LONG RANGE PLANNING CONFERENCE
General Chairman—Mrs. Lorn Magnusen

PUBLIC POLICY—A. E. Almcrants, chairman.
Taxation—Earl Moore, chairman; Wilson Appelgren, Min Asai, Bruno Hukari, Eugene Euwer, Earl Wheeler, Marion Wilhite.
Air and Water Pollution—Noel McKeenhan, chairman; Ray Downing, Arnold Bailey.

EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS—James Menefee, Chairman; Albert Tyler, Richard Steeves, Wm. Patterson.


FORESTRY—Don Emry, chairman; Richard Mueller, Ivan Erickson, Percy Bucklin, Harley Horn, Carl Krieg.

AGRICULTURE—Scott Kelly, chairman.
Production—Bill Wells, chairman; Ray Sato, Bob Nickelsen, Scott Kelly, Toru Omori, Art Fletcher, Jack Spitzmesser.
Farm Labor—Lorn Magnusen, chairman; Rob Hukari, George Ing, Wilson Appelgren, Riddell Lage, Mitsu Takasumi, Homer Akiyama, Les Aubert, Lee Moore, Ross Hukari, Larry Holsman, Ted Ekker, Boyd Jackson, Dick Seearee.

FAMILY AND COMMUNITY LIFE—Mrs. Charles Filbin, chairman; Mrs. Don Carter, Rev. Albert Allen, Mrs. George Tonn, Mrs. Robert Sargeant, Mrs. Robert Marsh, Mrs. Leonard Blumenthal, Mrs. Tom Martinson, Rev. Clifford Sinneckson, Mrs. Frank Kollas, Mrs. F. H. Kingdom, Mrs. W. T. Edmundson, Mrs. Clara Rose, Mrs. Russell Best, Mrs. Louis Powell, Mrs. Dan Hanners, Mrs. Clarence McCaustian, Spruce Hawkins, Mrs. Dave McKeown, Dr. James Wade, Mrs. Robert Hukari, Mrs. Richard Higgins, Mrs. Joe Tobin, Mrs. John Oakes, Mrs. Lorn Magnusen, Connie Smith, Dan Burke, Robbie Steeves, Mrs. Charles Leibert.

EDUCATION—Mrs. Paul Aubert, chairman.
Kindergarten—Mrs. Richard Mueller, chairman; Mrs. Phil Tyler, Mrs. John Gray.
Elementary and Secondary Education—Mrs. Rod Vickers, chairman; Mrs. Wilbur Halliday, Mam Noji, Mrs. Wm. Todd, Mrs. Harry Cramblett, Jack Jensen, Mrs. Ron Tiffany.
Post High School—Cas Heilman, chairman; Jerry Routson, Robert Tallman, Mrs. Robert Moller, John Arness, Wm. Todd, Ted Perry, Earl Wheeler, Luhr Jensen Phil Tyler.
Cultural Development—Mrs. John Sieverkropp, chairman; Mrs. Grover Carter, Mrs. Russell Guppy, Mrs. Jack Burger, Mrs. Lois Talbot, Mrs. Ralph Jones, Mrs. James McCormick, Mrs. Harold Oaks, Mrs. Jesse Hershey, Mrs. Marion Chandler.

LAND USE—Ken Kirby, chairman; Dan Hanners, James Crane, Remington Kohrt, Les Sherwood, Joe Young, William Furrow, Marion Wilhite, Larry Young.

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The beginning of the race at the 1968 sail boat regatta on the Columbia River near Hood River, Oregon.

FOREWORD

This report has been prepared by the Hood River County Extension Advisory Council and the County Extension Staff. The purpose of the report is to:

- Provide factual information about Hood River County.
- Present a review of studies regarding problems affecting the social and economic life of the county conducted during the past year by the seven planning committees.
- Present recommendations adopted by the committees and the council for the solution of these problems and the further development of the county.
- Encourage residents of the county to coordinate their efforts to develop and improve the economic and social conditions of the county in an orderly and planned manner.

It is recognized that further study is necessary as it was not possible to consider all aspects at this time. Changing conditions will create new situations and problems. If Hood River County is to realize its greatest potential, careful planning is essential. Progress is based on planning. A careful study by local residents of problems affecting the agriculture and community life of an area to determine what should be done has been encouraged by Oregon State University extension service for many years.

The first long-range outlook conference report for Hood River County was prepared and printed in 1925. Since that time there have been many changes in the agriculture and community life of the county. Similar studies were made in 1938, 1947 and 1958. During the past twenty years the Hood River County Extension Advisory Council has also set guidelines for the development and expansion of County Extension programs.

Members of the County Extension Advisory Council for 1968 include: Bill Furrow, chairman; Larry Holsman, vice-chairman; Rob Hukari, Homer Akiyama, Mike McLucas, Gordon Cogburn, Walter Wells, Chelsa Powell, Frank Herman, Neva Shelton, May Bigler, Alex Almcrants, Scott Kelly, Marion Wilhite, Alice Seitzinger, Ronald Rombalski, Richard Radliff, Lorn Magnusen, Ed Lage, Don Emry, Toru Omori, Dorothy Aubert, Charles Bowe, and Paul Waldon. The County Extension Staff includes—Extension Agents, Lee Foster, Gordon Cook and Sydney Bryant; Secretaries—Wanda May and Mildred Proctor.
Oregon's highest mountain peak is located in the southern tip of Hood River County. It was first seen by white men on October 29, 1792, by W. R. Broughton and the men of the Vancouver expedition. Broughton named it Mount Hood in honor of Lord Hood of the British admiralty.

However, it was not until 1805 when the Lewis and Clark expedition came down the Columbia river that white men first visited this area.

