistant, Mr. Wheeler, called at the small cannery at Mendocino State Hospital, Talmage, last week he found that there was inadequate storage facilities near the cannery for canned food products and empty cans, fresh fruits and vegetables, etc. It is our understanding that the building previously used as a cannery and warehouse, is to be torn down. This will leave no storage space near the new canning plant, which is under the supervision of the cannery man, Mr. Brunges.

We are calling this to your attention because we feel it is essential that empty cans be properly stored to prevent damage and contamination, that filled cans of food products be held under proper storage to prevent spoilage and that there be storage facilities for fresh fruits and vegetables immediately adjacent to the cannery. This would enable the storage of these items to be under the immediate supervision of the cannery man and would result in considerable saving financially to the institution, as well as preventing spoilage of food products. It would also aid in efficient operation of the cannery.

May I suggest that consideration be given in your post-war planning to include under minor structural improvements, a warehouse immediately adjacent to the present cannery which will enable food products to be handled and stored in accordance with the provisions of our California Food Sanitation Act, copy of which is enclosed.

Yours very truly,

MILTON P. DUFFY, Chief
Bureau Food and Drug Inspection.

MN FK

CC: Mr. Applegate
Deputy Director
Lien
A. E. Spillman

FARM (VEGETABLE CROPS)

Item	Quantity lbs.	Value	Acres
Beans, string -----	15,160	\$1,320.96	4
Beets -----	42,470	862.20	1½
Broccoli -----	19,250	1,050.00	—
Cabbage -----	160,480	4,428.90	3
Carrots -----	96,200	2,295.35	3½
Cauliflower -----	30,200	1,371.00	1
Celery -----	16,390	460.20	1½
Chard, Swiss -----	183,420	5,879.34	—
Corn on cob -----	2,122 doz.	1,061.00	7
Cucumbers -----	56,550	2,589.02	1
Egg plant -----	1,600	128.00	¼
Garlic -----	1,058	211.60	¼
Lettuce -----	70,642	3,597.50	2
Mellons, musk -----	32,160	868.31	1½
Watermelons -----	34,727	347.27	2½
Onions, dry -----	73,990	1,528.80	8
Onions, green -----	41,650	3,900.00	—
Parsnips -----	43,875	2,137.50	1
Peas -----	6,475	647.50	2
Peppers, bell -----	3,675	381.15	¼
Radishes -----	14,565	182.07	¼
Rhubarb -----	8,520	426.00	¼
Rutabagas -----	2,200	132.00	2
Spinach -----	60,090	1,549.80	1
Summer squash -----	32,960	1,371.20	½
Tomatoes, fresh -----	316,150	5,585.01	10
Turnips -----	97,780	2,009.40	2
		<hr/> \$46,321.08	

72. Leandro grain storage at hay barn

This is a small addition to be built adjacent to the present mill and small storage room which is entirely inadequate. It would consist of a concrete floor slab foundation and corrugated iron sides and roof to match the present barn. It would be simply designed and could be erected by our own crews, with the aid of patient labor.

There is \$2,000 in the current biennial budget for this work.

73. Inventory agricultural equipment

Article	Purchase price	Inv. Value	Conditions
			Satisfactory; Fair; Poor; Junk
Novo hay press, size 18" x 22" baler--	\$1,230.00		Fair
Tractor, Cat. 20, 4 cyl., 20 HP-----	2,065.75		Fair
Tractor, D-4, Diesel-----	2,949.65		Fair
Tractor, McCormack Deering, 12 HP-----	719.95		Fair
Tractor, Fordson, 12 HP-----	49.00		Fair
Weed cutter, 2 horse-----	40.00		Fair
Rake, sulky, 10 ft., 2 horse-----	63.00		Fair
Rake, side delivery, John Deere-----	120.00		Fair
Roller, 2 horse (ring roller)-----	17.50		Fair
Corn binder, Case-----	197.00		Fair
Corn planter, 2 row-----	74.50		Fair
Cultivator, farm, spring tooth, 2 horse-----	172.20		Fair
Cultivator, farm, wiggle tail, 2 horse-----	24.25		Fair
Cultivator, farm, Planet, 1 horse-----	30.90		Fair
Mower, power, John Deere-----	174.37		Fair
Disc, Kellifer, Model 208-----	280.32		Fair
Drill, grain, 8 ft., J. I. Case, single disc-----	144.10		Fair
Drill, grain, 6 ft., Kentucky, 4 horse-----	125.00		Fair
Derrick, hay, alfalfa, 8 ft.-----	30.00		Fair
Drill, alfalfa, 8 ft.-----	50.00		Fair
Harvester, Case, combine, 20 HP-----	2,096.20		Fair
Harrow, disc, 8', cover crop-----	167.45		Fair
Harrow, tractor disc, 5 ft.-----	30.00		Fair
Harrow, 2 section, spike tooth-----	28.00		Fair
Harrow, 3 section, spike tooth-----	126.85		Fair
Harrow, 3 section, 16 ft.-----	48.00		Fair
Land leveller, 12' x 21'-----	226.60		Fair
Mower, McCormack Deering, Big 6'-----	49.07		Fair
Mower, Mack, No. 6, 5 ft. cut, horse-drawn-----	105.00		Fair
Mower, Mack, No. 7, 5 ft. cut, horse-drawn-----	89.92		Fair
Mower, Mack, No. 5, 5 ft. cut, horse-drawn-----	85.25		Fair
Mill, roughage (Letz hay cutter)-----	535.70		Fair
Mill, hammer, feed, Case Model N-----	333.93		Fair
Plow, tractor-12, No. 602, Oliver-----	30.00		Fair
Plow, 2 horse, Syracuse-----	15.00		Fair
Plow, 2 horse, No. 12 Syracuse Chilled-----	14.25		Fair
Plow, 3 gang disc, tractor (Fordson)-----	132.00		Fair
Plow, 4 horse, 2 gang, Oliver-----	111.35		Fair
Plow, 5 gang, tractor, John Deere-----	300.00		Fair
Plow, 4 gang, 12-inch, Little Genius-----	249.80		Fair
Scraper, Fresno, 4 horse-----	40.00		Fair
Scraper, Fresno, 2 horse-----	25.25		Fair
Scales, Fairbanks, 30-ton platform-----	679.00		Fair
Scraper, 6 ft. tractor, revolving-----	135.50		Fair
Scraper, 7 ft., Thorp, heavy duty-----	316.47		Fair
Seeder, beet, Deere, 2 row-----	50.00		Fair
Subsoiler, No. 30, Brenner's-----	174.50		Fair
Seed broadcaster, Gem-----	16.00		Fair
Truck, Ford, V8, 1½ ton, E 6104-----	1,131.80		Fair
3 wagons, 2 horse, hay racks-----	630.00		Fair
1 wagon, 2 horse, box bed-----	200.00		Fair
Rake, side delivery-----	139.56		Fair
Spray rig, Hayes, 300 gal.-----	640.00		Fair
Stretcher, fence-----	3.50		Fair
1 Chevrolet Pickup, License E 54665-----	600.00		Fair
Poultry:			
1 horse wagon-----	150.00		Fair
1 bone crusher, Gruendler, 5 HP-----	409.94		Fair
1 feed cutter-----	42.00		Fair
1 clover cutter, Silver Mfg. Co. "Model"-----	17.40		Fair

73. Inventory agricultural equipment (continued)

Article	Purchase	Inv.	Conditions
	price	Value	
			Satisfactory ; Fair ; Poor ; Junk
1 mixer, feed, 6' Clive Elec., Petaluma -----	\$171.92		Fair
1 mixer, feed, Howe No. 3, Berg. Imp. Co. -----	417.15		Fair
<i>Hog Ranch:</i>			Fair
1 one-horse wagon -----	83.95		
<i>Dairy:</i>			
1 auto truck, E 52009, Ford V 8, 1½ ton -----	935.28		Fair
1 De Laval cream separator -----	144.00		Fair
1 double wagon -----	140.00		Fair
1 single wagon -----	90.50		Fair

74. Accounting:

1. What system of accounts is set up covering agricultural operations? State of California Manual of Uniform System of Accounting.
2. Who is responsible for keeping such records? Bookkeeper, under supervision of business manager.
3. Is a full inventory of equipment, livestock and products on hand maintained? Yes.
4. Is there a plan of farm operations made annually in advance setting production schedules to meet need and based on the nature and conditions of the land and available water? Yes.

75. Sheep ranch:

If any. 150. Purchase 150 feeder lambs annually.
Full information. These are fattened and butchered as needed. Present inventory, 50.

76. Beef cattle ranch:

If any, furnish full information. None.

77. Vegetable garden:

	Produced locally
Potatoes -----	
Dried onions -----	73,990 lbs.
Dried beans -----	
Leafy vegetables -----	1,061,181 lbs.
Root vegetables -----	339,798 lbs.

Value of vegetable garden products year ending June 30, 1945, \$46,321.08.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUBCOMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS AT STATE INSTITUTIONS

Date: March 11, 1946

1. Name of institution: Los Guilucos School for Girls.
 - a. Superintendent: Dr. Elisabeth van Arsdale.
 - b. Business manager: George W. Winters, Acting.
2. Post office and location: 7501 Sonoma Highway, Santa Rosa.
3. Resident patient population (as of January 31, 1946) (female, all): 117.
4. Total number authorized positions (ninety-seventh fiscal year): 3.
5. Acreage:

Buildings, lawns, shrubs, etc. -----	30 acres
Farm (field crops) -----	73 acres
Orchard -----	20 acres
Vegetable garden -----	10 acres
Pasturage -----	60 acres
Hog ranch -----	5 acres
Poultry ranch -----	2 acres
Watersheds -----	120 acres
Total acreage -----	320

6. Water:

Source of water supply: Deep well and turbin pump. Two 1,000,000-gallon reservoirs, source of water from creek.

Adequacy of water supply: Ample for domestic purposes only in the ultimate institution. At present it is ample for domestic and vegetable garden irrigation.

7. Do you have a master plan for the institution? Yes.

8. Does this plan include a layout for agricultural operations? Yes.

9. Schedule of authorized farm personnel:

Head farmer or farm foreman—Head farmer Grade I.

Vegetable gardener (vegetable gardener $\frac{1}{2}$ time and $\frac{1}{2}$ time landscape gardener).

Farmhands—One farm hand.

Total: $2\frac{1}{2}$ men for farming.

10. Number of inmates assigned to work (therapy) projects:

	Col. 1	Col. 2
Poultry ranch -----	None	6
Vegetable garden -----	12	--
Grounds -----	2	6
Janitorial and housekeeping (other than wards) -----	2	--
Kitchen -----	7	--
Dining room -----	8	--
Employees quarters -----	4	--
Total -----	35	12

Enter in Column 1 now assigned.

Enter in Column 2 how *many additional* patients could be used advantageously.

11. Is the supply of inmate labor sufficient? No.

12. Is it available in the seasons when it was required? As near as possible.

13. Is the assignment of inmate labor satisfactory and available in order to meet farming necessities? No.

The inmates we have are not adapted nor suitable for farming.

14. Does the institution operate a dairy? No.

Hog Ranch

15. Does the institution operate a hog ranch? Yes.

Inventory as of February 28, 1946:

	Number
Hogs, fat -----	10
Hogs, feeder, light -----	17
Pigs, weaned -----	10
Pigs, suckling -----	16
Sows, brood -----	4
Boars -----	1
Total -----	52

As our hog unit has not been in operation very long the best production record which I am giving is from June 30, 1945 to February 28, 1946. Total pounds produced, 4,055 lbs. live weight.

16. What is pork requirement per year? 4,000 lbs.

17. What is pork production per year? Will reach 5,000 lbs. this year.

18. Deficiency or excess? Will meet our requirements as school grows.

19. How many inmates work at hog ranch? None.

20. Does institution produce its own ham and bacon? We are just starting to.

21. Source of feed:

a. Institution garbage? Yes.

b. Pasture? Yes.

c. Other feeds produced at institution? Barley.

d. Feed purchased? Rolled barley.

22. Present facilities. (Please list structures, type of construction, etc., and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not *adequate*, please so indicate. Furnish comments.) Proposed projects either in Work Order, 1945-1947. Budget and/or Postwar Construction Program.

The present hog unit is located in the old Pythian Home hog lot. It is in a sad state and should be abandoned. Its capacity is inadequate and the location is poor. There is a dire need for fencing, hog shelters, farrowing sheds, feeding platforms, feed storage and slaughterhouse.

At present we have no money allocated for farm buildings and will have to maintain the plant as is with a few minor improvements till such time as funds are available to build on the new proposed site.

Poultry Ranch

- We have just received our first shipment of day old chicks. Received March 1, 1946.
23. What is egg requirement per year? 307 gross.
 24. How met? All purchased at present.
 25. Number required if poultry ranch adequately supplies need? 200 laying hens.
 26. Are sexed chicks bought, and if not, what method is used to dispose of cockerels?
Yes. Any cockerels will be served to inmates.
 27. Source of feed:
 - a. Purchased feed: All hard feeds and mash.
 - b. Locally produced feed: All green feeds.
 28. Present facilities and equipment: (Please list structures, type of construction, etc., and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate, please so indicate. Furnish comments. Proposed projects.)
One brooder house with electric heat. Three hovers. Ample chick feeders and watering containers. One chicken house, 30 feet by 120 feet. Complete with nests, roosts, and chicken runs. Both of these buildings in fair condition and we have some funds to repair them. Feed storage building in fair condition but needs some repairs which we will soon be in process of doing.
 29. Stable? None.
 30. Orchard:
 1. Have you an orchard? Yes.
Inventory:
Trees, number and kind: Twenty acres of prunes. Poor condition. Trees old and many missing. Of this 20 acres about two acres are Imperials and the rest French. We have also approximately 80 trees of mixed citrus. One acre of mixed peaches all about dead. One hundred walnut trees. Twelve fig trees.
 2. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	<i>Quantity</i>
a. Imperial prunes -----	7,700 lbs.
b. French prunes -----	37,751 lbs.
c. Oranges -----	---
d. Lemons -----	---
e. Grapefruit -----	---
f. Walnuts -----	---
g. Figs -----	---
h. Peaches -----	---
 3. How many inmates work at orchard? None.
Seasonal: Picking prunes we use all the inmates available.
 31. Cannery:
 1. Does the institution have a cannery? No.
 32. Farm general (field crops):
 1. Commodities produced (year ending June 30, 1945):
Red oat hay.
Barley hay.
 33. Inventory agricultural equipment:

	<i>Condition</i>
Ford Ferguson tractor-----	Satisfactory
2-14 plow -----	New
Harrow disc -----	New
Spring tine cultivator-----	New
Crow foot cultivator-----	New
Spring tooth harrow-----	Fair
Mowing machine-----	New
Hay rake-----	Junk
Iron tooth harrow-----	Poor
Broadcast seeder -----	Junk
 34. Accounting:

Is there a plan of farm operations made annually in advance setting production schedules to meet need and based on the nature and conditions of the land and available water? Yes.
 35. Sheep ranch:

We buy each year enough feeder lambs to meet our requirements for the coming year. These lambs are pastured alternately on green and dry feeds and supplemented with our own hay when pasture is fed down. They are slaughtered as needed.
 35. Beef cattle ranch: None.

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUBCOMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-
STOCK PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL
OPERATIONS AT STATE INSTITUTIONS**

Date: March 11, 1946

1. Name of institution: Sonoma State Home
 - a. Superintendent: Dr. F. O. Butler, Supt.
 - b. Business Manager: H. H. Waterhouse, Bus. Mgr.
2. Post office and location: Eldridge, Sonoma County
3. Resident patient population (as of 1/31/46):
Male, 1,808. Female, 1,608. Total, 3,416
4. Total number authorized positions (97th F. Y.) 503
5. Acreage:

Buildings, lawns, shrubs, etc.-----	80 acres
Farm (field crops) -----	--
Orchard -----	130 acres
Vegetable garden -----	14 acres
Pasturage -----	663 acres
Dairy -----	10 acres
Hog ranch -----	5 acres
Poultry ranch -----	10 acres
Stable -----	2 acres
Cemeteries -----	12 acres
Watersheds -----	736 acres
Wasteland -----	--
Vineyard -----	8 acres
Total acreage -----	1,670
6. Water:

Source of water supply: Two reservoirs and springs
 Storage capacity: 552.99 A. ft.—180,185,000 gals.
 Adequacy of water supply: Sufficient for all uses for ultimate requirements to 4,500 bed capacity
7. Do you have a master plan for the institution? Oral only—beyond budget plans
8. Does this plan include a layout for agricultural operations? Oral—except for vegetables, where plot plan and rotation is used
9. Schedule of authorized farm personnel

Head farmer or farm foreman-----	1
Dairyman -----	1
Assistant dairyman -----	1
Milkers and milking machine operators-----	8
Hog ranch operator -----	1
Assistant hog ranch operator (farmhand) -----	1
Vegetable gardener -----	1
Assistant vegetable gardener-----	4
Orchardman -----	1
Farmhands -----	5
Equipment operators (truck and tractor) -----	1
Canningman, part time-----	--
Assistant canningman, part time-----	--
Blacksmith -----	1
Part time -----	--
Poultryman -----	1
Total -----	27

10. Number of inmates assigned to work (therapy) projects

	Col. 1	Col. 2
Dairy -----	23	12
Hog ranch -----	3	2
Poultry ranch -----	15	9
Vegetable garden -----	11	4
Orchard -----	7	3
Farm general -----	4	6
Cannery, male and female, 5 mos.-----	40	20
Grounds -----	37	13
Janitorial and housekeeping (other than wards) -----	41	9
Storeroom -----	3	1
Kitchen, vegetable room, dining room-----	114	36
Butcher shop -----	3	1
Maintenance crews -----	45	30
Office -----	2	--
Garage -----	3	--
Hospitals -----	60	40
Laundry -----	75	25
Total -----	486	211

Enter in Column No. 1 now assigned.

Enter in Column No. 2 how many additional patients could be used advantageously.

11. Is the supply of inmate labor sufficient? No
 12. Is it available in the seasons when it was required? No
 13. Is the assignment of inmate labor satisfactory and available in order to meet farming necessities? No
 14. Does the institution operate a dairy? Yes
 Inventory as of: January 31, 1946

	Number	Value
Cows, milking -----	159	\$25,550.00
Cows, dry -----	47	7,050.00
Heifers, 2-year -----	18	2,100.00
Heifers, 1-year -----	41	3,075.00
Calves, weaned -----	40	2,000.00
Calves, milkfed -----	64	1,600.00
Bulls, service -----	2	400.00
Bulls, immature -----	2	600.00
Steers, weaned -----	--	--
Steers, 1 and 2 yr.-----	--	--
Total -----	373	\$42,375.00

15. Milk production for year ending June 30, 1945

Total gallons produced: 187,693 Value----- \$75,868.90

Quantity and value of minor products:

Beef (cow) -----	9,765.35
Beef (steer) -----	
Veal -----	752.70
Hides (cow) -----	315.00
Hides (calf) -----	35.00

Total value of production----- \$86,736.95

16. What is the milk requirement per year? 219,000 gallon minimum
 17. What is the milk production per year? 187,693 gal., Ninety-sixth Fiscal Year
 18. Is there any surplus milk or milk products available for feeding? Seldom
 19. What is average milk production per cow? 4½ gal. daily
 20. Cost of milk per gallon? .5111
 21. How many paid employees at dairy? 10
 22. How many inmates work at dairy? 23
 23. Average number of calves raised per year? 50
 24. Kind of bulls used? Registered Holstein
 25. Do you buy or raise replacements? Raise, except occasional purchase
 26. What is policy of culling milk cows? Age—diseased—nonbreeders—low producers
 27. What disposal is made of rejects? Butchered, or to vendors if diseased
 28. Is a T.B. free herd maintained? Yes
 29. Is herd tested for Bangs Disease? Yes
 30. Is hand milking used or are milking machines used? Machines
 31. Is milk pasteurized? Yes
 32. Is equipment for pasteurization and cooling satisfactory? Not entirely

33. If not, what is required? Correction of unreliable cooling capacity
 34. Do you have adequate feed cutters and feed mixers? Mixer O.K., no cutters
 35. What part of the dairy feed is produced on the property? None, some pasture
 36. What is the nature and arrangement of permanent pasture, if any? 35 acres being planted and fenced; one-half ready to use this spring
 37. How much feed is purchased per year and the kind?
 Hay: 2,832,335 lbs. \$45,148.89 Grain: 822,834 lbs. \$21,542.01

Dairy

38. Present facilities: (Please list structures, such as milk barns, silos, feed barns, etc. Indicate condition. If not adequate, please so indicate and furnish comments. Inventory value and replacement costs. Proposed projects either Work Orders, 1945-47 Budget or Post War Construction Program.)

<i>Existing:</i>		<i>Cost</i>	
Milking barn and grain storeroom	Good condition -----	\$33,813.54	
Milk house	Good condition -----	36,415.19	
Hay and feeding barn	Good condition -----	6,000.00	
Hay and feeding barn	Good condition -----	9,982.26	
Hay and feeding barn	Good condition -----	8,234.32	
Hospital barn	Good condition -----	14,883.86	
Calf barn	Poor condition -----	3,000.00	Inadequate
Bull barn and corrals	Good condition -----	3,065.61	
Horse barn	Poor condition -----	875.00	
Fencing, corrals, etc.	Fair condition -----	1,223.24	
Total -----		\$117,493.02	

Proposed:

Work Order 918, Chap. 796-1937 Calf Barn----- \$22,000.00

Post War Program:

Item 121 Hay Barns, etc.----- \$26,000.00

<i>Item</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Condi- tion</i>	<i>Ade- quate</i>	<i>Repl. Cost</i>
Milk cans	76	10 gal.	\$302.76	Fair	Yes	\$500.00
Milk cans	16	5 gal.	55.53	Fair	Yes	90.00
Milk cans	112	3 gal.	329.63	Fair	Yes	500.00
Feed mixer	1		400.00	Good	Yes	-----
Milking machine	1		728.00	Good	Yes	-----
Milk pails	9		15.75	Poor	Yes	45.00
Jack lift truck	1		36.05	Good	Yes	-----
Platforms for truck	6		235.87	Good	Yes	-----
Bottle crates	3		6.77	Fair	Yes	12.00
Clipper, elec.	1		14.39	Good	Yes	-----
Spray machine	1		21.22	Good	Yes	-----
Scales, platform	1	500 lbs.	32.60	Good	Yes	-----
Scales, milk	3		14.53	Good	Yes	-----
Truck, grain	1		22.76	Good	Yes	-----
Cream separator	2		327.15	Old	Yes	400.00
Tester, cream	1	24 bot.	92.00	Good	Yes	-----
Pasteurizers	3	200 gal.	3,494.00	Good	Yes	-----
Filter	1		9.76	Good	Yes	-----
Sterilizer	1		61.80	Good	Yes	-----
Sterilizer, oven	1		75.00	Good	Yes	-----
Bottle washer	1		95.00	Good	Yes	-----
Water cooler	1		515.00	Good	Yes	-----
Compressor	1	4 x 4	1,080.00	Good	Yes	-----
Can washer	1		900.00	Good	Yes	-----
Unit cooler	1		110.00	Good	Yes	-----
Milk hopper	1		39.55	Good	Yes	-----
Can dump	1		70.00	Good	Yes	-----
Pumps, brine & water	3		275.00	Good	Yes	-----
Boiler	2		431.88	Fair	Yes	1,500.00
Wagons, 2 horse	1		300.00	Old	Yes	500.00
Harness, team	2		50.00	Old	Yes	150.00

Misc. small tools and equipment----- 453.69

Dairy total ----- \$10,595.51

\$3,697.00

Hog Ranch

39. Does the institution operate a hog ranch? Yes.

Inventory as of February 28, 1946.

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Hogs, fat -----	46	\$920.00
Hogs, feeder, heavy-----	50	500.00
Hogs, feeder, light-----	90	675.00
Pigs, weaned -----	35	175.00
Pigs, suckling -----	77	231.00
Sows, brood -----	28	980.00
Boars -----	2	100.00
Gilts -----	--	----
Total -----	328	\$3,581.00

40. Pork production for year ending June 30, 1945 :

Total pounds produced, 95,140, dressed. Value ----- \$16,215.09

Other production :

A.

B.

C. Sale of pigs----- 55.00

Total ----- \$16,270.09

41. What is pork requirement per year? 83,200 lbs. minimum.

42. What is pork production per year? 95,140 lbs.

43. Deficiency or excess? Neither.

44. How met? Substitute if necessary. None purchased.

45. Cost production per pound? .1486.

46. How many paid employees at hog ranch? 2.

47. How many inmates work at hog ranch? 3.

48. Number required if hog ranch adequately supplies need? 5.

49. Does the institution buy weaner or feeder pigs? No.

50. How many weaner or feeder pigs purchased per year? None.

51. Does institution produce its own ham and bacon? Yes.

52. Source of feed :

a. Institution garbage Yes.

b. Pasture? Yes.

c. Other feeds produced at institution? Green feed.

d. Feed purchased? Grains, etc.

53. Present facilities (Please list structures, type of construction, etc. and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate, please so indicate. Furnish comments.) Proposed projects either in work order, 1945-1947. Budget and/or Postwar Construction Program) :

<i>Existing</i>	<i>Date built</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Condition</i>
Farrowing house-----	1927	\$3,209.55	Good
Piggery -----	1912	980.00	Poor
Piggery -----	1912	98.60	Poor
Piggery -----	1908	268.00	Fair
Piggery -----	1915	245.00	Fair
Total -----		\$4,801.15	

<i>Postwar program</i>						
Item 40, slaughterhouse-----				\$16,000.00		
<i>Item</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Adequate</i>	<i>Repl. Cost</i>
Hog scalding cradle	1		\$26.59	Fair	Yes	\$30
Cleaning table	1		19.84	Fair	Yes	25
Rope hoist	1		3.09	Fair	Yes	5
Butcher's saw	1		3.00	Fair	Yes	4
Cleaver	1		3.50	Good	Yes	
Thermometer	1		3.00	Fair	Yes	4
Steelyards	1	600 lb.	12.98	Old	Not needed	
Ear marker	1		2.50	Good	Yes	
Self feeder	3		90.00	Fair	Yes	120
Breeding crate	1		30.17	Old	Yes	40
Cart, feeding	1	6 cu. ft.	33.83	Good	Yes	
Push cart	1		20.00	Old	Yes	25
Wheelbarrows			16.55	Old	Yes	20
Kerokil, burner	1		13.39	Good	Yes	
Spray machine	1		20.39	Good	Yes	
Rifle, repeating	1	22 cal.	11.21	Good	Yes	
Subtotal -----			\$310.04			\$273
Misc. small tools -----			45.70			
Total -----			\$355.74			

Poultry Ranch

54. Does the institution operate a poultry ranch? Yes.
Inventory as of February 28, 1946.

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Hens, leghorn -----	4,190	\$4,190.00
Hens, colored -----	4	4.00
Chicks, 2 to 5 months -----	2,339	701.70
Broilers -----	1,633	489.90
Capons -----	2	4.00
Turkey -----	3	3.45
Turkey poults -----	--	-----
Total -----	8,171	\$5,393.05

55. Egg production for year ending June 30, 1945.

Total dozen. 53,543	Value -----	\$18,955.27
Other production:		
a. Chicken -----		4,053.82
b. Turkeys -----		3,398.81
c. -----		-----
Totals -----		\$26,407.90

53. What is egg requirement per year? 76,000 doz. minimum.
 57. What is egg production per year? 53,500 dozen.
 58. Deficiency or excess? Last year 30 per cent short.
 59. How met? Sometimes reduced use—occasional purchase.
 60. Cost production per dozen? .3109.
 61. How many paid employees at poultry ranch? 1.
 62. How many inmates work at poultry ranch? 17.
 63. Number required if poultry ranch adequately supplies need? 25.
 64. Are sexed chicks bought, and if not, what method is used to dispose of cockerels?
 Alternate. Served hospitals and staff occasionally.
 65. Number of chicks purchased per year? Sexed 5,500. Str. run 11,000.
 66. Do you preserve eggs during seasonal high production to tie over low production seasons, and what method? Yes. Candled, dipped, cold stored.
 67. Source of feed:
 a. Purchased feed. Grains, etc.
 b. Locally produced feed. Green feed raised.

68. Present facilities and equipment: (Please list structures, type of construction, etc., and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate, please so indicate. Furnish comments. Proposed projects.)

Existing:

	<i>Date built</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Condition</i>
Laying house -----	1904	\$392.00	Fair
Laying house -----	1908	740.75	Fair
Hospital -----	1907	220.00	Fair
Brooder house -----	1912	834.00	Good
Brooder house -----	1914	1,544.00	Good
Laying house -----	1922	1,700.00	Good
Laying house -----	1924	1,914.00	Good
Laying house -----	1935	2,300.00	Good
Laying house -----	1935	5,959.36	Good
Capon house 8 x 10 -----	----	40.00	Fair
Pedigree houses (2) -----	----	130.00	Good
Cockerel shed -----	----	360.00	Good
Brooder houses (5) -----	----	480.00	Good
Store room -----	----	480.00	Good
Club house 12 x 16 -----	----	125.00	Fair
Barn 17 x 22 -----	1905	460.00	Poor
Turkey house 20 x 40 -----	----	520.00	Good
Pullet houses (3) -----	----	780.00	Good
Total -----		\$18,979.11	

Post War Program:

Item 198, Replacements, incl. increased capacity ----- \$26,700

<i>Item</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Adequate</i>	<i>Repl. Cost</i>
Scales, platform	2	500 lbs.	\$53.40	Fair	Yes	\$80
Water heater	1		8.71	Good	Yes	---
Wheelbarrows	9		54.00	Old	Yes	180
Hand carts	4		100.00	Old	Yes	200
Fire extinguisher	13	3 gal.	120.10	Good	Yes	---
Fire extinguisher	1	on wheels	140.00	Good	Yes	---
Fire hose	200 ft.		180.00	Old	No	300
Feed mixer	1	2000 lbs.	384.38	Good	Yes	---
Grain trucks	2		19.47	Good	Yes	---
Caponizing set	1		6.70	Good	Yes	---
Feet cutters	3		399.55	Old	Yes	200
Bone cutter	1		170.00	Old	Not needed	---
Brooders, gas	7	500	160.88	Good	Yes	---
Incubator, large	1	5376	654.50	Old	Not used	---
Incubators	3		151.00	Old	Yes	Not used
Spray pump	1	wheeled	34.50	Good	Yes	---
Spray, wheelbarrow	1		12.64	Good	Yes	---
Firekil	1 set		25.00	Good	Yes	---
Skinner sprink- ling system			556.21	Old	Yes	1,000
Mash hoppers	22	150 lbs.	132.00	Good	Yes	---
Mash hoppers	24	100 lbs.	182.00	Good	Yes	---
Water founts	18		54.00	Fair	Yes	180
						\$2,140

Misc. small equipment and tools 486.82

Total ----- \$4,085.86

69. Stable:

Inventory as of February 28, 1946.

Horses -----	12
Colts -----	0
Mules -----	0

Present facilities:

1 stable with implement sheds ----- \$3,405.29 Poor

Post War Program:

Item 118, Replacement of stables ----- \$41,300.00
Equipment list to follow.

Usage:

70. Orchard:

1. Have you an orchard? Yes.

Inventory: Trees, number and kind, list will follow.

2. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
a. Apples -----	172,591	\$12,801.12
b. Apricots -----	69,417	2,325.41
c. Cherries -----	4,418	751.06
d. Figs -----	940	94.00
e. Grapes -----	26,540	2,100.70
f. Peaches -----	352,319	8,003.17
g. Pears -----	101,100	3,032.96
h. Plums -----	62,169	2,144.50
i. Prunes -----	279,890	6,997.25
j. Quince -----	2,595	53.40
	<u>1,071,979</u>	<u>\$38,303.57</u>

3. How many paid employees at orchard? 3.

4. How many inmates work at orchard? Regular, 7 to 10; seasonal, 100 to 150.

Stable

69. Present facilities.

<i>Item</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Adequate</i>	<i>Rep. Cost</i>
Wagons, two horse	6		\$980.12	Old	Yes	\$1,200
Wagons	3		330.00	Old	Not used	600
Wagon beds	2		100.00	Old	Not used	---
Chain harness, team	15		461.70	Old	Yes	600
Harness, leather	2		101.00	Old	Yes	125
Harness, single	2		37.70	Old	Yes	80
Saddles	2		65.50	Old	Yes	---
Collars, horse	25		147.00	Old	Yes	160
Bridles, riding	5		18.38	Old	Yes	20
Halters	5		10.00	Old	Yes	12
Total -----			<u>\$2,251.40</u>			<u>\$2,797</u>

Orchard

70. Present facilities.

<i>Item</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Adequate</i>	<i>Rep. Cost</i>
Spray machine	1	300 gal.	\$919.89	Good	Yes	---
Spray machine	1		1,268.00	Old	To survey	---
Spray machine	1		312.00	Old	To survey	---
Dust sprayer	1		20.60	Good	Yes	---
Prune dipper	1		240.00	Old	To survey	---
Prune grader (used)	1		10.00	Good	Yes	---
Cider mill	1		210.00	Old	To survey	---
Fire exting., large	1		143.75	Fair	Yes	150
Fire exting.	2	3 gal.	20.00	Fair	Yes	20
Scales, portable	1	500 lb.	62.45	Good	Yes	---
Pruning shears	28		100.38	Fair	Yes	150
Tank, vinegar	1	2,000 gal.	20.00	Old	To survey	---
Step-ladders	58		223.40	Old	Yes	500
			<u>\$3,550.47</u>			<u>\$820</u>

FRUIT TREES

Apple trees	813		
Apricot trees	439		
Peach trees	3,689		
Prune trees	3,195		
Plum trees	481		
Pear trees	980		
Cherry trees	160		
Quince trees	40		
	<u>9,797</u>	<u>.8435</u>	<u>8,263.77</u>
Misc. small tools and equipment			1,460.90
Total orchard			<u>\$13,275.14</u>

71. Cannery :

1. Does the institution have a cannery? Yes—fruit only

2. Present facilities :

Cannery -----	\$899.37	Good
Fruit house -----	539.78	Good

3. Production for year ending June 30, 1945 :

	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
a. Dry yard (see list attached for details) -----	139,813	\$13,987.84
b. Cannery -----	55,122	31,603.09
c. -----	----	----
d. -----	----	----

4. Is there a surplus or deficiency? Surplus

5. If a surplus, how disposed of? To other institutions

6. If a deficiency, how supplied? From other institutions or market

72. Farm general (field corps) :

1. Commodities produced (year ending June 30, 1945)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
None			
<i>Dry yard</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	
Dry apricots, lbs. -----	1,080	\$226.80	
Dry peaches, lbs. -----	13,680	2,736.00	
Dried pears, lbs. -----	9,090	1,818.00	
Dry prunes, lbs. -----	115,963	9,207.04	
Total -----	139,813	\$13,987.84	
<i>Cannery</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	
Apples, No. 10 can -----	5,231	\$2,615.50	
Apricots, No. 10 can -----	8,534	5,632.44	
Apricots, No. 2½ can -----	36	7.56	
Jelly, No. 10 can -----	210	165.90	
Fruit butter, No. 10 can -----	3,373	1,787.13	
Peaches, No. 10 can -----	14,951	9,867.66	
Peaches, No. 2½ can -----	48	8.00	
Peaches, pickled, No. 10 can -----	1,592	859.68	
Pears, No. 10 can -----	5,610	4,214.50	
Plums, No. 10 can -----	8,146	4,073.00	
Tomatoes, S. P., No. 10 can -----	4,633	1,544.32	
Tomatoes, puree, No. 10 can -----	2,758	827.40	
	55,122	\$31,603.09	

Cannery

71. Present Facilities.

<i>Item</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Adequate</i>	<i>Repl. Cost</i>
Exhaust box	1	101 cans	\$715.85	Good	Yes	---
Vari-drive	1		386.25	Good	Yes	---
Temperature control	1		122.57	Good	Yes	---
Thermometer	1		269.89	Good	Yes	---
Sealer, automatic	1		28.33	Fair	Yes	\$40
Retort	1		550.00	Old	Yes	1,000
Kettle steam	1	150 gal.	721.65	Old	Yes	1,000
Kettle, steam	2	100 gal.	200.00	Old	Yes	300
Kettle, steam	2	20 gal.	60.40	Old	Yes	100
Scales, platform	1	50 lbs.	25.00	Good	Yes	---
Sink, scalding	1		12.50	Good	Yes	---
Racks for retort	3		12.00	Good	Yes	---
Trucks for retort	3		15.00	Good	Yes	---
Apple peelers	4		92.58	Good	Yes	---
Apple peeler, small	3		19.13	Old	Too small	---
Truck jack	1		36.05	Good	Yes	---
Flats for jack	4		85.28	Good	Yes	---
Washing vats	4		20.00	Good	Yes	---
Misc. small equipment			670.08			\$2,440
Total			\$4,042.56			

73. Inventory Agricultural Equipment :

<i>Item</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Adequate</i>	<i>Repl. Cost</i>
Tractor, rubber tire	1	2 cyl.	\$999.36	Good	Yes	---
Tractor, Caterpillar	1	Diesel	1,996.42	Good	Yes	---
Tank, diesel oil	1	550 gal.	49.44	Good	Yes	---
Trailers	2		328.56	Good	Yes	---
Manure spreader	1		322.42	Poor	Yes	\$500
Subsoiler	1		229.59	Good	Yes	---
Gang plow	1	3 bottom	172.83	Good	Yes	---
Gang plow	1	3 bottom	125.25	Old	No	200
Mowers	3		180.75	Old	Yes	---
Grain drill	2		274.00	Old	for trade	---
Disc harrow	1		377.66	Good	Yes	---
Culti-packer	1		104.00	Good	Yes	---
Disc harrows	2		354.15	Old	No	400
Disc harrows	2		97.50	Old	No	125
Harrows, tooth	5		103.80	Old	No	125
Fanning mill	1		30.00	Old	to survey	---
Rake, sulky	1		55.90	Old	Yes	100
Buck rakes	2		36.00	Old	not used	---
Hay press	1		1,300.00	Old	not used	---
Weed cutter	1		22.50	Good	Yes	---
Circular saw	1		74.00	Old	not used	---
Road grader	1		201.50	Old	to survey	---
Fresno scrapers	2		30.00	Old	to survey	---
Scraper, revolving	1		79.43	Old	Yes	150
Grass seeder	1		5.51	Good	Yes	---
Pump, hand, for oil	1		28.33	Good	Yes	---
Sprayers, knapsack	4		26.80	Old	No	50
Scythes and handle	5		16.07	Good	Yes	---
Wire stretcher	1		1.91	Good	Yes	---
Drag saw	1		146.00	Old	not used	---
Grindstones	3		22.30	Old	Yes	45
Crosscut saws	4		20.00	Fair	Yes	32
Wheelbarrows	6		39.65	Old	Yes	60
Plow, side hill	1		17.75	Old	not used	---
Plow, double disc	1		245.00	Old	not used	---
Plows, double disc	2		105.00	Old	not used	---
Plow, road	1		63.32	Old	not used	---
Plow, road rooter	1		53.00	Old	Yes	---
Plows, two horse	10		212.39	Old	Yes	---
Plows, one horse	3		34.90	Old	Yes	---
Sub Total			\$8,582.99			\$1,787
Misc. small equipment			359.34			
Total			\$8,942.33			

74. Accounting:

1. What system of accounts is set up covering agricultural operations? Uniform system of accounting—Department of Finance
2. Who is responsible for keeping such records? Department heads and Accounting Officer
3. Is a full inventory of equipment, livestock and products on hand maintained? Yes
4. Is there a plan of farm operations made annually in advance setting production schedules to meet need and based on the nature and condition of the land and available water? Yes
Within restrictive limits of patient help and insufficient cultivating equipment to serve Orchard and Gardens at same time, as usually is necessary for best results.

75. Sheep Ranch:

If any. None
Full information.

76. Beef Cattle Ranch: None

If any, furnish full information.

Vegetable Garden

77. Vegetable Garden :

Potatoes -----	
Dried Onions -----	1,274 lbs.
Dried Beans -----	
Leafy Vegetables -----	324,186 lbs.
Root Vegetables -----	195,243 lbs.

Total value of vegetable garden products year ending June 30, 1945 \$17,383.38

Production for year ending June 30, 1945

<i>Kinds:</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Beets -----	57,374 lbs.	\$1,373.80
Beans, String -----	12,568 lbs.	1,206.62
Blackberries -----	154 lbs.	20.79
Cabbage -----	67,707 lbs.	1,717.86
Carrots -----	73,057 lbs.	2,177.00
Corn -----	5,915 lbs.	621.07
Cauliflower -----	28,895 lbs.	1,375.56
Cucumbers -----	19,310 lbs.	330.47
Garlic -----	457 lbs.	101.75
Greens -----	2,960 lbs.	77.30
Onions, Dry -----	1,274 lbs.	31.71
Onions, Green -----	201 lbs.	20.10
Lettuce -----	12,362 lbs.	626.93
Parsley -----	37 lbs.	3.70
Peppers, Bell -----	7,488 lbs.	744.66
Pumpkin -----	23,370 lbs.	276.09
Squash -----	10,301 lbs.	368.30
Swiss Chard -----	36,567 lbs.	1,711.53
Tomatoes, Feed -----	23,873 lbs.	1,193.65
Tomatoes, Cannery -----	44,873 lbs.	560.91
Turnips -----	40,784 lbs.	836.45
Zucchini -----	51,330 lbs.	2,027.92
Total -----	520,857 lbs.	\$17,404.17

Is there a surplus? No

How many paid employees? 5

How many inmates? 11

What are vegetable requirements per year? Top veg.---- 442,000 lbs.
Root veg.---- 442,000 lbs.

Total ----- 884,000 lbs.

<i>Present Facilities:</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Condition</i>
Root House -----	\$750.00	Fair
Implement and storage shed -----	750.00	Fair
Total -----	\$1,500.00	

Facilities

<i>Item</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Capacity</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Ade- quate</i>	<i>Condition</i>	<i>Repl. cost</i>
Seeder -----	1	2 row	\$53.30	Yes	Good	
Cultivator -----	1	7 tooth	12.98	Yes	Fair	
Cultivators -----	2		20.62	Yes	Old	\$30.00
Cultivator, hand --	5		23.75	Yes	Old	50.00
Cabinet, seed -----	1	12 drawer	12.00	No	Old	25.00
Scales, portable ---	1		62.45	Yes	Old	60.00
Spray, knapsack ---	1		6.70	Yes	Old	10.00
Spray, hand -----	1		6.55	Yes	Old	10.00
Wheelbarrows -----	2		12.00	Yes	Old	20.00
						\$205.00
Misc. small tools and equipment -----			243.55			
Total -----			\$453.90			

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUBCOMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-
STOCK PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL
OPERATIONS AT STATE INSTITUTIONS**

Date: April 11, 1946

1. Name of Institution: Napa State Farm
 - a. Superintendent: Owen Duffy
 - b. Business Manager:
2. Post Office and Location:
3. Resident Patient Population (as of January 31, 1946):

Male-----	Female-----	Total-----
-----------	-------------	------------
4. Total number authorized positions (Ninety-seventh Fiscal Year):
5. Acreage: There is a total of approximately 500 acres that can be farmed.
Approximately 2,278 acres pasture, watershed, and waste land.