Trappers, fur traders, and pioneer settlers soon followed the Lewis and Clark expedition and passed through this area on their way to the Willamette Valley and the coast. The first permanent settlers in the Hood River Valley were the Nathaniel Coe family who filed a donation land claim in 1854 on land now included in the City of Hood River. The William Jenkins family and Benson family were soon also to file donation land claims. Only four such claims were approved. Thus began the settling of Hood River Valley. The first school was built in 1863. In 1867, a road from The Dalles to the Hood River community was completed. In 1875, a group known as the Pacific Colony migrated to the area. By 1880, there were seventeen families living in the valley.

The townsite of Hood River was platted in 1881 but was not incorporated until 1894. George Prather published the first Hood River newspaper in 1889. In 1900, Leslie Butler founded Hood River's first bank. During the period 1900 to 1910, three ethnic groups settled in the area—New Englanders, Finnish and Japanese.

From 1859 until 1908, the Hood River area was a part of Wasco County. In the year 1908, Hood River County was established with the City of Hood River as the county seat.

On December 1, 1884, the Oregon Short Line railroad was completed to connect with the Union Pacific bringing rail transportation to Hood River.

Agriculture and timber have been the two major sources of revenue to valley residents during these many years. The first sawmill was built and operated by Peter Neal near Neal creek in 1861. Other mills were built as the area developed. Lumbering is now a ten million dollar industry.

Nathaniel Coe planted the first fruit trees in 1855 but it was not until the turn of the century that fruit production became the major agricultural enterprise in the valley. E. L. Smith planted the first commercial orchard, 50 acres of apples and peaches in 1876. Another pioneer fruit grower was Peter Mohr.

Frank Davenport pioneered irrigation developments in the valley. As a result of his untiring efforts, the Farmers' ditch was built and put into operation in 1897. Practically all of the cropland in the county is now irrigated.

During the years from 1920 to 1929 Hood River became world famous for its apples. By 1920, over ten thousand acres had been planted to apple trees. But the trend was soon to change. A disastrous winter freeze in 1919 killed many apple trees throughout the valley. Many of these injured orchards were replaced with pears. Thus the production of pears, insignificant prior to 1920, increased until the acreage now exceeds that of apples.

Hood River County is now the leading Anjou pear producing area in the world.

Strawberries also became an important fruit crop in the valley from 1890 to 1940. The planting of strawberries reached a peak of 975 acres in 1930. The most important variety grown during this period was Clark's Seedling. It was first planted by Thomas R. Coon in 1883.

Many changes have taken place since 1854 when Nathaniel Coe first settled near the Hood River. The county is traversed by modern highways, the population has increased to 14,500 and the commercial farms now number 388. Fruit and timber products are the major sources of revenue but industrial opportunities are available and the future years will see many new developments and changes.

**COUNTY SITUATION**

**PHYSICAL**

Hood River County is located in northern Oregon and extends southward from the Columbia River approximately 32 miles, and eastward from the main crest of the Cascade Range 10 to 23 miles. It is an area of 536 square miles consisting of 338,560 acres of land. The topography of the county is generally hilly and mountainous. The Hood River Valley, within which is located most of the farmland of the county, is formed by a spur of the Cascades branching out near the base of Mount Hood, located in the southwestern part of the county, and terminating at the Columbia River at which point the elevation is 100 feet above sea level. The mountains extend southward through the county reaching their highest point at the summit of Mount Hood, 11,245 feet above sea level.

Mount Hood, Lost Lake, and the Columbia River gorge are just a few of the scenic wonders of the area. Geologically speaking, the county is located within an area of an important rock formation of the Northwest known as the Columbia Lava. In total, this formation is a vast sheet covering nearly 250,000 square miles and vary-
ing in thickness from 300 to 4,000 feet. This mass of rock was not formed by a single flow of volcanic eruption, but by a series of disturbances often with a considerable period of time intervening. The line of separation between the flows is commonly marked either by a change in the structure of the rock, or by intervening strata of sands, clays, or gravel. The larger part of these lavas cooled slowly, and wherever sections of the rock are visible, a columnar structure nearly always exists.

Throughout the gorge of the Columbia River and along the Hood River, the vertical walls are often 500 feet or more in height. These bold columnar cliffs are a prominent feature of much of the wild, rugged scenery along these streams.

The Hood River traverses the county from the foot of Mount Hood northward to the Columbia River. The White River meanders across the southern part of the county, emptying into the Deschutes River. These two streams and the many small creeks draining into them, comprise the watershed of the county.

Considerable variation can be found in the soil of the county. The major soil series include: Parkdale, Hood, Oak Grove, and Wind River.

The climate, influenced by elevation, also varies considerably throughout the county. The highest recorded temperature at Hood River is 106 degrees and the lowest temperature is 27 degrees below zero.

The growing season, although varying from year to year, is approximately 180 days in the lower valley and 140 days in the upper valley. Cool summer weather limits the species of crops that can be grown commercially.

The average annual precipitation for the weather stations in the county is as follows: Cascade Locks, 77 inches; Hood River, 30 inches; and Parkdale, 46 inches. As the precipitation occurs primarily in the fall and winter months, irrigation is necessary for adequate production of farm crops.

A summary of climatic statistics from 1884 to 1965 recorded at the United States Weather Bureau stations located in Hood River County is listed in the following charts. (Cascade Locks Weather Bureau station was closed in 1954):
Agricultural products from the farms and timber from the forest located within the county are two basic sources of income to Hood River County residents. Industrial sites have been developed along the Columbia River near the City of Hood River by the Hood River Port Commission and near the City of Cascade Locks by the Cascade Locks Port Commission. Other industrial developments are possible near Odell and Parkdale.

If new industries are established in the county, they will bring additional revenue to the area. The development of recreational facilities and the promotion of tourist trade have economic possibilities for the area. The following information regarding Hood River was taken from the 1964 Agricultural Census and other county statistics.

**AGRICULTURE**

The 1964 sales of farm products, as reported in the census returned $6,565,590 to ranchers of the county. Packing and processing more than doubled the value of these products. Thus the agricultural industry contributed more than 13 million dollars to the economy of the county. In 1967, the gross value of these products exceeded 20 million dollars.

**HOOD RIVER COUNTY FARMS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of farms</th>
<th>641</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land in farms</td>
<td>31,966 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cropland</td>
<td>20,364 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Per cent tenancy</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number farms irrigated</td>
<td>608</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land irrigated</td>
<td>18,756 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land Sprinkler irrigated</td>
<td>15,500 acres</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average size of farms</td>
<td>50 acres</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SIZE OF FARMS**

| Under 10 acres | 81 | 140 to 179 acres | 15 |
| 10 to 49 acres | 363 | 180 to 219 acres | 6 |
| 50 to 69 acres | 73  | 220 to 259 acres | 7 |
| 70 to 99 acres | 57  | 260 to 499 acres | 16 |
| 100 to 139 acres | 21 | 500 to 999 acres | 2 |

**LOWEST RECORDED TEMPERATURE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hood River</td>
<td>1891-1952</td>
<td>-20</td>
<td>-21</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parkdale</td>
<td>1911-1952</td>
<td>-23</td>
<td>-27</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1953-1965</td>
<td>-23</td>
<td>-12</td>
<td>-7</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cascade Locks</td>
<td>1890-1952</td>
<td>-8</td>
<td>-7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The City of Hood River is located at the junction of the Hood and Columbia Rivers. It is the county seat and major business center of the county. The area of the city is 1.88 square miles and the population is approximately 4,100. Hood River is situated 60 miles east of Portland, 250 miles southeast of Seattle, and 700 miles northeast of San Francisco. Other incorporated community centers include Parkdale, Odell and Cascade Locks.

**ECONOMIC**

**ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF FARMS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gross Sales</th>
<th>$ 250 — $ 4,999</th>
<th>$ 5,000 — $ 9,999</th>
<th>$ 10,000 — $ 14,999</th>
<th>$ 15,000 — $ 19,999</th>
<th>$ 20,000 — $ 59,999</th>
<th>$ 60,000 — $ 136,771</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Farms</td>
<td>370</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>55</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MAJOR SOURCES OF FARM INCOME**

- Fruits: $5,606,353
- Poultry and poultry products: 290,578
- Dairy: 287,540
- Livestock and Livestock products: 263,076
- Field Crops: 66,148
- Forest Products: 19,753

* This was the gross income received by farmers from the sale of farm products in 1964.

**TIMBER**

Timber products contribute over ten million dollars to the economy of Hood River County. Three lumber mills and one hardboard plant provide employment for approximately 550 residents.

Timber is harvested on federal, state and county lands on a sustained yield basis. More than 60 million board feet of timber are harvested annually on public and private lands. The following information provides a statistical picture of the timber resources of the county:

**ACRES OF COMMERCIAL FOREST LANDS BY OWNERSHIP**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>1,030</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>136,771</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Included in private timber lands is approximately 7,306 acres of woodlots located on 231 farms.

**Page Seven**
LOG PRODUCTION  
(Millions of Board Feet)  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>U. S. Forest Service</th>
<th>Other</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>52.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Six Year Ave. 1953-58</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>31.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

COMMERCE  
Financial Institutions  
Two national banks . . monthly debits average $15,658,219.66  
Bank Deposits  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>$26,766,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>23,303,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>18,032,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assessed Property Valuation  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>$25,396,055</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>22,025,424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>19,607,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>17,307,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Assessed Real Property Valuation  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>$18,274,630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>17,258,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>16,047,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>14,803,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Personal Income  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>$34,780,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>30,050,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>23,303,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General Merchandise  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Furniture &amp; Household Appliances</td>
<td>$ 780,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automotive</td>
<td>3,824,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drug</td>
<td>509,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Retail Sales  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>19,377,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>18,032,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>16,597,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Survey of Buying Power - 1963  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retail Sales</td>
<td>$19,377,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>5,675,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Postal Receipts  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>$185,179.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>178,383.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>172,778.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>165,097.38</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Motor Vehicle Registration  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>10,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>9,328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>8,640</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>9,265</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Building Permits  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>$ 702,278.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>1,657,171.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1,437,273.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>542,331.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of Telephones  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>3,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>3,843</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>3,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>3,652</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Manufacturing  
Manufacturing and Processing firms located in the county include:  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Company</th>
<th>Number of Employees</th>
<th>ProductsManufactured</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neal Creek Lumber Company</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Lumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanel Lumber Company</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>Lumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cascade Locks Lumber Company</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Lumber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Plywood Corporation</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Hardboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diamond Fruit Growers Ass'n</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>Fruit Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hood River Distillery</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Distilled Spirits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luhr's Lures</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>Fishing Lures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nichols Boat Works</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Steel Boats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibson Pipe Company</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Concrete Pipe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid-Columbia Coca Cola Bottling Co.</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Soft Drinks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Four fruit packing firms pack and market the bulk of the fruit produced in the Hood River Valley. These include: Diamond Fruit Growers' Association, Duckwall Bros., Stadelman Fruit Co., and Pooley Fruit.  