Buildings, lawns, shrubs, etc.-----	15 acres
Farm (Field Crops)-----	400 acres
Orchard-----	5 acres
Vegetable Garden-----	2 acres
Pasturage-----	---
Dairy-----	---
Hog Ranch-----	---
Poultry Ranch-----	---
Stable-----	---
Cemeteries-----	---
Watersheds-----	---
Wasteland-----	---
 Total Acreage-----	 2,700
6. Water:

Source of water supply: Rector Canyon—Domestic use only

Adequacy of water supply: Sufficient next year. Dam under construction.
7. Do you have a master plan for the Institution? Yes
8. Does this plan include a layout for agricultural operations? In the making.
We plan to level and check as much of the available farming land as we can this fall so as to have it ready for irrigation next spring. The principle crop will be alfalfa to be sold to Napa State Hospital and Sonoma State Hospital.
9. Schedule of authorized farm personnel

Head farmer or farm foreman-----	---
Dairyman-----	1
Assistant dairyman-----	---
Milkers and milking machine operators-----	---
Hog ranch operator-----	---
Assistant hog ranch operator (farmhand)-----	---
Vegetable gardener-----	---
Assistant vegetable gardener-----	---
Orchardman-----	---
Farmhands-----	2
Equipment operators (truck and tractor)-----	---
Canningman-----	---
Assistant canningman-----	---
Blacksmith-----	---
Part time-----	---
 Total-----	 3

10. Number of inmates assigned to work (therapy) projects.

	Col. 1	Col. 2
Dairy -----	--	--
Hog ranch -----	--	--
Poultry ranch -----	--	--
Vegetable garden -----	--	--
Orchard -----	--	--
Farm general -----	--	--
Cannery -----	--	--
Grounds -----	--	--
Janitorial and housekeeping (other than wards) -----	--	--
Storeroom -----	--	--
Kitchen -----	--	--
Butchershop -----	--	--
Maintenance crews -----	--	--
Office -----	--	--
Total -----	--	--

Enter in Column No. 1 now assigned.

Enter in Column No. 2 how *many additional* patients could be used advantageously.

11. Is the supply of inmate labor sufficient? We have none.
 12. Is it available in the seasons when it was required?
 13. Is the assignment of inmate labor satisfactory and available in order to meet farming necessities?

Dairy

14. Does the institution operate a dairy?

Inventory as of: January 31, 1946.

	No.	Value
Cows, milking -----	1	----
Cows, dry -----	--	----
Heifers, 2-year -----	--	----
Heifers, 1-year -----	--	----
Calves, weaned -----	--	----
Calves, milkfed -----	--	----
Bulls, service -----	--	----
Bulls, immature -----	--	----
Steers, weaned -----	--	----
Steers, 1 & 2-year -----	--	----
Total -----	1	----

15. Milk Production for year ending June 30, 1945.

Total gallons produced: ----- Value -----

Quantity and value of minor products:

Beef (cow)

Beef (steer)

Veal

Hides (cow)

Hides (calf)

Total value of production

16. What is the milk requirement per year?
 17. What is the milk production per year?
 18. Is there any surplus milk or milk products available for feeding?
 19. What is average milk production per cow?
 20. Cost of milk per gallon?
 21. How many paid employees at dairy?
 22. How many inmates work at dairy?
 23. Average number of calves raised per year?
 24. Kind of bulls used?
 25. Do you buy or raise replacements?
 26. What is policy of culling milk cows?
 27. What disposal is made of rejects?
 28. Is a T.B. free herd maintained?
 29. Is herd tested for Bangs Disease?
 30. Is hand milking used or are milking machines used?
 31. Is milk pasteurized?
 32. Is equipment for pasteurization and cooling satisfactory?

33. If not, what is required?
 34. Do you have adequate feed cutters and feed mixers?
 35. What part of the dairy feed is produced on the property?
 36. What is the nature and arrangement of permanent pasture, if any?
 37. How much feed is purchased per year and the kind?
 38. Present facilities: (Please list structures, such as milk barns, silos, feed barns, etc. Indicate condition. If not adequate, please so indicate and furnish comments. Inventory value and replacement cost. Proposed projects either Work Orders, 1945-47 Budget or Post War Construction Program.)
 Three feed barns in good condition.
 All of the buildings are in good condition.
 We have building program.

Hog Ranch

39. Does the Institution operate a Hog Ranch?

Inventory as of -----, 1946.

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Hogs, fat -----	--	----
Hogs, feeder, heavy -----	----	----
Hogs, feeder, light -----	24	480
Pigs, weaned -----	--	----
Pigs, suckling -----	--	----
Sows, brood -----	--	----
Boars -----	7	280
Gilts -----	1	50
Total -----	32	810

40. Pork production for year ending June 30, 1945:

Total pounds produced ----- Value \$-----

Other production:

- A.
B.
C.

Total

41. What is pork requirement per year?
 42. What is pork production per year?
 43. Deficiency or excess?
 44. How met?
 45. Cost production per pound?
 46. How many paid employees at hog ranch?
 47. How many inmates work at hog ranch?
 48. Number required if hog ranch adequately supplies need?
 49. Does the Institution buy weaner or feeder pigs?
 50. How many weaner or feeder pigs purchased per year?
 51. Does Institution produce its own ham and bacon?
 52. Source of feed:
 a. Institution garbage?
 b. Pasture?
 c. Other feeds produced at Institution?
 d. Feed purchased?
 53. Present facilities. (Please list structures, type of construction, etc. and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not *adequate*, please so indicate. Furnish comments.) Proposed projects either in Work Order, 1945-1947. Budget and/or Post War Construction Program)
 Three feed barns in good condition.
 All of the buildings are in good condition.

Poultry Ranch**54. Does the institution operate a poultry ranch?**

Inventory as of-----1946.

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Hens, leghorn -----	-----	-----
Hens, colored -----	-----	-----
Chicks, 2 to 5 months-----	50	\$25
Broilers -----	-----	-----
Capons -----	-----	-----
Turkeys -----	-----	-----
Turkey poultz -----	-----	-----
Total -----	50	\$25

55. Egg production for year ending June 30, 1945:

Total dozen----- Value -----

56. What is egg requirement per year?**57. What is egg production per year per inmate?****58. Deficiency or excess?****59. How met?****60. Cost production per dozen?****61. How many paid employees at poultry ranch?****62. How many inmates work at poultry ranch?****63. Number required if poultry ranch adequately supplies need?****64. Are sexed chicks bought, and if not, what method is used to dispose of cockerels?****65. Number of chicks purchased per year?****66. Do you preserve eggs during seasonal high production to tide over low production seasons, and what method?****67. Source of feed:**

a. Purchased feed.

b. Locally produced feed.

68. Present facilities and equipment:

(Please list structures, type of construction, etc. and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate, please so indicate. Furnish comments. Proposed projects.)

Three feed barns in good condition. All of buildings are in good condition. We have no building program.

69. Stable:

Inventory as of-----1946.

Horses -----	2
Colts -----	---
Mules -----	---

Present facilities:

Usage:

70. Orchard:**1. Have you an orchard? 5**

Inventory:

Trees, number and kind: Old orchard.

2. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
a. -----	-----	-----
b. -----	-----	-----
c. -----	-----	-----
d. -----	-----	-----
e. -----	-----	-----
f. -----	-----	-----
g. -----	-----	-----
h. -----	-----	-----
i. -----	-----	-----

3. How many paid employees at orchard?**4. How many inmates work at orchard?**

Regular----- Seasonal-----

71. Cannery:

1. Does the institution have a cannery?
2. Present facilities:
3. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	Quantity	Value
a. -----	----	----
b. -----	----	----
c. -----	----	----
d. -----	----	----

4. Is there a surplus or deficiency?
5. If a surplus, how disposed of?
6. If a deficiency, how supplied? ----

All records are kept in the office of Department of Finance.

72. Farm General (field crops):

1. Commodities produced (year ending June 30, 1945)

Item	Quantity	Value	Acreage
73. Inventory agricultural equipment.	Inv. Value	Conditions Satisfactory; Fair; Poor; Junk	

There is a few pieces of Farm Mach. on the property. We have not purchased any equipt. for a number of years. However, we have approximately \$10,000 of new equipt. ordered.

74. Accounting:

1. What system of accounts is set up covering agricultural operations?
2. Who is responsible for keeping such records?
3. Is a full inventory of equipment, livestock and products on hand maintained? Yes.
4. Is there a plan of farm operations made annually in advance setting production schedules to meet need and based on the nature and conditions of the land and available water?

75. Sheep ranch:

If any, full information.

76. Beef cattle ranch:

If any, furnish full information. We supply the Veterans' Home with beef, mutton and veal.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUBCOMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS AT STATE INSTITUTIONS

Date: April 17, 1946

1. Name of institution: Veterans' Home of California
 - a. Superintendent: Nelson M. Holderman, Colonel-Commandant
 - b. Business Manager: S. F. Dunmire, Executive Officer, Lt.-Col.
2. Post office and location: Veterans' Home, Napa County, California
3. Resident population (as of January 31, 1945):

Male 1,193	Female 0	Total 1,193
------------	----------	-------------
4. Total number authorized positions (97th F. Y.)

274 civil service
99 members
<hr/> 373 total

5. Acreage:

Buildings, lawns, shrubs, etc.	96	acres
Farm (field crops)	72	acres
Orchard (12) Vineyard (8)	20	acres
Vegetable garden	14	acres
Pasturage	400	acres
Dairy	0	acres
Hog ranch	6	acres
Poultry ranch	6	acres
Stable	1	acres
Cemeteries	10	acres
Watersheds	0	acres
Wasteland	295.78	acres
Total acreage		920.78

6. Water:

Source of water supply: Rector Canyon and wells located on Napa State Farm
 Adequacy of water supply: Will be adequate when Rector Canyon Dam now under construction is completed. Dam will be completed about January, 1947, and water should be available from dam in 1947

7. Do you have a master plan for the institution? Yes

8. Does this plan include a layout for agricultural operations? No

9. Schedule of authorized farm personnel

	Number
Head farmer or farm foreman	--
Dairyman	--
Assistant dairyman	--
Milkers and milking machine operators	--
Hog ranch operator, civilian	1
Assistant hog ranch operator (farm hand) civ.	1
Vegetable gardener, civilian	1
Assistant vegetable gardener, members	3
Orchardman	--
Farmhands, civilian	1
Equipment operators (truck and tractor) 5 civilians, 1 member	6
Canningman	--
Assistant canningman	--
Blacksmith	--
Part time	--
Total	13

10. Number of inmates assigned to work projects

	Col. 1	Col. 2
Dairy	--	--
Hog ranch	3	--
Poultry ranch	4	--
Vegetable garden	--	--
Orchard	--	--
Farm general	--	--
Cannery	--	--
Grounds	40	10
Janitorial and housekeeping (other than wards)	8	7
Storeroom	1	--
Kitchen	25	5
Butcher shop	1	--
Maintenance crews	20	--
Office	--	--
Hospital	13	5
Laundry	8	--
Total	123	27

Enter in Column No. 1 now assigned

Enter in Column No. 2 how many additional could be used advantageously.

11. Is the supply of inmate labor sufficient? Yes

12. Is it available in the seasons when it was required? Yes

13. Is the assignment of inmate labor satisfactory and available in order to meet farming necessities? Yes

NOTE: Special fatigue parties are sent out to the various farm departments when needed. All housekeeping and janitorial work in the members' barracks is performed by members without pay. All gardening work around the members' barracks is also performed by the members of the home without pay.

Dairy

14. Does the institution operate a dairy? No.

Inventory as of January 31, 1946.

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Cows, milking -----	--	----
Cows, dry -----	--	----
Heifers, 2-year -----	--	----
Heifers, 1-year -----	--	----
Calves, weaned -----	--	----
Calves, milkfed -----	--	----
Bulls, service -----	--	----
Bulls, immature -----	--	----
Steers, weaned -----	--	----
Steers, 1 & 2 yr. -----	--	----
Total -----	--	----

15. Milk production for year ending June 30, 1945.

Total gallons produced :

Quantity and value of minor products :

Beef (cow)

Beef (steer)

Veal

Hides (cow)

Hides (calf)

Total value of production

16. What is the milk requirement per year?
 17. What is the milk production per year?
 18. Is there any surplus milk or milk products available for feeding?
 19. What is the average milk production per cow?
 20. Cost of milk per gallon?
 21. How many paid employees at dairy?
 22. How many inmates work at dairy?
 23. Average number of calves raised per year?
 24. Kind of bulls used?
 25. Do you buy or raise replacements?
 26. What is policy of culling milk cows?
 27. What disposal is made of rejects?
 28. Is a T.B. free herd maintained?
 29. Is herd tested for Bangs Disease?
 30. Is hand milking used or are milking machines used?
 31. Is milk pasteurized?
 32. Is equipment for pasteurization and cooling satisfactory?
 33. If not, what is required?
 34. Do you have adequate feed cutters and feed mixers?
 35. What part of the dairy feed is produced on the property?
 36. What is the nature and arrangement of permanent pasture, if any?
 37. How much feed is purchased per year and kind?
 38. Present facilities (Please list structures, such as milk barns, silos, feed barns, etc. Indicate condition. If not adequate, please so indicate and furnish comments. Inventory value and replacement cost. Proposed projects either work orders, 1945-47 Budget or Postwar Construction Program.) None.

Hog Ranch

39. Does the institution operate a hog ranch? Yes.

Inventory as of January 31, 1946.

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Hogs, fat -----	--	----
Hogs, feeder, heavy -----	115	\$1,115.00
Hogs, feeder, light -----	68	510.00
Pigs, weaned -----	81	405.00
Pigs, suckling -----	7	24.50
Sows, brood -----	22	770.00
Boars -----	3	200.00
Gilts -----	--	----
Total -----	296	\$3,024.50

40. Pork production for year ending June 30, 1945:

Total pounds produced 94,093.	Value-----	\$16,426.68
Other production:		
A. 5,750 lbs. ham and bacon	Included in total lbs. produced	\$1,675.08
B. 14,053 lbs. lard		2,514.18
C. 5368 lbs. cracklings		134.24
D. Sale of live hogs (30) for-----		1,179.00
Total -----		\$5,502.80

41. What is pork requirement per year? About right.
 42. What is pork production per year? 94,093.
 43. Deficiency or excess. About right.
 44. How met?
 45. Cost production per pound? .173495.
 46. How many paid employees at hog ranch? 1.
 47. How many inmates work at hog ranch? 3.
 48. Number required if hog ranch adequately supplies need?
 49. Does the institution buy weaner or feeder pigs? No.
 50. How many weaner or feeder pigs purchased per year? None.
 51. Does institution produce its own ham and bacon? Partly.
 52. Source of feed:
 a. Institution garbage? Yes.
 b. Pasture? No.
 c. Other feeds produced at institution? Grain and feed tops, 113,959 lbs.
 d. Feed purchased? Barley, etc., 410,130 lbs.

ANALYSIS OF OPERATIONS—HOG RANCH

July 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946

	<i>Salaries and Wages</i>	<i>Materials and Supplies</i>	<i>Property and Equipment</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Direct expenditures -----	\$2,476.81	\$6,800.25	\$100.00	\$9,377.06
Local products consumed-----	-----	-----	-----	549.54
Total -----	-----	-----	-----	\$9,926 60
Add; Adjustment in Livestock Inventory -----	-----	-----	-----	155.00
Labor from other departments -----	-----	-----	-----	878.87
Net expense -----	-----	-----	-----	\$10,960.47
Value of prod. pork 43,916 lbs. at .19 and .1925-----	-----	-----	\$8,414 68	
Sale of 40 live hogs-----	-----	-----	1,611.75	10,026.43
Net operating loss -----	-----	-----	-----	\$934.04 Cr.
Net expense -----	\$10,960.47			
Less value live hogs-----	1,611.75			
	\$9,348.72			
Divided by---	43,916 lbs.			
				.212877 production cost per lb. dressed pork

			<i>Per cent total of Expenditures</i>
Detail of Salaries and Wages :			
A. Lang -----	\$2,066.05		
G. Bednar -----	126.45		
Veterinarian -----	75.00		
Member help -----	209.31		
	<u>\$2,476.81</u>	\$2,476.81	25%
Detail of Materials and Supplies :			
Feeds -----	\$6,471.14		
Brooms, stable -----	7.91		
Vaccine -----	193.65		
Cartridges -----	1.07		
Sheep dip -----	104.05		
Rubber boots -----	5.64		
Drugs -----	16.79		
	<u>\$6,800.25</u>	\$6,800.25	68%
Detail of Property and Equipment :			
1 boar -----	\$100.00	100.00	01%
		<u>Proof</u>	
		\$9,377.06	
Detail of Local Products Consumed :			
Hay, alfalfa, loose -----	\$475.00		
Vegetable tops, green -----	5.30		
Straw, baled -----	69.24		
	<u>\$549.54</u>	549.54	06%
Total expenditures ----		<u>Proof</u>	
		\$9,926.80	
Inventory of Hogs on Hand March 31, 1946 :			
Hogs over 100 lbs. -----	66@ \$10.00	\$660.00	
Hogs under 100 lbs. -----	128@ 7.50	960.00	
Pigs, weaned -----	11@ 5.00	55.00	
Pigs, suckling -----	138@ 3.50	483.00	
Sows, brood -----	19@ 35.00	665.00	
Boars -----	1@ 50.00	50.00	
Boars -----	1@ 100.00	100.00	
Total -----	364	\$2,973.00	Inventory
53. Present facilities. (Please list structures, type of construction, etc., and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not <i>adequate</i> , please so indicate. Furnish comments.) Proposed projects either in Work Order, 1945-1947. Budget and/or Postwar Construction Program.)			
1 Smokehouse, 1 story, brick -----		\$325.00	
1 12' x 20' Corrugated with concrete floor -----		150.00	
1 14' 6" x 20' frame shed -----		150.00	
1 10' x 19' 6" frame shed -----		75.00	
1 38' x 15' frame shed -----		287.58	
1 116' x 30', 2-story frame, concrete floor -----		5,180.00	
1 15' 2 x 19 grain shed, concrete floor -----		200.00	
1 20' x 29' slaughter house, frame -----		1,170.00	
2 32' x 37' shelters, G.I. roof -----		450.00	
5 Floors, feeding, cement, misc. sizes -----		419.08	
2 Floors, feeding, w. wallow -----		1,729.72	
2 Wallow, hog, 10 x 10 x 21 -----		37.20	
Miscellaneous equipment -----		200.00	
Total -----		<u>\$10,373.58</u>	

54. Does the Institution operate a poultry ranch? Yes
Inventory as of January 31, 1946.

	Number	Value
Hens, leghorn -----	3,557	\$4,446.25
Hens, colored -----	52	65.00
Chicks, 2 to 5 months -----	---	---
Broilers -----	---	---
Capons -----	---	---
Turkey -----	---	---
Turkey poults -----	---	---
Total -----	3,609	\$4,511.25

55. Egg production for year ending June 30, 1945 :

	Value
Total dozen—40,320 -----	\$15,420.60
Other production :	
a. Chickens for consumption -----	
b. -----	
c. -----	
Totals : 6,040½ lbs. -----	\$1,642.18

56. What is egg requirement per year? 52,770
57. What is egg production per year per inmate? 44.26 dozen
58. Deficiency or excess? Deficiency
59. How met? Purchased
60. Cost production per dozen? .321582
61. How many paid employees at poultry ranch? One
62. How many inmates work at poultry ranch? Four
63. Number required if poultry ranch adequately supplies need? Eight
64. Are sexed chicks bought, and if not, what method is used to dispose of cockerels?
Cockerels fed to members.
65. Number of chicks purchased per year? 3,600
66. Do you preserve eggs during seasonal high production to tie over low production seasons, and what method? No
67. Source of feed :
 a. Purchased feed : 333,787 lbs.
 b. Locally produced feed : 54,445 lbs.
Egg allowance :
 Employees—60.72 dozen per year
 Hospital members—45.44 dozen per year
 Domiciliary members—30.32 dozen per year

ANALYSIS OF OPERATIONS—POULTRY RANCH

July 1, 1945 to March 3, 1946

	Salaries and wages	Materials and supplies	Property and equipment	Totals
Direct expenditures -----	\$2,868.00	\$6,857.42	\$410.00	\$10,135.42
Local products consumed -----	-----	-----	-----	984.98
Total -----				\$11,120.40
Add, adjustment in livestock -----	-----	-----	-----	108.81
Labor from other departm'ts -----	-----	-----	-----	147.90
Net expense -----				\$11,377.11
Value of products :				
28,545 doz. eggs @ .37 to .50 -----	-----	-----	\$12,586.65	-----
5,807 lb. chix. @ .25 to .30 -----	-----	-----	1,565.01	14,151.66
Net operating gain -----				\$2,774.55
Net expense -----	\$11,377.11			
Less value chix. -----	1,565.01			
	\$9,812.10			
Divided by -----	28,545 doz.	= .34374 production cost per dozen		

		<i>Per cent of total expenditures</i>	
Detail of salaries and wages :			
A. Lindebeck -----	\$2,115.00		
Member help -----	753.00		
	<u>\$2,868.00</u>	\$2,868.00	26%
Detail of material and supplies :			
Feeds -----	\$6,826.19		
Barrow wheel -----	9.23		
Diesel oil -----	11.69		
Steel traps -----	1.85		
Medicines -----	8.46		
	<u>\$6,857.42</u>	\$6,857.42	61%
Detail of property and equipment :			
1,800 pullets, baby -----	\$378.00		
200 baby chickens -----	32.00		
	<u>\$410.00</u>	\$410.00	04%
		<u>Proof</u>	
		\$10,135.42	
Detail of local products consumed :			
Hay alfalfa, loose -----	\$240.40		
Barley com. field run -----	744.58		
	<u>\$984.98</u>	Proof	\$984.98
			09%
Total expenditures--		<u>Proof</u>	\$11,120.40
Inventory of poultry on hand			
March 31, 1946 :			
Hens, leghorn -----	3,200 @ \$1.25	\$4,000.00	
Hens, red -----	43 @ 1.25	53.75	
Chix., red, baby -----	192 @ .16	30.72	
Chix., white, baby -----	1,775 @ .21	372.72	
Total -----	5,210	Inventory	\$4,457.19
68. Present facilities and equipment: (Please list structures, type of construction etc., and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate, please indicate. Furnish comments. Proposed projects.)			
1	Brooding house, 16 ft. by 80 ft., frame-----	\$500 00	
2	Laying houses, 27 ft. by 100 ft., frame-----	3,000 00	
1	Laying house, 16 ft. by 80 ft., frame-----	426.25	
2	Laying houses, 27 ft. by 100 ft., frame-----	3,000.00	
3	Brooding houses, 40 ft. by 16 ft., frame-----	1,050.00	
1	Brooding house, 24 ft. by 100 ft., frame-----	1,500.00	
1	16 ft. by 50 ft. corrugated egg house-----	75.00	
1	Laying house, 27 ft. by 100 ft.-----	1,471.00	
1	Miscellaneous equipment -----	350 00	
1	Debeaker, electric -----	14.86	
1	Scale, platform -----	25.00	
4	Brooders -----	156.20	
1	Hand cart -----	4.75	
5	Coops, broody -----	25.00	
1	Green food cutter -----	20.00	
3	Drums, metal -----	9.00	
1	Sawdust fork -----	2.24	
40	Hoppers -----	178.00	
8	Mash hoppers -----	50.80	
4	Ladders -----	11.00	
1	Pump, spray -----	19 80	
1	Scale -----	2.50	
1	Sprayer, comp. air -----	2.47	
2	Sprinklers, lawn -----	6.00	
2	Tables -----	10.00	
6	Wheelbarrows -----	36.00	
	Total -----	<u>\$11,945.57</u>	

69. Stable:

Inventory as of January 31, 1946

Horses 5 Value \$656.87

Colts 0

Mules 0

Present facilities:

Blacksmith shop, one-story frame----- \$370.00

Hay barn, feed shed, 30' x 90'----- 1,000.00

Horse barn, 40' x 48'----- 5,000.00

\$6,370.00

Usage:

3 farm work horses

2 saddle horses for guards

70. Orchard:

1. Have you an orchard? Yes

Inventory:

Trees, number and kind:

40 plum trees

1030 prune trees

3890 grape vines

2. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
a. Dried prunes -----	7,355 lbs.	\$584.50
b. Oranges -----	23 boxes	34.50
c. Grapes -----	5,276 lbs.	422.08
d. Walnuts -----	176 lbs.	45.76
e. -----	--	---
f. -----	--	---
g. -----	--	---
h. -----	--	---
i. -----	--	---

3. How many paid employees at orchard? One part time

4. How many inmates work at orchard? Regular, 0 Seasonal 5

71. Cannery:

1. Does the institution have a cannery? No

2. Present facilities:

3. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
a. -----	-----	-----
b. -----	-----	-----
c. -----	-----	-----
d. -----	-----	-----

4. Is there a surplus or deficiency?

5. If a surplus, how disposed of?

6. If a deficiency, how supplied?

72. Farm general (field crops):

1. Commodities produced (year ending June 30, 1945):

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
Alfalfa, green -----	110,445 lbs.	\$907.11	3
Hay grain, baled-----	40,375 lbs.	484.50	} 10
Hay grain, loose-----	3,550 lbs.	35.50	
Barley, field run-----	33,900 lbs.	764.78	59
Total -----	188,270 lbs.	\$2,192.55	72

Comments:

73. Inventory agricultural equipment

	<i>Inv. Value</i>	<i>Satisfactory; Fair; Poor; Junk</i>	<i>Conditions</i>
1 Plow, 2-horse -----	\$19 75	Fair	
1 Cultivator, 2-horse -----	20.00	Fair	
5 Ladders, orchard -----	42.00	Satisfactory	
1 Ladders, 40' extension -----	21.20	Satisfactory	
1 Seeder, Planet Junior -----	17.84	Satisfactory	
1 Anvil, 150 lb. -----	30.00	Fair	
1 Forge, w. blower -----	100.00	Fair	
1 Blacksmith horn -----	20.00	Fair	
2 Iron vices -----	50.00	Fair	
1 Horse collar -----	7.75	Fair	
1 Cultivator, 1-horse -----	13.60	Fair	
1 Scraper, revolving -----	145.25	Fair	
1 Cultivator, 16" wheel -----	8.91	Fair	
1 Disc, vineyard -----	46.00	Fair	
1 Fork, hay -----	5.00	Fair	
1 Harrow, rotary -----	29.70	Fair	
1 Harrow, spike tooth -----	33.48	Fair	
1 Harrow, Killefer, disc -----	504.70	Fair	
3 Clod masher -----	30.00	Fair	
1 Planter, corn -----	125.66	Fair	
1 Pulverizer -----	70.00	Fair	
1 Pump, grease -----	10.00	Fair	
6 Racks, feed -----	30.00	Fair	
1 Rake, bunch -----	131.25	Fair	
1 Rake, hay -----	100.00	Fair	
1 Saw, 30' power -----	145.00	Fair	
1 Scales, platform -----	40.00	Fair	
1 Seeder, drill -----	140.00	Fair	
3 Sled, 2-horse, wheel -----	20.00	Fair	
1 Subsoiler -----	251.60	Fair	
1 Tractor, Diesel 35 -----	5,193.41	Fair	
1 Chisel, tractor, Killefer -----	310.00	Fair	
1 Wagon, sprinkling -----	400.00	Fair	
1 Wagon, 2-horse -----	100.00	Fair	
1 Wagon, hay -----	100.00	Fair	
1 Wagon, dump -----	183.00	Fair	
1 Weeder, wood frame -----	40.00	Fair	
1 1,000' pipe, irrigation -----	100.00	Fair	
3 Log chains -----	32.00	Fair	
Miscellaneous small equipment -----	300.00	Fair	
Total -----	\$8,976.10		

74. Accounting:

1. What system of accounts is set up covering agricultural operations? System prescribed by the State Department of Finance
2. Who is responsible for keeping such records? Accounting office
3. Is a full inventory of equipment, livestock and products on hand maintained?
Yes
4. Is there a plan of farm operations made annually in advance setting production schedules to meet need and based on the nature and conditions of the land and available water? Yes

75. Sheep ranch:

If any: None
Full information.

76. Beef cattle ranch: None

If any, furnish full information.

77. Vegetable production:

1. Commodities produced (year ending June 30, 1945)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
Potatoes -----	---	---	--
Dry onions -----	---	---	--
Leafy vegetables -----	74,284 lbs.	2,871.96	8
Root vegetables -----	55,103 lbs.	1,417.38	6

Comments:

INSTITUTION: VETERANS' HOME OF CALIFORNIA

QUARTERLY REPORT OF FARMING OPERATIONS

For the period July 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946, of the Ninety-seventh Fiscal Year

Expenses Charged to Production

	Total Value Production (Per analysis)	Direct Expenditures (Per statement)	Local Products Consumed (Per statement)	Adjustment of Livestock Inventories	*Labor from Other Depts	Total Net Charge for Production	Excess Production Value Over Expenses
Farm (field crops) -----	\$2,272.00	\$799.34	\$753.91			\$1,553.25	\$718.75
Dairy -----							
Hog ranch -----	10,026 43	9,377 06	549.54	\$155 00	\$878 87	10,960 47	934.04
Poultry ranch -----	14,151.66	10,135 42	984.98	108.81	147.90	11,377 11	2,774 55
Orchard -----	3,683.74	11 40	1,553.11		278 31	1,842 82	1,840.92
Vegetable garden -----	3,908 62	2,930 63	259 95			3,190.58	718 04
Stable, tractor -----	1,915.58	3,710 31	355.26		475.83	3,589 74	1 674 16
Food processing -----	3,662 61	15 72	3,586 20			3,601.92	60 69
Totals -----	\$39,620 64	\$26,979 88	\$8,042 95	\$263 81	\$829.25	\$36,115 89	\$3,504 75

Summary of production

Total value farm production—as above ----- \$39,620.64

Less value local products consumed in produc-
tion ----- 8,042.95

Net value farm production ----- \$31,577.69

UNIT COSTS

	Dairy	Hog ranch	Poultry ranch
Total net charge for production—as above -----	---	\$10,960.47	\$11,377.11
Deduct: Value minor products*—per analysis -----	---	---	---
Beef (cow) -----	---	---	---
Beef (steer) -----	---	---	---
Veal -----	---	---	---
Hides, cow -----	---	---	---
Hides, calf -----	---	---	---
Chickens -----	---	---	1,565.01
Turkeys -----	---	---	---
Live hogs—sold -----	---	1,611.75	---
Total value minor products -----	---	---	---
Net charge for milk production -----	---	---	---
*Total gallons of milk produced -----	---	---	---
Cost per gallon for production -----	---	---	---
Net charge for pork production -----	---	9,348.72	---
*Total pounds (dressed) of pork produced -----	---	43,916	---
Cost per pound for production -----	---	.212877	---
Net charge for egg production -----	---	---	9,812.10
Total dozens of eggs produced -----	---	---	28,545
Cost per dozen for production -----	---	---	.34374

*Labor distribution represents salary of employees in other classifications but engaged part time in farming activities.

**"Minor Products" should not include products made from the "major" product such as cream skim milk, butter, ham, bacon, etc., but total production of milk and pork should include total fresh milk and pork produced.

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUBCOMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-
STOCK PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL
OPERATIONS AT STATE INSTITUTIONS**

Date: March 7, 1946

1. Name of Institution: Napa State Hospital
 - a. Superintendent: Theo. K. Miller, M.D.
 - b. Business Manager: Delbert J. Bradley
2. Post Office and Location: Imola—two miles south of Napa—Napa Vallejo Highway
 Male-----1,896 Female-----2,171 Total-----4,067
3. Resident patient population (as of January 31, 1946) :
4. Total number authorized positions (Ninety-seventh Fiscal Year) : 585
5. Acreage :

Buildings, lawns, shrubs, etc.	270	acres
Farm (field crops)	313	acres
Orchard	244.6	acres
Vegetable Garden	125	acres
Pasturage	350	acres
Dairy	30	acres
Hog Ranch	15	acres
Poultry Ranch	14	acres
Stable	2	acres
Cemeteries		acres
Watersheds	784.4	acres
Wasteland		acres

Total Acreage ----- 2,148

6. Water :

Source of water supply: Three (3) deep wells domestic supply.

Dam (approx. 304 acres feet) and above wells for irrigation

Adequacy of water supply: Marginal during irrigation season. Further development necessary to enable (1) more patient bathing (2) to handle increasing population and (3) as standby protection.

Rector Dam when completed.

7. Do you have a master plan for the Institution? Not printed for entire program
8. Does this plan include a lay-out for agricultural operations? Not printed
 Further land required for vegetable growing.

9. Schedule of authorized Farm Personnel :

Head farmer or farm foreman—1 each	2
Dairyman	1
Assistant dairyman	2
Milkers and milking machine operators	6
Hog ranch operator	2
Assistant hog ranch operator (farmhand)	—
Vegetable gardener	1
Assistant vegetable gardener	1
Orchardman	1
Farmhands	6
Equipment operators (truck and tractor)	4
Canningman	1
Assistant canningman	1
Blacksmith	1
Poultryman	1

Total ----- 30

10. Number of inmates assigned to work (therapy) projects:

	Col. 1	Col. 2
Dairy -----	34	6
Hog ranch -----	14	2
Poultry ranch -----	23	--
Vegetable garden -----	27	18
Orchard—2 yr. round; Hy seasons 30 -----	32	--
Farm general -----	28	--
Cannery—6 M and 40 F -----	46	20
		(Aug.-Sept.)
Grounds and flower gardens -----	35	12
Janitorial and housekeeping (other than wards) -----	16	--
Storeroom -----	2	2
Kitchen-Scullery—40 M and 28 F -----	68	2
Butchershop -----	3	--
Maintenance crews—roving -----	13	12
Office—1 M and 2 F -----	3	--
Shops—trucks -----	68	6
Laundry-Bakery—47 M and 85 F -----	132	2
Drug-Lab-Residences -----	19	--
Total -----	563	82

Enter in Column 1 now assigned.

Enter in Column 2 how many additional patients could be used advantageously.

11. Is the supply of inmate labor sufficient? No
 12. Is it available in the seasons when it was required? Some delays
 13. Is the assignment of inmate labor satisfactory and available in order to meet farming necessities? Some inconvenience
14. Does the Institution operate a dairy? Yes
 Inventory as of: January 31, 1946

	Number	Value
Cows, milking -----	162	\$24,300
Cows, dry -----	35	5,250
Heifers, 2-year -----	31	3,100
Heifers, 1-year -----	27	2,025
Calves, weaned -----	26	1,300
Calves, milkfed -----	38	950
Bulls, service -----	4	1,250
Bulls, immature -----	1	300
Steers, weaned -----	--	----
Steers, 1 and 2 yrs. -----	--	----
Total -----	324	\$38,475

15. Milk Production for year ending June 30, 1945.

Total gallons produced: 263,749	Value-----	\$108,568.37	\$108,568.37
Quantity and value of minor products:			
18,588 lbs. Beef (cow) -----		\$4,931.07	
Beef (steer) -----			
6,984 lbs. Veal -----		1,334.25	
30 Hides (cow) -----		167.81	
68 Hides (calf) -----		79.98	
30 Calf sales -----		670.50	
Total value of production -----			\$7,183.61
600 yds. Fertilizer -----			600.00
			<u>\$116,351.98</u>

16. What is the milk requirement per year? 260,000
 17. What is the milk production per year? 263,744
 18. Is there any surplus milk or milk products available for feeding? above
 19. What is average milk production per cow? 4.7 gal. per day
 20. Cost of milk per gallon? .302 last year: .205—10 yr. average
 21. How many paid employees at dairy? 10
 22. How many inmates work at dairy? 34
 23. Average number of calves raised per year? 35/40
 24. Kind of bulls used? Registered Holstein
 25. Do you buy or raise replacements? Both

26. What is policy of culling milk cows? Culled when less than 6,000 lb. or somewhat higher if replacement available
27. What disposal is made of rejects? Meat, or sale, depending on condition
28. Is a T.B. free herd maintained? Yes
29. Is herd tested for Bangs Disease? Yes
30. Is hand milking used or are milking machines used? Machines—hand stripped
31. Is milk pasteurized? Yes
32. Is equipment for pasteurization and cooling satisfactory? Yes—temporarily
33. If not, what is required? Will need increased capacity soon
34. Do you have adequate feed cutters and feed mixers? Will require larger mixer 4/5 years
35. What part of the dairy feed is produced on the property? see attached
36. What is the nature and arrangement of permanent pasture, if any? Volunteer 350 acres (874 poor-watershed used some by dry stock)
37. How much feed is purchased per year and the kind? see attached
(Item 35)

Local Feeds Produced and Consumed
Year ending June 30, 1945

Dairy :

	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Value</i>
Hay, grain, loose -----	181,400	\$1,772.64
Vetch -----	184,000	1,840.00
Baled Hay, grain -----	88,100	894.23
Oats -----	101,435	2,891.21
Ensilage -----	732,680	1,465.36
Stock Beets -----	169,600	339.20
Straw -----	119,640	723.28
	<u>1,576,855</u>	<u>\$9,925.92</u>

(Item 37)

Dairy :

	<i>Total for year</i>	
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Cost</i>
Alfalfa hay -----	2,040,005	\$31,520.85
Alfalfa meal -----	15,000	375.00
Barley, ground -----	25,000	722.50
Beet pulp -----	60,140	1,347.75
Bone meal -----	1,500	42.65
Charcoal -----	-----	-----
Cocoanut meal -----	5,500	148.25
Cottonseed meal -----	6,500	199.04
Linseed meal -----	5,500	161.21
Millrun -----	81,600	1,946.74
Minerals, Manomar -----	3,000	65.25
Oats, ground -----	6,000	195.00
Oats, rolled -----	4,500	153.00
Wheat, ground -----	10,000	280.00
Wheat, rolled -----	15,000	415.50
Barley, rolled -----	40,000	989.50
	<u>2,319,245</u>	<u>\$38,562.24</u>

Dairy

38. Present facilities: (Please list structures, such as milk barns, silos, feed barns, etc. Indicate condition. If not adequate, please so indicate and furnish comments. Inventory value and replacement cost. Proposed projects either Work Orders, 1945-47 Budget or Post War Construction Program.)

	Condition	
Milking barn -----	Good	
(1) Milk room (needs rebuilding) -----	Poor	
Hospital barn -----	Fair	
(2) Feed room -----	Poor	
Boiler room -----	Fair	
Bull barn -----	Good	
1 Barn—dry stock } -----	Fair	
1 Shed -----		
Testing chute -----	Poor	
A and B feed barns -----	Satisfactory	
No. 2 barn -----	Replace	
No. 3 barn -----	Fair	
Calf barn -----	Poor	
Feed barn No. 1 (dry stock) -----	Fair	
(3) Feed barn No. 2 (should be replaced) -----		
Test barn -----	Fair	
Outside mangers -----	Fair	
Fences -----	Fair to good	
(4) Patients' quarters (insufficient) -----	Poor	
Employees' cottage -----	Good	
Dairyman's cottage -----	Good	
(1) Work Order 860—Addition to Milk House -----		\$13,000.00
(2) Priority 93—Dairy expansion and improvements, includes feed storage, office, laboratory, wash room, etc. -----		100,000.00
(3) Work Order 1191—Replace shed burned, 1944 -----		2,500.00
(4) Patients housing only.		

DAIRY POST WAR EXPANSION

Feed Storage—1st Priority—(Includes office, laboratory, wash room, parts storage) 6000 square feet -----	\$40,000.00
Feed sheds (4x7,000) milk cows -----	28,000.00
Feed barns, calves (3x4,000) -----	12,000.00
Corrals—fences -----	3,000.00
Pasteurization, milking machines and equipment -----	13,000.00
Silo -----	4,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$100,000.00

Hog Ranch

39. Does the Institution operate a Hog Ranch? Yes
Inventory as of January 31, 1946.

	Number	Value
Hogs, fat -----	100	\$2,000.00
Hogs, feeder, heavy -----	109	1,090.00
Hogs, feeder, light -----	403	3,022.50
Pigs, weaned -----	181	905.00
Pigs, suckling -----	218	654.00
Sows, brood -----	107	3,745.00
Boars -----	4	160.00
Gilts -----	—	—
Total -----	1,122	\$11,578.50

40. Pork production for year ending June 30, 1945

*Total pounds produced: 68,070 Value ----- \$12,973.39

Other production:

A. Trim -----	17,142 lbs.	\$2,470.80
B. Sets -----	1,812 lbs.	343.45
Total -----		<hr/>
		\$2,814.25
		<hr/>
		\$15,787.64

* Short production a/c cholera in 1944 affecting two fiscal years
Now back to good production

41. What is pork requirement per year? 154,400 lbs.
42. What is pork production per year? 160,000 lbs. { Can produce 180,000 at present
doing at that rate now to offset
beef unable to get
43. Deficiency or excess?
44. How met?
45. Cost production per pound? .1768 last year—.076 ten year average
46. How many paid employees at hog ranch? two
47. How many inmates work at hog ranch? 14
48. Number required if hog ranch adequately supplies need? 16
49. Does the Institution buy weaner or feeder pigs? No
50. How many weaner or feeder pigs purchased per year?
51. Does Institution produce its own ham and bacon? Yes
52. Source of feed:
- Institution garbage? 600 gal. per day wet: 1,000 lbs. green dry
 - Pasture? 6 acres natural
 - Other feeds produced at Institution? see attached
 - Feed purchased?

Oats -----	20,780	\$593.92
Straw -----	45,775	273.61
Peelings, fruit culls -----	77,020	154.04
	<u>143,575</u>	<u>\$1,021.57</u>

Total for year

Alfalfa meal -----	16,000	\$377.50
Barley, rolled -----	107,445	3,045.30
Bone meal, steamed -----	1,000	28.65
Buttermilk, mulch -----	28,558	1,065.31
Concentrate -----	4,000	154.00
Corn, Egypt Kaffir -----	5,980	148.90
Charcoal -----	2,000	61.20
Limestone meal -----	1,000	6.00
Linseed meal -----	1,000	27.30
Manamar -----	13,000	726.00
Milo maize -----	13,000	350.00
Oats, rolled -----	800	33.60
Rice polish -----	18,130	398.63
Rice bran -----	32,040	648.30
Rye flour -----	600	18.00
Wheat, ground -----	26,920	580.04
Wheat, rolled -----	6,375	181.69
Millrun -----	20,000	472.40
Vigortone -----	1,000	110.00
Soybean meal -----	23,000	773.07
Tankage -----	2,000	69.70
	<u>323,848</u>	<u>\$9,275.59</u>

53. Present facilities: (Please list structures, type of construction, etc., and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not *adequate*, please so indicate. Furnish comments. Proposed projects either in Work Order, 1945-1947 Budget and/or Postwar Construction Program.)