Employment by Major Industry Group  
(Annual average for 1967)  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City of Hood River County of Hood River*</th>
<th>State of Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Cent</td>
<td>Per</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Construction</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing</td>
<td>293</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation, Communication &amp; utilities</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale &amp; Retail Trade</td>
<td>1090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finance, Insurance &amp; Real Estate</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service &amp; Miscellaneous</td>
<td>385</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Government</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self employed, unpaid family &amp; domestics</td>
<td>502</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total employed labor force</td>
<td>3,076</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Employment by Major Occupations Group  
(April 1967)  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City of Hood River County of Hood River*</th>
<th>State of Oregon</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Cent</td>
<td>Per</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional &amp; technical</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm managers &amp; unpaid family</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managers</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerical</td>
<td>350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skilled &amp; Semi-skilled</td>
<td>588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private household workers</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service workers</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm Laborers</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unskilled</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self employed &amp; Unpaid Family</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Employed Labor Force</td>
<td>2,569</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Seasonal employment in the lumber industry ranged from a low of 300 in January and a high of 550 in August. Seasonal employment in agriculture ranged from a low of 160 in March to a high of 5,000 in September. Approximately 4,000 migrant workers come to the county for the fruit harvest season.

**Prevailing Hourly Wage Rates - 1968**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>Hourly Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machinists</td>
<td>$3.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punch press operator</td>
<td>1.60 - 2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpenters</td>
<td>5.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricians</td>
<td>5.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumber</td>
<td>5.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laborer</td>
<td>3.00 - 4.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Truck Driver</td>
<td>2.85 - 5.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk</td>
<td>1.50 - 2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry worker</td>
<td>1.70 - 2.62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Workers</td>
<td>1.40 - 1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannery Workers</td>
<td>1.72 - 2.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawmill Workers</td>
<td>2.72 - 4.35</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Transportation**

As the City of Hood River is on the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad, Interstate 80N, Highway 35, and the Columbia River, connections with major rail, motor carrier, barge and air lines are excellent.

Transportation facilities include:

**Rail**
- Union Pacific Railroad
- Mt. Hood Railway

**Truck**
- Sites Silver Wheel Freight Co.
- Lester Moving and Storage Co., Inc.

**Bus**
- Greyhound Bus Lines

**Air**
- Aero Spray Inc.
- Air Sports Inc.
- Air Express Division of R. E. A.

(The airport is approximately 4½ miles from the city with a 2,500 feet paved runway with air charter service.)

**Electric Power**

The county is located between two big hydro-electric projects— Bonneville Dam, 25 miles to the west, and The Dalles Dam, 24 miles east of the City of Hood River.

Distributors of electricity include Pacific Power and Light Company, Hood River Electric Cooperative and Cascade Locks Municipal Power Company. The cost of electricity for commercial use varies with maximum demand and monthly usage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maximum Demand</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>0.0074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>0.0080</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>0.0095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>0.0108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>0.0148</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Water Supply**

Hood River City Water System

A. Source of water - Cold Springs

B. Adequacy of supply - unlimited for all practical purposes

C. Cost per 1,000 gallons in quantities of 100,000 gallons per month - $0.15

D. Chemical and physical analysis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Parts per million</th>
<th>Parts per million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total solids</td>
<td>75.90</td>
<td>Sodium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardness</td>
<td>11.80</td>
<td>Potassium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bicarbonate</td>
<td>19.20</td>
<td>Chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silica</td>
<td>22.40</td>
<td>Sulfate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium</td>
<td>3.10</td>
<td>Nitrate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnesium</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Fluoride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. The pH value is 7.49.

F. The water is transported by gravity in underground pipes.

G. Storage reservoir - 5,000,000 gallon steel tank with 16” line to the city.

H. Temperature of water - 42° to 46°.

Major sources of water for rural household use:

A. Hood River City Water System
B. Westside Ice Fountain Springs Water District
C. Parkdale Water System
D. Crystal Springs Water System
E. Oak Grove Water System
F. Davis Water Co.
G. Cascade Locks Water System

The domestic water is supplied by gravity pressure by one of these seven systems to practically every home in the county.

**SOCIAL**

**Population Trends and Characteristics**

The population of the county has gradually increased during the past sixty years. Nevertheless the increase has been less than the natural increase of births over deaths. This differential points to an out-migration of 300 people between 1940 and 1950 and 1,196 between 1950 and 1960.
Population Age Distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>1940</th>
<th>1950</th>
<th>1960</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 5</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>1,356</td>
<td>1,356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-14</td>
<td>1,866</td>
<td>2,282</td>
<td>2,814</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-29</td>
<td>3,117</td>
<td>2,504</td>
<td>2,233</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-44</td>
<td>2,359</td>
<td>2,858</td>
<td>2,516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45-64</td>
<td>2,445</td>
<td>2,695</td>
<td>3,049</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65 &amp; over</td>
<td>852</td>
<td>1,045</td>
<td>1,427</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Births & Deaths

(Compares to Population Gains)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Births</th>
<th>Deaths</th>
<th>Natural gain less population gain (out-or in-migration)</th>
<th>Population gain</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1930-40</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>2,506</td>
<td>-300</td>
<td>2,582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1940-50</td>
<td>2,027</td>
<td>1,176</td>
<td>-1,196</td>
<td>1,631</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Schools

Hood River County has one county-wide school district. The administrative offices of the district are located at Hood River.

- Number of public schools - 1967 16
- High Schools 3
- Number of Parochial Schools 1
- Grade School enrollment 2,297
- High School enrollment 1,113

Churches

Twenty-nine churches representing twenty-four different denominations are located in the county. Twenty of the churches are located in or near Hood River.

Public Libraries

The Hood River County Library is located in Hood River. Branch libraries are maintained at Parkdale, Cascade Locks, and Neighbors of Woodcraft home. A total of 36,457 books are available to residents of the county.

Health

A modern hospital located in Hood River maintains modern equipment and 45 beds. A preventive medical program in the schools is carried on by the county health staff.

A modern nursing home with 85 beds and a Neighbors of Woodcraft Home with 10 beds are located near Hood River.

Safety

Six fire departments serve the county. Each is equipped for fire prevention and control and also for first aid assistance. These are located in the following communities: Hood River, Pine Grove, Odell, Parkdale, Westside, and Cascade Locks.

Two mountain rescue organizations, the Alpinees and the Crag Rats, are county groups that cooperate with the sheriff's office, the state police, and the U. S. Forest Service in rescue and first aid.

Modern police and county sheriff departments promote safety programs and maintains law and order.

A county emergency preparedness (civilian defense) program is well organized and equipped.

Recreation

Rushing streams, timbered mountains, and spectacular Lost Lake provide excellent outdoor recreation for both residents and tourists.

Recreation Facilities Include:

- State parks and campsites 6
- Federal parks & campsites 10
- Bowling Alleys 2
- County parks 3
- Golf Clubs 1
- City parks 2
- Swimming Pools 1
- Ski Areas 2
- Rifle and Pistol range 1

National Youth Organizations

4-H clubs—are available to boys and girls from 9 to 19 years of age. Present county membership is 497.

Boy Scouts of America—Packs and troops are available to boys from 8 to 18 years of age. Present county membership is 347.

Camp Fire Girls groups—are available to girls from 8 to 18 years of age. Present county membership is 90.

Rainbow Girls groups—are available to girls from 12 to 19. Present county membership is 35.

Job's Daughter groups—are available to girls from 12 to 19. Present county membership is 30.

Music, Literature and Art

Music instruction and appreciation is promoted by the Hood River County Music Association. Music instruction is available at all high schools, from the Hood River School of Music, the Hood River Junior Orchestra, and the Junior Symphony, and from other private teachers.

Other cultural activities are sponsored by local art, camera and writers clubs.

Publicity

Facilities for county-wide publicity include Radio Station KIHR (independent) 250 watts, 1340 kc, the Hood River News, a weekly newspaper and the Whistle Punk, a weekly newspaper.

Government

Hood River County is governed by a county commission consisting of five commissioners, elected by the residents of the county, and a county executive, appointed by the commissioners. It was established as a county in 1908. The City of Hood River is the county seat.

The City of Hood River is governed by a mayor and city council, elected by residents of the city.
Organizations of Hood River County

American Red Cross
American Foresters
Alpinees
Aloha Club
A. A. U. W.
Amicus Club
Art Club
Business & Professional Women
Boy Scouts of America - (21)
Beta Sigma Phi (3 chapters)
Bowling Association
Camera Club
Cancer Society
Council of Churches
Camp Fire Girls (2 chapters)
Crag Rats
Current Events Club
Chamber of Commerce
Church Women United
Eagles Lodge
Eagles Auxiliary
Eastern Star
Elks Lodge 1507
Farm Bureau
4-H Leaders' Ass'n.
4-H Clubs - (72)
Granges - (3)
Home Extension Units (7)
Hood River County Education Ass'n.
Hood River County Hospital Board
Hood River County Hospital Board Auxiliary
Hood River County Parks and Recreation Committee
Hood River County Tuberculosis & Health Ass'n.
Hood River County Credit Association
Hood River Flying Club
Hood River Saddle Club
Hood River County Pioneer Association
Historical Society
Hood River Music Association
Hood River Traffic Association
Hood River Valley Agate Club
Hood River Writers Club
I. O. O. F. Lodge

International Order of Jobs Daughters
Izaak Walton League
Japanese American Citizens League
Japanese American Citizens League Auxiliary
Jaycees
Jaycees, Auxiliary
Kiwanis
Little League Baseball
Lions Club (2 chapters)
Mid-Columbia Dental Association
Mid-Columbia Medical Society
Mid-Columbia Industrial Electrical Trades Apprenticeship Committee
Mid-Columbia Culinary Trades Apprenticeship Committee
Mid-Columbia Apprenticeship and Training Committee
Mid-Columbia Philatelic Society
Mid-Columbia Carpenter Trade Apprenticeship Committee
Mid-Columbia Association for Retarded Children
Mid-Columbia Radio Club
Ministerial Association
Military Units:
  National Guard
  VFW (2)
  VFW Auxiliary
  American Legion
  American Legion Auxiliary
  Daughters of the American Revolution
North Slope Ski Club
Newcomers Club
Nurses Association
P. T. A.'s (7)
Rifle and Pistol Club
Royal Neighbors of America
Rotary Club
Rebecca Club
Salvation Army
Square Dancers (2)
Soroptimist Club
Shrine
Super Sixties
Toastmasters
United Nations
Wednesday's Book Club
Women's Christian Temperance Union
Yacht Club
Garden Clubs (4)

Page Eleven
A meeting of the county commissioners at the Hood River Courthouse.

PUBLIC POLICY

TAXATION

It is important that all citizens understand the present tax situation and the possible effect of new tax proposals.

The following statements are a summary of the committee's study relating to property taxes paid by residents of Hood River County.

- The combined expenditures of all taxing bodies in Hood River County have approximately doubled in the past 13 years; because of increase in property tax relief and other revenue sources, levies on property have taken a much smaller raise.
- The combined levies of all taxing bodies in the county have risen 58% in the past ten years.
- School tax levies, which have accounted for 71c out of each tax dollar over the past 10 years, have increased 80%. Over the last three years, the source of funds for school budgets has been 65%—local property taxes, 29%—state funds, 5%—federal funds, and 1%—other funds.
- County levies under the administration of the county commission have increased 25% in 10 years.
- City levies have increased 49% in the 10 year period.
- Over the past four years, the source of funds to pay county government costs were: property levy—46%; county forest receipts—29%; state property tax relief and other funds allocated to the counties—25%.
- The Department of Public Works (roads) expenditures in 1967-68 will be more than double 1958-59. NO PART OF THESE FUNDS COMES FROM PROPERTY TAX.
- During the past 10 years, no property tax has been levied in Hood River County for county roads. This money comes from national forest receipts, state-collected gas tax and license fees, plus miscellaneous sales and collections.
- True cash value to property on the assessment roll in Hood River County has increased from $57,138,000 in 1958 to $103,059,000 in 1967, an increase of 80%.
- Per capita property tax in Hood River County has been well below the state average.