(No electricity at ranch)

1 Slaughter house	20 x 38	Fair
1 Toilet	5 x 5	Good
1 Kindling shed	10 x 10	Fair
1 Scale house	12 x 14	Poor
1 Office	8 x 10	Good
1 Patients' lounge	10 x 20	Poor
3 Portable hog houses	6 x 8	Good
9 "A" houses	6 x 6	Good
1 Feed house	16 x 18	Fair (not rat proof)
1 Feed house	12 x 64	Poor (not rat proof)
1 Feed house	18 x 30	Poor (not rat proof)
1 Brooder house	18 x 84	Fair
1 Brooder house	18 x 132	Poor—bad location
1 Brooder house	18 x 88	Poor—bad location
4 Sheds	10 x 20	Poor
1 Shed	14 x 50	Good
1 Shed	14 x 60	Good
1 Shed	10 x 48	Good
1 Shed	12 x 46	Good
1 Shed	12 x 50	Good
1 Shed	12 x 20	Poor
1 Shed	12 x 36	Poor

35

Entire plant to be replaced Postwar Public Works Work Order 1217 (funds available), includes roads, pens, buildings, etc. Good structures now in use may be reconverted into feeding sheds or shelters for dairy stock. \$45,000.00

Poultry Ranch

54. Does the Institution operate a Poultry Ranch? Yes
Inventory as of January 31, 1946.

	Number	Value
Hens, Leghorn	5,661	\$5,661.00
Hens, colored	500	500.00
Chicks, 2 to 5 months	219	109.50
Broilers	--	--
Capons	--	--
Turkey	17	204.00
Turkey Poults	3,219	482.85
Chicks, 1 month	--	--
Total	9,616	\$6,957.35

55. Egg production for year ending June 30, 1945:

Total dozen: 84,012	Value	\$32,001.90
Other production:		
a. Chicken—27,483 lbs.	\$8,607.95	
b. Rabbits—299 lbs.	87.91	
Totals		\$8,695.86
		\$40,697.85

56. What is egg requirement per year? 89,830
 57. What is egg production per year? 84,012 doz
 58. Deficiency or excess? 5,820
 59. How met? Purchased last year.
 60. Cost production per dozen? .29315 last year; .168 cents ten year average
 61. How many paid employees at poultry ranch? 1
 62. How many inmates work at poultry ranch? 23
 63. Number required if poultry ranch adequately supplies need? 23
 64. Are sexed chicks bought, and if not, what method is used to dispose of cockerels?
 No; fed as fryers and roasters
 65. Number of chicks purchased per year? 12,000
 66. Do you preserve eggs during seasonal high production to tie over low production seasons, and what method? Yes

67. Source of feed:
 a. Purchased feed: See attached
 b. Locally produced feed:

Item 67 (a)

	<i>Total for year</i>	
Alfalfa hay -----	2,160	\$32.32
Alfalfa meal -----	20,000	478.00
Barley, wh. and rolled -----	46,305	1,171.12
Barley, ground -----	48,000	1,292.80
Bonemeal -----	5,000	205.63
Buttermilk, semi-solid -----	2,927	125.86
Corn, cracked -----	24,000	681.80
Corn, whole -----	92,520	2,694.80
Cornmeal -----	20,000	561.50
Fishmeal -----	19,000	819.50
Grits, med. -----	1,000	6.50
Gypsum -----	7,000	54.33
Kaffir corn -----	58,850	1,682.38
Limestone -----	3,000	19.25
Manamar -----	24,000	1,656.00
Minerals -----	20,000	320.00
Millrun -----	44,200	1,434.05
Milo, ground -----	16,080	474.36
Milo maize -----	40,775	947.73
Oats, rolled -----	3,000	126.00
Oyster shell -----	8,000	46.00
Rabbit pellets -----	1,800	54.30
Tobacco dust -----	500	22.50
Soyabean meal -----	6,000	195.00
Shavings -----	69,940	450.09
Wheat, wh. and gr. -----	29,840	817.38
Wheat, rolled -----	9,000	249.30
Whey -----	20,950	1,110.00
	<hr/> 643,847	<hr/> \$17,728.50

Item 67 (b)

Local feeds		
Oats -----	21,180	\$604.30
Straw -----	61,200	374.05
Baled hay -----	7,800	75.92
Wheat -----	22,300	579.80
	<hr/> 112,480	<hr/> \$1,634.07

68. Present facilities and equipment:

(Please list structures, type of construction, etc. and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate, please so indicate. Furnish comments.)

Proposed projects)

Laying house No. 1 -----	900 hens	Fair
Laying house No. 2 -----	600 hens	Good
Laying house No. 3 -----	600 hens	Good
Laying houses Nos. 4 and 5 -----	1,200 hens	Good
Laying house No. 6 -----	400 hens	Poor
Laying house No. 7 -----	800 hens	Good
Laying houses Nos. 8 and 9 -----	1,400 hens	Good
Laying house No. 10 -----	13/1,400 hens	Good
Brooder house -----	4,000 chicks	Good
13 small houses 12' x 10' -----	650	Good
Old brooder house -----	400	Fair
Turkey house -----	1,000 poults	Good
Feed house 20' x 50', capacity 50 tons -----		Good
Feed house 60' x 20' -----		Good

Postwar Expansion

12,000 sq. ft. (4- 20 x 150) laying hens (5,000)
 3,200 sq. ft. (1-160 x 20) brooder space (4,000)
 4,000 sq. ft. feed storage
 800 sq. ft. litter and straw storage

20,000 sq. ft.

Priority No. 94, postwar list. ----- \$46,700.00

Necessary to expand for ultimate institution population of 7,000.

69. Stable:

Inventory of January 31, 1946.

Horses-----15 work and 2 saddle—17
 Colts-----none Mules-----none

Present facilities:

1 Stable -----	Satisfactory
2 Stables (Smith-Brown) -----	Poor
1 Stable (Coombs) -----	Good
1 Wagon shed -----	Satisfactory

Usage:

2 single horses--	garbage	2 saddle horses--dairy
1 team -----	fertilizer	
1 team -----	trash wagon	
1 single -----	poultry ranch	1 single--Vegetable garden
1 single -----	Coombs ranch	2 teams stand-by and harvest
1 team -----	Veg. garden	

70. Orchard:

1. Have you an orchard? Yes

Inventory: Trees, number and kind:

Apple, 6 varieties (early and late) -----	2,900
Apricot, Royal -----	600
Peach, cling -----	1,000
Pear, Bartlett -----	2,500
Plum } 3 varieties -----	5,800
Prune } -----	
Cherries, 3 varieties -----	1,300
Berries, 3½ acres -----	---
Grapes, 7 acres -----	---
Walnuts -----	70
	<hr/> 14,170

2. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	Quantity	Value
a. Apples -----	86,625	\$5,473.09
b. Apricots -----	17,960	798.60
c. Peaches -----	26,330	658.25
d. Pears -----	75,560	2,456.24
e. Plums -----	22,600	828.45
f. Prunes -----	130,870	8,264.67
g. Cherries -----	17,860	2,978.88
h. Berries -----	5,815	1,511.26
i. Grapes -----	17,930	1,434.40
j. Walnuts 225#-Fruit culls		
66320# -----	--	191.14
		<hr/> \$24,594.98

3. How many paid employees at Orchard? 1 full time (3 additional—3 mo.)

4. How many inmates work at Orchard? 32

Regular 2; Seasonal 30

71. Cannery:

1. Does the institution have a cannery? Yes

2. Present facilities: Washer (tomato); 8 cutting tables; 1 finisher; 1 lyc machine and washer; 1 kraut cutter; 3 steam jacketed kettles—(each 390 gal. capacity); 2 canning tables; 1 exhaust box; 1 cooker; 1 cooler; 1 retort; 3 syrup tanks (200-gal.); on lease 1 No. 10 capper and 1 No. 2½ hand capper

3. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Can Size</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
Apples -----	No. 10	245	\$131.67
Applesauce -----	No. 10	3,680	1,877.00
Apricots -----	No. 10	2,840	1,803.43
Beans, string -----	No. 10	1,535	767.50
Berries -----	No. 10	292	243.33
Cherries -----	No. 10	1,483	1,445.00
Jam -----	No. 10	233	129.71
Jelly -----	No. 10	76	56.20
Peaches -----	No. 10	5,357	3,571.40
Pears -----	No. 10	14,149	10,611.75
Pickles -----	No. 10	957	478.50
Plums -----	No. 10	3,481	915.29
Prunes -----	No. 10	10,590	4,853.71
Sauerkraut -----	No. 10	2,736	820.80
Tomatoes -----	No. 10	23,092	7,812.45
Tomato preserves -----	No. 10	39	14.63
Tomato purce -----	No. 10	22,272	6,499.15
		<u>93,057</u>	
Apricots -----	No. 2½	705	\$146.87
Beans -----	No. 2½	300	30.00
Peaches -----	No. 2½	300	50.00
Pears -----	No. 2½	530	99.37
Plums -----	No. 2½	318	159.00
Tomatoes -----	No. 2½	490	65.33
Tomato purce -----	No. 2½	460	57.50
Jam -----	No. 2½	56	9.33
Jelly -----	No. 2½	107	17.83
		<u>3,266</u>	

Grand total ----- \$42,756.75

4. Is there a surplus or deficiency? Usual surplus of tomato products

5. If a surplus, how disposed of? Sale to other institutions

6. If a deficiency, how supplied? Buy corn, asparagus and products not grown at institution

72. Farm general (field crops):

1. Commodities produced (year ending June 30, 1945)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
Hay, grain, loose -----	616,300	\$6,103.00	118
Hay, baled -----	111,500	1,338.00	
Oats -----	210,000	5,985.00	126
Wheat -----	37,100	964.60	24
Straw -----	282,900	1,697.40	150
Ensilage (corn) -----	1,056,700	2,113.40	67
Stock beets -----	169,600	339.20	9
		<u>\$18,540.60</u>	

COMMENTS: We believe price of \$4 per ton furnished by Purchasing Department exceptionally low for year above on ensilage and stock beets.

73. Inventory agricultural equipment

	<i>Inv. value</i>	<i>Conditions</i>
		Satisfactory; Fair; Poor; Junk
1 Tractor, Caterpillar Model 22-----	\$1,762.78	Satisfactory
1 Tractor, Caterpillar D6 track layer-----	3,911.16	Fair
1 Tractor, Case Model RC 3 wheel-----	698.34	Satisfactory
1 Plow, tractor drawn 12" 5 gang Case-----	287.37	Satisfactory
1 Plow, 4-12 Oliver, very old-----	133.00	Poor
8 Walking plow-----	333.56	Fair (most are poor)
1 Middle buster-two-way plow-----	16.00	Fair
1 Plow, power lift, tractor drawn 5-12-----	350.00	Fair
1 Disc-plow--6 disc-----	366.00	Poor
1 Killefer subsoiler-----	200.00	Fair
1 Scraper-scoop-----	7.00	Junk
1 Beet driller--4 row-----	125.65	Satisfactory
1 Grain drill-----	296.64	Satisfactory
1 Land leveller, N S H-----	50.00	Junk
1 Scraper, Fresno, 4 horse-----	22.00	Fair
1 Scraper, Fresno, 2 horse-----	22.00	Fair
1 Bean sprayer-----	77.50	Poor
1 Bean engine sprayer-----	172.50	Fair
3 Hudson sprayers, 5 gallon-----	20.76	Satisfactory
1 Hay rack, Case No. 170 tractor drawn, 4 bar-----	160.68	Satisfactory
2 Buck rakes-----	16.00	Poor
1 Clover cutter-----	25.00	Junk
1 Corn binder, Case R3-----	328.31	Fair
1 Corn planter-----	76.00	Fair
1 Ditcher, Martin-----	65.00	Fair
1 Seed drill, 10' Van Brunt-----	490.00	Satisfactory
1 Ensilage cutter, Blizzard No. 1600-----	462.00	Satisfactory
1 Garden seeder and planter-----	20.00	Fair
1 Grain binder, 8' Deere-----	221.00	Junk
1 Offset disc, Killefer 10 1/2'-----	361.31	Fair
1 Mill, ball bearing, Bauer-----	200.00	Poor
1 Packer and mulcher-----	210.00	Fair
1 Potato digger-----	12.00	Junk
3 Hay rakes, Deering-----	102.00	1 satisfactory, 2 poor
10 Hay rakes, 10' McCormick-----	50.25	Junk
1 Seeder, end gate, Dike-----	31.45	Fair
1 Sprinkler, Rain King-----	12.54	Junk
2 Weed cutters, Golden Gate-----	119.50	1 satisfactory, 1 poor
1 Wheel hoe, No. 11 Planet Junior-----	14.68	Fair
1 Wheel hoe, No. 9-----	12.77	Fair
1 Sickle grinder-----	5.37	Junk
2 Hay forks, 1 6-tine, 1 4-tine, Jackson-----	12.50	Satisfactory
1 Block and rope-----	9.00	Junk
1 Hay press, 2 HP Monarch-----	1,800.00	Junk
1 Combine harvester, 9' Caterpillar- drawn Case "M"-----	1,405.79	Satisfactory
1 Mower, John Deere No. 2-----	100.00	Fair
2 Mower, McCormick-----	175.00	
1 Mower, McCormick-Deering 5' No. 7-----	106.00	Satisfactory
1 Roller, solid iron, 3'-----	20.00	Poor
1 Harrow, spring tooth-----	36.00	Fair
1 Harrow, spike tooth, tractor drawn-----	55.00	Fair
1 Harrow, 5' J.D. Dive B518-----	36.00	Fair
2 Harrows, horse drawn-----	120.00	Poor
1 Disc harrow-----	100.00	Poor
1 Disc harrow, 10' Deere-----	175.00	Junk
1 Disc harrow, 8'-----	177.00	Junk
1 Harrow, 3-section 126 tooth-----	92.94	Poor
1 Harrow, 140 tooth steel lever Deere-----	61.91	Satisfactory
1 Cultivator, 2 row Case, RC tractor drawn-----	176.13	Satisfactory
1 Cultivator, 7 shovel-----	20.00	Satisfactory
1 Cultivator shovel-5-----	8.80	Fair
1 Cultivator, 11 shovel, tractor drawn-----	138.00	Poor
3 Corn cultivator-----	150.00	1 satisfactory, 2 junk
1 Pulverizer, Brilliant King-----	65.60	Fair
1 Pulverizer-----	20.00	Poor
1 Manure spreader, 50 bushel-----	212.80	Junk
1 Tractor plow, 3-12 Deere-----	175.00	Fair

73. Inventory agricultural equipment—Continued

	<i>Inv. value</i>	<i>Conditions</i>
		Satisfactory; Fair; Poor; Junk
5 Dump wagons -----	1,086.25	2 fair, 1 poor, 2 junk
1 Dump wagon, 2 horse Studebaker--	30.00	Poor
6 Flat bed wagons-----	750.00	2 fair, 2 poor, 2 junk
6 Wagons, 1 horse orchard type-----	576.00	Poor
1 Wagon, single -----	60.00	Fair
1 Wagon, steel oil truck-----	45.00	Poor
1 Wagon, oil tank truck-----	100.00	Junk
2 Wagons, Express, milk wagons----	200.00	Fair
2 Disston saws, 7"-----	13.50	Fair
2 Disston buck cross cut saws, 6'----	22.88	Fair
1 Disston buck cross cut saw 7'-----	14.07	Fair
1 Grindstone -----	6.00	Poor

74. Accounting:

1. What system of accounts is set up covering agricultural operations? Department of Finance Uniform System. Credit production at wholesale price. Charge labor, supplies, inventory, losses, tractor, horse, labor
2. Who is responsible for keeping such records? Institution bookkeeper, under business manager
3. Is a full inventory of equipment, livestock and products on hand maintained? Yes
4. Is there a plan of farm operations made annually in advance setting production schedules to meet need and based on the nature and conditions of the land and available water? Yes

75. Sheep ranch:

If any. None
Full information.

76. Beef cattle ranch:

If any, furnish full information. None

77. Vegetable garden:

Potatoes -----	---
Dried onions -----	36,156 lbs.
Dried beans -----	---
Leafy vegetables -----	1,099,657 lbs.
Root vegetables -----	664,528

Value of vegetable garden products year ending 6/30/45. \$59,201.33

<i>6/30</i>	<i>Fiscal</i>	<i>Milk</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Profit</i>	<i>Eggs</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Profit</i>	<i>Pork</i>	<i>Cost</i>
	<i>Year</i>	<i>Profit</i>							
1945	96	\$28,822.81	\$0.30235	\$7,373.08	\$0.29315	\$399.96	\$0.1768		
1944	95	31,835.22	.27083	10,003.86	.28119	6,223.70	.14122		
1943	94	31,741.39	.2236	16,006.35	.1944	15,006.81	.0601		
1942	93	16,342.10	.19213	12,696.65	.1585	6,346.07	.09237		
1941	92	18,418.19	.16323	9,511.84	.10519	6,623.54	.04741		
1940	91	15,572.49	.16997	6,580.22	.12093	4,792.71	.03973		
1939	90	10,476.49	.17799	11,224.89	.10095	7,648.39	.05895		
1938	89	7,706.52	.20765	4,422.84	.14734	5,674.46	.04724		
1937	88	5,605.22	.201	5,206.90	.139	5,730.43	.065		
1936	87	12,103.31	.141	6,528.42	.137	5,580.32	.031		
		\$178,623.74		\$89,555.05		\$64,026.39			
10-year average		\$17,862.37	\$0.205	\$8,955.50	\$0.168	\$6,402.64	\$0.076		

REPORT OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK PROBLEMS APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE THE AGRICULTURAL CONSTRUCTION ITEMS SET UP IN WORK ORDERS AND IN THE 1945-47 BUDGET FOR THE SEVERAL STATE INSTITUTIONS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Subcommittee composed of Assemblyman Thomas M. Erwin, Chairman, and Assemblyman George R. Butters and Senator Ben Hulse

To: Senator George Hatfield, Chairman of the Agriculture and Live Stock Problems Interim Committee established by S. C. R. 51, Stats. 1945, Res. Ch. 141

DEAR SENATOR HATFIELD: Your subcommittee composed of the above members has examined the agricultural operations at the following institutions in the order named and on the dates indicated after each:

Patton State Hospital, April 1, 1946
Pacific Colony, April 3, 1946
Norwalk State Hospital, April 3, 1946
Camarillo State Hospital, April 4, 1946
Nelles School for Boys at Whittier, April 5, 1946
Institution for Men at Chino, April 5, 1946
Institution for Women at Tehachapi, April 6, 1946

The committee did not inspect the agricultural operations at the Ventura School for Girls for the reason that they are of such a limited nature that they did not justify the additional time.

The committee feels that its investigation has been very much worthwhile. It has been beneficial in our opinion both from the legislative and the administrative standpoint. Your committee, representing the Legislature, has viewed at first hand the agricultural problems. It has reviewed the difficulties and has observed the benefits which may be derived for the inmates of these institutions and for the State from these operations. The committee has a far better appreciation of the agricultural operations of the institutions than it could have secured merely from reports. The members of this committee are prepared to recommend to the full committee a legislative policy to be followed in the matter of agricultural operations at State institutions. We have learned that this is the first time that consideration has been given by any legislative body in this State directed to the establishment of a definite policy as respects agricultural operations at the several State institutions. The establishment of such a policy should be of material benefit in budgeting for these institutions.

We believe that the administrators of these institutions have for the first time had an opportunity to present to representatives of the Legislature the agricultural problems of their several institutions. And for the first time they have had an opportunity to recommend definite policies for such agricultural operations. These recommendations not only cover overall operations but they extend to minor matters, such as the proper direction of exposure of poultry houses; the kinds of litters for chicken houses; and other minor operational procedures. The administrators have welcomed the opportunity to present their problems, and they desire to secure the guidance of a legislative policy which we believe should be enunciated on the recommendation of your full committee.

Throughout this inspection we were accompanied and assisted by Mr. James Dean, Director of Finance, and his Agricultural Adviser, R. B. Easson, by the State Architect, Mr. Anson Boyd, or by his assistant, P. T. Poage, by the Legislative Auditor, Rolland A. Vandegrift, and where the institutions of the Department of Mental Hygiene were concerned, by Mr. Carl Applegate, the Deputy Director, and Mr. Robert Conahan, Departmental Accounting Officer of the Department, and where the Department of Corrections was concerned, by Samuel R. McBride, Manager of Prison Industries, and at each institution its Superintendent and Business Manager in person assisted the committee.

The committee received the fullest cooperation and valuable assistance from all of these persons and wishes to express its sincerest appreciation.

In making this investigation of the agricultural operations at the several institutions, consideration was given to the contemplated growth already determined in the postwar building program or any other changes, such as the possible removal of an institution or the curtailment of activities through contemplated disposal of property. Should any material changes be made in this contemplated inmate population or reduction of the size of an institution, a corresponding adjustment to meet these changes should be made at each institution.

This report consists of, first, a consolidated summary of recommendations for all the institutions surveyed. This follows immediately after this transmittal letter. Following this is a review of the inspection and findings for each institution. This is accompanied by a questionnaire fully covering the entire aspects of agricultural operations and live stock problems for each institution.

The summary of recommendations by the committee covering the particular object and appropriation considered at each institution as determined is set up separately. Your subcommittee recommends that the entire report be approved and adopted by the full committee and from this report a definite legislative policy as respects agricultural operations at the several State institutions and the capital outlay therefor be developed and promulgated.

Respectfully submitted,

THOMAS M. ERWIN, Chairman
GEORGE R. BUTTERS
BEN HULSE

CONSOLIDATED SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

General Recommendations

(1) The agricultural operations at the State institutions in Southern California alone have grown to such a magnitude, and will continue to increase in successive years, so that it appears necessary that a legislative review be made of these operations at least each biennium. It is recommended that a joint legislative interim committee be appointed to make such review and report back to the Legislature at each regular session.

(2) The questionnaire covering the agricultural operations at each institution developed by the Legislative Auditor and prepared by the departments concerned for the subcommittee was found to be particularly useful. It is recommended that this questionnaire be further improved and brought up to date each biennium prior to the convening of the Legislature and be made available to the above suggested committee.

(3) Your committee recommends that the agricultural operations of all State institutions be covered by uniform set of accounts, and that uniform reports, including a statement unit of costs, be maintained and presented to the Legislature. This report should show both the overall and the unit costs of production so that such operations and the cost thereof may be compared for the several years of operation and with similar operations at other institutions. The report should be of sufficient detail so that the advantages and disadvantages experienced at the several institutions can be noted. It is recommended that a table of comparative costs showing the unit price for the production of milk, eggs, pork, beef, vegetables, fruit, and other products be kept so that the advantages in production at one institution can be noted and used as a guide for the reduction of cost of production at other institutions.

Particular notice should be taken where cost of production is higher than current purchasing prices. Where such a condition continues without remedy being found, this operation should be abandoned. First, the possibility of reducing costs should be considered. If this is not feasible, the possibility of having some other institution where production costs are favorable produce the commodity for the institution where costs are high should be considered. Each institution should keep a continuous record of agricultural operations.

(4) Your committee observed that it was universally true that wherever the business manager was particularly competent and energetic that agricultural operations ranged from satisfactory to excellent, and if there was also a good head farmer more than satisfactory results were secured. Also it was noted that in those individual farm activities where a competent operator, such as a poultryman, dairyman or hogman, was on the job, results secured were also much improved. It is recommended, therefore, that the department concerned endeavor to secure competent and energetic business managers, head farmers, and unit operation men. The institution should consider as examples those now employed who are successful in their operations. The larger the agricultural operations, the more competent should be the business managers and operators.

(5) An examination of the questionnaire for the several institutions indicates that most of the institutions have some sort of an agricultural plan. Very few of them, however, are as complete as they should be or are they prepared at least a year in advance, carefully setting up the land use and the scheduled crops to be grown coordinated with the quantity and quality of the land and water and the requirements of the institution.

It is recommended that such plans be prepared. We wish to point out that these plans should be coordinated by the Agricultural Adviser in the Department of Finance so that the total production of all the institutions will fulfill as nearly as possible the State requirements. By this we mean that each institution should become as nearly self-supporting as possible, but that they should produce those things which can be produced most advantageously from the soil, water and production conditions which exist. Where one institution, because of its available land, climate and water, etc., can produce a surplus of some commodity needed in another institution, such surplus should be produced. Such surpluses should be distributed where they can best be used.

Your committee feels that the agricultural adviser to the Director of Finance can perform a valuable function in making effective such production and coordination.

(6) Inquiry at the several institutions inspected confirmed information on the questionnaire that the number of inmate workers assigned to agricultural operations and food preparation and preservation were generally inadequate. The only exception to this was the Women's Institution at Tehachapi and the Nelles School for Boys at Whittier. Particular explanation for these institutions is given under the individual institutions.

The situation at the Institution for Men at Chino also deserves particular treatment, for this institution has an adequate labor supply from inmates who are both mentally and physically sound in contrast with the hospitals for the mentally ill.

It is recommended that the superintendent of the several institutions take every possible step to classify inmates and to discover work patients and to assign them to the business manager for necessary work. It is suggested that a coordinated plan of occupational therapy adjusted to the production needs of each institution be developed and maintained. It was apparent that the assignment of inmates to working groups was much better organized and developed in certain of the institutions visited. The upkeep of the grounds, buildings and agricultural operations clearly demonstrates this.

The questionnaires disclose large differences in the relative number of paid employees used in agricultural production at the several institutions. In some instances very few inmate workers are used and a relatively large number of employees. In other instances there are relatively few paid employees and a large number of inmates. The cost of production is generally higher where there is a larger percentage of paid help. For example, Camarillo, with a male population of 1,902 and a total population of 4,393, when compared with Patton, with a male population of 1,973 and a total population of 4,174, presents an interesting comparison. Camarillo has 33 paid farm personnel. Patton has 34. Camarillo has 229 patients assigned to all work projects and requires 149 more according to the statement in the questionnaire. Patton had 441 inmates so assigned and required 60 more to do the job.

The committee feels it is self-evident that more capable inmate labor should be available in the institutions administered by the Department of Corrections than in the institutions operated by the Department of Mental Hygiene. The inmates in the former are generally mentally and physically capable. The labor available should be of a better quality.

At the three correctional institutions visited the Women's Prison at Tehachapi appeared to have their occupational therapy better organized. Much of the farm work required labor which they could not supply. Occupational therapy also was well organized at the Nelles School for Boys. The inmates here, however, are generally too young to do the heavier type of agricultural operations. The work they can do seemed to be satisfactorily scheduled.

The situation at the Institution for Men, on the other hand, presents ample opportunity for improvement. With an inmate population of 740, some 454 are residents at Chino and the remainder in the camps operated by the Youth Authority. From this number of inmates there should be ample for full work assignments. The schedule of weekly crew assignments on page 4 of the questionnaire appears to be in good form. The actual results do not demonstrate satisfactory performances. For example, the hog pens are in a bad condition with several objectionable mud holes. The roads also in many places need gravel. The gravel supply is available for the hauling. The labor supplied on construction projects has been inadequate and unsatisfactory. First the number required was seldom if ever supplied. The number was irregular and the crews were broken up repeatedly at various and unexpected times during the day by withdrawal of men for every other purpose than working. Frequently the number of men assigned to a job at one time is in excess of the number required which leads to soldiering on the job, and at other times far inadequate. This situation is readily noticed by the inmates themselves and lessens the value of occupational therapy.

It is apparent that considerable improvement in the use of inmate labor has been made in past months at Chino. There is room for more improvement. It is believed that when the population is increased to 200 or 300 more, that there will be enough labor above that required to operate the institution to perform more agricultural labor and to also do a larger amount of construction work at the institution. The committee feels that this institution should have available enough inmate labor so that the very minimum of hired labor should be required. This hired labor should be in the nature of supervisors and instructors. It appears that the twelve paid employees making up the farm personnel, together with competent supervisors, should be sufficient to manage and instruct the inmates employed in agricultural operations.

The committee feels that enough labor should be available at all of these institutions, except the Institution For Women and Nelles School For Boys, so that the institutions should be practically self-sustaining. Moreover, consideration should be given to the production of surplus products to be used at other institutions where they are not as readily produced. The committee feels in particular that agricultural operations at Chino with its large area of 2,566 acres can be expanded so that they can produce a large share of all the meat required at the other institutions in Southern California. They should also consider producing weaner and feeder pigs in sufficient number to consume the garbage at the other institutions where full hog plants are

not feasible. The institution is now producing a surplus of milk beyond its own needs and is supplying a major portion of that required by Pacific Colony. It should step up this production so as to be able to supply all of Pacific Colony's demand.

The slaughtering of cattle and hogs for other State institutions in Southern California during the period of time that meat could not be purchased on the market has been very commendable and has helped solve a very difficult situation in supplying other institutions with meat. The committee recommends that definite plans for continuing this be developed. This institution should be able to slaughter beef cattle and sell to other institutions competing with normal markets and make a good profit for the institution. Past experience in normal times with the State Farm at Napa has not always demonstrated that competitive prices can be met. To operate this successfully will require a close cooperation and understanding between the manager of the Institution For Men, the State Purchasing Agent, and the institution to be supplied.

(7) Building costs for agricultural purposes at all of the institutions appeared to be considerably higher than appeared necessary resulting in a capital investment much in excess of that of the private operator. Your committee recommends that a strict endeavor be made to reduce such costs consistent with using inmate labor and the operation of the plant continuously for a long period of time. The committee recommends the development of standard plans for agricultural buildings making use of those which experience has demonstrated to be both satisfactory and economical. In this respect it suggests a careful consideration of the poultry plant at Patton and the dairy at the same institution as possible models. The hog ranch at Chino is one of the best set up in Southern California. With some modifications it might very well be used as a guide. It is our understanding that the State's experience with hog ranches at some of the institutions in Northern California has developed even more satisfactory plans. It is recommended that the agricultural coordinator of the Department of Finance and the State Architect cooperate in developing typical plans for all future agricultural building.

(8) It was noted that at practically every institution where hogs were raised in Southern California that they had a different breed or a mixture than at the other institutions. It appeared that the Duroc or a cross with the Duroc produced the best results for an institution animal. However, the mixed breed at Norwalk appeared to be as satisfactory. The best results developed from experience should be determined and followed.

(9) Self-feeders, particularly with the hogs in the fattening pen for butchering, are recommended. At some of the institutions there was a considerable waste of feed in the process of feeding which could thus be avoided.

(10) The following general recommendations are made in relation to poultry:

- (a) That chicks be purchased on the basis of pullorum tested and egg production basis.
- (b) That consideration be given to the use of Austra-whites or White Austras in place of White Leghorns for institutional purposes where inmate labor is used for the reason that they are not as flighty as the White Leghorn and that there is a much larger meat salvage when culled.
- (c) That consideration be given to the growing of turkeys where land and conditions are ideal and where they may be separated at a considerable distance from chickens.
- (d) Poultry plants in all institutions should be large enough to *supply the full need of the institution*, and during the peak production surplus eggs should be produced for preservation and should be stored for use when production is low.
- (e) Study should be made at the larger institutions of the possibility of grinding all bones for use in poultry feed.

(11) It was the conclusion of the committee that with the exception of Chino the growing of calves for replacement using high priced land and equipment and high priced feed is not economical. The cost, including the milk consumed, is far in excess of the value of the calf. It is recommended that these calves be grown to the age of replacement at an institution where there is cheap range.

Cost of growing replacements up to freshening at the several institutions where it is now practiced in Southern California should be studied and the possibility of producing them at some other institution under the conditions above stated should be considered.

(12) At each institution examined the committee found that the principal cost of the operation of livestock projects was the purchase of feed. Where the institution produced the bulk of feed used, production costs are low. Where the bulk of feed was purchased from the outside, costs are high. At some institutions, namely Chino and Camarillo where plenty of good land is available, programs have not been worked out to reduce the purchase of feed to the minimum and to produce practically all that is required. Camarillo purchased a large amount of alfalfa hay, yet there is land idle that is capable of producing alfalfa. The fullest endeavor should be made to produce

the maximum amount of feed at the lowest cost. Improvement of permanent pasture is recommended. The pasture at Chino is not doing as well as it should. It needs better irrigation and rehabilitation and possibly some reseeded and a phosphate dressing.

(13) Some of the institutions should give definite consideration to the acquiring of additional acreage so as to expand the production of its agricultural products so as to more fully meet the needs of the institution. It appears to be desirable to acquire an additional acreage both at Patton and Pacific Colony. The value of the investment and the value of the product which could be secured from this land should be used in determining whether it is advisable to make such expansion.

(14) At all of the institutions refrigeration plants should be coordinated with the needs of the institution so that surplus agricultural products can be carried over from peak production to low production periods.

(15) Surplus products should be produced and canned so as to meet the needs of the institution, and the whole canning program adjusted and coordinated in the Southern California area to meet the needs of all the institutions. Canneries need not be established at each institution but only at those where inmate labor is available and where they can pack for other institutions not so favorably situated. Chino should be able to do a large part of the canning for Southern California institutions.

SPECIFIC RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EACH INSTITUTION

Patton State Hospital

There are no Work Orders issued and pending for the Patton State Hospital. There are two items included in the 1945-47 Budget.

The first is for the horse barn and hay shed at the Taylor Ranch for \$4,500. This had already been completed by the time the committee visited the institution. The superintendent and business manager had concluded that in place of building a new barn, repairing the existing structure would be satisfactory. *It was done under the supervision of the institution crew and by inmate labor and such material as was required was paid for out of minor construction.* The \$4,500 has been saved. This horse barn and shed should last at least 15 years.

The second item in the Budget was \$6,000 for a tile drainage system at the Taylor Ranch so as to make possible the tilling of approximately 15 acres of valuable garden land.

The water table under this acreage has receded so it was concluded to delay this project until such time as the water table might rise and interfere with farming operations. This money can therefore be made available for other purposes.

Another tile line had just been installed at the time of the committee's inspection. It was paid for from minor construction and made usable some additional land and solved a drainage problem of long standing.

The committee examined both of these works and considered them very satisfactory. The committee recommended, however, that additional drainage be installed where required.

No postwar building program for agricultural operations has been set up. The committee, however, made a careful examination of the entire agricultural operations and made the following specific recommendations.

Recommendations

(1) The area is small for an institution of its size and they suggested that definite study be made of the desirability of securing more land, possibly 120-acre tract across from the dairy on Warm Creek. The committee suggested that more feed be produced and that a further rotation of alfalfa and vegetables be undertaken.

(2) The committee recommended that some additional room for pigs and an improvement in their housing be made. Shelter and runs for 25 litters of pigs with sows are required.

(3) The committee was favorably impressed with the poultry plant and particularly with the type of hens (Austra-whites) being kept. The advantages of having good layers and heavy birds with large salvage value when culled and having a more quiet breed to be worked by the inmates appealed to the committee.

The poultry buildings and runs at this institution were quite satisfactory. Their cost of approximately \$1,000 each is economical. This was secured through the purchasing of material and erection by the institution staff and inmate labor. Four new poultry houses and runs appeared to be necessary. The estimated cost for material was \$1,000 each, or a total of \$4,000. The present cost of material will be somewhat higher and adjustments will have to be allowed. The committee is of the opinion that these are necessary and desirable so as to bring up egg production to that required. Other institutions might well endeavor to equal Patton's plant and production costs.

(4) The dairy plant is quite satisfactory and the cost of milk per gallon of 32¢ is favorable.

The pasteurizer is not entirely adequate and should be replaced when available. The institution prefers three 200-gallon pasteurizers rather than larger ones, the

management believing that the smaller machines do a more complete job. A new compressor will also be required with the pasteurizers.

(5) The committee noted that there was more evidence of the use of inmate labor at this institution than at any other of the institutions visited. Practically every inmate on the grounds at the agricultural operations was actively doing something useful. Similar activity was noted throughout the grounds where inmates were taking care of trees and shrubs and the lawns and the results were reflected in their favorable appearance.

Pacific Colony

There are no Work Orders issued and pending for Pacific Colony.

Two items are included in the 1945-47 Budget for agricultural purposes. The first is for a farm irrigation system at a cost of \$5,400. The second is in the sum of \$2,700 for increased vegetable storage space.

Recommendations

(1) The budget request for \$5,400 for the replacement of the irrigation system in the vegetable garden and orchard is for the purpose of installing a concrete flume system similar to that installed at Patton and a continuation of the section already installed. The committee approved this for the reason that the present system is inadequate and does not allow full control of the water. The flume system will be more efficient and reduce labor and save in water costs. The amount requested is reasonable as it only includes the price of material, such as pipe, cement, gravel and fittings. The installation will be made with their own employees and inmate help.

(2) The committee approved the construction of additional vegetable storage space. The estimated cost is \$2,700. The present method of storing dry onions and winter squash is inadequate and results in a large loss of products.

(3) In the postwar building program under Priority No. 213 a poultry plant and hay barn, estimated cost being \$31,300, has been set up. This is based on an ultimate capacity of 1,803 patients, 100 of these tuberculosis cases. With this contemplated capacity it appeared to the committee that it would be economically sound to establish a poultry plant. This plant should be large enough to carry from 3,000 to 5,000 hens. A hay barn sufficient for storage and to take care of the necessary work horses is required.

(4) After a rather full examination of the entire plant and a careful examination of the Narcotic Hospital site, the committee concluded that it would be best from the standpoint of efficient management to dispose of the Narcotic Hospital site and salvage as much as is possible, and it would be better to buy from 80 to 100 acres or more of good agricultural land adjacent to Pacific Colony. A piece of excellent land adjacent to the vegetable garden was examined. This appeared to have adequate water and seemed desirable.

The committee recommends that full study be made of the Narcotic Hospital site to determine whether or not it is suitable for use as a new location for the Nelles School for Boys.

(5) No definite area has been decided on for a poultry plant, and as practically all the available land at the institution is now used for vegetable or fruit, the committee recommended that prior to any construction work a decision be made as to whether Pacific Colony will use the Narcotic Hospital or acquire additional land adjacent to the institution.

(6) The committee is also of the opinion that if additional land is secured that study should be made of the possibility of the institution securing feeder pigs from Chino and feeding their garbage. The committee does not recommend the establishment of a complete hog plant but merely the growing of feeder pigs. The size of this activity should be such as to most efficiently consume the available garbage. The present contract for selling garbage and securing pigs in return is advantageous and should be continued until the feeder pig project is determined.

(7) This institution has no dairy and in the opinion of the committee it should not establish one. It should continue to secure its milk on contract. The committee is of the opinion that Chino should supply this milk, that Chino should increase its dairy to the point where it can supply the amount required continuously and without any question as to quality or service. This would be advantageous to both institutions, and certainly Chino should be able to fulfill such a contract.

Norwalk State Hospital

Two Work Orders have been set up for agricultural projects at Norwalk.

Recommendations

(1) Work Order No. 948 for fertilizer pit to cost \$500 has already been approved and work thereon may be undertaken at any time.

(2) Work Order No. 1147 is for improvement at the dairy farm, including the paving of the corrals and runways. Part of this work has already been completed. The

necessity for doing it is so apparent. Some additional paving should be carried out as soon as possible.

This Work Order also includes \$17,340 for additional improvements for agricultural operations including a complete poultry plant, dairy feed barn and hog corrals. The committee agrees with the management that the present poultry plant is inadequate, poorly located and should be moved to a new site. The plant should be enlarged so as to produce all the eggs required. The committee recommends that this plant be held up pending further study as to the full requirements for production, location and the efficiency of the present poultry plant management. The present operation does not appear to be very satisfactory.

Improvement to the hog plant consists of additional shelter sheds. The hog plant appeared to be satisfactory. The recent physical improvements show a better management than has existed previously.

The committee questions if all that is required can be secured with the \$17,340 available.

(3) Provisions have been made in the 1945 Budget in the sum of \$18,156 for the alteration of the dairy milk house and providing equipment. The milk house used at present is inadequate and improvement is needed. Pasteurization is done at the commissary. This is not entirely satisfactory. The committee agreed that this milk house is not adequately equipped and should be remodeled.

(4) The committee noted in its examination that the roof and floor of the horse stalls of the hay barn are in very poor condition and repair should be carried out as soon as possible. Otherwise, this structure appeared to be in very good shape.

The committee also recommended that the horses stabled in this barn be moved across the road and the necessary shelters and stalls be constructed in this area close to where they are used. The stalls could be removed from the hay barn and the floor repaired and this entire structure used for cattle.

(5) The committee noted that there was not a large use of inmate labor at this institution, not nearly so much as at Patton. It was explained that this institution is receiving a very high percentage of aged senile inmates who are unable to work. In fact, a considerable number are brought in ambulances and only live a short time. However, the committee felt that there could be an improvement in general management and a better use of such inmate labor as is available.

Camarillo State Hospital

This institution is to be expanded from a present inmate population of 4,393 to approximately 7,000. Agricultural operations will have to be practically doubled. The committee recommended that the expansion of agricultural operations be started immediately so it may be stepped up so as to eventually provide the full agricultural needs of the institution.

The deficiencies in production of pork, eggs and poultry should be supplied by the establishment of the hog ranch and poultry plant, neither of which have been established at this institution.

There are four Work Orders set up for agricultural construction at Camarillo.

Recommendations

(1) Work Order No. 489 provides for a pipe line for carrying sewage effluent and using it for irrigation. There has been \$41,577.71 set up for this purpose. The committee recommended that this installation be made. They suggest, however, that the effluent be carried to a higher elevation in Lemon Canyon than was contemplated, and that an earth-filled reservoir be constructed so as to be protected from floods for the storage of effluent, and that approximately 100 acres be planted to alfalfa to be irrigated from this source.

(2) Work Order No. 502 sets up \$9,824.23 for improvement of a temporary hog ranch adjacent to the dairy. This proposal was abandoned for the reason that it appeared undesirable and unsanitary to place this hog ranch adjacent to the dairy. It was concluded therefore to use some of the money to provide for the extension of a water line and the building of a concrete slab for feeding at the site being used. The committee recommended that these be completed and some temporary shelter houses be provided, but that no further expenditure be made at the hog ranch at this site in view of the contemplated program to build a new and permanent hog ranch. The committee is of the opinion that no further expenditures should be made on the temporary site for a hog ranch in view of the contemplated postwar program to build a first unit of the hog ranch at a cost of \$60,000.

Postwar construction Priority No. 139 provides \$60,000 and Priority No. 140 sets up \$20,000 for a slaughter house in conjunction therewith.

(3) Work Order No. 503 provides \$6,500 for additions to the milking barn. This would provide for the construction of an additional capacity for the milking parlor from 12 to 24. This increase will be necessary with the increasing patient load for the present production is approximately 30,000 gallons a year short of the need.

(4) While examining the dairy the committee concluded that more feed barns and paved corrals with proper drainage and runways will be necessary. The committee recommended that these be constructed insofar as possible out of funds available in Work Order No. 502.

(5) In connection with the building of the items to the milking barn, the committee recommended that drainage southwest of the dairy be corrected. The sum of \$2,650 has been set up in the 1945-47 Budget for this purpose. The management had proposed a pipe line. The committee suggested an open concrete lined ditch as more practical.

(6) Work Order No. 955 was set up for the sum of \$3,465.24 for additional dairy equipment. The principal item is for the enlargement of the pasteurizer. The committee agrees this will be desirable as soon as available.

(7) The committee reviewed the five items set up in the 1945-47 Budget and recommended as follows:

The committee disapproved the construction of concrete manure bins recommending that the manure be removed from the dairy barn and hauled into the fields frequently, and that necessary satisfactory roads be constructed so that this can be moved in bad weather. The committee noted that the institution has on its own property a more than sufficient supply of good road material.

The Budget item of \$2,120 for the drainage of farm land adjacent to the booster plant was approved by the committee. The item in the Budget for \$5,716 to provide a concrete storm drain along the south road and for the building of a parking area in the rear of Unit No. 11 for 30-car parking is not entirely an agricultural expenditure. The drainage might be considered so. The committee concurred in the recommendation that the storm drain should be built. They consider, however, that the amount spent on the parking area should be reduced to the minimum and recommended the filling of the parking area with decomposed granite.

One Budget item provided \$2,650 for correcting a drainage problem west of the dairy. This the committee approved as indicated above.

The last Budget item provides \$3,696 for irrigation lines for an additional 90-acre tract. The committee approved this but with the recommendation that where expenditures are made in such amounts for irrigation lines consideration should be given to producing high value crops and to double-cropping such areas where possible.

(8) Since Camarillo State Hospital is to be expanded in the postwar period to 7,000 inmates, the agricultural construction program was necessarily large. Four postwar items have been set up to cost approximately \$180,000. These four items are to establish plants for the first time for the four facilities concerned.

Priority No. 139 provides \$60,000 for a completely new hog plant. This, however, is only for the first unit and the second unit is contemplated to cost an additional \$60,000. The total of \$120,000 appears to the committee to be a very large sum and far in excess of what any commercial producer would spend for a hog plant of this size. The committee recognizes that this plant will be expected to produce pork for an inmate population of 7,000, and it will be used to consume the garbage from the largest State hospital.

The committee recommended that a new hog ranch be considered and placed if possible in Lemon Canyon at an elevation high enough to provide proper drainage and located so it will be adequately protected from flood waters, either by embankments, canals, or other work as necessary. Using this location will require the construction of a road and the extension of utilities from the dairy. The cost will be high. This should be taken into account in considering this location in relation to another. However, if the poultry plant is placed also in Lemon Canyon, the road and utilities will be required so the costs should be divided between the two in figuring costs for the several possible locations. The committee recommends that before construction is begun on the hog plant that a complete study be made by a representative of the Division of Architecture, the Agricultural Adviser of the Department of Finance, the veterinarian of the Department of Mental Hygiene, and the business management of Camarillo, and in this plan consideration be given to the successes and failures and the cost of construction at other State institutions. From this the committee believes that a plan can be developed which will combine the best features of all at the lowest possible cost.

The committee recommends that consideration be given to moving from the Narcotic Hospital at Spadra as much of the hog plant as can be salvaged which will not be used at Pacific Colony.

The committee recommended that consideration be given to establishing only a feeder plant at Camarillo and feeder pigs be secured from the Chino Institution For Men. It should determine whether the size of Camarillo justified the establishment of a complete hog plant and the maintenance of the necessary number of brood sows.

Priority No. 140 in the postwar building plan provides \$20,000 for a slaughter house to be built in connection with the hog plant. This institution has never had a slaughter house. The committee approved this construction and recommends that an adequate and satisfactory plan be drawn up by the same group recommended to study the hog plant.

Priority No. 159 sets up \$84,000 for a poultry plant. This is to include brooder houses, laying houses, runs and yards, feed houses and other facilities. The committee feels that \$84,000 is a very large sum of money for such a plant. They recognize that

some other costs, such as bringing in of water, gas and electricity and the providing of roads and drainage, will add to the cost. The committee recognizes that this plant should probably house 10,000 laying hens. The committee is of the opinion that the State should not spend much more for a poultry plant than is spent by a commercial producer. It is found that commercial producers spend from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per laying hen in a plant. It appears therefore that with the exception of the extraordinary items that an investment of possibly \$40,000 should be all that is required to provide a necessary and adequate plant. The committee recommends that the same group of persons that is suggested for study of the hog plant and of the slaughter house, also make a study of the poultry plant and the same principles be used in making this study as recommended for the hog plant.

The committee recommended that careful consideration be given to the location of the poultry plant so as to have the proper exposure to cut down undesirable wind damage, and above all, the area selected should be sufficient to provide for the expansion to the ultimate size.

Postwar construction item No. 219 provides \$15,700 for a nursery, greenhouse and horticultural center. The committee agreed that the location suggested on the south boundary of the property sheltered by raising ground appeared to be desirable. Construction of the facilities was approved with the suggestion that an adequate plant can possibly be secured for less money.

(9) The committee recommends that greater use be made of inmate labor at Camarillo. The questionnaire prepared by the institution shows that both the business manager and head farmer report that they can use at least 200 additional patients on farm work. The committee recommends that the administration give serious consideration to this matter. It suggests that the program of scheduling patient needs and assignment used at Mendocino be given consideration for this institution.

(10) The committee found that the area of the Camarillo Hospital site of 1.648 acres to be the largest of any institution in the Department of Mental Hygiene. It appears that the institution has adequate good land and adequate water, and yet the committee found that in the past year the institution purchased 309 tons of baled alfalfa. The committee recommended that every endeavor be made to produce the hay requirements of the institution.

(11) The Committee noted the absence of silos at this institution. They found that at other institutions, particularly where milk is being produced at a very favorable price, the use of ensilage prevailed. The committee noted that the institution has proposed in the postwar project, Item 38 in the survey, four silos and related equipment. The possibility of successfully using trench silos which are much cheaper than the other type should be given consideration. The committee recommends that study be made of the possibility of expediting the building of these silos if it is discovered they will increase the milk production and economy in dairy feed. The committee finds that ensilage corn can be produced at Camarillo very satisfactorily. The committee also believes that greater use can be made of waste and pasture land.

Nelles School for Boys

There are no Work Orders issued and pending for this institution for agricultural construction, and there are no items included in the 1945-47 Budget for this purpose.

Recommendations

(1) The committee recommends that the area contemplated for disposal in the citrus orchard be sold as the amount of inmate labor available is not sufficient to care for such a large area.

(2) The committee recommends that a full and careful study be made of the possibility of disposing of this site while the values are high and moving the institution to a more suitable location. The committee recommends that before the Narcotic Hospital at Spadra be disposed of a study be made of the possibility of using this site for this school.

(3) The committee recommends that the capacity of the poultry plant be increased so that production will at least equal the need and possibly exceed it, and that the management of the poultry plant be improved in general. The flock needs culling and it does not appear thrifty.

Institution for Men

There are balances remaining in three Work Orders for agricultural projects.

Recommendations

(1) Work Order No. 804 has a balance of \$516.88. The farm buildings to be constructed under this order have been completed, and the balance should be reverted.

(2) Work Order No. 927 in the sum of \$41,472 included the construction of a feed mill which has been partially completed. It should be completed at an early date as soon as material is available so that roughage can be treated with molasses to increase the food value.

Money was also provided to bring the hog unit up to capacity by constructing additional shelter houses, cement flooring and farrowing sheds. The committee agrees

additional expansion is desirable, particularly if feeder pigs are to be produced for other institutions. The committee is of the opinion that this construction can be done by the institution and therefore recommends that only the material be purchased and plans provided and actual construction be done by the institution.

There was also a sum of money in this allotment to provide sheep sheds, including lambing sheds. The committee suggests this be given further study and that no more elaborate construction be carried out than is generally used with commercial sheep production in Southern California. The committee concurs that it is desirable to have some shelter for sheep during stormy weather. Such sheds can also be used for lambing by constructing jail panels of two 4-foot sections as is used by commercial enterprises. It is generally conceded that most lambing should be done in the open. The committee recommends that a true occupational therapy project be made out of the sheep production by endeavoring to improve the flock and by the keeping of adequate records. To do this will require a better management of the inmate workers and instilling the incentive of proper management and attention to the job.

Money was also included for the poultry ranch which is practically completed with the exception of a wind-break fence. The committee recommends that careful attention be devoted to this activity and that costs of production be reduced comparable to that of Patton, or from 46¢ to 24¢ per dozen. Also that the plant be enlarged to produce all the eggs required for the proposed expanded institution. If these two things are done, there will be justification for hiring an expert in poultry husbandry. The management should then make certain that proper occupational therapy is carried on with adequate records and a demonstration to the inmates that they can conduct this plant in a way to demonstrate they can make a living from poultry husbandry on the outside.

The committee again recommends that in any future building at the poultry plant, that is, needed fences, additional housing, laying nests, feeding troughs and other equipment, be constructed completely by the inmates.

There was also included in this Work Order money to build a rabbitry. The committee discovered in an examination of the questionnaire that the entire return from the rabbitry over and above the feed costs is found in the value of the hides. The committee feels this should be taken into account in considering this expenditure. No large capital outlay can be justified. It appears to be favorable from the standpoint of occupational therapy if strictly managed, and any building for the rabbitry can be and should be done with inmate labor. The educational value of planning and construction is probably as great as will be found in the rabbitry production.

The last item in Work Order No. 927 is for truck scales. The committee recommends that such scales be so constructed that they can be used to weigh animals on the hoof, and that plans be laid to determine the productivity of pasture and other feed by keeping a proper record of the weight of animals when they are placed on pasture and their periodical gain. Further reactions will be found in the detail section on this institution.

(3) Work Order No. 986 was set up to provide additional irrigation lines and to provide a complete set of plans for an irrigation system. The irrigation lines have been installed, and there is a balance of \$9,468.02. The layout of plans will be completed with actual drawings out of this sum. Water costs per acre should be determined.

(4) There are no agricultural construction items set up in the 1945-47 Budget for this institution. Neither are there any in the postwar construction plan.

(5) The committee has some general recommendations for this institution. The size of this institution, together with leased land, makes it a very large agricultural operation. The committee recommends that it continuously be viewed as such and be developed and operated as such. Since its primary activity is beef production, it must be recognized that this activity does not require the maximum use of labor, but on the other hand, requires a very limited amount of labor. To use labor therefore there must be the maximum use of land and water. The institution therefore should plan to develop the maximum permanent pasture, keep it at the highest state of productivity and on the rest of the land produce as much off the land as is possible. The committee is not satisfied with the condition of the permanent pasture or its productivity. It does not show proper care or proper yield. Irrigation seemed to be insufficient or improperly done.

(6) The committee is not satisfied with the records of productivity on the pasture. No one could answer the question as to what it yields per acre or what stock it will carry or what weight of beef it will produce and the cost of operation. The committee is at a loss to understand how proper occupational therapy on any agricultural project can be conducted without proper and adequate records so as to show those learning the operation what it costs and what are the returns. There is more necessity in keeping adequate records of agricultural costs and production so as to learn what to do and what not to do than in any other branch of industry. For example, the committee noted that the institution had 26 saddle horses with saddles and equipment adequate to carry on a private rodeo and which activity in the past seemed to be the incentive for purchasing this string of saddle horses. In addition to the saddle horses the institution has 17 work horses and 10 colts. Each excess saddle horse consumes as

much feed as a cow and her calf without yielding a corresponding return. Seven or eight saddle horses, enough to handle the cattle, should be maintained and the surpluses should be sold.

While production costs at the dairy are satisfactory the committee feels that further culling be carried out. They recommend that the services of the veterinarian of the Department of Mental Hygiene be secured to assist. The committee also recommends that the production be increased so as to fulfill the complete requirements of Pacific Colony.

(7) The committee recommends a further use of inmate labor and that the population of the institution be enlarged as soon as possible so as to provide adequate inmate labor and that this labor be so assigned to eliminate in the future the complaint of those concerned that men are not kept on the job long enough to do the job or learn it adequately, that they can be pulled off of labor assignment for any conceivable excuse. Many of these inmates probably before they were committed habitually found excuses for not working, and if they are to be instilled with an incentive for industry and production they can not find it in an environment which takes them from assigned jobs with little or no reference to getting the job itself done. While the committee does not claim to be in any way expert in the treatments required by scientific penology, it does feel that this institution should provide a greater degree of labor for the operation of the institution than apparently has been available in the past.

(8) The committee recommends that this institution be developed so as to provide feeder pigs, milk, beef and other agricultural products for other State institutions and in this way become as near as possible self-supporting.

Institution for Women

Recommendations

(1) The Budget for 1945-47 contained items totaling \$20,600 for agricultural purposes as follows:

Dairy feed and shelter shed	\$8,000
Pasteurizing equipment	4,500
Hog farrowing shed	4,500
Other structures for hogs	1,500
Improving barn in ranch area	1,500
Piping for orchard irrigation	600
Total	\$20,600

The committee recognizes that some agricultural improvements are necessary to keep the institution going. However, it recommends that none of the above improvements should be undertaken without further study, and that only those improvements should be made which are necessary to preserve the State's property and to carry on current production. No capital outlay should be made which would not be made if the institution was definitely to be moved to some other location within two or three years.

(2) For the reasons stated in the body of this report, the committee recommends that the dairy activity be discontinued and that milk from a recognized safe supply be purchased. The committee feels that it is not good economy to spend the funds set up for the dairy barn and pasteurization equipment in the amount of \$12,500 to handle the milk from 8 or 10 cows, or 30 to 40 gallons per day. It is recognized it will cost considerably more to buy the milk, but the safety of the supply is assured and the energy and time devoted to the dairy can be directed to some more profitable purpose.

(3) An item of \$6,000 has been allocated for the hog ranch. The present ranch is unsatisfactory. The committee feels that the only justification for a hog ranch at this institution is to consume the garbage and as much locally produced grain as is profitable. Operating a complete plant does not provide suitable occupational therapy. Butchering is unsatisfactory. The storage space for meat is insufficient. For these reasons the committee recommends that the hog enterprise at this institution be converted to a feeder pig basis and that the plant constructed be designed to this end. A small expenditure will provide the necessary concrete runs, feeding floors and shelter pens to handle all the feeders required. Two concrete pens, each large enough to handle 15 feeder pigs with suitable shelter sheds, is recommended for a beginning with proper rehabilitation of what is on hand.

It is suggested that these feeder pigs be grown up to weigh from 200 to 225 pounds and be sold to Chino, and that pork be purchased from this institution.

(4) The barn is in poor condition and should be repaired and as much of the \$1,500 allocated to this be spent as is necessary. This barn should also be cleaned up.

(5) The present method of storing crops is unsatisfactory. The barn should be put in shape for the storage of what hay is necessary for the institution. The remaining hay should be sold to other State institutions. Approximately 350 bales should be available for this purpose. Grain storage which is rat-proof for approximately 400 sacks of barley should be available. The surplus of approximately 800 sacks should be disposed of to other institutions. Storage for approximately 250 sacks of wheat

required at the institution for feed should likewise be provided. Metal grain bins will eventually be most satisfactory. Their purchase should be delayed until it is determined definitely what use will be made of this institution. When they are constructed they should be placed at an elevated level so they can be filled and emptied by gravity.

(6) The sum of \$600 has been set aside to provide piping of water for irrigation of the orchard. This is desirable. However, the committee found that the entire water situation was unsatisfactory. The committee recommends that the Division of Water Resources be made to study the area and the log of wells and production of adjacent wells for the purpose of determining if more water can be produced, location and cost. When this is in hand the desirability of producing more water should be further considered in light of the ultimate use of this property. In the meantime the leaky reservoir should be repaired and the pipe line to the orchard installed if the water for irrigation is sufficient.

(7) The farm equipment is not satisfactory for the operation of this property, but the present limited operation does not justify much of an investment in additional farm equipment. Only 10 acres is actually farmed by the institution. There is no heavy plowing or discing to be done. Light equipment only is necessary. A new light tractor is difficult to secure. The committee therefore recommends against the purchase of a new tractor and equipment at this time. It does recommend that the old tractor and other equipment be sent to Chino for repair and rehabilitation and that all that can be used satisfactorily at Tehachapi be returned and the other surplus equipment be used by Chino if desired. The Chino machine shop is adequately equipped to make these necessary repairs, build spare parts, etc.

(8) The poultry plant is too close to the buildings occupied by the inmates. It is also in very poor condition. These houses should be moved from inside the enclosure and located within the general farm area. These houses should be rebuilt with proper sanitation facilities. Laying houses should be built with a 800 to 1,000 hen capacity. The flocks should be culled and the production brought up to proper level.

(9) While the committee commended very favorably the efforts of the inmate in building up the rabbitry, we believe that a better plant should be built. It should be moved from inside the present enclosure to the general farm area. An area east of the present hog plant and adjacent to the poultry plant would be satisfactory.

(10) The committee considered carefully the suitability of this institution from all angles for a women's institution. It found the per capita costs are considerably higher and will continue to be because of its small population and isolation. It is most difficult to secure and keep help because of isolation.

(11) The area of 1,722 acres with almost half of it pasture land and some 900 acres available for field crops can not be operated satisfactorily by women. The small number of inmates this institution will have precludes institutional operation even if they were able to do the work required. The most valuable crop is potatoes followed by barley, wheat and hay.

(12) The committee feels that the difficulty of maintaining a separate institution with all the necessary overhead services of management, custody, laundry, water supply, steam plant, sanitary facilities, hospital, medical and dental services and their attendant high per capita cost can be remedied by placing this institution in close proximity to a larger institution where these overhead costs could be distributed over a larger number of inmates.

(13) This institution requires nearly all women employees. Women do not normally establish families at or near where they are employed. The isolation of Tehachapi prevents the establishment of a normal home life and does not provide recreation outside the family circle as a substitute. If this institution required mainly men employees, this would be overcome. An institution for men would provide the necessary labor to operate the agricultural enterprises of the institution with an industrial type of occupational therapy similar to the sewing project now being carried on provides a much better means of training.

For all of these reasons the committee recommends that full consideration be given to moving the women's institution from this establishment and if possible converting it for some other use where all the above objections will be avoided and the fullest agricultural production can be established. The entire production could be readily consumed by other State institutions. Potatoes in particular are in demand for they are not produced at other places.

Patton State Hospital

This institution was visited on April 1, 1946. The party was met at the institution by Superintendent Doctor G. M. Webster and Business Manager Lewis A. Moisan.

An office conference was held for the purpose of going over the agricultural problems of the institution. The contemplated expansion of this institution was taken into consideration when considering the need for agricultural buildings.

Items Included in 1945-47 Budget

At the conference the committee learned that all of the contemplated agricultural buildings set up in the 1945-47 Budget consisting of two items have been completed.

First was the construction of a horse barn and hay shed at the Taylor Ranch. The budget allotment for this was \$4,500. The superintendent and the business manager had concluded that in place of building a new barn, repairing the existing structure would be satisfactory. It has been constructed by the institution crew and inmate labor. Material need was secured by purchase from the minor construction fund. The \$4,500 in the Budget remains as a saving. The committee subsequently inspected this building and concluded it would last considerably beyond the 15 years estimated life placed on it by the medical superintendent.

The second budget item is \$6,000 for a tile drainage system at the Taylor Ranch which would make possible the draining of some 15 acres of land previously too wet for farming.

The water table under this acreage has receded so it was concluded to delay this project until such time as the water table might rise and interfere with farming operations. This money can therefore be made available for other purposes.

Another tile line had just been installed at the time of the committee's inspection. It was paid for from minor construction and made usable some additional land and solved a drainage problem of long standing.

The committee approved both items.

Although there are no further construction items set up in the 1945-47 Budget for agricultural operations and no postwar building program proposed for this institution, the committee proceeded to make a careful examination of the agricultural operations so that they might be able to make recommendations to the full agricultural committee and through this committee to the 1947 Legislature.

Additional Land Desirable

The committee received with approval information concerning the high productivity achieved at Patton and the results from intense utilization of the land area, some of it being cropped several times each year. The committee was of the opinion that the area of 579 acres was too small for an institution of its size, 4,174 inmates. This is particularly true since buildings, lawns, shrubs, cemetery, etc., occupy 131 acres and 23 acres is wasteland. Only by intense cultivation of the vegetable garden of 170 acres is it possible to produce the vast quantity of vegetables of over one and one-half million pounds per year. Only a limited amount of hay, ensilage and grain can be produced so that the institution is required to purchase annually some 900 tons of alfalfa and approximately 500 tons of mill feed. The committee suggested that definite study be made of the desirability of securing additional land. They looked at a 120-acre tract across from the dairy on Warm Creek and concluded that if this could be secured at a reasonable figure it would make possible the production of a considerable amount of alfalfa and to establish a better rotation with the vegetable crop.

Hog Plant

The committee is favorably impressed with the production of pork and the intense method of feeding and handling hogs. The committee recommended that additional shelters and runs for 25 litters of pigs with sows be considered for the next budget. The process of feeding stock beets, pumpkins, cull vegetables and green alfalfa hay might very well be considered for other institutions, for in spite of the fact that rolled barley for fattening is purchased in the amount of 480,000 pounds a year, the institution produces 160,000 pounds of pork at an average production cost of 12¢.

Slaughterhouse

The slaughterhouse adjacent to the final fattening pen at the hog plant requires rehabilitation so as to bring it up to the standards required by the State.

Poultry Plant

The committee was very favorably impressed with the poultry plant, particularly the type of hens, Austra-whites, being kept. The advantages of this breed are that they are good layers and yet heavy birds with a large salvage value when culled, having a much less nervous temperament than White Leghorns, they can be worked by inmates without being disturbed. The poultry buildings and runs at this institution are quite satisfactory and quite economical. Each unit costs approximately \$1,000. They were secured at this price through the fact that material was purchased and the buildings erected by the institution staff with inmate labor. Other institutions might well follow this example.

The committee found that inmate labor was used to a very large degree in the construction of poultry buildings, hog shelters, stables, and other small buildings and miscellaneous repairs. This was in contrast with the situation found at Chino Institution for Men where, although the inmates are not classified as mentally ill, they have not secured comparable results.

Four new poultry houses and runs are necessary to increase the capacity to produce the required 91,000 dozen eggs per year to provide each inmate with the proper diet

requirement. The estimated cost of material was placed at \$4,000. The committee is of the opinion that these buildings are necessary and should be provided at the earliest opportunity.

The committee also wishes to go on record in approving the extension of the poultry plant in the area where it is not located and expressed disapproval of the building of a tuberculosis ward in this area which would occupy valuable agricultural land and require the removal of water lines and other expensive changes. The committee concurred that placing this proposed building where the old peach orchard is now located would probably be more economical as this peach orchard has passed its period of economical production.

Dairy Plant

The committee found the dairy plant quite satisfactory. Its appearance, condition and organization is most satisfactory. In fact, the entire set up was more favorable than any other dairy examined by the committee. The cost of producing milk for \$.32 a gallon was very favorable despite the fact that the institution has only 15 acres of alfalfa for pasture and is required to purchase approximately 900 tons of alfalfa hay and 500 tons of mill feed per year. The committee recommended above the possible acquisition of 120 acres additional alfalfa land to make it possible to produce a considerable portion of the alfalfa hay now purchased.

The pasteurizer is not entirely adequate. It should be replaced when new ones are available. The committee agreed with the medical superintendent that it is better to secure three 200 gallon pasteurizers rather than one large one. The management holds that the smaller machines do a more complete job. A new compressor will also be required.

Use of Inmate Labor

We have already called attention above in several of the items to the use of inmate labor. The committee, however, wishes to call particular attention to the fact that there was more evidence of the use of inmate labor at this institution than at any other of the institutions visited. Throughout the entire plant practically every inmate capable of working was actively doing something useful. The agricultural operations were being carried on largely by inmate labor. Considering the class and conditions of the patients, this situation seemed to be most commendable. It is demonstrated to a high degree the value of occupational therapy and apparently a consistent endeavor to classify patients available for work and to get them onto the job. There apparently was a close cooperation between the medical staff and the business manager. The effectiveness and benefits were noted on every hand.

Pacific Colony State Hospital

This institution was visited on April 3, 1946. At the institution an office conference was held with the Superintendent, Doctor Thomas F. Joyce, and the Business Manager, A. C. McHugh. The agricultural problems of the institution were considered carefully. This was followed by an examination of the entire institution.

Items Included in the 1945-47 Budget

Two items only are included in the Governor's Budget for the current biennium.

One is for a farm irrigation system for \$5,400. This is to provide for material only for the construction of additional concrete irrigation flumes for the vegetable garden. The institution maintenance force will carry on construction with the use of inmate labor. The committee found that this project was desirable for it will conserve water, which is expensive in this area, and also allow irrigation at night which is necessary in order to take water from the district when available. The management believes that this structure will result in saving 15 per cent of the water. The committee approved the project, but expressed the opinion that the amount of money required appeared to be large for the area to be irrigated.

The second item is for \$2,700 to provide increased vegetable storage space. It is primarily for the storing of dry onions, winter squash, and such other vegetables as required. The present method of storing onions in open shelves in the back of one of the farm buildings is unsatisfactory and wasteful. This institution produced a surplus of 61 tons of dry onions in 1945. The committee approved this expenditure.

Postwar Construction Project

In the postwar building program under Priority No. 213 a poultry plant and hay barn was included for Pacific Colony, the estimated cost being \$31,300. This is to house from 3,000 to 5,000 chickens. This capacity is based on an ultimate inmate population of 1,803 patients, 100 of these tuberculosis. With this contemplated capacity it appeared to the committee that it is economically sound to establish a poultry plant. It should be of sufficient size to supply all the needs of the institution.

In considering the location of this plant, the question of its location arose. All of the available land at Pacific Colony is already occupied by buildings and necessary grounds or is intensively used for orchards and gardens. The expansion at the Pacific

Colony site or the use of the Narcotic Hospital site now leased to the Navy is a matter that should be decided before the location of the poultry plant or the proposed hog unit can be determined. The committee definitely recommends that a decision be made on this matter in relation to such location. If it is decided to dispose of the Narcotic Hospital site, then additional land should be secured at Pacific Colony and the poultry plant located on a portion of it and the rest of it used for the additional production of vegetables. The committee's views on additional land and the use of the Narcotic Hospital are in a subsequent paragraph.

Hog Project

The committee examined carefully the hog plant at the Narcotic Hospital and found there a very complete plant which apparently has never been used. Its location was not ideally chosen from the standpoint of drainage. Flood waters, unless diverted, will run through a part of the plant. If Pacific Colony is to retain the Narcotic Hospital, this plant is more than adequate. If additional land is secured at the institution, the feeder pigs project should also be located on this land. The committee is of the opinion that this institution should not go into the full production of hogs but should secure feeder pigs from Chino in sufficient number to consume their garbage, the size of the activity to be such as to most efficiently consume available garbage and feed that can be produced on the institution. The present contract for selling garbage and securing fat hogs in return is advantageous and should be continued until the feeder pig project is determined.

Retaining Narcotic Hospital or Securing Additional Land

After a full examination of the Pacific Colony site and a careful examination of the Narcotic Hospital site, the committee concluded that it would be best from the standpoint of efficient management to dispose of the Narcotic Hospital site and salvage as much as is possible and to buy from 80 to 100 acres or more of good agricultural land adjacent to Pacific Colony. A piece of excellent land with good water wells adjacent to the vegetable gardens was examined. This appears to be land of high productivity, well located, and suitable for the needs of the institution.

The contemplated lease of the Narcotic Hospital for school purposes to the surrounding school district appeared to be desirable as it will help supply needed school housing. Possibly this school district will be in a position to buy this property to meet its ultimate needs.

Before disposing of this site, the committee recommends that a full study be made of the possibility of using this location for the Nelles School for Boys.

Milk Supply

This institution has no dairy, and it is the opinion of the committee that none should be established here. The present contract that the institution has with Chino Institution for Men for supplying milk appears to be a very satisfactory arrangement which will assist in using the available labor at Chino. At the present time Chino is unable to supply the full requirements of Pacific Colony. The committee feels that Chino should increase its dairy to the point where it can supply the amount necessary continuously and without any question as to quality or service. The management at Chino should certainly be able to fulfill such a contract.

Norwalk State Hospital

This institution was visited on April 3, 1946. An office conference was held with the Superintendent, Doctor M. J. Howe, and the Business Manager, G. B. Alexander. The agricultural problems were carefully discussed followed by an examination of the entire plant.

Items Included In Work Orders

Two Work Orders have been set up for agricultural projects at Norwalk. Work Order No. 948 for fertilizer pit in the sum of \$500 was previously approved by the Department of Finance and work thereon may be undertaken at any time.

Work Order No. 1147 included two specific projects. One part, estimated cost \$11,000, was set up for improvement at the dairy including paving of corrals and runways. The need for paving to get the cows out of the mud and filth was so necessary that the committee has advised this be proceeded with at once. Part of this work has already been completed, and the committee considered it a great improvement. Some additional paving should be carried out. The details of this were discussed with the business manager and the dairy farmer.

The second part of Work Order No. 1147 was in the sum of \$17,340. This was for a complete and new poultry plant which was to be placed on the west side of the road from the dairy.

Poultry Plant

The committee agreed with the management that the present poultry plant is inadequate, poorly located, and it should be moved to a new site. The operation of the present plant, while better than some other institutions, has not reached the efficiency

of the better operated poultry plants at other institutions. For example, eggs cost 37.67¢ a dozen in 1945 compared with 24¢ a dozen at Patton. The plant only produced approximately 50 per cent of the eggs required for 1945 with 26,651 dozen and the requirement set at 49,000 dozen. The committee recommends that the plant be increased to a sufficient capacity of approximately 4,000 hens to supply all the needs.

The committee recommends that this plant be held up pending further study by the Agricultural Advisor of the Department of Finance and the institution as to full requirements for production, location and the efficiency of the present poultry plant management. The committee also recommends that all of the usable material in the present plant be salvaged and sufficient new material be supplied to provide for a sufficient number of laying hens, for the brooding of baby chicks proper feed storage and proper space for the handling of eggs. Approximately five laying houses will be required. This would mean the addition of two new units and possibly almost rebuilding of the other units.

Consideration should be given to the advantages of using the same breed of hens, *Austra-whites*, as maintained at Patton.

Dairy Feed Barn

The committee noted in this examination that the roof of the hay barn is in very poor condition. Repairs should be carried out as soon as possible. Otherwise this structure appeared to be in very good shape.

The committee also recommended that the horses stabled in this barn be moved across the road and the necessary shelters and stalls be constructed in this area close to where they are used. The stalls could be removed from the hay barn and the floor repaired and this entire structure used for cattle.

Hog Ranch

Although it is not included in the contemplated improvement program, the committee recommends that study be made of the matter of rebuilding the slaughter house at the hog ranch so that it will conform with the sanitary requirements of the State.

The additions requested for the hog ranch consist of additional shelter sheds. The hog plant has been recently improved, the land graded and properly finished, and it appears to be in a much more satisfactory condition than it was a few months previously. These physical improvements and a definite improvement in the hogs show the results of better management than had existed previously.

The committee questioned if all of these improvements can be secured with the \$17,340 available unless the largest possible use is made of salvaged material and much of the work done by the maintenance crew with the assistance of inmate labor.

Items Included in 1945-47 Budget.

Provisions have been made in the 1945 Budget in the sum of \$18,156 for the alteration of the milk house and for providing the necessary equipment. The milk house in use at the present time is inadequate. Milk cans are washed adjacent to where the milk is cooled. Pasteurization is done in the commissary room. The committee agreed when men and material are available, required alterations should be made to the milk house.

The questionnaire prepared by the institution indicates that the supply of inmate labor is insufficient. The committee noted that there did not appear to be a large use of inmate labor at this institution and not nearly so much as at other institutions, particularly Patton. It was explained that this institution, being close to Los Angeles is receiving a very large percentage of aged senile inmates who are unable to work. For example, out of the last 202 cases received by the institution, 123 came in ambulances and 32 of them died within the first thirty days. The committee questioned allowing this procedure to be continued. However, the committee did feel there could be an improvement in the use of more inmate labor and that this could be brought about through a general strengthening of the business management, a closer coordination with the medical staff and a better use of such inmate labor as is available.

Examination of the questionnaire and a discussion of the matter of agricultural production indicated that it may be desirable to secure more agricultural land. The total institution comprises 317.7 acres, 86 acres of this being occupied by buildings, lawns, landscaping and recreation area. Only 148 acres is available for field crops and 77 acres for a vegetable garden and but six acres for orchard. The institution is required to buy approximately \$25,000 worth of dairy feed per year, approximately \$15,000 worth of hog feed. Study should be made of the possibility of producing more of this feed. If this were done better rotation with the vegetable crop could be carried out. The land could be improved in this way.

Camarillo State Hospital

This institution was visited on April 4, 1946. A whole day was given to the consideration of the agricultural problems here for the reason that they are the largest and most costly contemplated for any of the institutions in Southern California.

The institution is to be expanded from a present inmate population of 4,393 to approximately 7,000. Its agricultural operations will therefore have to be practically doubled if production is to meet the requirements of the institution. Some deficiencies already exist.

It seemed to the committee that it would be wise to immediately start the expansion of agricultural operations and to gradually step these up as capacity is increased so as to always keep abreast of the demands. Present deficiencies such as a poultry plant and hog ranch, neither of which have now, should be established as soon as proper plans are prepared and approved, sites determined and material and labor available for construction.

The committee spent the entire day at Camarillo. It followed its usual custom of first holding an office conference and then examining on the ground the proposed development. A conference was held with the Superintendent, Doctor Thomas W. Hagerty, and Business Manager, B. W. Macy, as well as the other members of the party from the office of the State Architect, Department of Finance and the Department of Mental Hygiene.

Four Work Orders as follows have already been set up and money allocated in the sums indicated; Work Order No. 489 provided a pipe line for sewage effluent irrigation system, \$41,577.71; Work Order No. 502 for improvement of a temporary hog ranch, \$9,824.23; Work Order No. 503 addition to the milk barn, \$6,500; Work Order No. 955 additional dairy equipment, \$3,465.24.

Sewage Pipe Line

The existing pipe line for carrying sewage effluent has deteriorated so that it will not last much longer. It was temporary in its first installation. In addition it does not carry the effluent to a high enough elevation to be used most satisfactorily. It is desired to put in a new line and to extend it beyond the end of the present line to a reservoir to be constructed in Lemon Canyon. The Committee after examining the proposed site of this reservoir concluded it was not being carried to a high enough elevation, and if carried further up the canyon and a small earth-filled reservoir constructed there it would make possible the use of more area so that approximately 100 acres of alfalfa land could be put in. Additional alfalfa is needed for the enlarged dairy. The committee therefore recommended this procedure and recommended that the reservoir be so located that it would not be damaged by flood waters coming out of Lemon Canyon. They recommended that the reservoir be so located that it would not be damaged by flood waters coming out of Lemon Canyon. They recommended that as much of Work Order No. 489 as necessary be expended for this purpose. They recommended that pipe be secured which would not be deteriorated by carrying sewage effluent. The committee feels that this area below the reservoir should be prepared and planted to alfalfa at the earliest time possible.

Hog Ranch

Work Order No. 502 set up \$9,824.23 for improvements at the temporary hog ranch adjacent to the dairy. This proposal was abandoned for the reason that it appeared undesirable and unsanitary to place this hog ranch adjacent to the dairy. It was concluded therefore to use some of the money for extension of a water line and the building of a form for a concrete slab. However, the postwar construction program Priority No. 139, sets up \$60,000 for the first unit of a hog plant and Priority No. 140 sets up \$20,000 for a slaughter house. In view of the contemplated program to build a new and permanent hog ranch, the committee felt that no further expenditure should be made at the temporary hog ranch. They agreed that the water line should be completed to the present site and the concrete slab poured where the form has already been prepared and some temporary shelter houses be provided. They felt that no more should be done until a complete plan is determined on for hog ranch under the postwar building program which will be covered subsequently.

Addition to Milking Barn

Work Order No. 503 sets up \$6,500 for an addition to the milking barn. This would provide for the construction of an additional capacity for the milking parlor, doubling the present stanchions from 12 to 24. This would make it possible to start increasing the milking herd, building it up as the patient number increased, and would thus provide enough milking space to produce the milk necessary for the 7,000 patients contemplated. No more expansion of the milking parlor in the plant would be required.

The production at the present time is about 30,000 gallons short per year. It is expected to bring up reduction to cover this deficiency as soon as possible. The production of the alfalfa mentioned above will be necessary in this program.

More feed barns and corrals with proper drainage and paved runways will be required. The committee recommended that these be constructed insofar as possible out of funds available in Work Order No. 502.

In connection with the building of an addition to the milking barn, the committee pointed out that the drainage southwest of the dairy was bad and suggested that this be corrected. This is set up in the 1945-47 Budget in the sum of \$2,650. The management proposed the construction of a closed or pipe drain. The committee pointed out that such a closed drain under the building which could be flushed satisfactorily could be used, but that a closed drain extending for any distance into the field will present a difficult problem, and that at Stockton a similar situation had to be solved by an open concrete lined ditch for the reason that the closed drain became clogged with debris coming from the dairy.

Dairy Equipment

Work Order No. 955 has been set up in the sum of \$3,465.24 for dairy equipment. This was for enlarging the pasteurizer to handle additional milk and for other auxiliary equipment. The committee agreed this would be desirable when the expansion and demand arrived.

Items Included in 1945-47 Budget

The five items set up in the 1945-47 Budget were all considered by the committee with the following recommendations.

The request for \$2,768 for the construction of concrete manure bins, which manure will be held during the time it can not be placed in the fields, was disapproved by the committee. They recommended that the manure be removed frequently from the dairy barn into the fields, and if necessary satisfactory roads be constructed. The committee found that the institution has on its own property a more than sufficient supply of good material (granite) which can be used for the construction of farm roads.

The Budget item of \$2,120 for the drainage of farm land adjacent to the Booster Plant was approved by the committee, since this will make it possible to bring into use some highly productive land.

The item in the Budget of \$5,716 for a concrete storm drain along the south road and the parking area in the rear of Male Unit No. 11 with a 30-car capacity is not entirely an agricultural expenditure. Only the storm drain might be included as an agricultural operation as necessary to carry off storm waters and to protect agricultural lands. The committee concurred in the recommendation that the storm drain should be constructed. They felt, however, that the money spent on a parking area should be reduced to a minimum and that considerable thought should be given to filling this parking area with decomposed granite and thereby reducing the expense.

The Budget item of \$2,650 for correcting the drainage problem west of the dairy was approved as indicated above.

The \$3,696 in the Budget to provide irrigation lines for a 90-acre tract was approved by the committee. They wish to go on record, however, to the effect that any expenditures that are made in such large amounts for irrigation lines for such a small area that consideration should be given to producing high valued crops and to double-cropping such areas, thereby making the return justify the original investment. The committee recommends that the management at Camarillo consider the method of production being used at Patton where a very much larger production is secured from a much smaller acreage of land and at a favorable cost.

Postwar Construction Program

The postwar construction program for Camarillo approximates \$180,000 in four items. These four items are to establish plants for the first time for the four facilities concerned.

Priorities No. 139 provides \$60,000 for the first unit of a completely new hog plant. The committee wishes to call attention to the fact that this is only for the first unit and a second unit is contemplated to cost \$60,000. See Item 63 in the questionnaire. This appears to be a very large sum and is far in excess of what any commercial producer would spend. It must be considered, however, that this plant is for the producing of pork for an inmate population of 7,000. It will be used to consume the garbage from the largest institution in the State. The committee looked over the present temporary plan and concluded it was unsatisfactory and in the above recommended that no further expenditures be made from Work Order No. 502 than is necessary to complete the water line and concrete slab partially finished and some temporary shelter houses. The remainder of this allotment should be saved.

The committee recommended that the hog ranch be placed if possible in Lemon Canyon at an elevation high enough to provide proper drainage and so it will be adequately protected from flood waters either by embankments, canals or whatever work is necessary and that is economically feasible. Using this location will require the construction of a road and the extension of utilities from the dairy. The cost will be high. This should be taken into account in considering this location in relation to another. However, if the poultry plant is placed also in Lemon Canyon, the road and utilities will be required so that the costs should be divided between the two in figuring costs for the several possible locations. They recommend that before the hog plant is built that a complete study be made by the Division of Architecture, the Agricultural Advisor to the Department of Finance, the veterinarian of the Department of Mental Hygiene, and the management at Camarillo, and in this plan they give consideration to the failures and successes at other State institutions and that they adopt in the plan the features that have been both economic and successful. They recommend that consideration be given to moving from the Narcotic Hospital at Spadra all that can be salvaged there that will not be used at Pacific Colony if the Narcotic Hospital site is to be disposed of or the hog plant there not otherwise used. They also recommend that consideration be given to whether or not it would be more desirable to buy feeders from Chino and just grow them out at Camarillo rather than entering into a full program of breeding. The committee is inclined to believe that this institution will be so large, and since it

has plenty of land available, it probably would be desirable to have a complete hog plant including the necessary number of brood sows.

The committee strongly recommends that the experiences, mistakes and successes of other institutions be used in determining the most satisfactory breed to be grown at Camarillo.

Priority No. 140 in the postwar construction program provides \$20,000 for a slaughter house. This institution has never had a slaughter house of any kind. The committee approved this construction but recommends that an adequate and satisfactory plan be drawn up by the same group recommended to study and plan for the hog ranch and the same general principles be followed. This slaughter house should conform to the State requirements for sanitation but it should not necessarily be a model of the ultimate. Due regard should be had for proper economy and an adequate plan.

Priority No. 159 provides \$84,000 for a poultry plant which will include brooder houses, laying houses, yards in connection therewith, feed houses, egg handling and storage room and possibly a feed plant and the other necessary facilities. The sum of \$84,000 appears to be a very large sum of money for such a plant. Some additional expense over just the plant itself will be necessary for the construction of water, gas and electric lines and necessary roads and drainage works to the proposed location in Lemon Canyon. These facilities would also be used for the hog plant if located in that vicinity. The cost of these extensions should be charged jointly.

The committee also notes that this plant would provide for an estimated egg production of 378 dozen daily to meet the basic requirements of an inmate population of 7,000. It is estimated that it will be necessary to provide space for 10,000 laying hens. The committee is of the opinion that the State should not spend very much more for a poultry plant than is spent by a commercial producer. It is found that commercial producers spend from \$2.50 to \$4 per laying hen for what is considered an adequate poultry plant. This does not include the cost of constructing roads, drainage works and utility extensions appearing above. It appears therefore that with the exception of these extraordinary costs that an investment of possibly \$40,000 should be all that is required to provide a necessary plant. The committee recommends that the same group of persons that was recommended for study of the hog plant and slaughter house also make a study of the poultry plant, and that the same principles be used, that is, the duplication of plants found to be satisfactory at other institutions be considered.

Particular care should be given to the location of this poultry plant so as to secure proper drainage, exposure and protection from prevailing objectionable winds. This plant should be built in units and expanded to meet the needs of a growing population. It should therefore be located in an area in the first instance where there was adequate room for expansion.

Priority No. 219 sets up \$15,700 for a nursery, greenhouse and horticultural center. The location suggested on the south boundary of the property sheltered somewhat by rising ground appeared to be desirable. This facility was approved by the committee with the suggestion that an adequate plant can possibly be secured for less money.

Use of Inmate Labor

Examination of the questionnaire prepared by the institution and observation indicated that greater use can possibly be made of inmate labor. The business manager and head farmer report that they could use 200 additional patients or more on farm labor, and that their paid employees could handle more patients. The committee believes that the administration should give serious consideration to this matter. It suggests that the program of scheduling work patient needs and assignments worked out at Mendocino State Hospital be given consideration at this institution.

Greater Use of Land

The area of the Camarillo Hospital of 1,648.675 acres is the largest of any institution in the Department of Mental Hygiene. It has a larger area devoted to farm crops than any other institution. It appears that it has adequate land, adequate water, and yet we find that in the past year the institution purchased 309 tons of baled alfalfa. We believe that the area is sufficient to produce all of the hay required.

The committee noted the absence of silos and use of ensilage at this institution. This is a departure from the experience of other institutions, particularly those where milk is being produced at a very favorable price. The committee has noted that the institution has proposed the postwar project, Item 38 in the survey, the last paragraph, four silos and related equipment. The possibility of successfully using trench silos which are much cheaper than the other type should be given consideration. The committee recommends that study be made of expediting the building of these silos if it is discovered that will increase the economy of milk production and the economy in the production of feed. The committee finds that ensilage corn can be produced at Camarillo very satisfactorily.

The committee also believes that greater use can be made of the so-called waste and pasture land. The committee is of the opinion that replacement heifers can not be produced economically on high-priced land with high-priced feed, and it suggests

that if replacement production can not be produced at least in part by the using of pasture land, consideration be given to having replacement heifers at some other institution such as Chino where there is cheap feed.

Nelles School for Boys

This institution was visited by the committee on April 5, 1945. There are no Work Orders issued and pending for this institution for agricultural construction, and no items are included in the 1945-47 Budget for this purpose. The committee visited this institution for the purpose of reviewing its operations and to observe specifically whether or not it appeared to be desirable to dispose of a part of the area of this institution devoted to citrus production and to also consider the possibilities of ultimately disposing of the entire institution and moving the school to some other location.

The committee first held an office conference with Superintendent Paul J. McKusick and the Business Manager Gerald G. Spencer, Assistant Superintendent. A full and careful discussion was held covering the needs of the institution, the work projects it could successfully carry out, the acreage required, and the difficulties of operating this property for a population of some 320 boys ranging in age from 5 to 16.

The committee at once noted the management appeared to be alert and effective, and we were fully informed as to their needs and possible successful operation, the problems existing and the difficulties that might be remedied by an adjustment both in the size and location of the institution.

These administrators presented conclusive reasons why the area that is contemplated being disposed of should be disposed of.