Taxes have been rapidly increasing and will go higher as long as inflation prevails in the United States. A comparison of local and state taxes within Oregon and with other Paciﬁc coast states is as follows:

Oregon average per capita property tax, 1967, $166.00.
Hood River County average per capita property tax, 1967, $157.28.
Combined levies of all taxing bodies in Hood River County, 1967-68, 2.38% of true cash value. Oregon average in 1967-68, 2.21% of true cash value.

Source of the Tax Dollar at the State Level

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>Washington</th>
<th>California</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal income</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate income</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excise</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fees and license</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General sales tax</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gross receipts</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Current Tax Rates

- Gas - per gallon: Oregon 7, Washington 9, California 7
- General sales-per dollar: Oregon 4.5, Washington 5, California 4.5
- Cigarettes - pack: Oregon 4, Washington 11, California 10

State Share of the Combined State and Local Tax Dollar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oregon</th>
<th>Washington</th>
<th>California</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Property tax limitation of some type is desirable. The 6% limitation as set in the Oregon Constitution has become quite ineffective in most cases. A set percentage limitation, such as the 1½% proposal, on property levies would present very difficult adjustments because of the vast difference in tax levies in various districts and the loss of revenue, unless new local or state sources of funds were developed.

The 1½% limitation would upset school and local government operation in a manner that would be hard to overcome. A major revision in state and local government finance would be required.

Personal property taxes still present great inequities in the ad valorem tax field. It is desirable to broaden the tax base where possible by equitable means. Alternatives for broadening the tax base include: (1) lowering the exemptions in the present state income tax, (2) a net receipts tax, (3) a retail sales tax.

PLANNING AND ZONING

Lack of planning in years gone by has already created problems for county residents. As industrialization expands and the population of the county increases, failure to maintain a practical planning and zoning program would compound such problems.

The city of Hood River adopted a planning and zoning ordinance in 1954. A planning and zoning program was established in the county in August 1966. The entire county is zoned as to land use into six classifications:

- Farm  A-1 Residential  R-2
- Farm  A-2 Commercial  C-1
- Residential  R-1 Industrial  M-1

RECOMMENDATION

Existing problems and possible solutions are as follows:
- House trailers. The location of house trailers should be restricted to approved trailer courts or to an area adequate for locating a trailer and for sanitation.
- Twelfth Street Traffic. A one-way grid system from May Street to Belmont is needed to reduce the traffic problem.
- Foot traffic on Belmont Road. A graded path on one side of Belmont Road from 12th Street to the location of the new west side school is needed to reduce the hazard to pedestrians.
- Traffic lights. Traffic signal lights should be installed at the intersections of 12th and May Streets and 12th Street and Belmont Road.
- Areas not suitable for agriculture. Such areas should be rezoned to R-1 and designated either for housing developments, individual homesites, or summer homes or parks; examples— the Middle Mountain area, Oak Grove hills, and the area northeast of Pine Grove.

The property tax base in Hood River County has been expanded greatly in the past 10 years through the addition of new business ventures and the addition of new facilities and equipment by the two major industries of the county (agriculture and lumbering). These have added several million dollars to the assessment rolls. Cold storage and packing facilities in the fruit industry and new equipment in the lumber mills are industrial expansions that should not be minimized in importance. In the past 10 years, new homes have also increased property tax revenues.

Tax exempt property is considered a serious problem by some. Our study shows that the greatest share of property exempt from ad valorem taxation is public, either federal, state, or county owned. Most of this in Hood River County is national and county forest lands. Over the past three years, timber sold from these lands have contributed more than $500,000 each year, to Hood River County; this is almost $3 per acre per year for each acre of county and national forest lands in the County.

At present, county forests are contributing 29% of the general fund expenditures of the county and with continued good management on a sustained yield basis will continue to have a leveling effect on county tax levies.

All Oregonians should study state and local tax programs, budgets, and operations in order to promote economy in expenditures of tax dollars.
- Appraisal values used in assessment of real property should be kept up-to-date. The six-year reappraisal cycle provided by Oregon law is too long a cycle under present economic conditions. Hood River County's present four-year cycle should be maintained and if possible reduced.
- The same inducement and encouragement toward expansion should be given to our present industries as would be given to new industries coming to the county. What we have here now is most important to us.
- We urge all taxing bodies to summarize and interpret tax levies and budgets, in order that the average layman may better understand tax problems.
Granting of commercial zones. C-1 zones should not be extended more than one-half mile from an existing highway and should be bounded by A-1 or A-2 zones.

The land-fill area along the Columbia River. The existing zoning ordinance regarding the Port Commission's development area should be enforced. Landscaping of industrial sites in the area should be carried out.

Westside Highway. Such a highway should be completed. A study of this project and alignment with other roads is now under consideration by the county commission.

Beautification. To enhance the beauty of the county, partially destroyed and abandoned buildings should be completely destroyed; examples—the house east of Cascade Locks owned by Umpqua Navigation Company; the partially burned home south of the freeway and west of Frankton Road. The location of auto-wrecking yards should be strictly controlled and trees or fencing used to screen such yards from highways and homesite areas. Funds should be allocated to pay private wrecking yards to pick up old abandoned cars left around the county. The Board of County Commissioners is urged to develop a program to solve this problem.