Orchard

This institution has a total acreage of 226 for an inmate population of 320. The institution is limited to boys between the ages of 5 and 16. They are not of sufficient age and strength to carry on the more laborious type of agricultural operations. The agricultural activities are therefore devoted to a general orchard, chicken project, and a vegetable garden. The orchard consists of 95½ acres. By far, the largest proportion is devoted to citrus, there being 3,207 orange trees and 2,085 lemon trees, the production in 1945 being approximately 11,000 boxes of lemons and approximately 15,000 boxes of oranges, the total value being \$48,000. It is evident from these statistics that this is a grove of rather large commercial size. The labor requirements on it are too great and too heavy to be performed by the boys at this institution. The production is far in excess of what they can consume. The committee therefore recommends that the area contemplated for disposal be sold, and that the orchard retained be primarily devoted to supplying the institution.

Removal of School

The location of this institution almost in the heart of the City of Whittier and now almost surrounded due to the expansion of the city and on a main State highway artery is not the most desirable location. The committee recognizes that the State has a very large investment in buildings which probably can only be used for educational purposes, although some of these buildings could be converted into apartments. The committee recommends that a full and careful study be made of the possibility of disposing of this real estate while the values are high and the institution be moved to a more suitable site. The committee recommends that before the Narcotic Hospital at Spadra be disposed of a study be made of the possibility of using this site for this school.

Use of Inmate Labor

This institution showed evidence of good management and good organization. The inmates do practically all the work under close supervision. It was noted that there are 127 employees for the 320 inmates. However, a full educational program is conducted.

Poultry Ranch

The poultry ranch operated by the institution does not evidence as efficient operation as it should. The inventory consists of 2,349 fowls, 2,187 being laying hens. There was produced in 1945 10,306 dozens of eggs. This was 2,469 dozen short of the need. The committee recommends that the capacity be increased so that production will at least equal the need and possibly exceed it.

The cost of production for 1945 of 55¢ per dozen is excessive with the inmate labor available. We believe this cost can be and should be materially reduced. The poultry management at the State hospitals might very well be considered and the successful plan, say of Pacific Colony where eggs are produced at 32¢ per dozen or at Patton where they are produced for 24¢ per dozen, be followed.

Consideration might be given to using the type of hens used at Patton, the Australorps, in place of the plan outlined on page 3 of the questionnaire which suggests the securing of 4,000 sexed chicks per year, keeping them through the one laying season and killing them for food at the time of drop-offs at moulting season. The com-

mittee is at a loss to see how it would be possible for the 320 inmates of this institution to consume 4,000 heavy Hampshire Reds per year.

The committee questioned the poultry operation in its general setup, particularly the confining of the hens entirely to the poultry house and cement-covered runs, since other more successful plants operated by the State use runs on open ground and frequently give the hens access to growing green feed.

Institution for Men

This institution was visited April 5, 1946. Particular attention was given by the committee to this institution for the reason that it is primarily an agricultural operation, and since it is part of the Department of Corrections in a penal institution its inmates are mentally and physically capable of performing all of the labor that is required to operate the institution and to carry on all of the agricultural operations desired. The committee is of the opinion that this institution should not only be practically self-supporting but it should be able to produce a surplus of agricultural products for State use at other institutions.

The committee followed its usual custom of first holding an office conference with the Superintendent, Kenyon J. Scudder, and Business Manager Allen Cook and their several assistants. The agricultural problems were discussed thoroughly after which an examination was made of the institution property covering all agricultural aspects followed by an inspection of the grazing land under lease.

Items Included in Work Orders

There are balances remaining in three Work Orders covering agricultural projects for this institution.

Work Order No. 804 has a balance of \$516 88. It was originally set up to provide for the construction of farm buildings and other improvements. This work has been completed, and the balance will be converted if not subject to transfer to other work orders.

Work Order No. 927 was set up for the construction of farm buildings and other agricultural improvements in the sum of \$41,472.

The individual items covered were a feed mill which is partially completed and in use, to bring the hog unit up to capacity, to provide sheep sheds including lambing sheds, for a poultry plant which has practically been completed, to build a rabbitry, and for the construction and installation of truck scales. The committee's recommendations on these several items are presented below.

Work Order No. 986 was set up to provide additional irrigation lines and plans for a completed irrigation system covering lines not yet installed. All of the lines to be installed have been completed. The balance in this Work Order is \$9,468.02. All of the proposed irrigation lines have been completed except the laying out of a complete irrigation plan and the actual drawing thereof.

1945-47 Budget Items

There are no agricultural construction items set up in the 1945-47 Budget for this institution.

Agricultural Items in the Postwar Construction Plan

There are no agricultural construction items set up in the postwar construction plan for this institution.

Items in Work Order No. 927

Considering specifically the items remaining under Work Order No. 927, the committee recommended that the necessary materials be purchased and that construction be carried out by the institution itself, making these projects proper types of occupational therapy and fully using and training inmate labor.

The committee's comments on the several items are as follows:

Feed Mill

The feed mill which is partially completed should be completed at an early date as soon as material is available so that roughage can be treated with molasses and thereby increase the feed value.

Hog Unit

It is proposed to bring the hog ranch up to the desired capacity by constructing additional shelter houses, cement flooring, farrowing sheds, etc. The committee agrees that additional expansion will be desirable, particularly if feeder pigs are to be produced for other institutions as has been previously suggested. Again the committee is of the opinion that this construction can be done by the institution and recommends this procedure with the institution buying the necessary materials out of the Work Order funds.

In the survey or questionnaire prepared by the institution April 6, 1946, page 7, it is stated that additional needs are as follows:

- (a) Water lines
- (b) Water troughs and floats
- (c) Additional cement flooring
- (d) Storage for straw and bedding materials
- (e) Additional portable type shelters
- (f) Hog oilers
- (g) Self-feeders

It is the committee's opinion that all of these items, including the hog oilers, can be constructed at the institution providing sufficient and proper material is secured. These additional items listed here are exactly the same items that the private operator provides and installs in a hog ranch.

This institution has far more facilities for doing such construction than the private operator has. In fact, the shops and in particular the welding equipment are complete enough to do credit to a well-established commercial enterprise.

The committee noted that the facilities provided at the hog plant are quite satisfactory and compare favorably with other institutions examined. The expenditure of \$8,368 for these favorable to compare with costs at other institutions. The cost of producing pork at 12¢ per pound is favorable, but it is no lower than secured at some of the mental institutions where their labor is limited and their land area such that they can not produce at the institution nearly as much of their hog feed as can be produced at Chino. For these reasons Chino's production cost, particularly with the operation of the slaughter house, should be much lower than is secured at other institutions.

Sheep Ranch

The proposal to construct sheep sheds including lambing sheds should be given further study. It is desirable to have some shelter for the sheep from stormy weather and adequate provision for giving them supplementary feed when sufficient pasturage is not available. A shed should provide for proper hay storage in conjunction therewith so as to reduce the cost of handling. Such sheds can also be used for lambing by constructing panels consisting of two four-foot sections hinged together to be used as a jail by beginning in one corner of the sheep shed and extending them on as required. These are only necessary for use in very stormy weather or to confine a ewe and lamb where the ewe refused to claim it or when getting a ewe to act as a foster mother. Most lambing should be done in the open, and certainly, if proper occupational therapy is carried on with the sheep project, the same practices as are used in producing market lambs should be used at Chino.

It appears to the committee that here is an excellent opportunity to train those inmates who may wish to follow sheep production in the entire gamut of the industry, including proper breeding, proper care and the feeding and fattening of lambs, shearing, proper preparation and marketing of the wool and, last but not least, the proper evaluation and use of the fertilizer which should be worth to the institution in added production of agricultural products in excess of 50¢ per animal per year.

It appears to the committee that the sheep project can probably be the most profitable to the institution, both from the standpoint of what it will yield in material value and also what it will yield in the way of occupation therapy considering the investment and the return.

It was apparent from the lambs that the rams being used are not of sufficient quality to produce the best lambs. The business manager and the superintendent of livestock operations presented excellent reason from the standpoint of facilities of operations why Suffolk rams could more easily be used, the entire reason in short being that they could not get the inmate labor to do a first class job at lambing time where there was considerable difficulty in the ewes giving birth to lambs with large heads.

This in effect was viewed by the committee as an admission that the highest degree of occupational therapy is not carried out. In other words, the occupational therapy program is not sufficient to teach the inmates to do a good job with the conditions that they will meet on the outside if they expect to be employed in the sheep business on the majority of the sheep ranches where they are producing market lambs. California Institution for Men in this instance in place of solving their occupational therapy problem by teaching the inmates and seeing that the inmates perform a first-class job, take the line of least effort by reducing the care and the degree of training which must be instilled in the inmate.

The committee raises the question if this not the general procedure in other activities. It seemed to be so in the matter of irrigation and caring for the permanent pasture. It was evidenced on the slashed carcasses of the lambs that had just been slaughtered, and it was evidenced in a number of other instances.

These inmates are only in this institution a short time, and they are going out to jobs on the outside under supervision of an expensive parole system. If they can not be taught to do jobs well on the inside, how will they acquire it on the outside and keep jobs when the labor market turns to a situation where there is selective hiring and it becomes an employer's market in place of an employee's labor market? The real test

for Chino will come when jobs are hard to secure. This condition has not existed during the past five years, and the record of the employment of inmates during this period can not be considered as a valuable guide for what may happen in the next five years.

The committee saw two sheep at Pacific Colony that were not being properly cared for or managed so as to yield any economic return. One of them was bearing an exceptionally fine fleece apparently two or three years old which should be clipped before it is spoiled and for the comfort of the animal. Pacific Colony has no means of properly handling these two animals and possibly Chino could secure them at a little expense.

The Poultry Ranch

The poultry ranch was practically completed and at a rather recent date. With the four new laying houses and the sunshine brooders, this project should achieve a better record.

The institution states on page 8 of the questionnaire that they need a wind-break fence along the west side of the sunshine brooder section and also the north and east side of the new poultry unit. They also state that they require the supervision of poultry specialists for the economic use of proper feed, culling, etc.

It was evident to the committee that this plant had only been recently cleaned up and that although some culling had taken place, the job was incomplete. The hens did not appear to be properly segregated and were not fully culled.

The cost of production per dozen eggs of 46¢ is much higher than the cost of production at a number of the mental institutions. For example, Patton produced eggs for the same period for 24¢ per dozen. If Chino could accomplish comparable results, or at a saving of 22¢ per dozen on the 3,330 dozen produced, they would have made a saving of \$732.60 on the eggs they produced and a saving of \$5,834 on the 26,520 dozen which they state that they require. We wish to call attention to the fact that the cost of production at Patton included the salary of two paid employees. Chino should do even better.

The poultry unit at Chino has been too small an operation to justify employing help, and it has been too costly in its operation. The management should have discovered this many months ago. The capacity should be increased to a number sufficient to produce all of the eggs required and probably should be enlarged to take care of 2,500 to 3,000 hens. This would then justify the employment of a poultry specialist.

The committee suggests that the operation of the poultry plant at Patton be carefully studied by the Chino management, consideration being given to using the same breed, or Austra-whites, at Chino. Certainly some of the previous practices which included raising turkeys and chickens together should be discontinued.

The occupational therapy demonstrated at the poultry plant in the past has certainly not been of a kind to demonstrate to the inmates proper poultry husbandry or the possibility of making a living out of poultry keeping.

In connection with any future building at the poultry plant the committee strongly recommends that any needed fences, additional housing, laying nest, feed troughs, etc., be constructed by the inmates. It appears that the old poultry houses can be worked over by the inmates and turned into satisfactory brooding houses. Inexpensive shelter sheds can be built on skids for growing stock which can be kept on range until ready to be placed in the laying houses.

Rabbitry

This is the only institution where rabbits are produced on a relatively large scale. The request for the construction of a rabbitry caused the committee to ask some very pertinent questions as to cost and returns in this activity. It stated on page 9 of the questionnaire of this institution that the rabbitry was operated in connection with the poultry unit.

The committee noted that the value of the rabbits at a cost of 44¢ per pound was almost equivalent to the estimated value of the feed used. The value of the hides therefore represented the return on capital and labor cost. It appears therefore that this activity has not been conducted with sufficient profit to justify the expenditure of more than a minimum amount of paid labor, and it will not justify any very large capital investment for plant. The committee feels that this activity can have a considerable value as an occupational therapy project and to demonstrate whether the rabbit business can be made to provide a living for an operator and also its value when used by a family as a supplementary production of food by feeding waste vegetables and garden waste which otherwise could not be converted into a consumable product. It is clear that the inmates should be taught how to care for the hides if any profit is to be yielded from this activity. The committee feels that any building for the rabbitry could and should be done by inmate labor.

Truck Scales

Provision was made in Work Order No. 927 for truck scales. We presume that this is for the purpose of providing for the weighing of products produced and materials purchased by weight so that better accounting can be carried on. The committee believes this to be highly desirable in order to determine production of hay and grain and other material that is hauled. The committee also suggests that consideration be

given to constructing these scales so that they may also be used for weighing animals on the hoof, and that the practice be developed of determining the value of permanent pasture by weighing animals when they are put on it and when they are removed so as to determine not only what the carrying capacity of such pasture is but what it will produce in beef or sheep poundage per acre per month. This should be used to determine when a pasture should be used to return the most and also what grass mixtures return the most beef. Permanent pasture with proper moisture and mineral and feed value content and properly used with properly selected feeders can be made to return from 250 to 400 pounds of beef per acre for a pasture season. This requires proper pasture management and the scales are necessary to determine results. And it is more convenient and easier when animals are moved on the hoof to run them onto the scales and weigh them if properly located and set up than it is to load them in a truck and haul them to the scales and then unload them again at the chute and then move them where desired.

General Comments

In addition to the above comments the committee wishes to make a number of other recommendations.

First of all, the area of this institution being 2,566 acres as stated in the questionnaire on page 2, together with the leased land of the Prado Tract consisting of approximately 2,500 acres, makes it a very large agricultural operation. It should be viewed as such and developed and operated as such.

Beef Project

Its primary activity is apparently the production of beef cattle. With this in view some 764 acres of permanent pasture has been developed and the Prado lease has been entered into at a cost of \$5,000 per year rent. This activity therefore is in fact the major production activity. It must be recognized that this activity does not require the maximum use of labor, but, on the other hand, requires a very limited amount of labor. The possibilities of occupational therapy is therefore very much limited. To get the most out of a beef production project under the circumstances existing at this institution there can be no large saving on labor because a relatively small amount is used, particularly after fences are once built. This means that there must be the fullest production of feed not only from natural and permanent pasture but also in the production of supplementary feed, including grains for concentrates.

The committee feels that first of all the irrigated permanent pasture should be developed to its fullest extent and productivity. The committee was not satisfied with the condition of the permanent pasture. It did not show proper care or proper yield. The irrigation seemed to be insufficient or improperly done. Possibly the soil is deficient in some required minerals. The records as to the productivity of the pasture, that is, what it yields per acre and what stock it will carry and what beef it will produce and the cost of operation, are entirely lacking. The committee is at a loss to understand how a proper occupational therapy project of any sort in agriculture can be conducted without the proper and adequate records so as to show those learning the operation, what it costs and what are the returns. Just doing a job of work by an inmate because he is told to without any incentive of securing results, we doubt does very much in the way of true occupational therapy which we believe should teach the inmate not only that here is work he can perform but here is work which will pay its way and yield a livelihood. Since no member of this committee is expert in penology or in the desired results in all phases to be secured from occupational therapy, we may be grossly in error in our observations on this matter. The records nevertheless are required by the Legislature so that they may determine whether the State is wise to engage in such a large way in beef production at this institution.

These same observations are repeated for the other animal husbandry projects, including the dairy, hog ranch, sheep ranch, poultry ranch and rabbitry, and we trust without the necessity of further reiteration.

Saddle Horses

The committee noted in the inventory on page 10 of the questionnaire that this institution has 26 saddle horses with saddles and other riding equipment. This is in addition to the 17 work horses and 10 colts. The committee is of the opinion that this is an excess number of saddle horses and only enough should be maintained to properly handle the cattle and to provide a sufficient reserve in case of sickness or injury to the saddle animals. The committee understands that this number is to be reduced to seven or eight saddle horses with enough colts for replacement. They approve of this procedure and likewise of the disposal of the excess saddles. The committee further recommends that before any purchase of livestock for this institution in the future be undertaken a careful determination of the need, use and the return on such investment be carefully weighed.

Dairy

On the whole the dairy has been operated on a satisfactory basis. The cost of milk production of 31¢ per gallon is favorable.

The committee observed cows that were apparently nonproducers and one registered one in this class. The committee recommends closer culling and suggests that the services of the veterinarian in the Department of Mental Hygiene might be secured to give advice in this matter.

The committee found that Chino was not able to supply all the milk needed by Pacific Colony. It recommends that the dairy be increased so that the supply will be sufficient and on the safe side to continuously supply Pacific Colony to most advantageously use the feed produced at Chino.

Inmate Labor

The committee is of the opinion that inmate labor is not used to the best advantage at this institution. It is apparent that more labor can be used advantageously in the agricultural operations, and it appears that the number of inmates should be increased at this institution and the agricultural production increased. With the distribution of a large number of inmates in camps and the high percentage apparently required just for the maintenance of the institution, a larger number of inmates can be used. The committee sees no reason why these inmates can not be housed in barracks which they themselves can construct and which is recognized as approved and satisfactory for agricultural workers. The committee believes that the fullest consideration should be given to this suggestion. This procedure should have the effect of increasing agricultural production, making fuller use of the fine area of land available and at the same time reducing their per capita cost of maintaining these inmates and that of inmates of the other institutions in the Department of Corrections which can be benefited by the production at Chino.

Increased Production for Other Institutions

In this connection the committee has already stated in their discussion on other institutions that they might well look to Chino to secure feeder pigs, milk, beef and other agricultural products. We believe this should be carefully reviewed by the management and such needs supplied. The increase in the inmate labor suggested in the preceding paragraph will be a part of such program.

Better Records and Accounting Desired

The committee is of the opinion that more complete and adequate records should be kept of the cost of operation and unit production costs for each separate project. Such recommendation has been made above in considering several of the projects. Such cost records should cover independently the operation of the dairy, hog ranch, poultry ranch, rabbitry, beef cattle herd and the general agricultural operations. In relation to the dairy, production record of each cow based on proper testing will be necessary. As respects the beef herd the cost of pasture, cost of producing beef per pound, number of pounds produced per breeding animal, pounds of beef produced per acre, number of concentrates fed per pound of beef produced, the ratio of the calf crop to breeding animals, and other miscellaneous data required. The committee feels that these records are an essential part of the occupational training program as well as being absolutely essential for proper management.

California Institution for Women

This institution was visited on April 6, 1946. The committee gave particular consideration to this institution for the reason that since its first establishment difficult problems have arisen over its administration. Per capita costs are exceedingly high and constant complaints have been made over its isolated location, all of which finally culminated in a proposal in the 1945 session of the Legislature and again in the Special Session of January, 1946, that this location be abandoned as an institution for women, and that some other use be made of the institution. It has been suggested that it be converted into an institution for the older boys committed to the Youth Authority who could more advantageously operate the agricultural parts of the establishment.

It was quite clear to the committee immediately that the some 1,722 acres was far more than was necessary for a women's institution with a maximum population to date of 211 inmates. It is self-evident that they can not make satisfactory use of some 712 acres of pasture land and 900 acres of farm land available for field crops. The impossibility of operating the farm lands becomes even more pronounced when it is discovered that the most valuable crop which can be produced is potatoes and that this acreage is so suited to this high valued crop that undoubtedly it should not be used to any large extent for other purposes.

With this situation in view, the committee followed its usual custom of first holding an office conference during which the entire agricultural aspects of the institution were gone over with the Superintendent, Miss Alma Holzschuh, and Mr. Samuel R. McBride, General Manager of Prison Industries of the Department of Corrections, and the recently employed head farmer of the institution. After discussing the present and future agricultural problems of the institution, a thorough survey was made of the institution property.

Construction Items Pending

The following construction items were pending at the time of the visit:

Dairy feed and shelter shed.....	\$8,000
Pasteurizing equipment	4,500
Hog farrowing shed.....	4,500
Other structures for hogs.....	1,500
Improving barn in ranch area.....	1,500
Piping for orchard irrigation.....	600

Total \$20,600

That is, this sum of money has already been allocated for the purposes indicated.

The committee is of the opinion that while some agricultural improvements are necessary to keep the institution going and active, that none of the above improvements should be undertaken without further study and furthermore, that only those agricultural improvements shall be made which are necessary to preserve the State's property or to carry on current production. No capital outlay is to be made which would not be made if the Institution for Women was to be moved to some other location. The following specific recommendations are therefore presented.

Dairy

(1) The handling of the stock at present is not satisfactory.

(2) The location of the dairy is improper.

(3) Milk is produced under unsatisfactory conditions. This applies both to the stable and to the utensils used which are both in poor condition and not thoroughly cleaned and sterilized. It appeared to the committee that the cleanup of utensils prior to bacteria tests is not continuously maintained and therefore gives only temporary protection.

(4) Pasteurization is the only safe method of providing the largest protection. However, pasteurization equipment will not be available for many months and the expenditure is not justified until it is finally determined what will be the outcome of the institution. Even if pasteurization equipment is provided it would have to be kept in absolutely sanitary conditions to provide proper protection.

(5) It does not appear to be good economy to make the expenditure of the funds set up for the dairy barn and pasteurization equipment, that is, \$12,500, to handle the milk from eight or ten cows or 30 to 40 gallons of milk per day.

To meet the unsatisfactory conditions that exist, to provide an adequate supply of milk, it is recommended that the dairy be discontinued and the stock sold, or transferred to some other institution, and that a contract be entered into either directly with some producer or with a dealer in Bakersfield to supply the institution. It was found that a supply can be purchased in Bakersfield at 43 cents a gallon. It can be satisfactorily transported to the institution, and while it will cost considerably more than it will cost the institution to produce it, the safety of the supply and its probable effect upon the health of the inmates is a major consideration.

Hog Ranch

In the above items \$6,000 has been allocated for a hog ranch. The present hog ranch is entirely unsatisfactory if the whole process of raising hogs is followed.

The only justification for a hog ranch at this institution is to consume the garbage and as much locally produced grain as is profitable.

The provisions for slaughtering are inadequate and can only be done during the winter months. The storage place for meat at the commissary is not large enough to handle what is now being slaughtered.

For these reasons and because the future of the institution is uncertain, it is recommended that the hog enterprise at the institution should be on a feeder pig basis. To provide a proper plant for this a relatively small expenditure will provide the necessary concrete runs and shelter pens to handle all the feeders required. Two concrete pens, each large enough to handle 15 feeder pigs with suitable shelter sheds is recommended. The area now used is satisfactory. Plans can be laid out for future expansion and the necessary structures to handle the immediate set-up built.

Breeding stock should be disposed of and 60 to 80 feeder pigs secured.

It is suggested that these feeders be grown up to weigh from 200 to 225 pounds and then be sold to Chino and pork be purchased from this institution.

Barn Repair

For repairing and improving the barn at the ranch house \$1,500 has been set aside. This barn is in poor condition but otherwise is a substantial structure. It is cluttered up with spare and waste material. For example, beef hides that might readily have been sold during the war-time plea for hides for leather have been allowed to spoil and to attract rats. Feed stored in the barn has been invaded by rats and a consider-

able waste and loss has resulted. This barn should be repaired at once and cleaned up. No matter who uses this institution the property should be adequately preserved.

Storage of Crops

In connection with the storage of crops the committee recommends that adequate provision be made to store crops and to protect them. In the event the ranch is farmed by the State in its entirety rather than being leased out as at present adequate grain bins will be desired. If the dairy is discontinued and hog production based on a feeder pig basis, there will be a much larger surplus of grain, alfalfa hay and possibly other feed. This should be transported to other State institutions where it is required. Based on past production and the estimated requirements of the institution there has been available 450 bales of alfalfa. One hundred bales will be required for poultry, rabbits and hogs, leaving 350 bales available to be disposed of at other institutions. The State's share of the barley production has averaged 1,219 sacks. The institution will require approximately 400, leaving 819 sacks available for other institutions. Wheat production has averaged 230 sacks. Probably all of this will be required for feed.

Grain bins will eventually be desirable but they are not recommended at the present time. When they are purchased, they should be placed on an elevation which is available in the general farm area. A road should be constructed at high enough level above them so they may be filled from a spout by gravity, and a road can be constructed below them so that the grain may also be taken out through a spout by gravity. Fortunately, there are several available sites of this nature at no great distance from the present barn.

Irrigation Pipe Line

The sum of \$600 is listed in the above to provide piping for orchard irrigation. Considering this item the committee went into the whole matter of water supply, including both domestic and irrigation. It was found that the water supply is inadequate. The reservoir on the hill northeast of the institution buildings is leaking and the necessary parts for repairing it are hard to obtain. The committee recommends that this be repaired as soon as possible.

The two wells supplying water produce approximately 200 gallons per minute. This is both for domestic use and for irrigation of the vegetable garden and pear orchard. It is not sufficient. The well on the property used by the tenant farmer is reported to be very good and produces 800 gallons per minute. The committee did not check this production but suggests that it should be checked. Other wells in the valley drilled recently have been deep wells and others are under construction. When these are brought in during irrigation season they may adversely affect the water output of the institution's wells. The committee recommends that the Division of Water Resources be requested to make a study of the area and the log of wells adjacent to the property to determine if more water can be produced and where such wells should be drilled. When this is done the desirability of producing more water should be further considered.

Farm Equipment

The new farmer complained that he had inadequate and unsatisfactory equipment. He was then hauling manure from the dairy to the garden and found it a very slow process. The tractor is geared to run not more than 10 or 15 miles per hour. If the present dairy is to be maintained and expanded, agricultural operations undertaken, new equipment will be required. If the recommendations of the committee are followed and they are not expanded, a modification of this need is in order.

The survey shows that only 10 acres is usually farmed by the institution producing potatoes and vegetables. This acreage has been prepared for the 1946 season. Only approximately two acres of the 10 will be planted to potatoes. There is no heavy plowing, discing, or other expansive work to be done. A small tractor and light equipment is all that is necessary. A new small tractor and suitable equipment can not readily be obtained and a premium price is not justified for this small acreage. The committee therefore recommends against the purchase of a new tractor and tractor equipment at the present time. It recommends that the old tractor and the other farming equipment be sent to Chino for repairs and all of the items which can be used satisfactorily at Tehachapi returned and that the others be used at Chino. The Chino machine shop is adequately equipped to make these necessary repairs and build spare parts, and we believe they might even change the gear ratio of the tractor if it is found to be desirable.

Poultry Enterprise

The poultry houses are too close to the buildings occupied by inmates. The poultry houses are also in very poor condition. The poultry houses face in several directions in place of being located so as to be protected from the prevailing winds and to let in as much sunshine as possible. These poultry houses have dirt floors and therefore the hens are probably infected with worms. We suggest that proper examination be made; and if so, remedy be provided. The poultry house should be moved from inside the enclosure and located within the general farm area. Several of the houses could be

used wholly or in part or the material therefrom for the hog shelter sheds. The other houses should be rebuilt on concrete floors and laying houses should be of 800 to 1,000 hen capacity. The area east of the present hog ranch appeared to be very suitable for the poultry plant. A number of sickly hens were noted in the flock. Further culling and improvement should be carried out.

Rabbitry

The rabbitry has been built up through the efforts of one inmate. She has constructed the houses and has demonstrated initiative and ability which should be rewarded by providing a better plant. This enterprise, like the poultry plant, is also too close to the buildings housing inmates. The rabbitry plant should also be moved from the enclosure to the general farming area. An area close to that suggested for the poultry plant would be satisfactory but an area distinct from the poultry plant should be used. The farmer could easily supervise these two enterprises and depend on inmate help for specific and short periods during the day.

Institution Unsited for Women Inmates

While this institution was built and designed to care for women inmates and while the buildings are very attractive and in themselves appear to be well-suited for the purpose, there are many obstacles to its operation. A women's penal institution probably will always be relatively small in California. It now has 211 inmates which means its per capita cost as a separate institution, maintaining all necessary overhead services of management, custody, laundry, water supply, steam plant, sanitary facilities, hospital, medical and dental services and educational opportunities, will also be exceedingly high.

In addition to this, its location 11 miles southwest of Tehachapi at a relatively isolated spot makes it difficult to secure and keep women help. Women do not ordinarily establish families at or near the scene of their work as do men. They therefore must travel a long distance from Tehachapi to visit their families or to find recreation and amusement. It is therefore a constant struggle to keep adequate and competent help.

This institution with its large acreage of 1,772 acres is primarily an agricultural enterprise where the principal crop should be potatoes, the land yielding a very heavy high-quality crop, and the secondary crops should probably be grain, and the third, livestock. It is self-evident that women can not operate such an enterprise successfully and probably a small institution of only approximately 200 working inmates, either men or women, could not operate this plant. Considering everything, the women have done a good job.

What is more important, very few inmates when released will ever engage in agricultural operations. Agriculture will therefore provide little advantages as occupational therapy. Women will not learn from this a useful occupation. The plan of the institution to develop an industrial type of occupational therapy appears to be the proper course. The sewing enterprise now in operation in a temporary makeshift building appears to have proven most satisfactory, both from the standpoint of occupational therapy and from the value of production. Ample work was found during the war in producing sheets, pillowcases, clothing and other products for the Army and Navy and sufficient work can be secured in peacetime manufacturing clothing and bedding and other products for other State institutions. Orders are on hand now to keep this enterprise going for some time. When the inmates are trained in this kind of work they can readily secure employment when they are released. Such an activity could be better conducted if it were nearer some large city where supplies and equipment and instructors well advanced in current operations of such industry could be readily secured.

For all of these reasons this committee further recommends that full consideration be given to removing the Women's Institution from this establishment and if possible converting it to some other use where the present objections will be avoided and the fullest agricultural production can be established. The entire products which could be produced here could readily be consumed at other State institutions. Potatoes in particular are in demand for they are not produced in any considerable quantities at any of the other institutions, and most of the institutions produce no potatoes. The other major agricultural products, such as feed, hay, beef and pears, are likewise in demand by the other institutions.

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUBCOMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-
STOCK PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL
OPERATIONS AT STATE INSTITUTIONS**

Date: March 5, 1946

1. Name of institution: Patton State Hospital
 - a. Superintendent: G. M. Webster, M.D.
 - b. Business Manager: Lewis A. Moisan
2. Post office and location: Patton, California
3. Resident patient population (as of January 31, 1946):

Male 1,973	Female 2,201	Total 4,174
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4. Total number authorized positions (97th F. Y.) 582
5. Acreage:

Buildings, lawns, shrubs, etc.....	125½ acres
Farm (Field Crops).....	131 acres
Orchard.....	46 acres
Vegetable Garden.....	170 acres
Pasturage.....	25 acres
Dairy.....	20 acres
Hog Ranch.....	4 acres
Poultry Ranch.....	4 acres
Stable.....	2 acres
Cemeteries.....	6 acres
Watersheds.....	23 acres
Wasteland.....	23 acres
Total Acreage.....	579½
6. Water:

Source of water supply: North Fork Water Co., Bear Valley Mutual Water Co., City Creek Water Co., and Deep Wells

Adequacy of water supply: Yes the water supply is adequate

919 shares Bear Valley Mutual Water Co.

800 shares North Fork Water Co.

60 shares City Creek Water Co.

3 pump wells—domestic

1 pump—dairy and domestic

2 artesian wells with pumps
7. Do you have a master plan for the institution? No
8. Does this plan include a layout for agricultural operations? No
9. Schedule of authorized Farm Personnel.

Head Farmer or Farm Foreman.....	1	
Dairyman.....	1	
Assistant Dairyman.....	2	
Milkers and Milking Machine Operators.....	6	
Hog Ranch Operator.....	1	
Assistant Hog Ranch Operator (Farmhand).....	1	
Vegetable Gardener.....	2	
Assistant Vegetable Gardener.....	0	
Orchardman.....	1	
Farmhands.....	16	
Equipment Operators (Truck and Tractor).....	1	
Canningman.....	1	part time
Assistant Canningman.....	0	
Blacksmith.....	1	
Part time.....	—	
Poultryman.....	1	
Total.....	35	

10. Number of inmates assigned to work (therapy) projects.

	Col. 1	Col. 2
Dairy -----	17	5
Hog Ranch -----	10	0
Poultry Ranch -----	10	2
Vegetable Garden -----	43	7
Orchard -----	12	0
Farm General -----	40	5
Cannery -----	65	0
Grounds -----	20	5
Janitorial and Housekeeping (other than wards) -----	80	0
Storeroom -----	3	1
Kitchen -----	104	17
Butchershop -----	4	0
Maintenance Crews -----	25	10
Office -----	8	8
Total -----	441	60

Enter in Column No. 1 now assigned.

Enter in Column No. 2 how *many additional* patients could be used advantageously.

11. Is the supply of inmate labor sufficient? No
 12. Is it available in the seasons when it was required? No
 13. Is the assignment of inmate labor satisfactory and available in order to meet farming necessities? Not in all cases

Dairy

14. Does the Institution operate a dairy? Yes
 Inventory as of January 31, 1946

	No.	Value
Cows, milking -----	143	\$21,450.00
Cows, dry -----	38	5,700.00
Heifers, 2-year -----	--	--
Heifers, 1-year -----	40	3,000.00
Calves, weaned -----	35	1,750.00
Calves, milkfed -----	18	450.00
Bulls, service -----	5	1,600.00
Bulls, immature -----	1	400.00
Steers, weaned -----	--	--
Steers, 1 and 2 year -----	--	--
Total -----	280	\$34,350.00

15. Milk Production for year ending June 30, 1945.

Total gallons produced: 231,180 gal. Value \$94,628.70

Quantity and value of minor products:

Beef (cow) -----	45,338 lbs.	\$10,880.12
Beef (steer) -----	1,634 lbs.	392.16
Calves -----	114	384.00
Hides (cow) -----	67	143.28
Hides (bulls and cows) -----	6	530.00

Total value of production ----- \$106,958.26

16. What is the milk requirement per year? 261,192 gal.
 17. What is the milk production per year? 230,000 gal.
 18. Is there any surplus milk or milk products available for feeding? No
 19. What is average milk production per cow? 36 lbs. per day
 20. Cost of milk per gallon? 32 cents
 21. How many paid employees at dairy? 9
 22. How many inmates work at dairy? 17 to 21
 23. Average number of calves raised per year? 180
 24. Kind of bulls used? Registered Holsteins
 25. Do you buy or raise replacements? Both
 26. What is policy of culling milk cows? Nonproducers butchered
 27. What disposal is made of rejects? Butchered and used for feeding
 28. Is a T.B. free herd maintained? Yes
 29. Is herd tested for Bangs Disease? Yes
 30. Is hand milking used or are milking machines used? Milking Machines
 31. Is milk pasteurized? Yes
 32. Is equipment for pasteurization and cooling satisfactory? No

33. If not, what is required? 3—200 gal. pasteurizers and 1—new compressor
 34. Do you have adequate feed cutters and feed mixers? Yes
 35. What part of the dairy feed is produced on the property? 49% Roughage
 36. What is the nature and arrangement of permanent pasture, if any? 15 acres of alfalfa pasture connected to dairy pens
 37. How much feed is purchased per year and the kind? 900 tons alfalfa hay 480 tons of mill feed and is mixed at the institution.
 38. Present facilities: (Please list structures, such as milk barns, silos, feed barns, etc. Indicate condition. If not adequate, please so indicate and furnish comments. Inventory value and replacement cost. Proposed projects either work orders, 1945-47 Budget or Postwar Construction Program.)
 1 only barn used for milking, feeding, feed storage, pasteurizing, washing and sterilizing all equipment.
 1 only maternity barn
 1 only calf barn
 1 only bull barn
 2 large hog barns
 2 large silos, will store 250 ton ensilage each.
 4 large shelter sheds in cow pens.
 1 only house for dairyman

All buildings constructed 1937 and in good condition.

Hog Ranch

39. Does the Institution operate a Hog Ranch? Yes

Inventory as of January 31, 1946.

	Number	Value
Hogs, fat -----	121	\$2,420.00
Hogs, feeder, heavy -----	178	1,780.00
Hogs, feeder, light -----	169	1,267.50
Pigs, weaned -----	55	275.00
Pigs, suckling -----	152	456.00
Sows, brood -----	71	2,485.00
Boars -----	4	270.00
Gilts -----	--	--
Total -----	750	\$8,953.50

40. Pork production for year ending June 30, 1945:

Total pounds produced 165,429 Value \$28,990.83

Other production:

A. pigs -----	1 only	50.00
B. -----		---
C. -----		---
Total -----		\$29,040.83

41. What is pork requirement per year? 120,000 lbs.
 42. What is pork production per year? 160,000 lbs.
 43. Deficiency or excess? Excess
 44. How met? Feed more pork and less beef
 45. Cost production per pound? 12 cents
 46. How many paid employees at hog ranch? 1
 47. How many inmates work at hog ranch? 10
 48. Number required if hog ranch adequately supplies need? 10
 49. Does the Institution buy weaner or feeder pigs? No
 50. How many weaner or feeder pigs purchased per year? None
 51. Does Institution produce its own ham and bacon? Yes
 52. Source of feed:
 a. Institution garbage? Yes
 b. Pasture? None
 c. Other feeds produced at Institution? Stock beets, pumpkins, and cull vegetable, alfalfa hay green
 d. Feed purchased? Rolled Barley: 480,000 lbs. per year
 53. Present facilities. (Please list structures, type of construction, etc. and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate please so indicate. Furnish comments.) Proposed projects either in work order, 1945-1947. Budget and/or Postwar Construction Program.)
 1 Farrowing house and pens, wood construction, fair condition.
 1 Slaughtering house, wood frame, corrugated iron sides and roof, cement floors, good condition.

53. Present facilities—continued

1 Feed storage barn and office constructed of wood, brick and cement floor, fair condition.

25 Feeding pens, cement floors and cement walls, fair condition.

Need—New shelter and runs for 25 litters of pigs with sows.

Poultry Ranch54. Does the Institution operate a Poultry Ranch? Yes
Inventory as of January 31, 1946.

	Number	Value
Hens, Leghorn Oster-White -----	4,411	\$4,411.00
Hens, colored -----		
Chicks, 2 to 5 months -----	825	412.50
Broilers -----	--	--
Capons -----	--	--
Turkey -----	--	--
Turkey Poulters -----	--	--
Total -----	5,236	\$4,823.50

55. Egg production for year ending June 30, 1945:

Total dozen 63,970 Value \$24,727.50

Other production:

a. Hens -----	3,664 lbs.	1,318 69
b. Chickens -----	3,594 lbs.	1,477.06
c. -----		

Totals ----- \$27,523.25

56. What is egg requirement per year? 91,000 doz.

57. What is egg production per year per inmate? 186 eggs

58. Deficiency or excess? Deficiency

59. How met? Purchase

60. Cost production per dozen? 24 cents

61. How many paid employees at Poultry Ranch? 2

62. How many inmates work at Poultry Ranch? 10

63. Number required if Poultry Ranch adequately supplies need? 2

64. Are sexed chicks bought, and if not, what method is used to dispose of cockerels?
Cockerels are grown out and used at institution.

65. Number of chicks purchased per year? 5600 to 6000

66. Do you preserve eggs during seasonal high production to tide over low production seasons, and what method? Yes, cold storage

67. Source of feed:

a. Purchased Feed All mill feed and mixed at institution.

b. Locally Produced Feed All green feeds produced at institution.

68. Present facilities and equipment:

(Please list structures, type of construction, etc. and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate, please so indicate. Furnish comments. Proposed projects.)

17 Colony houses for 350 hens each, wood construction and cement floors. All in fair condition.

6 Houses for 200 small birds each, same construction.

3 Brooder houses, capacity 2,800 baby chicks in all, same construction.

1 Feed house for feed storage with mixer. Same construction.

2 Green feed choppers.

We need 4 additional colony houses with a capacity of 350 birds each in order to increase our flock and produce sufficient eggs for our institution.

69. Stable:

Inventory as of January 31, 1946

Horses -----	13
Colts -----	1
Mules -----	none

Present facilities:

- 1 large hay storage barn also used for horses at the main institution.
- 1 barn at Shay & Taylor Ranch, used for hay storage and horses.
- 1 harness shed. All of wood construction and in fair condition.

Usage:

70. Orchard:

1. Have you an orchard? Yes

Inventory:

Trees, number and kind:

Peaches -----	230
Apricots -----	368
Oranges -----	1,740
Grapefruit -----	297
Lemon -----	64
Grapes -----	2,519
Plums -----	129

2. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
a. Apricots -----	63,425 lbs.	\$3,805.50
b. Grapes -----	9,820 lbs.	448.80
c. Boysenberries -----	1,550 lbs.	434.00
d. Grapefruit -----	41,995 lbs.	1,706.75
e. Peaches -----	40,416 lbs.	1,020.88
f. Plums -----	29,410 lbs.	1,704.60
g. Youngberries -----	1,060 lbs.	281.96
h. Oranges -----	91,650 lbs.	2,826.45
i. Lemons -----	870 lbs.	27.80
Totals -----	280,196 lbs.	\$12,316.74

3. How many paid employees at orchard? 1

4. How many inmates work at orchard? 12

Regular 12 Seasonal 24

71. Cannery:

1. Does the institution have a cannery? Yes

2. Present facilities: 2 Retorts that will handle 300 No. 10 cans each. 1 exhaust box, 3 open steamers, 2 50-gal. kettles rented from the American Can Company.

3. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
a. Pork products -----	50,240 lbs.	\$9,430.75
b. Canned fruits -----	66,262 cans	40,141.43
c. Canned vegetables -----	38,477 cans	14,429.49
d. Sauerkraut, bulk -----	400 lbs.	120.00
Total -----		\$64,111.67

4. Is there a surplus or deficiency? Deficiency

5. If a surplus, how disposed of?

6. If a deficiency, how supplied? Purchases

72. Farm General (field crops):

1. Commodities produced (year ending June 30, 1945):

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
Corn and ensilage ----	935,165 lbs.	\$2,311.13	47
Alfalfa -----	441,550 lbs.	3,080.39	16
Hay, oats, and barley--	470,025 lbs.	2,792.83	72
Pumpkins -----	417,675 lbs.	835.35	11
Root crops -----	488,500 lbs.	977.00	15
Green feeds (from above items)	285,375 lbs.	570.75	--
Totals -----	3,038,290 lbs.	\$10,567.45	161

Comments:

73. Inventory agricultural equipment

	<i>Inv. value</i>	<i>Conditions</i>
6 Cultivators -----	\$53.83	Fair
1 Furrowing out machine -----	138.65	Fair
1 Cultivator and harrower -----	160.42	Fair
6 Cultivators -----	258.22	Fair
1 Drill, "Moline Monitor" -----	244.35	Poor
12 Harrows -----	958.91	Poor
5 Markers -----	51.00	Fair
5 Mowers -----	497.31	2 good, 3 fair
1 Planter -----	66.38	Fair
12 Plows -----	1,004.69	1 good, 2 fair, 9 poor
1 Press, hay -----	918.75	Poor
5 Rakes -----	280.82	Fair
1 Roller, pulverizer -----	32.25	Poor
3 Scrapers -----	64.00	Fair
4 Seeders -----	46.15	Fair
1 Spray, orchard -----	692.00	Poor
4 Sprayers -----	48.99	Good
2 Tractors -----	4,755.87	1 good, 1 poor
1 Tractor and equipment—cultiva- tor, harrow, mower, plow -----	963.17	Fair
1 Subsoiler -----	113.30	Good
1 Trailer, wood, tractor -----	40.00	Poor
8 Wagons -----	579.46	3 fair, 5 poor
1 Beet puller -----	32.40	Fair
1 Weed cutter -----	31.58	Fair
1 Wheelbarrow -----	6.08	Fair
	\$12,038.58	

74. Accounting:

1. What system of accounts is set up covering agricultural operations? State of California Uniform System of Accounting
2. Who is responsible for keeping such records? Institution Employees
3. Is a full inventory of equipment, livestock and products on hand maintained? Yes
4. Is there a plan of farm operations made annually in advance setting production schedules to meet need and based on the nature and conditions of the land and available water? Yes

75. Sheep Ranch:

If any. Full information. None

76. Beef Cattle Ranch: None

If any, furnish full information.

77. Vegetable Garden:

Potatoes, sweet -----	80,085 lbs.	
Onions, dried -----	164,430 lbs.	
Leafy vegetables -----	1,014,416 lbs.	
Root vegetables -----	393,839 lbs.	
Total values -----		\$58,478.38

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUBCOMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS AT STATE INSTITUTIONS

Date: March 8, 1946

1. Name of institution: Pacific Colony.
 - a. Superintendent: Dr. Thos. F. Joyce.
 - b. Business Manager: A. C. McHugh.
2. Post Office and Location: Spadra, Calif.
3. Resident patient population (as of January 31, 1946).

Male 936	Female 716	Total 1,652
----------	------------	-------------
4. Total number authorized positions (97th fiscal year). 6 (farm)

5. Acreage:

Buildings, lawns, shrubs, etc.-----	64.52 acres
Farm (field crops)-----	73.50 acres
Orchard-----	29.75 acres
Vegetable garden-----	75.11 acres
Pasturage-----	45 67 acres
Dairy-----	0 acres
Hog ranch-----	0 acres
Poultry ranch-----	0 acres
Stable-----	0 acres
Cemeteries-----	0 acres
Watersheds-----	0 acres
Wasteland-----	13.00 acres
* Under lease-----	391.00 acres
** Double cropped-----	—5.00 acres
Total Acreage-----	687.55

* To U. S. Navy, includes buildings and grounds of S.N.H., hog ranch buildings, land suitable for vegetable garden.

** Used for hay and later for vegetables.

6. Water:

Source of water supply: Irrigation Co. of Pomona supplemented by four wells; two at P. C. and two at S. N. H.

Adequacy of water supply: P. C. has an adequate supply of water for domestic and irrigation use. However, there would not be sufficient water to do any extensive irrigation at the Narcotic Hospital.

7. Do you have a master plan for the institution? Yes.

8. Does this plan include a lay-out for agricultural operations? No.

9. Schedule of authorized farm personnel.

Head farmer or farm foreman-----	--
Dairyman-----	--
Assistant dairyman-----	--
Milkers and milking machine operators-----	--
Hog ranch operator-----	--
Assistant hog ranch operator (farmhand)-----	--
Vegetable gardener-----	1
Assistant vegetable gardener-----	--
Orchardman-----	--
Farmhands-----	4
Equipment operators (truck and tractor)-----	1
Canningman-----	--
Assistant Canningman-----	--
Blacksmith-----	--
Part time-----	--
Total-----	6

10. Number of inmates assigned to work (therapy) projects.

	<i>Col. 1</i>	<i>Col. 2</i>
Dairy-----	--	--
Hog ranch-----	--	--
Poultry ranch-----	--	--
Vegetable garden-----	--	--
Orchard-----	40	10*
Farm general-----	--	--
Grounds-----	10	--
Janitorial and housekeeping (other than wards)-----	8	--
Storeroom-----	3	--
Kitchen-----	25	--
Butchershop-----	2	--
Maintenance crews-----	15	--
Office-----	--	--
Total-----	103	10

* During rush seasons only.

Enter in Column 1 now assigned.

Enter in Column 2 how *many additional* patients could be used advantageously.

11. Is the supply of inmate labor sufficient? Yes, except during rush seasons.

12. Is it available in the seasons when it was required? Yes.

13. Is the assignment of inmate labor satisfactory and available in order to meet farming necessities? Fairly satisfactory only.

Dairy

14. Does the Institution operate a dairy? No

Inventory as of January 31, 1946:

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Cows, milking -----	---	\$-----
Cows, dry -----	---	-----
Heifers, 2-year -----	---	-----
Heifers, 1-year -----	---	-----
Calves, weaned -----	---	-----
Calves, milkfed -----	---	-----
Bulls, service -----	---	-----
Bulls, immature -----	---	-----
Steers, weaned -----	---	-----
Steers, 1 and 2 year -----	---	-----
Total -----	---	-----

15. Milk production for year ending June 30, 1945:

Total gallons produced: Value

Quantity and value of minor products:

Beef (cow)
 Beef (steer)
 Veal
 Hides (cow)
 Hides (calf)

Total value of production

16. What is the milk requirement per year? 96,000 gallons.
 17. What is the milk production per year?
 18. Is there any surplus milk or milk products available for feeding?
 19. What is average milk production per cow?
 20. Cost of milk per gallon?
 21. How many paid employees at dairy?
 22. How many inmates work at dairy?
 23. Average number of calves raised per year?
 24. Kind of bulls used?
 25. Do you buy or raise replacements?
 26. What is policy of culling milk cows?
 27. What disposal is made of rejects?
 28. Is a T.B. free herd maintained?
 29. Is herd tested for Bangs Disease?
 30. Is hand milking used or are milking machines used?
 31. Is milk pasteurized?
 32. Is equipment for pasteurization and cooling satisfactory?
 33. If not, what is required?
 34. Do you have adequate feed cutters and feed mixers?
 35. What part of the dairy feed is produced on the property?
 36. What is the nature and arrangement of permanent pasture, if any?
 37. How much feed is purchased per year and the kind?
 38. Present facilities: (Please list structures, such as milk barns, silos, feed barns, etc. Indicate condition. If not adequate, please so indicate and furnish comments. Inventory value and replacement cost. Proposed projects either Work Orders, 1945-47 Budget or Postwar Construction Program.)

Hog Ranch

39. Does the Institution operate a Hog Ranch? No

Inventory as of -----, 1946.

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Hogs, fat -----	---	\$-----
Hogs, feeder, heavy -----	---	-----
Hogs, feeder, light -----	---	-----
Pigs, weaned -----	---	-----
Pigs, suckling -----	---	-----
Sows, brood -----	---	-----
Boars -----	---	-----
Gilts -----	---	-----
Total -----	---	\$-----

40. Pork production for year ending June 30, 1945:

Total pounds produced: Value \$

Other production:

A.

B.

C.

Total

41. What is pork requirement per year? 48,000 lbs.

42. What is pork production per year?

43. Deficiency or excess?

44. How met?

45. Cost production per pound?

46. How many paid employees at hog ranch?

47. How many inmates work at hog ranch?

48. Number required if hog ranch adequately supplies need?

49. Does the institution buy weaner or feeder pigs?

50. How many weaner or feeder pigs purchased per year?

51. Does institution produce its own ham and bacon?

52. Source of feed:

a. Intitution garbage?

b. Pasture?

c. Other feeds produced at institution?

d. Feed purchased?

53. Present facilities. (Please list structures, type of construction, etc., and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate, please so indicate. Furnish comments.) Proposed projects either in Work Order, 1945-1947. Budget and/or Postwar Construction Program.)

HOG RANCH:

STATE NARCOTIC HOSPITAL

The following data is taken from property and equipment cards on file in accounting office:

Buildings: Code 2.1.17 D.P.W.-W.O. No. 601. Acq. 286. January, 1943

Slaughter house (1) -----	\$7,260.00	
Hog houses—portable (8) -----	2,065.00	
Shed—farrowing (1) -----	1,998.00	
Sheds—for fattening (4) -----	1,350.00	
Sheds—for boars (4) -----	560.00	
Electric service: Material bought but not installed.	1,272.00	
Fence—hog unit only -----	373.00	
Roads—within hog unit—decomposed granite -----	388.00	
Sewer System: Hog unit -----	2,547.00	
Water service: Hog unit (includes fire protection) -----	2,085.00	
Water chlorinator -----	881.38	Code 2.2 5 3.
Water tank: Storage -----	2,870.00	Code 2.2 5 2.

Poultry Ranch

54. Does the Institution operate a Poultry Ranch? No

Inventory as of -----, 1946.

	Number	Value
Hens, Leghorn -----	---	\$-----
Hens, colored -----	---	-----
Chicks, 2 to 5 months -----	---	-----
Broilers -----	---	-----
Capons -----	---	-----
Turkey -----	---	-----
Turkey Poults -----	---	-----
Total -----	---	\$-----

55. Egg production for year ending June 30, 1945:

Total dozen ----- Value -----

Other production:

a. -----

b. -----

c. -----

Totals ----- \$-----

56. What is egg requirement per year? 63,000 dozen
 57. What is egg production per year per inmate?
 58. Deficiency or excess?
 59. How met?
 60. Cost production per dozen?
 61. How many paid employees at poultry ranch?
 62. How many inmates work at poultry ranch?
 63. Number required if poultry ranch adequately supplies need?
 64. Are sexed chicks bought, and if not, what method is used to dispose of cockerels?
 65. Number of chicks purchased per year?
 66. Do you preserve eggs during seasonal high production to tie over low production seasons, and what method?
 67. Source of feed:
 a. Purchased feed
 b. Locally produced feed
 68. Present facilities and equipment: (Please list structures, type of construction, etc., and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate, please so indicate. Furnish comments. Proposed projects.)
 69. Stable: See Code: 3.7.9 1.

Inventory as of January 31, 1946.

Horses -----	11
Colts -----	1
Mules -----	--

Present facilities:

Usage:

70. Orchard (Pacific Colony):

1. Have you an orchard? Yes

INVENTORY

Trees, number and kind:

<i>Kind—Trees</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Code</i>
Walnut "Placentia" -----	114	\$193.17	2.5.1.3.
Navels -----	393	577.71	2.5.1.1.
Valencias -----	195	286.65	2.5.1.1.
Grapefruit -----	160	235.20	2.5.1.1.
Lemons -----	6	8.82	2.5.1.1.
Plum -----	162	63.64	2.5.1.2.
Deciduous Misc. fruit ----	359	198.69	2.5.1.2.

STATE NARCOTIC HOSPITAL

<i>Kind—Trees</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Book value</i>	<i>Code</i>
Orange "Valencia" -----	382	\$553.90	2.5.1.1.
Orange "Navels" -----	311	450.95	2.5.1.1.
Lemons -----	59	85.55	2.5.1.1.
Grapefruit -----	2	2.90	2.5.1.1.

2. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
a. Citrus -----	131,216	\$3,686.66
b. Boysenberries -----	7,103	1,926.64
c. Apricots -----	1,406	84.36
d. Figs -----	7,690	769.00
e. Grapes -----	6,412	512.96
f. Peaches -----	7,138	178.45
g. Persimmons -----	56	3.36
h. Plums -----	8,890	533.40
i. Quinces -----	288	11.52
j. Walnuts -----	6,490	837.20
	176,680	\$8,543.55

3. How many paid employees at Orchard? 6*

4. How many inmates work at Orchard? 50*
 Regular 50 Seasonal 50

71. Cannery:

1. Does the Institution have a cannery? No
 2. Present facilities:

*Vegetable garden—Field and orchard; all together.

3. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	Quantity	Value
a. -----	---	-----
b. -----	---	-----
c. -----	---	-----
d. -----	---	-----

4. Is there a surplus or deficiency?

5. If a surplus, how disposed of?

6. If a deficiency, how supplied?

72. Farm General (Field Crops):

1. Commodities produced (year ending June 30, 1945)

Item	Quantity	Value	Acreage
Alfalfa Hay, Lb. -----	17,810	\$178.10	4½
Grain Hay, Lb. -----	89,020	890.20	53
Grain Hay, Bale -----	1,393	1,630.82	
Barley, Field Run, Lb. --	23,280	523.80	16
Total -----	131,503	\$3,222.92	73½

73. Inventory agricultural equipment

The following data is taken from P. E. E. cards. Code 3.7.1.

Description	Inv. value	Satisfactory ; Fair ; Poor ; Junk
Conditions		
Electric horse clippers, "Clipmaster"-----	\$15.50	Fair
Cultivator, "Deere Garden Set"-----	15.00	Fair
Cultivator, "Planet" 5-tooth horse drawn -----	10.00	Poor
Cultivator, "Shawnee" 7-tooth horse drawn -----	5.88	Poor
Cultivator, "Planet" 5-tooth horse drawn -----	9.60	Fair
Cultivator harrow, 10-spike horse drawn -----	8.25	Poor
Cultivator, "Planet" 1-row, 2 horse drawn -----	97.23	Satisfactory
Cultivator, horse drawn-----	11.28	Fair
Cultivator, horse drawn-----	5.12	Fair
Drag, w/elevate blade-----	36.50	Poor
Drag, 24' x 10' tractor drawn-----	20.00	Satisfactory
Drill, grain, 8' w/tractor and horse hitch -----	275.22	Satisfactory
Drill, fertilizer w/hill shovel attach-----	21.30	Fair
Duster, "American Beauty" -----	15.37	Fair
Grader, road, horse drawn-----	216.00	Fair
Harrow, disc, horse drawn-----	91.00	Poor
Harrow, disc, 2 horse drawn-----	59.08	Poor
Harrow, spike tooth horse drawn-----	23.32	Fair
Harrow, spring tooth horse drawn-----	23.32	Fair
Harrow, spring tooth horse drawn-----	51.30	Satisfactory
Harrow, 60 spikes-----	46.00	Fair
Harrow, double disc, tractor drawn-----	306.94	Satisfactory
Harrow, spring tooth, tractor drawn-----	69.50	Fair
Hydrants, portable, 4 @ \$19.20-----	76.80	Satisfactory
Hydrants, portable, 2 for-----	57.53	Satisfactory
Leveler, w/elevat. steel blade-----	25.00	Poor
Mower, "Deere No. 2" steel-----	60.00	Fair
Mower, "Case Osborne"-----	85.00	Fair
Mower, "Deere No. 4"-----	116.39	Satisfactory
Pipe, irrigating, 690 ft.-----	330.00	Fair
Planter, corn-----	23.53	Fair
Planter, "Planet Jr. No. 4"-----	23.53	Satisfactory
Planter, 2 row, corn-----	18.00	Fair
Planter and seeder, "Deere" 2 horse-----	76.50	Fair
Plow, 14" "Deere" sulky-----	98.00	Poor
Plow, "Oliver No. 40" 14"-----	21.19	Poor
Plow, 12" Wing shovel-----	7.80	Poor

73. Inventory agricultural equipment (continued)

Description	Inv. value	Satisfactory ; Fair ; Poor ; Junk
		Conditions
Plow, "Case No. 12" walking-----	\$27.00	Fair
Plow, furrow, 1 horse-----	27.00	Satisfactory
Plow, Disc. Oliver, 4 gang w/26" discs	408.99	Satisfactory
Plow, 10" Oliver-----	19.67	Poor
Plow, 7" turning-----	17.10	Fair
Plow, "Chatt." disc, sidehill-----	140.00	Poor
Plow, 7" "Deere"-----	11.70	Poor
Plow, 10" turning, 2 horse-----	19.68	Fair
Pulverizer, culti.-packer-----	80.00	Poor
Pulverizer, iron-----	58.80	Poor
Rack, hay, truck bed size-----	12.05	Fair
Rack, hay, 2 @ \$10 ea-----	20.00	Fair
Rake, hay, mountain wheels-----	61.80	Satisfactory
Rake, hay, "Deere"-----	35.00	Fair
Rake, hay, Oliver, 2 horse-----	82.92	Fair
Scraper, Fresno, tractor drawn-----	168.75	Poor
Scraper, Fresno, 2 horse drawn-----	14.00	Fair
Scraper, Fresno, 2 horse drawn-----	31.50	Fair
Seeder, "Standard No. 9"-----	13.85	Fair
Seeder, "Planet Jr. No. 157"-----	33.75	Fair
Seeder "Pacific" broadcast-----	12.40	Fair
Sled, 4' x 5'-----	15.00	Satisfactory
Thresher, harvester, "Case Mod. C" w/tractor, straw dump and sacking attachment-----	1,380.20	Satisfactory
Tractor, Caterpillar, 20 h p-----	2,040.00	Poor
Tractor, Inter. McCor-Deering, track- layer, 6 cyl. 35 h.p-----	2,180.51	Satisfactory
Trailer, platform-----	102.19	Poor
Troughs, cement, 2 @ \$25 each-----	50.00	Satisfactory
Wagon, "Bain"-----	183.00	Fair
Wagon, 8' x 16'-----	82.40	Poor
Wagon, "Bain"-----	136.00	Poor
Wagon (single horse)-----	64.13	Poor

In addition to above are "expendable" hand tools and miscellaneous farm hand implements that are not here listed.

Harness: Code 3.7.7.

12—sets—single and double----- \$511.03

In addition there are horse collars, pads, halters and other miscellaneous items under Code 3.7.7.

74. Accounting:

1. What system of accounts is set up covering agricultural operations? Planting and production records
2. Who is responsible for keeping such records? Vegetable gardener
3. Is a full inventory of equipment, livestock and products on hand maintained?
Yes
4. Is there a plan of farm operations made annually in advance setting production schedules to meet need and based on the nature and conditions of the land and available water? No

75. Sheep Ranch:

Full information, if any.

76. Beef cattle ranch:

If any, furnish full information.

77. Vegetable garden:

Potatoes, sweet-----	39,148 lbs.
Onions, dried-----	60,655 lbs.
Leafy vegetables-----	393,667 lbs.
Root vegetables-----	269,483 lbs.

Total value----- \$24,052.51

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUBCOMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVE-
STOCK PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL
OPERATIONS AT STATE INSTITUTIONS**

Date March 4, 1946

1. Name of institution : Norwalk State Hospital
 - a. Superintendent : M. J. Rowe, M.D.
 - b. Business Manager : G. B. Alexander
2. Post office and location : Norwalk, California
3. Resident patient population (as of 1/31/46) :
 - Male, 1,051; female, 1,401; total, 2,452.
4. Total number authorized positions (97th Fiscal Year) : 398
5. Acreage :

Buildings, lawns, shrubs, etc.-----	86 acres
Farm (field crops)-----	148.7 acres
Orchard-----	6.1 acres
Vegetable garden-----	76.7 acres
Pasturage-----	-- acres
Dairy-----	7 acres
Hog ranch-----	8 acres
Poultry ranch-----	1.6 acres
Stable-----	-- acres
Cemeteries-----	1 acre
Watersheds-----	-- acres
Wasteland-----	2.6 acres
Total Acreage-----	337.7
6. Water :

Source of water supply : General irrigation, 2 wells. Chlorine treated sewage effluent for corn and grain crops

Adequacy of water supply : Yes.
7. Do you have a master plan for the institution? No specified plan but rotation of crops
8. Does this plan include a lay-out for agricultural operations? Yes, practiced generally. Barley sowed in fall produces one green cutting for dairy cows which is followed by a fair crop of barley hay. After hay crop removed corn for silo filling is planted and matures before frost.
9. Schedule of authorized farm personnel :

Head farmer or farm foreman-----	1
Dairyman-----	1
Assistant dairyman-----	2
Milkers and milking machine operators-----	4
Hog ranch operator-----	1
Assistant hog ranch operator (farmhand)-----	1
Vegetable gardener-----	1
Assistant vegetable gardener-----	2
Orchardman-----	None
Farmhands-----	6
Equipment operators (truck and tractor)-----	0
Canningman-----	None
Assistant canningman-----	None
Blacksmith-----	None
Part time-----	None
Poultryman-----	1
Total-----	20

10. Number of inmates assigned to work (therapy) projects.

	<i>Col. 1</i>	<i>Col. 2</i>
Dairy -----	4	6
Hog ranch -----	5	7
Poultry ranch -----	3	4
Vegetable garden -----	16	26
Orchard (included in farm general) -----	--	--
Farm general -----	9	15
Cannery -----	--	--
Grounds -----	16	50
Janitorial and housekeeping (other than wards) -----	7	7
Storeroom -----	6	6
Kitchen (farm) -----	5	6
Butchershop -----	2	2
Maintenance crews -----	14	25
Office -----	3	3
Cafeteria (women) -----	13	13
See list attached for additional departments.		
Total -----	282	384

Enter in Column No. 1 now assigned.

Enter in Column No. 2 how many additional patients could be used advantageously.

11. Is the supply of inmate labor sufficient? No
 12. Is it available in the seasons when it was required? No
 13. Is the assignment of inmate labor satisfactory and available in order to meet farming necessities? Not during the busy season
 Additional departments using patient labor

	<i>1</i>		<i>2</i>	
	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Laundry -----	46	25	55	30
Sewing room -----	--	13	--	15
Tailor shop -----	--	14	--	17
Shoe shop and weaving -----	21	--	26	--
Furniture manufacturing, mattresses, brooms -----	22	--	25	--
Greenhouse -----	2	--	3	--
Kitchen—main -----	12	18	15	18
Bakery -----	6	--	10	--
(Total included on amount shown on mimeographed sheet)				

Dairy

14. Does the institution operate a dairy? Yes
 Inventory as of: January 31, 1946.

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Cows, milking -----	112	\$18,000.00
Cows, dry -----	17	2,550.00
Heifers, 2-year -----	26	5,450.00
Heifers, 1-year -----	30	2,250.00
Calves, weaned -----	--	--
Calves, milkfed -----	27	675.00
Bulls, service -----	5	1,500.00
Bulls, immature -----	1	400.00
Steers, weaned -----	--	--
Steers, 1 and 2 year -----	--	--
Total -----	218	\$30,825.00

15. Milk production for year ending June 30, 1945.

Total gallons produced: 138,074; value, \$59,730.21.

Quantity and value of minor products:

Beef (cow) 11,893 lbs., value \$2,854.32

Beef (steer)

Veal

Hides (cow) 994½ lbs., value \$38.78

Hides (calf)

-----Total value of production

*Fed to pigs 276 gal.

*Fed to calves 1,893 gal. during fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

16. What is the milk requirement per year? 137,000 gallons
 17. What is the milk production per year? 140,000 gallons
 18. Is there any surplus milk or milk products available for feeding? See above *
 19. What is average milk production per cow? 1,200 gals. per year
 20. Cost of milk per gallon? \$0.3746
 21. How many paid employees at dairy? 7
 22. How many inmates work at dairy? 4
 23. Average number of calves raised per year? Born 106, sold 53, died 12, raised 41
 24. Kind of bulls used? Holstein
 25. Do you buy or raise replacements? Buy bulls, 26 head of cows recently
 26. What is policy of culling milk cows? Beefed for institutional use when not paying
 27. What disposal is made of rejects? Used for beef
 28. Is a T. B. free herd maintained? Yes
 29. Is herd tested for Bangs disease? Yes
 30. Is hand milking used or are milking machines used? Milking machines
 31. Is milk pasteurized? Yes
 32. Is equipment for pasteurization and cooling satisfactory? No
 33. If not, what is required? New pasteurizer; new cooling equipment
 34. Do you have adequate feed cutters and feed mixers? Ensilage cutter; no mixer
 35. What part of the dairy feed is produced on the property? All ensilage, 975 tons**
 36. What is the nature and arrangement of permanent pasture, if any? None
 37. How much feed is purchased per year and the kind? See attached list

37. How much feed is purchased per year and the kind? Purchases for one year:

986,450 lbs. Alfalfa Hay -----	\$15,170.42
87,500 lbs. Rolled Barley -----	1,671.41
169,000 lbs. Ground Barley -----	4,202.00
3,600 lbs. Mineral Meal -----	180.00
55,000 lbs. Beet Pulp -----	1,216.13
20,000 lbs. Linseed Meal -----	510.20
51,200 lbs. Wheat -----	1,454.00

38. Present facilities: (Please list structures, such as milk barns, silos, feed barns, etc. Indicate condition. If not adequate, please so indicate and furnish comments. Inventory value and replacement cost. Proposed projects either Work Orders, 1945-47 Budget or Postwar Construction Program.) Adequate except as follows:

1 Mill barn, 2 sections joined at ends. Total capacity 100 cows. Condition fair. New stanchions needed. Inventory value \$13,133.32.

4 Silos, 1 concrete, 3 redwood. Condition fair. Capacity each 200 tons, total 800 tons. Inventory value \$5,817.96.

1 Feeding barn, condition fair. Inventory value \$15,000.

Corrals and pens, condition fair. Inventory value \$1,573.43.

Bull barn and corrals, condition fair. Inventory value \$500.

Calf barn, condition good. Inventory value \$517.54.

Maternity cow barn, condition good. Inventory value \$1,926.21.

Milk house, condition good. Inventory value \$7,000.

Ninety-seventh, ninety-eight fiscal year Budget item of \$13,156 for alteration of dairy milk house and equipment, Chapter 644-45.

New pasteurizer, boiler, and cold storage equipment requested. Present plan of pasteurizing in main kitchen building to be discontinued and all operations pertaining to milk handling to be done at dairy.

** Green alfalfa produced for dairy cows in 1945, 268 tons.

Hog Ranch

39. Does the institution operate a hog ranch? Yes

Inventory as of: January 31, 1946

	Number	Value
Hogs, fat -----	30	\$600.00
Hogs, feeder, heavy -----	138	1,380.00
Hogs, feeder, light -----	154	1,155.00
Pigs, weaned -----	163	815.00
Pigs, suckling -----	119	357.00
Sows, brood -----	62	3,100.00
Boars -----	3	105.00
Gilts -----	---	---
Total -----	669	\$7,512.00

40. Pork production for year ending June 30, 1945:

Total pounds produced, 98,580. Value, \$17,847.

Other production:

A. 14,870 lbs. hog bones sold, \$178.44.

B. 3 stags sold, \$217.87.

C. 1 sow sold, \$51.26.

Total

41. What is pork requirement per year? 72,900 lbs.

42. What is pork production per year? Approximately 50,000 lbs.

43. Deficiency or excess?

44. How met? Plan to increase facilities.

45. Cost production per pound? .1654

46. How many paid employees at hog ranch? 2

47. How many inmates work at hog ranch? 5

48. Number required if hog ranch adequately supplies need? 5

49. Does the institution buy weaner or feeder pigs? Buy boars for service only.

50. How many weaner or feeder pigs purchased per year? None.

51. Does institution produce its own ham and bacon? No.

52. Source of feed:

a. Institution garbage? Yes.

b. Pasture? None.

c. Other feeds produced at institution?

d. Feed purchased? Purchases for one year:

429,325 lbs. Rolled Barley -----	\$12,548 50
3,500 lbs. Alfalfa Meal -----	81.25
9,000 lbs. Linseed Meal -----	226 83
1,500 lbs. Fish Meal -----	62.25
1,980 lbs. Oats -----	61.38
3,990 lbs. Middlings -----	118.77
500 lbs. Vigortone -----	55.00

53. Present facilities. (Please list structures, type of construction, etc., and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not *adequate*, please so indicate. Furnish comments. Proposed projects either in Work Order, 1945-1947, Budget and/or Postwar Construction Program.) Not adequate.

1 10 pen unit, size of each pen 18' x 80' including 15 x 18 shed. Construction, cement floors throughout; concrete walls 2' high with two 2" x 6" planks on top, secured to pipes imbedded in concrete wall. Normal capacity of each pen, 25 full grown hogs. As the situation now is 35 to 40 head have to be cared for in each pen.

In addition to the above there is a farrowing house that accommodates 30 brood sows. Total area 94' x 120', pens 8' x 32', sheds 8' x 10', alleyway through center 10' x 120'.

1 Pen, 33 x 144', for sows and older suckling pigs.

1 Pen, 39 x 144', for sows and older suckling pigs.

1 Pen, 96 x 138', for older brood sows and boars.

1 Pen, 78 x 160', for gilts.

1 Range of approximately 4 acres used at present for 80 head of weaned pigs.

A tentative plan that will be considered later is to install a unit for hogs similar to the main unit first listed above that will care for 250 full grown animals; also additional cross fences in the four acre area noted above. This is included in Work Order No. 1147 but deferred temporarily for approval of legislative committee.

Poultry Ranch

51. Does the institution operate a poultry ranch? Yes

Inventory as of January 31, 1946:

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Hens, Leghorn -----	1,646	\$1,646.00
Hens, colored -----	---	-----
Chicks, 2 to 5 months-----	---	-----
Broilers -----	422	126.60
Capons -----	---	-----
Turkey -----	---	-----
Turkey Poults -----	---	-----
Total -----	2,068	\$1,772.60

55. Egg production for year ending June 30, 1945:

Total dozen 22,651. Value \$9,834.50

Other production:	<i>Value</i>
a. 4,244½ lbs. chicken -----	\$1,205.55
b. -----	-----
c. -----	-----
Totals -----	-----

56. What is egg requirement per year? 49,000 doz.

57. What is egg production per year per inmate?

58. Deficiency or excess? Deficiency

59. How met? By purchase

60. Cost production per dozen? .3767

61. How many paid employees at poultry ranch? 1

62. How many inmates work at poultry ranch? 3

63. Number required if poultry ranch adequately supplies need? 4

64. Are sexed chicks bought, and if not, what method is used to dispose of cockerels?

No sexed chicks bought. Cockerels used for fryers or broilers

65. Number of chicks purchased per year? Approximately 4,000

66. Do you preserve eggs during seasonal high production to tie over low production seasons, and what method? No—production too low for preserving

67. Source of feed:

a. Purchased feed? Yes

b. Locally produced feed? None—see list

Purchases for One Year

17,000 lbs. Corn milo -----	\$166.00
4,300 lbs. Fish scraps -----	163.45
15,000 lbs. Growing chick scratch-----	451.10
103,000 lbs. Mash for laying hens-----	3,348.00
4,000 lbs. Oyster shells -----	27.95
17,000 lbs. Mash for growing chicks-----	543.90
20,000 lbs. Wheat -----	579.15
1,100 lbs. Powdered milk -----	95.10
3,000 lbs. Mash for baby chicks-----	113.00

68. Present facilities and equipment:

(Please list structures, type of construction, etc. and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate, please so indicate. Furnish comments. Proposed projects.)

Poultry department consists of

6 Houses 26' x 40', capacity 350 hens each house. Cement floors, shingle and paper roof. Floor plates and some of studding has dry rot. Roost and dropping boards need replacing. Laying nests and feeders are good. Two of these houses and sometimes three are used for raising of replacements of stock. These cement floors are damp and are hard to keep dry; very unhealthy and cold, and in no way modern.

2 Houses 22' x 60', capacity 400 hens each. Board floors need replacing. Paper roof. Roosts and nests in fair condition, also feeders. Board floors are dryer and better than cement floors—fairly modern.

1 Brooder house consisting of three apartments—capacity 1,000 chickens. Board floor—fair condition.

1 Egg and feed room 12' x 16'—too small and not adequate for large supply of feed.

1 Office and storage space including toilet.

68. Present facilities and equipment: (continued)

Equipment

- 28 Hen feeders for mash. Nests of all houses adequate.
- 24 Feeders for baby chicks—condition fair.
- 3 Gas heaters—fair condition.
- 1 Hot water heater—condition poor.
- 2 Rubber tired wheelbarrows—condition good.

The moving of the entire poultry plant to a new location has been under consideration since before the war. It has for sometime been listed as one of the projects on Division of Architecture Work Order No. 1147.

In addition to the moving of all usable materials in the present set up, it is planned that sufficient new materials be supplied to provide housing room for 4,000 laying hens, baby chick room, feed storage space, and all necessary equipment, needed in a modern poultry plant.

The Division of Architecture supplied a sketch in October, 1944, for the new set up, a copy of which is on file at this institution. This showed five laying houses with a capacity of 800 birds, or a total of 4,000 laying hens. It noted also that the three houses now in use could be moved and rebuilt along with two new units. It is doubtful if all portions of the three old structures could be used again as the two original ones were built a good many years ago and have suffered more or less termite damage. The third is one that was secured from Baldwin Park a few years back, being transported by truck after being sawed in three sections and fitted together again in setting up.

69. Stable:

Inventory as of January 31, 1946

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Horses -----	8	\$1,337.00
Colts -----	5	1,162.50
Mules -----	6	854.05
Mares -----	---	\$3,353.55

Present facilities:

¼ of large feed barn

Usage: General farm work in field and garden, hauling dirt, etc.

70. Orchard:

1. Have you an orchard? Yes

Inventory:

Trees, number and kind:

- 196 Fig Trees
- 23 acres berries
- 200 Peach Trees—seedlings

2. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
a. Boysenberries -----	6,882 boxes	\$926.31
b. Figs -----	8,875 lbs.	887.50
c. Peaches -----	1,130 lbs.	28.05
d. -----	---	---
e. -----	---	---
f. -----	---	---
g. -----	---	---
h. -----	---	---
i. -----	---	---

3. How many paid employees at orchard? Cared for by farm general crew as required

4. How many inmates work at orchard?

Regular -- Seasonal --

71. Cannery :

1. Does the Institution have a cannery? No
2. Present facilities:
3. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	Quantity	Value
a. -----	---	-----
b. -----	---	-----
c. -----	---	-----
d. -----	---	-----

4. Is there a surplus or deficiency?
5. If a surplus, how disposed of?
6. If a deficiency, how supplied?

72. Farm General (field crops) :

1. Commodities produced (year ending June 30, 1945)

Item	Quantity	Value	Acreage
------	----------	-------	---------

See list attached. Acreage for each individual crop raised is rather difficult to segregate as much of the land raises three crops per year and is switched around from one lot to the other in rotating crops.

72. Farm General (Field Crops) :

1. Commodities produced (year ending June 30, 1945) :

Farm Crops			
Item	Quantity	Value	Acreage
Alfalfa hay -----	12,450 lbs.	\$124.50	148.7 acres for farm crops
Alfalfa, green ----	522,795 lbs.	1,707.80	
Barley hay -----	93,000 lbs.	930.00	
Barley, green -----	1,050,250 lbs.	2,247.45	
Broom corn straw---	3,175 lbs.	12.70	
Broom corn seed---	4,700 lbs.	168.00	
Corn stalks -----	39,535 lbs.	39.04	
Corn seed -----	2,968 lbs.	74.20	
Broom corn fodder--	30,250 lbs.	60.50	
Corn, shelled -----	3,956 lbs.	98.90	
Ensilage -----	1,950,655 lbs.	3,901.31	
Oat hay, green ----	119,900 lbs.	299.75	
Oat hay -----	140,450 lbs.	1,404.50	
Vegetable Garden Crops			
Asparagus -----	3,050 lbs.	265.70	76.7 acres for vegetable garden crops
Beans, lima, dried--	2,950 lbs.	236.00	
Beans, lima, green--	5,485 lbs.	534.31	
Beans, string -----	36,117 lbs.	3,385.53	
Beets, table -----	65,092 lbs.	1,837.45	
Cabbage -----	109,950 lbs.	2,631.53	
Carrots -----	70,402 lbs.	1,760.41	
Cauliflower -----	39,942 lbs.	1,088.61	
Celery -----	57,743 lbs.	2,100.59	
Corn, sweet -----	14,040 doz.	4,988.06	
Cucumbers -----	5,005 lbs.	278.04	Total \$40,105.85
Egg plant -----	3,035 lbs.	261.55	
Endive -----	3,320 lbs.	136.60	
Lettuce -----	21,485 lbs.	992.15	
Mustard greens ---	7,370 lbs.	213.15	
Okra -----	60 lbs.	12.00	
Onions, dry -----	80,300 lbs.	1,831.91	
Onions, green ----	25,300 lbs.	2,488.20	
Onion sets -----	8,900 lbs.	133.50	
Parsnips -----	7,755 lbs.	387.75	
Peppers -----	3,000 lbs.	305.06	
Potatoes, Irish ---	76,200 lbs.	2,281.15	
Potatoes, sweet ---	46,385 lbs.	2,375.86	
Pumpkin -----	14,331 lbs.	260.30	
Radishes -----	22,195 lbs.	1,110.75	
Rhubarb -----	16,175 lbs.	695.70	
Spinach -----	10,100 lbs.	236.15	
Summer squash ---	15,835 lbs.	300.78	
Tomatoes -----	133,920 lbs.	6,073.38	
Turnips -----	50,821 lbs.	1,037.18	

73. Inventory agricultural equipment

	<i>Inv. value</i>	<i>Conditions</i>
1 Animal clipper -----	\$10.40	Poor
1 Disc cultivator -----	25.00	Very poor
1 Hand cultivator -----	8.42	Good
2 Single cultivators -----	24.00	Fair
1 Single cultivator -----	14.25	Good
1 Corn cultivator -----	77.90	Fair
1 Corn cultivator -----	65.41	Good
1 Orchard cultivator (marker) -----	82.25	Fair
1 Corn cultivator -----	76.49	New
1 Single cultivator -----	10.13	Very good
1 Cultivator, Planet Jr. 101 -----	8.88	Good
1 Cultivator, Planet Jr. No. 82 -----	20.25	New
1 Mann bone cutter (not used) -----	40.00	Fair
1 Ensilage cutter -----	359.62	Fair
1 Root cutter -----	43.00	Poor
1 Ditcher -----	82.56	Fair
1 Road drag -----	15.00	Poor
1 Grain drill -----	234.30	Fair
1 Grease gun -----	38.69	New
1 Grinding stone -----	4.54	Good
2 Grindstones -----	27.00	Fair
1 Celery Hiller Planet Jr. No. 3 -----	21.24	Good
1 Springtooth 2 section harrow -----	29.00	Good
1 Harrow, 11 ft. (homemade) -----	24.28	Fair
1 Springtooth harrow -----	44.29	Good
1 Harrow (homemade) -----	10.00	Fair
1 Harrow, wood, 9 ft. -----	18.76	Fair
1 Killefer disc harrow -----	408.98	Very good
1 Single wheel hoe -----	9.73	Very good
1 Markers from beet cultivator (25 ea.) -----	50.00	Fair
1 Bean planter -----	86.71	Good
1 Avery Shawnee planter -----	25.27	Fair
1 Potato planter -----	116.40	Poor
1 Black Hawk planter -----	26.16	Good
1 Black Hawk corn planter -----	76.14	Good
1 Grader, 7 ft. -----	75.00	Good
1 Grinder -----	30.00	Fair
1 Dixon Griswold road plow -----	38.00	Fair
1 John Deere No. 4, 14" plow -----	123.75	Fair
1 8" Empire walking plow -----	10.00	Good
1 Emerson 14" walking plow -----	21.38	Poor
1 Tractor plow, 4-16" PO -----	291.52	Fair
1 F.H.O. tractor plow -----	144.40	Fair
1 14" 2 way plow, John Deere -----	118.45	Good
1 Avery 2 way plow -----	120.40	Very good
1 Potato digger, Planet Jr. -----	34.65	Fair
1 Potato digger -----	35.88	Fair
3 Farm racks -----	65.00	Fair
1 10 ft. McCormick Deering rake -----	76.59	Very good
1 Massey-Harris, 10 ft. hay rake -----	60.26	Fair
1 10 ft. hay rake, McCormick Deering -----	65.92	Good
1 Hog scalders -----	77.00	Good
1 Farm scales -----	872.25	Good
1 Tractor scraper -----	270.00	Fair
2 Drag scrapers -----	26.80	Poor
1 Fresno scraper -----	34.20	Poor
1 Fresno scraper -----	26.40	Poor
1 Fresno scraper -----	32.63	Poor
1 Wheel scraper -----	112.90	Fair
1 Iron King No. 45 seeder -----	30.90	Good
1 Hand seeder No. 5 Planet Jr. -----	33.93	Good
1 Sprayer attachment and drum -----	15.00	Good
2 Dusters -----	9.90	Good
1 Broom corn threader -----	10.00	Good
1 McCormick Deering tractor -----	3,114.72	Good
1 Truck transport for discs -----	26.18	Good

73. Inventory agricultural equipment (continued)

	<i>Inv. value</i>	<i>Satisfactory ; Fair ; Poor ; Junk</i>
		<i>Conditions</i>
1 Stock trailer -----	\$125.00	Fair
1 Tractor trailer -----	225.00	Fair
1 Sprinkler wagon -----	100.00	Fair
3 Ranch wagons -----	375.00	Fair
1 Farm wagon -----	20.60	Fair
1 Farm wagon -----	10.00	Fair
9 Wheelbarrows -----	99.94	Good to fair
8 Dump wagons -----	501.80	Good to fair
Stable		
10 Horse collars -----	50.00	Fair
11 Sets harness -----	605.00	Fair

74. Accounting :

1. What system of accounts is set up covering agricultural operations? System required by Department of Finance
2. Who is responsible for keeping such records? Head bookkeeper
3. Is a full inventory of equipment, livestock and products on hand maintained? Yes
4. Is there a plan of farm operations made annually in advance setting production schedules to meet need and based on the nature and condition of the land and available water? Yes

75. Sheep Ranch, if any : None
2 sheep only for laboratory purposes.
Full information

76. Beef Cattle Ranch, if any, furnish full information : None

77. Vegetable Garden (See Item No. 72)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUBCOMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS AT STATE INSTITUTIONS

Date : March 5, 1946

1. Name of institution : Camarillo State Hospital
 - a. Superintendent : Thos. W. Hagerty, M.D.
 - b. Business Manager : B. W. Macy
2. Post office and location : Box A, Camarillo, California
3. Resident patient population (as of January 31, 1946) :

Male 1,902	Female 2,491	Total 4,393
------------	--------------	-------------
4. Total number authorized positions (97th F. Y.) 616

5. Acreage :

Buildings, lawns, shrubs, etc.-----	125	acres
Farm (field crops) -----	577	acres
Orchard -----	145	acres
Vegetable garden -----	150	acres
Pasturage -----	143	acres
Dairy -----	20	acres
Hog ranch -----	15	acres
Poultry ranch -----	0	acres
Stable -----	4	acres
Cemeteries -----	0	acres
Watersheds -----	104	acres
Wasteland -----	357.675	acres
Berries -----	5	acres
Grapes -----	3	acres

Total Acreage ----- 1,648,675

6. Water :

Source of water supply : Wells on property
Adequacy of water supply : Considered to be sufficient

7. Do you have a master plan for the institution? Yes
8. Does this plan include a layout for agricultural operations? Yes

9. Schedule of authorized farm personnel.

Head farmer or farm foreman	1
Dairyman	1
Assistant dairyman	1
Milkers and milking machine operators	7
Hog ranch operator	1
Assistant hog ranch operator (farmhand)	0
Vegetable gardner	1
Assistant vegetable gardner	1
Orchardman	1
Farmhands	11
Equipment operators (truck and tractor)	7
Canningman	0
Assistant canningman	0
Blacksmith	1
Part time	0

Total 33

10. Number of inmates assigned to work (therapy) projects.

	Col. 1	Col. 2
Dairy	18	12
Hog ranch	4	2
Poultry ranch	—	—
Vegetable garden	26	14
Orchard	3	3
Farm general	26	27
Cannery	—	—
Grounds	25	30
Janitorial and housekeeping (other than wards)	25	6
Storeroom	5	1
Kitchen	82	14
Butchershop	5	3
Maintenance crews	8	37
Office	2	—
Total	229	149

Enter in Column No. 1 now assigned.

Enter in Column No. 2 how many additional patients could be used advantageously.