WATER POLLUTION

The only sewage treatment plant in the county is located on the Columbia River at the north edge of Hood River. It is primarily a treatment plant, approved by the State Sanitary Authority, and is designed to serve a population of 7,000. Approximately 95% of the City of Hood River is served by this plant.

Although water pollution is a problem throughout the valley, steps are being taken to correct some of the more serious situations. All of the major streams are polluted in direct proportion to the number of people living adjacent to them or to the tributaries which ultimately empty into these streams. Careless handling of orchard pesticide materials can also cause stream pollution problems. It was not until 1960 that water pollution was recognized as a problem in the rural areas of the county. In 1961 the County Water Resources Committee initiated a study of the situation and several steps have been taken to eliminate causes of water pollution.

In 1963 the County Planning Commission adopted a policy requiring the sanitarian's approval on all applications for subdividing, building permits, and zone changes.

The Odell community established a sanitary district in 1966, and in 1967 a similar district was established in Parkdale. A federal grant has been approved and bonds voted to construct a sewage disposal system at Odell. A survey has been made of Indian Creek area and the Paradise Creek area to determine the pollution situation. A comprehensive sewage facilities plan has been ordered by the county commission, to be completed in 1968.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Support the comprehensive sewage facilities plan.
- Generate interest and assist population centers in the installment of adequate sewage facilities.

- Parks. Park development at Toll Bridge Park and Panorama Point should be completed as planned. The area along the Columbia River west of Hood River known as Morton's landing should be developed into a park. Therefore, industrial development should not be permitted too near this area. Another excellent site for a park and recreation area is the Clear Creek Basin sedimentation pond south of Parkdale. Other park sites should be investigated for possible future development. The growing demand for recreation requires a comprehensive and coordinated plan for park development in the county.

- Dumps. A better location for a county and city garbage dump is needed.

- Housing for pickers. New housing should be a suitable distance from a through highway or screened from the highway by trees or a hedge. Existing camps that have a rundown appearance should also be screened from the highway.

- Legal notices. A nontechnical description in addition to legal location in publication of zone changes, sheriff land sales, etc., would result in a better informed public.

POLLUTION PROBLEMS

- Urge individuals to improve sewage disposal systems if community—or area-wide plans are not feasible.
- Promote legislation to assure compliance with necessary sanitation requirements without undue curtailing of individual initiative or depriving local government jurisdictional control.
- Cooperate with the Oregon State Game Commission in the development of a desirable fish and game program in Hood River County.
- Observe safety precautions in handling and applying agricultural chemicals to avoid contamination of streams.

AIR POLLUTION

Air pollution is not as yet a major problem in this county. A few industries are discharging pollutants into the atmosphere intermittently, but they are small and quite some distance apart. The use of open smudge pots in the spring to prevent frost damage in orchards; open burning at the county dump; smoke from several industrial plants; and the cull fruit dumps, do, at times, cause air pollution that is annoying to residents living in the vicinity.

Consideration has been given to relocating the county dump and to finding a use for the cull fruit, but as yet no solutions have been found to these two problems. Future industrial developments can create a serious air-pollution problem if steps are not taken at the time of plant construction to control any pollutants.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended:

- That the county government continue to seek a solution to the county dump problem. Possibly a committee should be appointed to search for a future land-fill garbage and refuse site (no burning).
That the planning commission screen all industrial development applications with extreme care, with attention being given to both sewage disposal and **air pollution**.

That a study be made regarding the use of smudge pots in order to reduce air pollution through the necessary controls.

**EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS**

An outstanding emergency-preparedness program has been developed in the county by a very conscientious county defense director and by volunteers. More than 800 residents of the county have been trained in categories of emergency preparedness and are available to assist when needed.

Designated fallout shelters and available supplies can accommodate 24,000 people. Shelters are located as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Space</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bonneville</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cascade Locks</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hood River</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12,676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odell</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dee</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Radef Service has 173 radiation detection instruments assigned to fire departments; 2 radio clubs; the civilian air patrol; the United States Forest Service; county schools; the United Telephone Company; A. C. D.; and other qualified personnel.

Food and other supplies are stocked in a warehouse on 7th and Industrial Streets in Hood River and in several of the shelters. The value of these supplies exceeds $150,000.

An emergency hospital—200-bed unit and equipment—is available. It is stored in the warehouse with other supplies. This hospital unit is worth more than $100,000.

The Civilian Defense Control Center and shelter located in the Hood River Memorial Hospital is completely equipped. All emergency preparedness activities can be coordinated from the control center.

Auxiliary electric generators have been supplied to five fire departments, Hood River Memorial Hospital, and radio station KIHR. One generator is mounted on a "Dukw" and is available for any type of an emergency. Two generators—one a 10 K.W. gasoline and one a 15 K.W. diesel—are on trailers and are portable.

A high efficiency warning system is located at each of the five fire districts. Emergency power is available for these warning systems and can be activated at the control center. Seventy-five percent of the emergency preparedness staff can be alerted in less than 30 minutes. An extensive communications system has been developed utilizing radio, telephone, magneto telephone, short wave radio, etc.

Radio station KIHR can conduct emergency broadcasting from a shelter at the station. It is on E. B. S. and will be operational in all emergencies.

The entire organization of the emergency preparedness program has been developed to cope with any civilian defense need or disaster.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

- Storage facilities. The present rented warehouse storage facility at 7th and Industrial is not satisfactory. A county building, possibly located near the county shops, is needed for storage of emergency-preparedness supplies and equipment. This building should contain at least 5,000 square feet of floor space and provide easy accessibility and clean storage.