11. Is the supply of inmate labor sufficient? No

12. Is it available in the seasons when it was required? Seldom

13. Is the assignment of inmate labor satisfactory and available in order to meet farming necessities? No

Dairy

14. Does the institution operate a dairy? Yes

Inventory as of: January 31, 1946

	Number	Value
Cows, milking	160	\$24,000.00
Cows, dry	35	5,250.00
Heifers, 2-year	27	2,700.00
Heifers, 1-year	62	4,650.00
Calves, weaned	54	2,700.00
Calves, milkfed	44	1,100.00
Bulls, service	3	900.00
Bulls, immature	3	600.00
Steers, weaned	—	—
Steers, 1 and 2 year	—	—
Total	388	\$41,900.00

15. Milk production for year ending June 30, 1945

Total gallons produced: 291,421

Value \$110,753.22

Quantity and value of minor products:

Beef (cow)	43,098 lbs.	10,343.53
Beef (steer)	—	—
Veal	5,028 lbs.	982.08
Hides (cow)	—	—
Hides (calf)	—	—
Calves—50	—	585.00

Total value of production \$122,663.83

16. What is the milk requirement per year? 303,102 gals.
17. What is the milk production per year? 291,421 gals.
18. Is there any surplus milk or milk products available for feeding? No
19. What is average milk production per cow? 4.4 gals. per day
20. Cost of milk per gallon? .35
21. How many paid employees at dairy? 10
22. How many inmates work at dairy? 18
23. Average number of calves raised per year? 75
24. Kind of bulls used? Reg. Holstein
25. Do you buy or raise replacements? Both—majority are purchased
26. What is policy of culling milk cows? Age and production
27. What disposal is made of rejects? Slaughtered
28. Is a T.B. free herd maintained? Yes
29. Is herd tested for Bangs Disease? Last test—June 1942
30. Is hand milking used or are milking machines used? Both
31. Is milk pasteurized? Yes
32. Is equipment for pasteurization and cooling satisfactory? No
33. If not, what is required? Need standby equipment—see Item No. 38
34. Do you have adequate feed cutters and feed mixers? None
35. What part of the dairy feed is produced on the property? Hay only
36. What is the nature and arrangement of permanent pasture, if any? None
37. How much feed is purchased per year and the kind? See item No. 37A

37A. Purchased Dairy Feed

<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Cost</i>
51 Tons	Rolled Barley	\$2,833.01
40 Tons	Beet Pulp	2,105.20
1 Ton	Bone Meal	58.00
164½ Tons	Dairy Mash	9,388.22
5½ Tons	Calf Meal	952.15
10 Tons	Soy Bean Meal	672.50
10 Tons	Linseed Meal	521.50
15 Tons	Ground Oats	987.57
¼ Ton	Salt	75.04
1 Ton	Minerals	136.00
309 Tons	Baled Alfalfa	9,312.53
606½ Tons	TOTALS	\$27,041.72

38. Present facilities: (Please list structures, such as milk barns, silos, feed barns, etc. Indicate condition. If not adequate, please so indicate and furnish comments. Inventory value and replacement cost. Proposed projects either Work Orders, 1945-47 Budget or Postwar Construction Program.)

Existing Structures—all in good condition

Hay Barn
 Calf and Maternity Barn
 Feed Storage Shed
 Milking Barn
 Feeding Corrals
 Bull Barn and Runways
 Milking Parlor inadequate. Feeding facilities inadequate. Additional boiler and refrigeration compressor unit needed. Auxiliary light generating unit needed, and water softening equipment.

1945-47 Budget Items

Correct Drainage Problem..... \$2,650.00
 Construct Concrete Manure Bins..... 2,768.00

Uncompleted Division of Architecture Work Orders

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>W.O.</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Balance 8/15/44</i>
796/37	503	Addition to Milk Barn.....	\$6,378.19

Postwar Projects (Proposed)

Dairy improvements estimated to cost \$87,750.00 (6/18/42) will include: additional boiler; water softening equipment; salt storage; repairs to and extension of water supply lines; drainage of dairy area; additional refrigeration; additional feed corrals; paving, fencing and mangers; sheltered feed mangers and hay storage for dry hay; 4 silos and related equipment; additional milking unit.

Hog Ranch

39. Does the institution operate a hog ranch? Yes

Inventory as of January 31, 1946

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Hogs, fat -----	81	\$1,620.00
Hogs, feeder, heavy -----	---	---
Hogs, feeder, light -----	57	456.00
Pigs, weaned -----	53	424.00
Pigs, suckling -----	---	---
Sows, brood -----	8	200.00
Boars -----	1	65.00
Gilts -----	---	---
Total -----	200	\$2,765.00

40. Pork production for year ending June 30, 1945 :

Total pounds produced 63,524 Value \$11,141.72

Other production :

A.
B.
C.

Total

41. What is pork requirement per year? 107,300 lbs.

42. What is pork production per year? 16,000 lbs.

43. Deficiency. 100,000 lbs.

44. How met? To be purchased

45. Cost production per pound? .173

46. How many paid employees at hog ranch? 1

47. How many inmates work at hog ranch? 4

48. Number required if hog ranch adequately supplies need? 6

49. Does the Institution buy weaner or feeder pigs? Yes

50. How many weaner or feeder pigs purchased per year? 240 (no facilities to raise and breed hogs.)

51. Does Institution produce its own ham and bacon? No

52. Source of feed :

a. Institution garbage? Yes

b. Pasture? No

c. Other feeds produced at Institution? Some grain and cull beans

d. Feed purchased? None

53. Present facilities. (Please list structures, type of construction, etc. and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate, please so indicate. Furnish comments.) Proposed projects either in Work Order, 1945-1947. Budget and/or Postwar Construction Program.)

Present facilities are temporary and wholly inadequate. Existing construction from salvage material.

Proposed Project

Work Order No. 502, Chapt. 600/41—Hog Plant and Manure Storage—\$9,824.23

Proposed Postwar Construction (Estimated prepared 6/22/42)

First unit of Hog Ranch estimated to cost \$60,000.00 and to include boar houses and corrals, farrowing shed and pens for 20 sows, hog sheds, granary and loading chute, Herdsman's Cottage, feed storage, roads and service lines.

Second unit estimated to cost \$60,600.00 and include additional boar houses and corrals, farrowing sheds, hog sheds, feed barns and paving, garbage cooking equipment, meat smoking and meat pickling facilities, irrigation for alfalfa, roads and fencing.

Above estimates based on a total population of 7,500 patients and employees to be served pork two servings per week—34—225 lb. hogs per week.

Total herd required estimated as follows :

6 Boars
148 Brood Sows
38 Replacement Sows
1,768 Hogs of Assorted Ages

1,960 Total Herd

Slaughter House \$20,000

Poultry Ranch

54. Does the institution operate a poultry ranch? Yes

Inventory as of -----1946		Number	Value
Hens, leghorn -----	-----	-----	-----
Hens, colored -----	-----	-----	-----
Chicks, 2 to 5 months -----	-----	-----	-----
Broilers -----	-----	-----	-----
Capons -----	-----	-----	-----
Turkey -----	-----	-----	-----
Turkey Poults -----	-----	-----	-----
Total -----	-----	-----	\$-----

55. Egg production for year ending June 30, 1945 :

Total dozen ----- Value -----

Other production :

a. -----

b. -----

c. -----

Totals ----- \$-----

56. What is egg requirement per year? 79,000 dozen

57. What is egg production per year per inmate?

58. Deficiency or excess?

59. How met?

60. Cost production per dozen?

61. How many paid employees at poultry ranch?

62. How many inmates work at poultry ranch?

63. Number required if poultry ranch adequately supplies need? No poultry plant at present. See next page

64. Are sexed chicks bought, and if not, what method is used to dispose of cockerels?

65. Number of chicks purchased per year?

66. Do you preserve eggs during seasonal high production to tide over low production seasons, and what method?

67. Source of feed :

a. Purchased feed

b. Locally produced feed

68. Present facilities and equipment: None

(Please list structures, types of construction, etc., and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate, please so indicate. Furnish comments. Proposed projects)

Proposed postwar project estimated to cost \$84,000 (June 22, 1942) and based on a daily estimated egg requirement of 378 dozen. Project to provide for 10,000 laying hens, brooder houses, rearing pens, laying houses, egg and feed storage, roads and fencing.

69. Stable :

Inventory as of January 31, 1946

	Number	Value
Horses -----	12	\$2,173
Colts -----	2	200
Mules -----	0	-----

Present facilities: Adequate

Usage: Mowing and raking hay ; vegetable planting and cultivation

70. Orchard:

1. Have you an orchard? Yes

Inventory:

Trees, number and kind:

Grapefruit	} -----951 trees, approx.	12 acres
Lemons		
Oranges		
Apricots	-----	8 acres
English walnuts	-----	125 acres

2. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	Quantity	Value
a. Grapefruit	-----	-----
b. Lemons	----- 801 lbs.	\$31.18
c. Oranges	----- 21,706 lbs.	620.84
d. Apricots	----- 5,030 lbs.	301.80
e. English walnuts	----- 82,175 lbs.	21,323.62
f. -----	-----	-----
g. -----	-----	-----
h. -----	-----	-----
i. -----	-----	-----

3. How many paid employees at orchard? 1

4. How many inmates work at orchard? 52

Regular 2 Seasonal 50*

* Average of 50 patients from Women's Occupational Therapy Department and Juvenile Department assist in walnut harvest and apricot picking.

71. Cannery:

1. Does the Institution have a cannery? No

2. Present facilities:

3. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	Quantity	Value
a. -----	-----	-----
b. -----	-----	-----
c. -----	-----	-----
d. -----	-----	-----

4. Is there a surplus or deficiency?

5. If a surplus, how disposed of?

6. If a deficiency, how supplied?

72. Farm general (field crops):

1. Commodities produced (year ending June 30, 1945)

Item	Quantity	Value	Acreage
Alfalfa, green	1,778 tons	\$11,846.48	225
Alfalfa, loose, dry	404 tons	8,025.00	
Alfalfa, baled	104 tons	2,436.00	
Grain hay, baled	78 tons	1,878.00	125
Grain hay, loose	15 tons	300.00	
Straw, baled	98 tons	1,034.50	
Lima beans, dry	376,900 lbs.	30,152.00	200
Lima beans, green	1,192 lbs.	114.43	
Pink beans	22,610 lbs.	1,469.65	27
White beans	1,480 lbs.	97.68	3
Bean screenings	10,700 lbs.	107.00	150
Vegetables	2,415,850 lbs.	86,527.18	

COMMENTS:

73. Inventory agricultural equipment

		Satisfactory ; Fair ; Poor ; Junk
<i>Description</i>	<i>Inv. Value</i>	<i>Conditions</i>
1 Bean grader -----	\$298.10	Fair
1 Fuel tank, Diesel -----	92.00	Good
2 Bean sleds -----	85.84	Fair
1 2-horse disc -----	25.00	Poor
4 Chisel cultivators -----	100.00	Fair
1 Bean thresher -----	850.00	Poor
1 Bean derrick wagon -----	50.00	Poor
1 Comb. harvester -----	1,774.17	Good
1 Fertilizer spreader -----	40.00	Fair
1 Fertilizer distributor -----	36.25	Good
1 Manure spreader -----	150.00	Poor
4 Walnut sorting tables -----	48.00	Poor
4" irrig. pipe, 111 pcs., 4" x 10" -----	327.75	Fair
10" irrig. pipe, 140 pcs., 10" x 10" -----	840.00	Fair
1 Wagon scales -----	500.00	Good
12 Step ladders -----	38.32	Fair
1 Land leveler -----	633.03	Good
1 Sub soiler -----	488.99	Good
1 Fresno scraper -----	12.50	Fair
1 V-Ditcher -----	50.00	Fair
1 Iron roller -----	17.75	Junk
1 Crosskill -----	285.00	Fair
1 Atlas scraper -----	156.00	Fair
1 Road grader -----	300.00	Fair
1 Middlebuster, 1-horse -----	10.00	Poor
1 Float leveler -----	12.00	Junk
1 Eversman leveler -----	427.45	Good
1 Check smoother -----	107.93	Poor
1 Land packer -----	140.20	Poor
8 Knapsack dusters -----	145.46	Fair
16 Walnut drying racks -----	160.64	Good
1 Hay loader -----	174.25	Poor
1 Hay derrick -----	246.39	Fair
1 Hay baler -----	821.75	Fair
8 Cyclone weeders -----	250.00	Fair
1 Tractor, 22 Cat. -----	1,617.10	Poor
1 Tractor, RD6 Cat. -----	4,477.56	Poor
1 Tractor, Oliver row crop -----	1,273.75	Fair
1 Tractor, Farmall -----	678.60	Fair
4 Mowers -----	560.00	Fair
1 Mower attach., power -----	111.98	Fair
10 Bean wagons -----	425.00	Junk
1 Tank wagon -----	40.00	Poor
1 Cook wagon -----	50.00	Junk
1 Trap wagon -----	25.00	Junk
1 Dump wagon -----	100.00	Junk
1 Ranch wagon -----	40.00	Junk
2 Beet wagons -----	106.00	Junk
9 Spike tooth harrows -----	45.00	Poor
8 Swede harrows -----	160.00	Fair
1 10' spring tooth harrow -----	96.75	Good
1 6' disk harrow -----	176.00	Good
1 D.D. harrow, 2-6' -----	310.00	Junk
12 Spring tooth -----	80.00	Poor
1 Beet plow -----	100.00	Junk
1 Subsoiler -----	217.50	Fair
1 Tractor plow, 14" 3-bottom -----	141.50	Good
1 Tractor plow, 14" 2-bottom -----	119.00	Good
2 Side delivery rakes -----	296.32	Poor
3 Walking plows -----	45.00	Good
2 Hay rakes -----	135.96	Poor
1 Sweep rake -----	149.50	Fair
21 Cultivators -----	895.98	Fair
14 Seeders and planters -----	685.59	Fair

74. Accounting :

1. What system of accounts is set up covering agricultural operations? Manual of Accounting, State of California
2. Who is responsible for keeping such records? Bookkeeper
3. Is a full inventory of equipment, livestock and products on hand maintained? Yes
4. Is there a plan of farm operations made annually in advance setting production schedules to meet need and based on the nature and conditions of the land and available water? Yes

75. Sheep Ranch, if any, full information: None

76. Beef Cattle Ranch, if any, furnish full information: None

77. Vegetables (see item No. 72)

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUBCOMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS AT STATE INSTITUTIONS

Date: March 15, 1946

1. Name of Institution: Fred C. Nelles School for Boys
 - a. Superintendent: Paul J. McKusick
 - b. Business Manager: Gerald G. Spencer, assistant superintendent
2. Post Office and Location: Whittier, California
3. Resident Patient Population (as of January 31, 1946): Male 320; Total 320
4. Total number authorized positions (97th F. Y.) 127 (this includes temporary help)

5. Acreage:

Buildings, lawns, shrubs, etc.....	72.889 acres
Orchard	95.5 acres
Vegetable garden	35. acres
Poultry ranch	1. acres
Watersheds	21.69 acres

Total acreage 226.079 acres

6. Water:

Source of water supply. Two wells belonging to school and five shares of local water

Adequacy of water supply: Ample

7. Do you have a master plan for the Institution? Yes
8. Does this plan include a lay-out for agricultural operations? Yes
9. Schedule of authorized Farm Personnel

Head farmer or farm foreman	1
Vegetable gardener	1
Total	2

10. Number of inmates assigned to work (therapy) projects:

Poultry ranch	4
Vegetable garden	10
Farm general	16
Janitorial and housekeeping (other than wards)	4
Storeroom	4
Kitchen	12
Maintenance crews	34
Total	84

11. Is the supply of inmate labor sufficient? Yes
12. Is it available in the seasons when it was required? Yes
13. Is the assignment of inmate labor satisfactory and available in order to meet farming necessities? Not entirely
14. Does the institution operate a dairy? No
15. What is the milk requirement per year? 30,000 gallons

Dairy

16. Present facilities: (Please list structures, such as milk barns, silos, feed barns, etc. Indicate condition. If not adequate, please so indicate and furnish comments. Inventory value and replacement cost. Proposed projects either Work Orders, 1945-47 Budget or Postwar Construction Program): None

Hog Ranch

17. Does the Institution operate a Hog Ranch? No
 18. What is pork requirement per year? 7,200 pounds
 19. Present facilities: (Please list structures, type of construction, etc., and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate, please so indicate. Furnish comments.) Proposed projects either in Work Order, 1945-47. Budget and/or Postwar Construction Program): None

Poultry Ranch

20. Does the Institution operate a Poultry Ranch? Yes

Inventory as of January 31, 1946:

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Hens, Leghorn -----	2,187	\$1,990.17
Broilers -----	162	132.84

Total ----- 2,349 \$2,123.01

21. Egg production for year ending June 30, 1945:
 Total dozen, 10,306. Value ----- \$4,037.46
 a. Chickens butchered ----- 280.10
 Totals ----- \$4,317.56

22. What is egg requirement per year? 12,775 doz.
 23. Deficiency or excess? 2,469 doz.
 24. How met? Purchased
 25. Cost production per dozen? .5491
 26. How many paid employees at Poultry Ranch? 0
 27. How many inmates work at Poultry Ranch? 4
 28. Number required if Poultry Ranch adequately supplies need? 4
 29. Are sexed chicks bought, and if not, what method is used to dispose of cockerels? Not exclusively—cockerels used for food
 30. Number of chicks purchased per year? 4,000
 31. Do you preserve eggs during seasonal production to tide over low production seasons, and what method? Yes—refrigeration.
 32. Source of feed:
 a. Purchased Feed xxx
 b. Locally Produced Feed 0

Poultry Ranch

33. Present facilities and equipment:

(Please list structures, type of construction, etc. and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate, please so indicate. Furnish comments. Proposed projects.)

7 wooden sheds including roosts and feeding troughs with wire fence, running yards for each shed.

2 brooders

3550 capacity.

Our plans for raising poultry are based upon the desirability of producing both eggs and meat for food. We are, therefore, planning to buy 4000 sexed chicks per year and raise them through one laying season; then kill them for food as the laying drops off at time of moult. We are buying New Hampshire reds for this purpose as their laying record up to moulting is good and their weight of meat produced is high.

34. Stable:

Inventory as of January 31, 1946.

Horses 5

Colts 0

Mules 1

Present facilities:

Wooden structure stable and corral attached: capacity 8-10

Usage:

Daily

35. Orchard:

1. Have you an orchard? Yes

Inventory:

Trees, number and kind:

Orange -----	3207	Peach -----	178
Lemon -----	2085	Plum -----	90
Tangerine -----	4	Pear -----	26
Grapefruit -----	2	Apricot -----	35
Avocado -----	26	Fig -----	70
Walnut -----	100	Nectarine -----	25
Cherry -----	9		

2. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>
a. Avocados -----	200 lbs.	\$60.00
b. Tangerines -----	335 lbs.	21.79
c. Lemons -----	10,637 bx	19,634.33
d. Grapefruit -----	40 lbs.	.80
e. Oranges -----	14,567 bx	28,425.23
f. Walnuts -----	7,377 lbs.	923.01

3. How many paid employees at Orchard? 0

4. How many inmates work at Orchard? 6

Seasonal 6

36. Cannery:

1. Does the Institution have a cannery? No

37. Farm General (field crops):

1. Commodities produced (year ending June 30, 1945) None

38. Inventory Agricultural Equipment:

	<i>Inv. Value</i>	<i>Conditions</i>
1936 Caterpillar Tractor -----	\$1699.50	Poor
Farmall Tractor -----	929.99	Fair
Garden Tractor -----	318.52	Fair
Corn and Bean Planter -----	78.07	Satisfactory
Seven Wagons -----	474.12	Satisfactory
Tractor Plow -----	416.83	Satisfactory
Other small equipment as required for ordinary small farming operations.		

39. Accounting:

1. What system of accounts is set up covering agricultural operations? System set up by Department of Finance.

2. Who is responsible for keeping such records? Farm Superintendent and Bookkeeper.

3. Is a full inventory of equipment, livestock and products on hand maintained? Yes.

4. Is there a plan of farm operations made annually in advance setting production schedules to meet need and based on the nature and conditions of the land and available water? Yes.

40. Sheep Ranch: None.

41. Beef Cattle Ranch: None.

QUESTIONNAIRE
for
SUB-COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURAL AND LIVESTOCK
PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL
OPERATIONS

at
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR MEN
Chino, California

Submitted April 5, 1946

EXHIBIT II OF THE LATEST OFFICIAL AUDIT OF THE CALIFORNIA
INSTITUTION FOR MEN BY THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

California Institution for Men
Correctional Industries Revolving Fund
Statement of Financial Condition as of June 30, 1945

ASSETS

Current Assets:		
Correctional industries revolving fund in treasury	\$19,496.63	
Purchased stores	977.37	
Produced stores	631.51	
Livestock inventories	112,225.79	
Accounts receivable	14,998.72	
Total current assets		\$148,330.02
Fixed Assets:		
Machinery and equipment	\$79.37	
Deduct: Reserve for depreciation	18.40	60.97
Total assets		\$148,390.99

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:		
Claims payable filed	\$21,667.81	
Stores invoices pending	7,916.00	
Liability for E. O. No. 1007	50,000.00	
Liability to California Institution for Men	36,382.40	
Total liabilities		\$115,966.21

NET WORTH

Net profit Ninety-fifth Fiscal Year	\$8,110.78	
Net profit Ninety-sixth Fiscal Year	24,314.00	
Surplus		32,424.78
Total liabilities and surplus		\$148,390.99

**QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUBCOMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURAL AND LIVE-
STOCK PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS
AT CALIFORNIA INSTITUTION FOR MEN, CHINO**

1. Name of Institution : California Institution for Men.
 - a. Superintendent : Kenyon J. Scudder
 - b. Business manager : Allen Cook
2. Post office and location : Chino, California
3. Resident population, (As of January 31, 1946)

Male: 740. Female: None. Total: 740 (*)
4. Total number authorized positions (Ninety-seventh Fiscal Year)

C.I.M.: 156. (C.I.M. and camps 144, C.I.R.F. 12)

5. Acreage:

Buildings, lawns, shrubs, etc.....	70 acres
Farm (field crops).....	1417.5 acres
Orchard (Edison Co., R of W).....	24. acres
Vegetable garden (tomatoes and sweet corn) ..	142. acres
Pasture	764.8 acres
Dairy	34 acres
Hog ranch and slaughterhouse.....	10 acres
Poultry ranch, storage and tractor sheds.....	10 acres
Stable	2.1 acres
Cemeteries : None. (C. F. P. C.**) see note ..	30 acres
Watersheds—Magnolia Ave and Drain.....	51.6 acres
Wasteland—Wood Lot and Lake.....	10 acres
Total	2566 acres.

(*) Institution	454
Mira Loma	104 (Army QM Depot)
Yermo	35 (Army QM Depot)
Camp 38	75 (Highway Camp)
Sycamore	37 (US Forestry)
Chilao	35 (US Forestry)

(C. F. P. S.**) This 30 acres now occupied by California Farm Production Council (Former SRA Camp)

6. Water:

Source of water supply : 7 wells—pumping plants, electric power, approximately 700 miners inches.

Adequacy of water supply : Good. 894 acres under irrigation.

7. Do you have a master plan for the Institution? Yes
8. Does this plan include a lay-out for agricultural operations? Yes
9. Schedule of authorized farm personnel :

Farm manager	1
Crops farmer	1
Dairyman	1
Livestock farmer	1
Vegetable gardener	1
Heavy equipment mechanic.....	1
Heavy truck driver.....	1
Irrigation man	1
Canning man (half time)	1
Butcher	1
Cattle herdsman (prado).....	1
Farm bookkeeper	1
Total	12

10. Number of inmates assigned to work projects:

<i>Name of crew</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>L.U.</i>	<i>WL</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>‡</i>
Accounting Office	7	--	--	--	--	--
Administration Building maintenance	6	--	--	--	--	--
Bakery	5	--	--	--	--	--
Barracks maintenance	1	--	--	--	--	--
Business Manager, clerks	2	--	--	--	--	--
Cabinet Shop	17	--	--	--	--	--
Cannery	12	--	--	--	--	--
Canteen	2	--	--	--	--	--
Chaplain	2	--	--	--	--	--
Clothing Room	3	--	--	--	--	--
Dairy	3	12	2	2	--	--
Dental Clinic	3	--	--	--	--	--
Education Office	5	--	--	--	--	--
Electric Shop	5	--	--	--	--	--
Farm construction	9	10	--	--	--	--
Farm equipment	12	10	--	10	--	--
Fire Department	2	--	--	--	--	--
Garage	11	--	--	--	--	--
Harvest	14	12	1	--	--	--
Hobby Shop	1	--	--	--	--	--
Hospital	16	--	--	--	--	--
Identification Department	4	--	--	--	--	--
Irrigation	20	2	--	--	--	--
Laundry	30	--	--	--	--	--
Livestock	16	17	--	--	--	17
Machine Shop	4	--	--	--	--	--
Main kitchen	30	--	--	--	--	--
Medium unit	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nursery	14	--	--	--	--	--
Personnel barber	--	--	--	--	--	--
Personnel kitchen	9	--	--	--	--	--
Plumbing	6	--	--	--	--	--
Powerhouse	8	--	--	--	--	--
Procurement clerk	2	--	--	--	--	--
Property clerk	3	--	--	--	--	--
Recreation Department	3	--	--	--	--	--
Shoe Shop	4	--	--	--	--	--
Slaughterhouse	10	12	--	2	--	1
South Dormitory Barber	--	--	--	--	--	--
South Dormitory maintenance	5	--	--	--	--	--
Stockyards	5	10	--	1	--	2
Supervisor's clerks	3	--	--	--	--	--
Tailor Shop	6	--	--	--	--	--
Type Shop	1	--	--	--	--	--
Vegetable garden	18	18	--	--	--	4
Warehouse	8	--	--	--	--	--
Warehouse butchers	2	--	--	--	--	--
Welding Shop	1	--	--	--	--	--
Welfare Office clerks	7	--	--	--	--	--
West Dormitory Barber	--	--	--	--	--	--
West Dormitory maintenance	2	--	--	--	--	--
Unassigned laid up	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	2	--	--	--	--	--

Weekly Crew Breakdown

Date: March 21, 1945
 Bed capacity: 502
 Standard: 370
 C.I.M. count: 438
 Laid in: 8
 No assignments: *2
 Hospitalized: 10
 No assignments: *3
 Not assigned: *2
 Total unassigned: *7
 Actual: 431; plus (*) 7
 Totals: 438

ASSIGNMENT OFFICE

By M. K. REILEY, assignment officer

Code

A Actual
 LU Laid up from job
 WL Waiting list
 P Parolee's for week
 ½ Half-day men
 S Standard

Distribution

Cc: Executive Superintendent
 Associate Superintendent
 Classification and Parole Representative
 Business Manager

11. Is the supply of inmate labor sufficient? Usually short in the busy seasons and frequently experienced inmates not available.
 12. Available in the seasons when required? (See answer to No. 11.)
 13. Is the assignment of inmate labor satisfactory and available in order to meet farming necessities? (See answer to No. 11.)
 14. Does the institution operate a dairy? Yes

Inventory as of: January 31, 1946

	Number	Value
Cows, milking -----	87	\$13,050.00
Cows, dry -----	37	5,550.00
Heifers, 2-year -----	---	-----
Heifers, 1-year -----	---	-----
Calves, weaned -----	49	2,940.00
Calves, milkfed -----	16	160.00
Bulls, service -----	2	300.00
Bulls, immature -----	1	300.00
Steers, weaned -----	---	-----
Steers, 1 and 2 year -----	---	-----
Total -----	---	\$22,300.00

15. Milk production for year ending December, 1945
 Total gallons produced ----- 91,396 \$39,390.28
 Quantity and value of minor products:
 Beef (cow) }
 Beef (steer) } (Cleared through slaughterhouse)
 Veal }
 Hides (cow) }
 Hides (calf) }

16. What is the milk requirement per year? 48,000 gallons
 17. What is the milk production per year? 91,396 gallons
 18. Is there any surplus milk or milk products available for feeding? Yes.
 19. What is the average milk production per cow? 90 gallons.
 20. Cost of milk per gallon? 31 cents.
 21. How many paid employees at dairy? 1
 22. How many inmates work at dairy? 12
 23. Average number calves raised per year: 50
 24. Kind of bulls used: Registered Holstein.
 25. Do you buy or raise replacements? Raise heifers—purchase bulls.
 26. What is policy of culling milk cows? Slaughter.
 27. What disposal is made of rejects? Slaughter.
 28. Is a TB free herd maintained? Yes.
 29. Is herd tested for Bangs Disease? No. Calfhood vaccination.
 30. Is hand milking used or are machines used? Machines. DeLaval.
 31. Is milk pasteurized? Yes.
 32. Is equipment for pasteurization and cooling satisfactory? Fairly so.
 33. If not, what is required? Freon cooler.
 34. Do you have adequate feed cutters and mixers? Yes.
 35. What part of the dairy feed is produced on the property? Normal years all roughage and 50 per cent of the grain.

36. What is the nature and arrangement of permanent pasture, if any? Irrigated permanent pastures. Barley and oats; Sudan and alfalfa.
37. How much feed is purchased per year and kind? Processed—\$3,849.80.
38. Surplus milk sold to Pacific Colony—Spadra.
38. Present facilities: Please list structures, such as milk barns, silos, feed barns, etc. Indicate condition. If not adequate, please so indicate and furnish comments. Inventory value and replacement cost. Proposed projects either Work Orders, 1945-1947, Budget or Postwar Construction Program.
- | | |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Dairy barn—milking | \$9,846.00 |
| Silos—3 | 6,824.00 |
| Plumbing, water and sewer | 7,200.00 |
| Fencing and corrals | 2,000.00 |
| Feeding barns | 5,838.00 |
| Creamery | 20,000 00 |

Total value present facilities..... \$55,208 00

From segregation of contract. Costs.

Equipment: \$6,458.91
 Purchased: \$3,426.60
 SRA and Co-ops: \$3,032.31

Requirements:

Feed racks for roughage.
 Maternity barn or shed.
 Calf barn or shed.
 Bull sheds and corral.
 Additional water tank.
 Completion of feed barn ends (authorized).
 Completion of milking barn holding pen
 Septic tank
 Pipe line for irrigation of dairy unit.
 Granary or feed storage building.

Hog Ranch

39. Does the institution operate a hog ranch? Yes

Inventory as of: February 28, 1946

	Number	Value
Hogs, fat	13	\$511.88
Hogs, feeder, heavy	79	1,866.37
Hogs, feeder, light	80	630.00
Pigs, weaned	—	—
Pigs, suckling	42	66.15
Sows, brood	44	1,386.00
Boars	5	174.00
Gilts	—	—
Totals	263	\$4,634.40

40. Production for year ending June 30, 1945:

Total pounds purchased: 33,375; value, \$8,010.00

41. What is pork requirements per year? 32,000 pounds.
42. What is pork production per year? 33,375 pounds.
43. Deficiency or excess? Excess.
44. How met? Sales to other State institutions.
45. Cost production per pound? 12 cents.
46. How many paid employees at hog ranch? One correctional officer.
47. How many inmates work at hog ranch? Ten.
48. Number required if hog ranch adequately supplies need? Ten.
49. Does the institution buy weaner or feeder pigs? No.
50. How many weaner or feeder pigs purchased per year? None.
51. Does institution produce its own ham and bacon? Yes—in 1946.
52. Source of feed:
- Institution garbage? Yes. No basis of charge set up.
 - Pasture? Yes. No basis of charge set up.
 - Other feeds produced at institution? Yes. Waste.
 - Feed purchased? \$200.00.

53. Present facilities. (Please list structures, type of construction, etc., and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate, please so indicate. Furnish comments. Proposed projects either in Work Order, 1945-47 Budget and/or Postwar Construction Program.)

Present facilities:

Farrowing sheds -----	\$3,968.00
Fencing -----	2,000.00
Plumbing, water and sewer lines -----	2,400.00
Total -----	\$8,368.00

Needed:

Additional water lines.
 Water troughs and floats.
 Additional cement flooring.
 Storage for straw and bedding materials.
 Additional portable type shelters.
 Hog oilers.
 Self-feeders.

Poultry Ranch

54. Does the institution operate a poultry ranch? Yes

Inventory as of February 28, 1946:

	Number	Value
Hens, Leghorn -----	1,495	\$2,018.25
Hens, colored -----		
Chicks, 2 to 5 months -----	293	219.75
Broilers, roosters -----	6	9.00
Capons -----		
Turkeys -----	45	228.00
Turkey Poults -----		
Totals -----	1,839	\$2,475.00

55. Egg production for year ending June 30, 1945:

Total dozen: 7,402 (*) See footnote. \$3,330.90

Other production:

a. Chickens, dressed -----	897.20
b. Turkeys, dressed -----	877.84
	1,775.04

Total ----- \$5,105.94

56. What is egg requirement per year? 26,520 doz.
 57. What is egg production per year per inmate? 12 doz.
 58. Deficiency or excess? Deficiency
 59. How met? Purchased
 60. Cost production per dozen? 46 cents
 61. How many paid employees at poultry ranch? None
 62. How many inmates work at poultry ranch? Three
 63. Number required if poultry ranch adequately supplied? Three
 64. Are sexed chicks bought, and if not, what method is used to dispose of cockerels.
 Straight run purchased. Cockerels used as part of meat supply to kitchen.
 65. Number of chicks purchased per year? 3,300
 66. Do you preserve eggs during seasonal high production to tide over low production seasons, and what method? No. No surplus
 67. Source of Feed:
 a. Purchased feed: Laying mash and oyster shells
 b. Locally produced feed: Alfalfa and grain

(*) Of the 1,495 hens and pullets in the laying houses on February 28, 1946, approximately 35 per cent or 500 pullets are just now starting to lay. Balance laying approximately 35 per cent.

68. *Present facilities and equipment. (Please list structures, type of construction, etc., and equipment capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate, please so indicate. Furnish projects):*

Present Facilities:	4 new laying houses-----	} \$15,000.00
	1 old laying house-----	
	1 feed building-----	
	6 sunshine brooders-----	
	Blacktop pavement-----	

Proposed Projects: For the purpose of a windbreak a fence is needed along the west side of sunshine brooders section, also along the north and east side of new poultry unit.

The poultry project requires supervision of a man trained in this specialized industry for the purpose of proper and economical feeding and culling of the non producers. The unit at present is being operated almost wholly by inmates.

Rabbitry

(Operated in Connection with Poultry Unit)

Inventory as of February 28, 1946:

Killers-----	204	
Does-----	208	
Bucks-----	23	
Junior does-----	24	
Not weaned-----	901	(80 per cent approximately, to mature)
Total value-----		\$600.00

Production (year) to June 30, 1945:

6,099 lbs. dressed, value-----	\$2,684.27
Hides-----	723.75
Total-----	\$3,408.02
Estimated feed cost-----	\$2,680.00

69. *Stable:*

Inventory as of February 28, 1946:

Horses-----	43
Colts-----	10
Mules-----	0

Present facilities:

	<i>Purchased</i>	<i>Co-ops.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Harness-----	\$954.17	\$322.03	\$1,276.20
Halters, saddles, etc.-----	1,129.53	48.79	1,178.32
Total-----			\$2,454.52

Usage: 17 work horses—General farming, grounds and gardens. 26 saddle horses—Cattle and farm transportation.

70. *Orchard:*

1. Have you an orchard: Yes—3-years old. 24A; 3A this year. Total 27 A.
Inventory:

	<i>Number trees</i>	
Figs-----	288	
Olives-----	98	
Plums-----	434	
Quince-----	30	
Peaches-----	850	
Apricots-----	136	
Miscellaneous-----	50	(experimental plot)
Total-----	1,886	

2. Production for year ending June 30, 1945. None

3. How many paid employees at orchard? None

4. How many inmates work at orchard? Part of farm crew. No definite number

73. Cannery

The cannery is set up in part of the main kitchen. The equipment was secured from the North Hollywood Co-Op. It is operated by a half-time cannery man. An allotment of 12 inmates, and such additional inmate help as may be available by reassignment during the canning season and emergency needs are required for operations.

The costs as charged for the equipment is \$6,307.74 and it was installed by employees of the institution.

During the year 1945, January through December, there was canned 41,190 No. 10 cans of various commodities. (See Sheet 9-A).

Commodities purchased :

Sugar -----	10,500 lbs.	\$605.85	
Apples -----	46,455 lbs.	929.10	
Apricots -----	50,180 lbs.	2,383.55	
Cucumbers -----	4,640 lbs.	231.87	
Green beans -----	2,709 lbs.	176.08	
Peaches -----	35,220 lbs.	1,496.85	
Pears -----	46,330 lbs.	1,055.85	
Spices -----		173.70	
Pectin -----	200 lbs.	225.00	
Glucose -----	700 lbs.	87.50	
Vinegar -----	250 gal.	55.00	
No. 10 Cans -----		2,470.03	
Cartons (6 can) -----		799.80	
Total -----		\$10,689.98	\$10,689.98

Local Production

Tomatoes -----	133,521 lbs.	\$1,936.05	
Corn -----	31,051 lbs.	776.27	
Green beans -----	1,000 lbs.	70.00	
Berries -----	1,435 lbs.	240.55	
Cucumbers -----	3,503 lbs.	140.12	
Miscellaneous vegetables -----		500.00	
Total Value -----		\$3,658.99	\$3,658.99

Meat Pack

Beef (C.I.M.) -----	9,000 lbs.	\$1,170.00	
White beans -----	1,000 lbs.	73.00	
Potatoes -----	4,000 lbs.	136.00	
Onions -----	500 lbs.	22.50	
Salt -----	1,000 lbs.	12.50	
Meat salt -----	2,000 lbs.	19.90	
Spices -----		9.18	
Salad oil -----		19.50	
Vinegar -----		13.75	
Total -----		\$1,476.33	\$1,476.33

Total Material Cost ----- \$15,825.30
 Cost per can--Materials only ----- 385

73. Cannery (continued)

Cannery Production—Calendar Year 1945

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>No. 10 Cans</i>
Apples—Pie pack	3,764
Apple sauce	2,831
Apricot—Table pack	4,539
Apricot—Pie pack	1,869
Apricot—Jam	945
Boysenberries	379
Beets	160
Beef hash	408
Beef and beans	302
Beef and vegetables	111
Beef and spaghetti	222
Chili con carne	160
Corn	1,864
Corn on cob	99
Green beans	834
Pears—Table pack	3,790
Pear jam	130
Pear butter	406
Peaches—Spiced	126
Peaches—Table pack	1,863
Peach—Butter	406
Pickles	429
Pumpkin	44
Relish	1,007
Sauerkraut	382
Sorghum	208
Tomato puree	4,140
Tomato—Solid pack	5,398
Tomato juice	126
Tomato—Catsup	2,653
Total	41,100

73. Cannery (continued)

Cannery Equipment :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Purchased</i>	<i>Co-op</i>
1 Balance Pan -----	\$2.53	\$2.53	-----
1 Balance Trip -----	14.94	14.94	-----
11 Baskets—Retort -----	208.27		\$208.27
3 Burette Supports -----	9.23	9.23	-----
1 Copper Coil 2-inch -----	50.00	-----	50.00
2 Conveyors—wood -----	21.32	-----	21.32
2 Conveyors—tables -----	150.00	-----	150.00
7 Corers and Peelers -----	75.76	-----	75.76
1 Crane Carriage -----	3.58	-----	3.58
2 Cutters, Beans and Kraut -----	25.50	-----	25.50
1 Dropper—Oil -----	10.00	-----	10.00
1 Exhaust Box -----	600.00	-----	600.00
3 Funnels -----	9.84	9.84	-----
1 Grader -----	25.00	-----	25.00
1 Grader—Cyl. -----	3.06	-----	3.06
1 Hydrometer -----	7.50	-----	7.50
2 Hydrometer -----	30.76	30.76	-----
1 Mill Sorghum -----	75.00	75.00	-----
1 Peanut Butter Mill -----	269.50	-----	269.50
1 Packing Outfit -----	50.00	-----	50.00
1 Peeler and Parer -----	319.30	-----	319.30
2 Plates—Lithograph -----	50.00	-----	50.00
1 Pulper -----	509.85	-----	509.85
5 Racks—Can -----	25.00	-----	25.00
1 Regulator -----	19.06	-----	19.06
4 Retorts and Fittings -----	999.33	-----	999.33
1 Scalding—Tomatoes -----	325.00	-----	325.00
2 Sealers -----	22.32	-----	22.32
4 Sinks -----	62.20	-----	62.20
1 Slicer—Apples -----	638.60	-----	638.60
1 Slicer—Pickles -----	115.00	-----	115.00
2 Stencils -----	5.64	5.64	-----
1 Syruper -----	150.00	-----	150.00
11 Vats—all sizes -----	948.15	-----	948.15
1 Washer—Tomatoes -----	275.00	-----	275.00
2 Washers—Cans -----	70.00	-----	70.00
1 Wire Strapping Machine -----	50.00	50.00	-----
Miscellaneous—small items -----	81.20	-----	81.20
Total -----	\$6,307.74	\$284.24	\$6,059.50

Inventory Agricultural Equipment

TRACTORS HARVESTERS

<i>Item</i>	<i>From Whom Purchased</i>	<i>Original Cost</i>	<i>Year Model</i>	<i>Depreciation</i>
TRACTORS :				
T-20 McCormick Deering	Independence Co-op --	\$1,432.99	1935	\$1,432.99
T-20 McCormick Deering	Newhall Co-op -----	1,189.40	1935	1,189.40
J. I. Case (wheel)	Newhall Co-op -----	1,151.76	1937	1,036.59
Ford-Ferguson	J. M. Fisher -----	755.00	1941	408.87
Ford-Ferguson	J. M. Fisher -----	755.00	1941	412.30
International (TD-9)	Drew Carriage -----	2,849.00	1941	1,139.60
International (TD-9)	Drew Carriage -----	3,074.00	1941	1,537.00
IHC Mod. H Farmall	Mulhart Oxnard -----	1,052.78	1943	298.21
Allis-Chalmers (wheel)	U. S. Dept. Com. ----	600.00	1945	-----
		\$11,902.93		\$7,455.06

HARVESTERS

Massey Harris Motor-Driven All-Crop Harvester	
Independence Co-op -----	\$1,257.35
No. 36 Combine Caterpillar	
Independence Co-op -----	2,616.00
	\$3,873.35

Inventory Agricultural Equipment (Continued)

HEAVY FARM EQUIPMENT

Property Cards

	Item	Amount	Purchased	Co-op
1	Cultipacker -----	\$216.31	-----	\$216.31
1	Cultipacker -----	210.50	\$210.50	-----
1	Cultivator -----	240.00	240.00	-----
1	Cultivator -----	124.00	124.00	-----
1	Cultivator -----	41.20	-----	41.20
1	Cultivator -----	75.00	-----	75.00
1	Cultivator—seeder -----	332.95	-----	332.95
1	Cultivator—corn -----	64.00	64.00	-----
1	Cultivator—draw bar -----	26.50	26.50	-----
1	Cutter -----	88.62	-----	88.26
1	Cutter -----	125.00	-----	125.00
1	Disc harrow -----	167.92	167.92	-----
1	Disc harrow -----	308.50	308.50	-----
1	Disc harrow -----	360.00	360.00	-----
1	Disc ridger -----	20.00	-----	20.00
1	Disc furrowing -----	75.95	-----	75.95
7	Disc harrows -----	538.56	-----	538.56
1	Disc harrow -----	162.45	-----	162.45
1	Disc border -----	87.20	87.20	-----
1	Disc tractor hitch -----	75.00	-----	75.00
1	Ditcher -----	66.63	-----	66.63
1	Ditcher and ridger -----	428.88	-----	428.88
1	Drill, grain -----	220.40	-----	220.40
1	Drill, seed -----	135.00	135.00	-----
1	Drill, grain -----	198.70	198.70	-----
2	Eveners -----	15.15	-----	15.15
14	Fertilizer attachments -----	190.49	-----	190.49
1	Grader blade -----	148.50	-----	148.50
10	Harrows, spike -----	215.54	-----	215.54
1	Harrow, tractor hitch -----	108.00	-----	108.00
1	Harrow, tractor hitch -----	90.00	-----	90.00
1	Harrow, tractor hitch -----	139.66	-----	139.66
1	Harrow, tractor hitch -----	99.05	99.05	-----
1	Hay rake (see rake) -----	90.40	90.40	-----
1	Hay stacker -----	170.00	170.00	-----
1	Hiller, celery -----	22.29	-----	22.29
1	Leveler, land -----	134.40	-----	134.40
1	Leveler, land -----	891.50	891.50	-----
1	Leveler, land -----	355.50	-----	355.50
1	Lister -----	144.40	144.40	-----
1	Mower, hay -----	117.42	-----	117.42
1	Mower, hay -----	149.68	149.68	-----
1	Planter, corn -----	128.48	128.48	-----
2	Planters -----	51.15	-----	51.15
1	Plow, disc -----	205.00	205.00	-----
1	Plow, disc -----	394.30	394.30	-----
1	Plow, disc -----	296.45	-----	296.45
1	Plow, disc -----	232.00	-----	232.00
1	Plow, gang -----	162.00	-----	162.00
1	Plow, disc -----	117.97	-----	117.97
1	Plow, disc -----	172.01	-----	172.01
1	Plow, disc -----	625.21	-----	625.21
9	Plows, horse -----	66.40	-----	66.40
1	Plow, disc -----	275.00	-----	275.00
2	Plows, horse -----	29.07	-----	29.07
1	Potato digger -----	135.96	-----	135.96
1	Pulverizer -----	188.00	188.00	-----
2	Rakes, hay -----	81.42	-----	81.42
1	Rake, hay -----	67.00	67.00	-----
1	Rake, hay -----	74.00	74.00	-----
1	Rake, hay -----	123.95	-----	123.95
1	Rake, hay -----	98.06	98.06	-----
1	Rake, hay -----	139.50	139.50	-----
1	Scraper, Fresno -----	365.00	-----	365.00
1	Scraper, Fresno -----	26.14	-----	26.14

Inventory Agricultural Equipment (Continued)

	<i>Item</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Purchased</i>	<i>Co-op</i>
1	Seeder, horse -----	\$88.00		\$88.00
1	Sprayer -----	599.12	599.12	-----
1	Spreader, fertilizer -----	189.60	189.60	-----
1	Spreader, manure -----	177.66	-----	177.66
1	Spreader, manure -----	262.70	-----	262.70
2	Tarpaulins -----	219.52	-----	219.52
8	Tarpaulins -----	271.00	271.00	-----
1	Weeder, Cyclone -----	75.00	75.00	-----
1	Weeder -----	155.07	155.07	-----
1	Weeder -----	118.45	118.45	-----
1	Windmill -----	282.68	282.68	-----
1	Planter, vegetable -----	400.00	400.00	-----
1	Planter, potato -----	112.17	-----	112.17
Totals -----		\$14,476.29	\$6,842.61	\$7,623.77
Carts, Wagons, Trailers, Farm				
1	Cart -----	\$5.00	-----	\$5.00
1	Cart -----	28.00	\$28.00	-----
1	Cart -----	49.00	49.00	-----
3	Trucks -----	192.05	192.05	-----
1	Wagon -----	81.88	-----	81.88
1	Wagon -----	5.00	-----	5.00
1	Wagon -----	100.00	-----	100.00
1	Wagon -----	61.75	-----	61.75
1	Wagon -----	30.00	30.00	-----
Totals -----		\$552.68	\$299.05	\$253.63
Tools, Small Parts, Farm (small tools over \$2.00)				
Tools and parts -----		\$578.98	\$420.70	\$158.19
Feed Mills, Grinders, Processors				
	Blowers -----	\$15.00	-----	\$15.00
	Blowers -----	56.65	-----	56.65
	Braces -----	18.00	-----	18.00
1	Cutter, ensilage -----	540.75	\$540.75	-----
1	Feeder, power -----	342.50	342.50	-----
1	Mill, grain -----	582.05	582.05	-----
1	Clipper, fanning -----	91.67	91.67	-----
1	Pully belt -----	29.00	29.00	-----
1	Cutter, green feed -----	35.00	35.00	-----
Totals -----		\$1,710.62	\$1,620.97	\$89.65

72. Farm General—Field Crops.

1. Commodities produced (year ending June 30, 1945)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
Alfalfa—loose -----	135.4 Tons	\$3,385.00	(See * notation below)
Grain hay -----	23.0	575.00	
Oats and barley mix hay -----	42.4	1,060.00	
Oat hay—loose -----	106.5	2,662.50	
Ensilage -----	240.0	2,040.00	
Sorghum -----	14.2	85.00	
Grain—barley -----	241.5	9,669.00	
Grain—wheat -----	48.0	1,920.00	
Grain—oats -----	33.8	1,352.00	
Oat—straw -----	9.4	141.00	
Total value -----		\$22,880.50	

* Acreage: It is not possible to present a true picture of acreage usage producing the above crops on a fiscal year basis because of the varying usages of acreages from one crop season to another. On a fiscal year basis breaks right into the middle of many crop harvests.

72. Farm General—Field Crops (continued)

The extension of the irrigation system is required for crop rotation and production of more diversified crops.

Crops farming is under the supervision of a crops farmer. The handling and upkeep of farm equipment is under the supervision of a heavy equipment mechanic who directs its operation with a normal crew of ten (10) inmates.

The irrigation man (correctional officer) has an inmate crew with assignments according to the seasonal requirements, normally from 2 to 20 inmates. This correctional officer, although on pay of the revolving fund, is in charge of the crews.

The harvesting, storage and distribution of field crops has a normal crew of 14 inmates with re-assignments as the crop season may require. The crews are under the supervision of a correctional officer.

The farm manager is required to spend a large portion of his time planning and directing supervision.

74. Accounting :

1. What system of accounting is set up covering agricultural operations: None, except production advice through warehouse. (Farm bookkeeper employed one month on job.)
2. Who is responsible for keeping such records? Farm manager.
3. Is a full inventory of equipment, livestock and products on hand maintained? Yes, by farm manager and farming foreman.
4. Is there a plan of farm operations made annually in advance setting production schedules to meet need and based on the nature and condition of the land and available water? Yes.

75. Sheep Ranch :

Inventory as of February 28, 1946 :

		Value
Ewes -----	283	\$2,830.00
Rams -----	3	45.00
Wethers -----	1	8 00
Lambs -----	214	963.00
		<hr/>
		\$3,846 00
Wool and hides -----		\$2,921.34

76. Beef Cattle Ranch :

(See analysis)

77. Vegetable Production :

1. Commodities produced (year ending June 30, 1945)

Item	Quantity	Value	Acreage
Potatoes -----	7,750 lbs.	\$310.00	
Dry onions -----	17,294 lbs.	686.76	
Leafy vegetables -----	71,699 lbs.	2,872.00	
Root vegetables -----	41,065 lbs.	1,637.62	
Berries -----	6,005 lbs.	240 22	
Corn—sweet -----	79,355 lbs.	3,174.20	
Tomatoes -----	166,736 lbs.	6,667.10	
		<hr/>	
Total -----	389,904 lbs	\$15,587.90	
Garden equipment -----		1,303.59	
Purchased -----	\$222.85		
Co-Ops -----	1,080.74		
1 paid employee ; 20 inmates.			

Beef Cattle Ranch

76. Inventory as of February 28, 1946:

	<i>Head</i>	<i>Value</i>
Cows -----	487	\$43,830.00
Heifers—2 years -----	175	8,750.00
Heifers—1 year -----	103	3,605.00
Calves—Milk fed -----	226	4,520.00
Bulls—Service -----	14	1,680.00
Bulls—2 years -----	8	720.00
Bulls—1 year -----	8	400.00
Steers—Fat -----	32	2,880.00
Steers—Yearlings -----	252	12,600.00
Total -----	1,305	\$78,985.00

Beef cattle operation is supported from the carrying capacity of the permanent pastures of the institution, the utilization of poor quality roughage such as grain, hay, straw, some grain in full feeding. Grazing of the grain fields, temporary irrigated pasture and the utilization of the leased Prado Tract, consisting of approximately 2,500 acres, costing the State \$5,000 annually, plus wages for the cattle herdsman (\$220 per month) who spends his full time with beef cattle both at Prado and the institution.

Additional feed bunks, completion of the feed mill for the molassizing of roughage is needed at the institution. Additional grain storage (steel grain bins), portable grain elevator for the handling of grain, portable feed racks for feeding roughage during wet seasons are also needed.

Beef Production Program

January 27, 1946

*Mr. Richard A. McGee, Director, Department of Corrections,
417-29 State Office Building No. 1
Sacramento 14, California*

Attention: Mr. J. M. Roberts, Comptroller

1. In response to your request for definite plans for our beef production enterprise we hand you herewith our program. You will note that this consists of two five-year schedules, the first of which is for the years 1945-1949 and the second is for the years 1950-1954.
2. This program as we have planned it, is very flexible. The first five years provide for a gradual and normal increase in the herd. At the end of the period, in 1949, we will be producing enough to slaughter for our present population plus a few more. By that time our population will be increased so that we will be using our entire production ourselves. Beginning in 1950 we can continue to increase the herd if it seems advisable at that time, or we can stabilize the number of our breeding cows at any point.

The plan anticipates a herd of 705 breeding cows at the end of 1949. This would produce 280 animals to slaughter each year. A normal selection and culling program during the next five years would develop our breeding cows to approximately 1,000 and produce, roughly, 840 animals for slaughter each year.

It would seem advisable, according to present trends, to first develop a herd that will produce our beef needs. Five years from now we can decide whether to stabilize the numbers or continue to increase. By that time conditions may be such as to make it more desirable to purchase feeder steers, or yearlings, and fatten them for slaughter rather than to develop a larger cow herd. The more important features of our program are as follows:

3. Provides for greater flexibility to meet changing conditions.
4. Anticipates a yearly calf crop from 88 per cent of the cows and a yearly mortality of 2 per cent on each class of cattle.
5. During the calendar year of 1944 we slaughtered 1,198 cattle for this and other institutions. In round numbers and based on present population this anticipates 240 cattle per year for Chino and 960 cattle per year for other State institutions we are serving at the present. Any increase in population at any of these institutions would be reflected in an increase in the number of animals to be slaughtered and can be placed on a mathematical basis. The program anticipates that we will continue to provide beef for Patton, Pacific Colony, Whittier and Norwalk. If service to other institutions is added, the number to be slaughtered will be increased accordingly. So far as other institutions are concerned, the Bureau of Purchases will own the animals and this institution will perform slaughtering service only for the Bureau.

6. This plan does not anticipate the purchase of any cattle in the future operation of the herd. The good cows recently added to the herd will be kept on permanent pasture at the institution and handled so as to produce herd bulls needed in connection with herd management and the heifer calves will be used to up grade the herd in general.
7. The program anticipates the building up of a well selected and uniform herd of breeding cows and bulls. By 1950 we will have slaughtered all of the mature cows that are at present in our breeding herd and these will have been replaced with an entirely young and selected herd of breeding cows of our own raising.
8. The program anticipates the sale of cattle only through our slaughterhouse. There will be no development of a herd for show or exhibition purposes.
9. Our locally produced steers will be of a high quality that will be more economical to fatten and have a higher dressing percentage than is the case with the lower quality of animals available for purchase.
10. Cows will be calved once a year in every month of the year and thus mature slaughter animals will be available the year round accordingly.
11. This program anticipates the completion of the institutions' irrigation project thus making it possible to farm more intensively and produce more abundantly on our present Chino acreage. The Division of Architecture has surveyed the institution ground and are developing a complete plan for this irrigation project. The beef project and the irrigation project should be developed simultaneously.
12. The plan anticipates a well-planned pasture improvement program of the Prado pasture which we have under lease for a ten-year period. The pasture is owned by River Development Companies primarily for the protection of their water rights below us. For this reason the land will never be sold to others. Also, we have the first option on renewing the lease upon its expiration. Therefore, this pasture use is more or less perpetual to this institution and makes it possible to do long time planning of the beef enterprise. The pasture improvement will make possible the grazing of many more animals on the tract than can be done at present. We hope to improve it to the extent that all of our breeding cows with their calves will be pastured at Prado, except the cow herd that is to be kept on the permanent pasture at Chino for the production of herd bulls.
13. The beef enterprise is educational and therapeutic as well as productive. The men working on the productive herd learn the fundamentals of breeding, feeding and management. Those working in the slaughterhouse develop skills in this trade that guarantee them immediate employment at very attractive wages.
14. Proper development of a herd will require the purchase of protein supplement to be fed during the four winter months. Approximately 50 tons per year will be needed for the herd at the end of the first five-year period. It will also be necessary to purchase certain grains for feed but the amounts to be purchased will depend upon the development of our irrigation project, weed control and farming program at Chino.
15. Present conditions make it difficult to estimate the production costs and inventory values for any length of time in the future. Also our local production is increasing as our facilities develop. Pasture rental of \$5,000 per year and the salaries of personnel assigned to the cattle project are about the only fixed charges we have.
16. To summarize, we believe that our proposed beef production program is a logical one to follow at this institution for the following reasons:
 - (a) The program is one that adapts itself to the efficient use of our inmate manpower and our training program as it is both productive and exceptionally educational.
 - (b) The program works exceptionally well with our land management plans which anticipate weed eradication, irrigation development, growing of alfalfa and permanent pasture and the continued improvement of soil fertility.
 - (c) The program anticipates efficient food production for this and other State institutions which should meet with the approval of both budget makers and taxpayers.

Should there be any further question concerning the chart of the proposed program we would be glad to explain our plans in even more detail.

Very truly yours,

KENYON J. SCUDDER
Executive Superintendent

Slaughterhouse Operations

Animals Slaughtered During Calendar Year 1945. (From C. I. R. F. herds; and purchased by and slaughtered for the Bureau of Purchases.)

<i>For</i>	<i>No. head</i>	
Beef		
C. I. M. -----	109	
Cannery (C. I. R. F.) -----	9	
Pacific Colony -----	258	
Patton -----	447	
Norwalk -----	225	
Whittier -----	63	
	-----	1,111
Hogs		
C. I. M. -----	143	
Pacific Colony -----	193	
Whittier -----	23	
Camarillo -----	42	
Ventura -----	2	
	-----	403
Sheep		
C. I. M. -----	678	
Pacific Colony -----	115	
Patton -----	121	
Norwalk -----	90	
Whittier -----	133	
Camarillo -----	14	
Ventura -----	2	
	-----	1,153
Veal		
C. I. M. -----	39	
	-----	39
Total animals slaughtered -----		2,706

For other institutions, the animals were purchased by the Bureau of Purchases. Beef were slaughtered for the offal and hides and hogs slaughtered for 2 cents per pound, dressed weight.

	<i>Pounds</i>	<i>Value</i>	
Sale of offal (edible)			
Norwalk -----	415	\$102.46	
Pacific Colony -----	2,697	562.94	
Whittier -----	1,552	380.46	
		-----	\$1,045.86
Slaughter charges			
Pacific Colony -----		714.64	
Whittier -----		121.94	
		-----	836.58
Hides, bones, fat, etc.			
Bones -----		261.85	
Fat -----		713.71	
Hides -----		1,357.78	
		-----	6,507.62
Total -----			\$8,390.06
Sales to California Institution for Men			
Beef -----		\$15,052.79	
Veal -----		1,128.57	
Mutton -----		9,427.91	
Hogs -----	\$6,576.04		
Less fat -----	2,038.56		
	-----	4,537.48	
Offal -----		3,288.94	
Total -----		\$33,535.69	

Meat ration (feeding) 121,200 pounds, or an institutional cost of 22.14 cents per pound which is within the average price set for meat cost by the department.

By slaughtering for other institutions the C. I. R. F. slaughterhouse earned a gross profit of \$8,390.06 and it must be admitted that, working in conjunction with the Bureau of Purchases it has been a convenience, a source of meat supply during the

period of meat shortages and a saving in the institutions' feeding costs. Also it produced offal such as livers, hearts, tongues, etc., in the amount \$3,288.94 which saved the slaughtering of animals of equal value.

Inedible offal from the slaughterhouse is cooked, producing animal protein which is used in feeding to hogs and is approximately one-fourth of their feeding requirements.

Inedible fats were processed into soap, etc., with a total value of \$5,599.86.

Sales of Cattle and Hogs by C. I. R. F. to Institutions Other Than C. I. M.

<i>Institution</i>	<i>No head</i>	<i>Animal</i>	<i>Value</i>
Camarillo -----	42	Hogs	\$2,287.35
Ventura -----	2	Hogs	118.00
Pacific Colony -----	25	Hogs	1,273.97
Whittier -----	10	Hogs	549.90
Patton -----	57	Cattle	5,826.92
Norwalk -----	34	Cattle	3,132.34
Pacific Colony -----	31	Cattle	2,531.94
Whittier -----	8	Cattle	599.07
Bureau of Purchases -----	1	Cattle	132.60
Total -----			\$16,452.09

Due to ration point regulations and surplus the following sales were made through the Bureau of Purchases:

52 Hogs -----	\$3,120.07
31 Steers -----	5,078.22

Land Use History of California Institution for Men Property at Chino

This property consisting of approximately 2,800 acres runs from Euclid Avenue on the east to Central Avenue on the west and from Edison Avenue on the north to Robles Road on the south.

Approximately 40 years ago this land was the property of the Crystal Sugar Beet Company and was used in the production of sugar beets. For many years it was the practice of the sugar beet company to haul out refuse lime from their sugar factory and put it on the land. That practice was continued for a long period of years and during that period there was very little, if any soil correctives used.

This land is not too well drained and has always contained considerable basic materials. This is characteristic of the entire south half of the Chino Valley.

Some of the heaviest yields of sugar beets ever recorded in California came off the lots 9, 9A and 14. In one particular instance it was 62 tons per acre.

The accumulation of alkaline materials from use of the water and the long continued use of the lime has caused an extremely fine condition of the soil. The general tendency for the heaviest alkaline content and the highest Ph is at Robles Road on the south, and the tendency is to decrease in this from there as we go north to Edison Avenue.

The entire property has been farmed intensively with sugar beets and alfalfa, interspersed at times with grain. The sugar beets were the principal crop, alfalfa second and grain third.

It was sold to the B. B. Company in the late 30's and from the time the B. B. Company took possession until it was purchased by the State it was farmed principally by tenant farmers and practically all of the accumulated plant foods that had been applied for the sugar crops—chiefly superphosphate—were farmed out by the tenant grain farmers. During construction by the State it was also tenant farmed to grain.

On lots 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 running between your drainage and Euclid Avenue the grain farms, sugar beets and alfalfa rotated for many years. On lots 23, 24 and 25 there were always spots at that time where alkaline materials prevented a good stand of crops.

On lots 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 20 while the stand was reasonably regular, the production was never entirely satisfactory. On lots 8, 8A, 11 and 12 there was some alfalfa and sugar beets grown in alternating years—approximately three to alfalfa and two to sugar beets. The application of lime was extraordinarily heavy in this portion due to the heavier characteristics of the soil.

On lots 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9A and 10 were the best crops over many years of production including a record production in sugar beets. These crops consisted mainly of sugar beets, alfalfa and interspersed some with grain. Lots 2A, 2B, 2C, 3 and 3A had approximately the same treatment with the exception of possibly a lighter application of the lime due to the soil texture in that area being somewhat lighter.

The past agricultural history was conducted at a time when much less was known about soil Ph's and reactions than is known today and less importance was placed on the Ph's at that time.

You may find your cattle will use very little of the salt you provide for them. This is explained by the fact that the grasses they eat are loaded with salts of varying types, some of which may be detrimental. This condition is common on soils where the Ph is above 7.5.

One of the reasons that the sugar beet business was discontinued was the increasing difficulties in production due to the soil conditions and the increasing Ph conditions and the fouling of the land by nematode. Since the disbanding of the sugar production and until the time the land was taken over by the State no program of soil improvement of any kind was ever practiced. The use of water has been faulty as well. Many cases of over-irrigation have been observed.

There is little question but that considerable reservoirs of valuable plant foods exist in these soils and that the Ph condition has prevented the mining out of these essential plant foods. This condition is general in the Chino Valley.

Suggested Treatment

There is little use in purchasing vast quantities of plant foods, particularly if they have an avid nature while we have the destructive elements of alkaline materials present. It would serve only to destroy or eliminate part of your purchases. The basis here is to eliminate and reduce the alkalinity with the use of volcanic soil sulphur. We specify volcanic type due to the greater speed of its action over the ordinary ore sulphurs, which though they run a higher sulphur content ton for ton, will not respond with the results of the volcanic type sulphurs. The trace plant neutral elements are found largely in this so-called impure sulphur. Our trace elements in volcanic sulphurs furnish food for the soil bacteria and therefore this sulphur is decomposed more readily than the ordinary purer type sulphurs, and it has been our experience that while this is a lower analysis sulphur it has given better results per ton than the purer type sulphurs.

1. We suggest a program of Ph control by use of volcanic type sulphur. An initial application of 1,500 pounds per acre over the entire area. This may not reduce the Ph values to the desired degree, but if necessary moderate applications could be used in future years, and much of the cost, if indeed not all, could readily be made from the gains from this initial treatment.

2. After sulphur application, broadcast on finished checks for pastures 400 pounds of 18 per cent superphosphate per acre. When grasses of the grain family have established themselves, you should apply the equivalent of 75 to 80 pounds of sulphate of ammonia. (50 pounds of ammonium nitrate or 40 to 50 pounds of Dupont uramon per acre.)

3. For legumes, such as alfalfa, use 600 pounds of superphosphate and no nitrogen. In this type of soil it would pay well to add 100 to 150 pounds of sulphate of iron per acre. This would have to be suspended in sacks in sand boxes to apply.

It is our belief that if this program is followed for the first year, and possibly with lighter application of sulphur the second year, that your livestock will handle the greater portion of your fertilization from then on, with the purchase of great quantities of plant foods made unnecessary in future years.

We have cases almost adjacent to this land, and in similar soils, where vastly increased production has shown a fine profit the first year.

NOTE—The foregoing report furnished by Mr. D. L. Vasbinder, 1840 S. Fern Ave., Ontario, California. Mr. Vasbinder has had many years experience in soil analysis and corrective measures in the Chino Valley.

Tractor Assignments—Tractor and Acreage Operations, December, 1945

Farm operations at California Institution for Men are carried on in direct relationship to the institutional program. This results in the adoption of farm working program restricted to the hours when the inmate help is available. The work program at this institution calls for a 7½-hour day 5½ days per week. Assuming that it would be possible to utilize every working day in the year would give us (5½ x 52) 286 working days per year. From this, however, we deduct the five (5) recognized legal holidays and an estimated 60 working days per year due to inclement weather, and we thus have a net productive work days of 221.

The total tractor day requirements reflected by the accompanying individual tractor day assignments totals 1,610.

We have seven (7) tractors that are now dependable for field operations. 7 tractors x 221 available tractor days gives us a total of 1,547, or 63 days less than our program calls for.

It will be noted that the heavy burden falls upon the four caterpillar type tractors, or 927 days. This divided equally allows us 232 days each. Obviously these tractors can not carry this burden, therefore, it has been necessary to supplement their assignments with lighter wheel type tractors. The use of wheel type tractors on heavy duty assignments has not proven satisfactory under our soil and working conditions. It not only slows down the completion of the jobs but it too often results in overloading, excessive fuel and oil consumption, excessive wear and tear on the equipment, shortened serviceable life of the units and maintenance costs above that required of normal operation. Our present complement of tractors of the wheel type, including the recently acquired Allis-Chalmers tractor, is adequate to meet our immediate needs so long as they can be operated exclusively in assignments best suited to their ability to perform.

Furthermore, the peak tractor service demand occurs at certain periods of the year. Under the attached statement of "Tractor Assignments" those periods are in most cases indicated for each function. The over-all farm program requires that all tractor power be operated simultaneously at certain periods and this often results in a shortage of tractor power when and where most needed.

The caterpillar type tractor has proven the most efficient and best suited to our requirements for heavy duty assignments. Our shortage of tractor power lies in this type.

WESLEY S. COBLENTZ, Head Farmer

Approved:

ALLEN COOK, Business Manager

Tractor and Acreage Operation

Tractors Owned and Operated

International Diesel. Model TD-9
(2)
McCormick-Deering. Model T-20
(2)
International Farmall. Model H
(1)
Minneapolis Moline. Model KTA
(1)
J. I. Case. Model CC3 (1)
Ford Ferguson. Model 1941 (2)
Total, 9

Acreage

Grains—Barley, oats and wheat	700
Grain hay—Barley and oats	300
Alfalfa—Hay	125
Sudan—Hay	50
Row crops—various	110
Garden—diversified	35
Orchard	35
Miscellaneous	160
Total acreage	1,515

Crop and tractor operations—one year period:

Grains—Planting only—700 acres

	Number times over	Equivalent acres once over
Plowing	1	700
Discing	2	1,400
Harrowing	2	1,400
Seeding	1	700

4,200

Grain hay—Planting only—300 acres

Plowing	1	300
Discing	2	600
Harrowing	2	600
Seeding	1	300

1,800

Alfalfa hay—Planting only—50 acres yearly

Plowing	1	50
Discing	3	150
Harrowing	3	150
Floating and bordering	2	100
Seeding	1	50

500

Permanent pasture—Planting only—50 acres yearly

Plowing	1	50
Discing	2	100
Harrowing	3	150
Floating and bordering	2	100
Seeding	1	50

450

Sudan hay—Planting only—50 acres yearly

Plowing	1	50
Discing	2	100
Harrowing	3	150
Floating and bordering	2	100
Seeding	1	50

450

Row crops—Planting only—110 acres

Field corn	30
Edible beans	15
Sorghum	15
Sweet corn	25
Tomatoes	25

	<i>Number times over</i>	<i>Equivalent acres once over</i>
Plowing -----	1	110
Discing -----	2	220
Harrowing -----	2	220
Rod weeding -----	2	220
Furrowing for irrigation -----	1	110
Planting -----	1	110
		<hr/> 990
Garden—Preparation for planting (*)—35 acres		
Plowing -----	2	70
Discing -----	4	140
Harrowing -----	8	280
Floating for seed beds -----	2	70
		<hr/> 560
Orchard and tree areas—45 acres		
Discing -----	3	135
Furrowing for irrigation -----	3	135
Rod weeding -----	3	135
Spraying—Power spray -----	1	45
		<hr/> 450
Hay and grain harvest		
Mowing grain and grain hay—1,000 acres -----	1	1,000
Windrowing -----	1	1,000
Combine—Grain only -----	1	700
Alfalfa—Mowing—125 acres -----	5	625
Alfalfa—Raking and windrowing -----	5	625
Buckraking for baler -----	5	625
		<hr/> 4,575
Miscellaneous		
Making deep irrigation ditches for row crops, pasture and alfalfa where not equipped with concrete irrigation lines; mowing roadsides; clean-up work; leveling; moving dirt; land- scrapping, grading and floating dirt roads:		
Established time required, 120 days.		
Equivalent to 15 A. per day, 1,800		
Total -----		15,575 A.

* Double cropped yearly.

Tractor Assignment

International Diesel, Caterpillar Type, Model TD-9 (two only)

<i>Function</i>	<i>Season operated</i>	<i>Estimated days per year</i>
Plowing—grain, grain hay, alfalfa and row crops	Mar., Apr., May, Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.	120
Discing—all plowed ground (minimum twice over)	Mar., Apr., May, Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.	120
Leveling—alfalfa ground for planting	Mar., Apr., May	11
Leveling—permanent pasture and Sudan for planting	Mar., Apr., May	11
Bordering—alfalfa, permanent pasture and Sudan	Mar., Apr., May	5
Irrigation ditches	Apr.	10
Orchard discing	Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept.	10
Garden—plowing and discing	Year 'round	10
Moving dirt—leveling fields and ditches	Mar., Apr., Oct., Nov.	30
Grading and floating roads	Jan., Feb., Mar.	5
Subsoiling	Any time	10
Harvesting grain	June, July, Aug.	110
Harvester—windrowing	June, July, Aug.	110
Moving buildings, logs, and miscellaneous	Any time	5
		<hr/> 567

McCormick Deering, Caterpillar Type, Model T-20 (two only)

<i>Function</i>	<i>Season operated</i>	<i>Estimated days per year</i>
Discing garden-----	Year 'round-----	30
Discing orchard-----	Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct.-----	30
Leveling (Everaman) garden and fields-----	All the year-----	60
Plowing—small plots-----	All the year-----	15
Harrowing-----	Mar., Apr., May, Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.-----	30
Seeding (on soft dry ground)-----	Oct., Nov., Dec.-----	20
Bordering (on soft dry ground)-----	Apr., May, June, Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.-----	20
Rod weeding—orchard, row crops, grain fields-----	Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept.-----	30
Furrowing—gardens-----	Year 'round-----	30
Furrowing—fields-----	April to Nov.-----	20
Spring tooth harrowing-----	Feb. to Nov.-----	15
Bedding and Planting—garden-----	All the year-----	60
		<hr/> 360

International Farmall, Model H (one only)

<i>Function</i>	<i>Season operated</i>	<i>Estimated days per year</i>
Mowing—grain hay and alfalfa 5 to 6 times yearly-----	Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov.-----	50
Raking hay—grain hay and alfalfa 5 to 6 times yearly-----	Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov.-----	10
Buckraking hay-----	Apr., May, June, July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov.-----	8
Drilling grain-----	Oct., Nov., Dec.-----	50
Mowing pastures—roadsides, etc.-----	June to Nov.-----	20
Drilling—pastures, alfalfa, Sudan-----	Mar., Apr., May-----	15
Spraying buildings-----	Any time-----	5½
Spraying orchard-----	Feb., Mar.-----	5½
Hauling and spreading manure fertilizer-----	Any time-----	20
Harrowing-----	Feb. to Dec.-----	25
		<hr/> 219

J I. Case—Model CC 3 (one only)

<i>Function</i>	<i>Season operated</i>	<i>Estimated days per year</i>
Drilling Grain-----	Oct., Nov., Dec.-----	20
Drilling—Alfalfa—Pasture—Sudan-----	Mar., April, May-----	5½
Harrowing-----	Feb, Mar, April-----	10
Belt Work-----		
Grain blower—Threshing-----	July, Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec.-----	110
Silage cutter-----	July to Nov.-----	20
Pumping-----	Any time-----	3
		<hr/> 183½

This tractor is the only one available with power belt take-off and is used primarily for that purpose. At other times is used to supplement heavy power in field work. Only fair condition. Wheel type.

Minneapolis-Moline—Model KTA (one only)

<i>Function</i>	<i>Season operated</i>	<i>Estimated days per year</i>
Discing -----	March to December ---	20
Hauling and spreading manure fertilizers -----	Any time -----	5½
Plowing -----	-----	10
Rod weeding -----	April to November ----	15
		<hr/> 50½

This tractor is an old wheel type, difficult to keep in running condition. Uses fuel and oil excessively and overheats badly. Its use to supplement heavier track-layer types has not been satisfactory. Should be surveyed.

Ford-Ferguson—1941 Year Model (two only)

<i>Function</i>	<i>Season operated</i>	<i>Estimated days per year</i>
Mowing hay—Grain and alfalfa and pastures -----	April to December ----	30
Raking hay—Dump rake -----	April to December ----	75
Buckraking—Hay -----	April to December ----	15
Pulling trailer and miscellaneous equipment -----	All the year -----	20
Drilling grain and alfalfa -----	Feb. to December -----	20
Light harrowing -----	March to November ----	10
Mowing roadsides and pastures -----	April to October -----	20
Hauling and spreading manure fertilizers -----	All the year -----	30
Fertilizer broadcasting -----	Any time -----	10

At this date—December 1945—these tractors have had well over 6,000 hours service. Suitable for light work only. Maintenance costs are increasing. Should be retired, surveyed and replaced with one Farmall type.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUBCOMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK PROBLEMS IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS AT STATE INSTITUTIONS

Date, March 21, 1946

- Name of institution: California Institution for Women
 - Superintendent: Alma Holzschuh
 - Business manager: Position vacant
- Post office and location: 11 miles southwest of Tehachapi, California
- Resident population (as of January 31, 1946):

Male ----- Female 211. Total 211.
- Total number authorized positions (Ninety-seventh Fiscal Year): 44

5 Acreage:

Buildings, lawns, shrubs, etc. -----	24 acres
Farm (field crops) -----	900 acres
Orchard -----	7 acres
Vegetable garden -----	10 acres
Pasturage -----	712 acres*
Dairy -----	3 acres
Hog ranch -----	20 acres
Poultry ranch -----	2 acres
Stable -----	4 acres
Cemeteries -----	--- acres
Watersheds -----	--- acres
Wasteland -----	40 acres

Total acreage ----- 1722 acres

* 480 acres of good pasture land, other fenced but no particular pasture value

- Water:

Source of water supply: 3 wells; one spring

Adequacy of water supply: Inadequate
- Do you have a master plan for the institution? Yes
- Does this plan include a layout for agricultural operations? Yes

9. Schedule of authorized farm personnel:

	<i>Number</i>
Head farmer or farm foreman-----	1
(No other farm personnel)-----	--
Total -----	1

10. Number of inmates assigned to work projects.

	<i>Col. 1</i>	<i>Col. 2</i>
Dairy -----	3	--
Hog ranch -----	2	--
Poultry ranch -----	2	--
Vegetable garden -----	Varies with season	
Orchard -----	Varies with season	
Farm general -----	Varies with season	
Cannery -----	Varies with season	
Grounds -----	Varies with season	
Janitorial and housekeeping (other than wards) -----	15	--
Storeroom -----	3	--
Kitchen -----	40	--
Butchershop -----	--	--
Maintenance crews -----	--	--
Office -----	5	--
Sewing -----	80	--
Hospital -----	7	--
Laundry -----	17	--
Total -----	--	172

Enter in Column No. 1 now assigned.

Enter in Column No. 2 how many additional could be used advantageously.

11. Is the supply of inmate labor sufficient? Yes*
12. Is it available in the seasons when it was required?
13. Is the assignment of inmate labor satisfactory and available in order to meet farming necessities?
14. Does the institution operate a dairy? Yes

Inventory as of: January 31, 1946

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Cows, milking -----	7	\$497
Cows, dry -----	2	60
Heifers, 2-year -----	3	225
Heifers, 1-year -----	--	--
Calves, weaned -----	2	20
Calves, milkfed -----	1	5
Bulls, service -----	1	215
Bulls, immature -----	--	--
Steers, weaned -----	--	--
Steers, 1 and 2-year -----	--	--
Total -----	16	\$1,022

15. Milk production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	<i>Value</i>
Total gallons produced: 12,340.85-----	\$5,075.86
Quantity and value of minor products:	
Veal: 496 lbs.-----	119.04
Total value of production -----	\$5,194.90

16. What is the milk requirement per year? 16,560 gallons
17. What is the milk production per year? 12,340.85 gallons
18. Is there any surplus milk or milk products available for feeding? No
19. What is the average milk production per cow? 1,763 gallons
20. Cost of milk per gallon? \$0.20
21. How many paid employees at dairy? None
22. How many inmates work at dairy? 3
23. Average number of calves raised per year? 4
24. Kind of bulls used? Holstein
25. Do you buy or raise replacements? Raise
26. What is policy of culling milk cows? Owing to shortage, have not been culled.
27. What disposal is made of rejects? None
28. Is a T.B. free herd maintained? Yes

* Do not always have sufficient staff supervisors for women to work on farm outside of enclosure.

29. Is herd tested for Bangs Disease? Yes
 30. Is hand milking used or are milking machines used? Hand
 31. Is milk pasteurized? No
 32. Is equipment for pasteurization and cooling satisfactory? None
 33. If not, what is required? New equipment and building
 34. Do you have adequate feed cutters and feed mixers? No
 35. What part of the dairy feed is produced on the property? None
 36. What is the nature and arrangement of permanent pasture, if any? Hills are fenced.
 37. How much feed is purchased per year and kind? 104.41 tons alfalfa hay; 16 5 tons dairy feed; 4.5 tons beet pulp.

Dairy

38. Present facilities: (Please list structures, such as milk barns, silos, feed barns, etc. Indicate condition. If not adequate, please so indicate and furnish comments. Inventory value and replacement cost. Proposed projects either work orders, 1945-1947 Budget or Postwar Construction Program.)
 1 milking barn and corral
 1 hay, feeding and shelter shed and corral
 1 dairy house—too small to install pasteurizer and cooler
 1 calf yard and shed
 Do not meet State dairy requirements.
 Plans have been drawn for new farm buildings, including dairy buildings, estimated cost (prewar figures), \$20,500.

Hog Ranch

39. Does the institution operate a hog ranch? Yes

Inventory as of January 31, 1946:

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Value</i>
Hogs, feeder, heavy-----	57	\$1,425
Sows, brood -----	1	12
Total -----	58	\$1,437

40. Pork production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	<i>Value</i>
Total pounds produced: 6,286.5-----	\$1,199.73
Other production: (None)	
Total: 6,286.5 lbs.-----	\$1,199.73

41. What is pork requirement per year? 6,286.5
 42. What is pork production per year? 6,286.5
 43. Deficiency or excess? Use only what is produced
 44. How met?
 45. Cost production per pound? 15 cents
 46. How many paid employees at hog ranch? 1 part time
 47. How many inmates work at hog ranch?
 48. Number required if hog ranch adequately supplies need? 2 part time
 49. Does the institution buy weaner or feeder pigs? No
 50. How many weaner or feeder pigs purchased per year?
 51. Does institution produce its own ham and bacon?

52. Source of feed:

a. Institution garbage?	
b. Pasture?	
c. Other feeds produced at institution?	
Rolled barley -----	\$962.45
Hay -----	16.00
	<hr/>
d. Feed purchased?	\$978.45

53. Present facilities. (Please list structures, type of construction, etc., and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not *adequate*, please so indicate. Furnish comments.) Proposed projects either in work order, 1945-1947. Budget and/or Postwar Construction Program.
 Permanent pasture (hill fenced).
 Four sheds in poor condition.
 Four lots fenced, poor condition.
 No pasture or facilities for brood sows.
 Lots are flat and muddy.
 No place to feed feeder pigs garbage or grain except on ground.
 Improvements are planned and money is available for hog farrowing house and hog and boar houses, amounting to \$5,500.

Poultry Ranch

54. Does the institution operate a poultry ranch? Yes

Inventory as of January 31, 1946:

	Number	Value
Hens, leghorn -----	26	\$26.00
Hens, colored -----	152	152 00
Chicks, 2 to 5 months -----	216	66.96
Broilers -----	219	67.89
Rabbits, young -----	26	26 00
Rabbits, bucks -----	3	7.05
Rabbits, does -----	21	48.30
Rabbits, jr. does -----	1	1 00
Total -----	664	\$395.20

55. Egg production for year ending June 30, 1945:

	Value
Total dozen: 2,480½ -----	\$955.96
Other production:	
a. Broilers ----- 355½ lbs.	109.12
b. Hens ----- 1,138 lbs.	305.05
c. Turkey ----- 13½ lbs.	5.33
d. Rabbits ----- 121 lbs.	29.17
Totals ----- 1,627½ lbs.	\$1,404.63

56. What is egg requirement per year? 5,840 dozen.
 57. What is egg production per year per inmate? 10½ dozen.
 58. Deficiency or excess? Deficiency.
 59. How met? Bought.
 60. Cost production per dozen? 44.2 cents.
 61. How many paid employees at poultry ranch? 1 part time.
 62. How many inmates work at poultry ranch? 2.
 63. Number required if poultry ranch adequately supplies need? 4.
 64. Are sexed checks bought, and if not, what method is used to dispose of cockerels?
 Yes.
 65. Number of chicks purchased per year? 630.
 66. Do you preserve eggs during seasonal high production to tie over low production seasons, and what method? No, supply inadequate.
 67. Source of feed:
 a. Purchased feed. 1,097.83.
 b. Locally produced feed. None.
 68. Present facilities and equipment (Please list structures, type of construction, etc., and equipment, capacity. Indicate conditions. If not adequate, please so indicate. Furnish comments. Proposed projects):
 3 Chicken houses, adequate for present flock of hens
 1 Brooder house
 1 Brooder and feed house
 2 Chicken yards
 Should be range and additional buildings to brood and house turkeys. Estimated cost for poultry group, \$5,750.

69. Stable :

Inventory as of January 31, 1946 :

Horses -----	2	\$160.00
Mules -----	1	92.70

Present facilities :

- 1 Shelter and feed barn ; needs new roof and much new siding.
- 1 Bull corral
- 1 Horse corral and small pasture

Usage :

Barn used to store hay, potatoes and equipment.

70. Orchard :

- 1. Have you an orchard? Yes.

Inventory :

Trees, number and kind :

6 peach
2 cherry
2 plum
16 apple
420 pear

- 2. Production for year ending June 30, 1945 :

	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	
a. Apples -----	2,566.5 lbs.	\$210.86	
b. Currants -----	75	11 07	
c. Plums -----	201	12 06	
d. Raspberries -----	30	14.70	
e. Pears -----	500	16.25	
f. Pears for processing -----	20,000	917.14	after processing

- 3. How many paid employees at orchard? 1 part time.
- 4. How many inmates work at orchard? 20 part time.

71. Cannery :

- 1. Does the institution have a cannery? No.
- 2. Present facilities. None.
- 3. Production for year ending June 30, 1945. None.
- 4. Is there a surplus or deficiency?
- 5. If a surplus, how disposed of?
- 6. If a deficiency, how supplied?

72. Farm general (field crops) :

- 1. Commodities produced (year ending June 30, 1945)

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
Barley -----	34,213 lbs.	\$1,215.61	*
Hay -----	260 bales	390.00	*
Loose hay -----	2 tons	16.00	*
Wheat -----	95 sacks	247.00	*

Comments: None.

* The above production is the institution share under sharecrop lease

73. Inventory agricultural equipment

	<i>Inv. value</i>	<i>Conditions</i>
1 Farm-all tractor with attachments----	\$800	Fair
1 A.C. tractor -----	1,000	Fair
1 Caterpillar tractor -----	500	Poor
7 Sections spike tooth harrow-----	35	Fair
1 Spring tooth harrow-----	20	Fair
1 Mower -----	25	Fair
1 Rake -----	15	Fair
1 Grader -----	600	Satisfactory
1 4-gang plow -----	40	Fair
2 discs -----	75	Fair
2 discs -----	20	Poor
2 2-horse cultivators -----	60	Satisfactory
2 12-in. walking plows-----	10	Poor
1 8-in. walking plow-----	3	Poor
4 Hand planters -----	20	Fair
2 Hammer mills -----	50	Fair
1 Manure spreader -----	35	Satisfactory
1 Check disc -----	5	Poor
1 Garden tractor with attachments----	40	Poor
Hand garden cultivators, hoes, rakes, etc. -----	25	Fair
1 Potato planter -----	5	Poor
1 Potato digger -----	5	Poor
1 4-disc plow -----	25	Poor
1 Tractor trailer -----	25	Poor

74. Accounting :

1. What system of accounts is set up covering agricultural operations? State procedure.
2. Who is responsible for keeping such records? Bookkeeping office.
3. Is a full inventory of equipment, livestock and products on hand maintained? Yes.
4. Is there a plan of farm operations made annually in advance setting production schedules to meet need and based on the nature and conditions of the land and available water? Has not been done because position of Head Farmer has been vacant for over 4 years.

75. Sheep ranch :

If any: None.

76. Beef cattle ranch :

If any, furnish full information. None.

77. Vegetable production :

1. Commodities produced (year ending June 30, 1945) :

<i>Item</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
Potatoes -----	35 sacks	\$78.75	2
Dry onions -----	514.5 lbs.	11.50	--
Leafy vegetables -----	417.5 lbs.	18.31	--
Root vegetables -----	794.5	46.08	--

Comments: None.

MOTION TO ADJOURN

Senator Seawell moved that, pursuant to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 6, the Fifty-sixth (Second Extraordinary) Session do now adjourn sine die.

Motion carried.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT

Whereupon, at 2 p.m., the President of the Senate declared the Fifty-sixth (Second Extraordinary) Session of the Senate of the State of California adjourned sine die.

JOHN F. LEA, Minute Clerk