- As two new school buildings are to be constructed soon, space should be provided in one for storing the auxiliary hospital equipment and for setting it up when needed.

- Fallout shelters should be built in the new buildings and storage provided for needed shelter supplies.

- Fallout shelter facilities are needed at Parkdale.

- A card-file system has been set up for all equipment; however, it needs updating and duplicated. Secretarial services are needed to keep these files and other documents up-to-date.

- A regular testing schedule for all equipment should be introduced and records kept of the time of the testing and the personnel involved.

- Studies are underway to strengthen the communication system. Needed improvements, when identified, should be made.

- The general public needs to become more aware of the location of fallout shelters and what should be done in case of emergency. Conspicuous signs of shelter locations are needed.

- Educational programs should be expanded to keep the general public informed about emergency preparedness. Publicity regarding various preparedness programs should be periodically given to the news media.

![Emergency Aid In Action](Image)
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The Community Development Committee initially directed its attention to population. Population projections shown below represent the approximate growth anticipated for the next 17 years. The committee does not claim that the estimates made are professional, or that they are necessarily adequate. Estimates should be made for 50 years or more in order to aid long-range planning efforts. The following is a range of possibilities within which population growth is expected to occur from 1966 to 1985.

Hood River County—Anticipated Increase, 4% to 7% (Compounded Annually)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Median</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>4,200</td>
<td>4,200</td>
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<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>4,705</td>
<td>5,240</td>
<td>4,972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>5,335</td>
<td>6,290</td>
<td>5,812</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>5,965</td>
<td>7,340</td>
<td>6,602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>6,595</td>
<td>8,390</td>
<td>7,392</td>
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City of Hood River—Anticipated Increase, 3% to 5% (Compounded Annually)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
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<th>Population</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>14,500</td>
<td>14,500</td>
<td>14,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1970</td>
<td>16,830</td>
<td>26,960</td>
<td>21,885</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>19,730</td>
<td>42,535</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1980</td>
<td>22,630</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1985</td>
<td>25,530</td>
<td>73,685</td>
<td>49,607</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Projections as shown represent expansion from a fixed base and do not allow for political changes such as annexations.

In making these population projections, the following general and specific considerations were reviewed by the committee.
RECREATIONAL FACILITIES OF HOOD RIVER COUNTY

National Forest Campgrounds & Picnic Area

Proposed National Forest Campgrounds & Picnic Area

Ski Areas

Proposed Snow Play Areas

State Parks & Picnic Areas

County Parks

Proposed County Parks

National Forest Service Trails

Skyline Trail

National Forest Reserved Recreation Area

Page Eighteen
MAJOR CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

ACCESS

Access on all major highways connecting Hood River to points east, west, north and south, has been and continues to be improved both in Oregon and in the neighboring state of Washington. Improved access ties in directly with both the transient and the resident population of Hood River County. It is expected that improved access will increase the number of tourist and transient visitors to Hood River for recreation and the provision of retail trade and allied services. Transient and tourist visitors are also linked with the resident population growth, in that it has been shown in the past that casual visitors to Hood River County many times are impressed to the extent that they ultimately seek residence here.

Improved access, as noted, ties in even more directly with the resident population when it is understood that Hood River may well become a “bedroom community” for the Portland metropolitan area. Because of the extremely pleasant living conditions throughout Hood River County, wage earners employed in the Portland metropolitan area may choose to live in Hood River and commute to and from their Portland-based employment. This may seem startling to many until it is understood that with four-lane freeway access, Hood River will be approximately 45 minutes from the city of Portland. This means that it would actually take less time to commute from Hood River to Portland than it would to cross Portland during peak traffic volume periods. Residents coming in from areas in California and the eastern seaboard are pre-conditioned to commuting much greater distances under much less pleasant conditions.

AREA DEVELOPMENT

INDUSTRIAL EXPANSION

Industrial expansion for Hood River County has begun to take shape on properties owned by the Port of Hood River and the Port of Cascade Locks. Because of proximity to the Portland metropolitan area, the availability of land and utilities, and the accessibility tri-rod of highway, rail, and water transportation, both port sides are prime areas for industrial consideration. Seven hundred acres is a conservative estimate of potential industrial properties available on the waterfront in Hood River County. At the tentative figure of four jobs per acre which might be generated by industrial development, it appears possible that in the neighborhood of 3,000 jobs could well be created as these properties are utilized. The number of jobs created depends entirely upon the type of industrial development which takes place. This figure might not be reached, but on the other hand could be greatly exceeded. Two solid gains for Hood River in the industrial-development field during 1967 were the new Hood River Village facility located on Port Site No. 1 at Hood River and the Fibre Mold, Incorporated, plant located on Port Site No. 2 also at Hood River.

RECREATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Recreational development in its most dramatic form, is perhaps demonstrated by the developments now under-way at the new Hood River Meadows Ski area. This development will not only offer additional employment in the area and cause a significant and noticeable influx of year-round visitors, but will further alter the pattern of residential utilization of nearly the entire valley, with specific emphasis on those areas adjacent to the timbered slopes of Mount Hood. The impact of this development on the entirety of Hood River County is difficult, if not impossible, to predict accurately at this point. However, Hood River County residents and municipal agencies should be prepared to cope with the challenges and opportunities presented by this new facility.

COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Commercial development in its most dramatic form perhaps is illustrated in the new Hood River Village facility completed in 1967. Hood River Village, although here shown as a commercial facility, is actually a combined commercial-recreational facility. This facility and the Hood River Meadows ski facility, noted previously, both benefit from increased access and further generate additional volumes of traffic and exposure for Hood River County. Other commercial expansions have involved not only the location in Hood River of new business enterprises, such as the new Hood River Shopping Center and new filling station locations, but also significant expansion of previously existing businesses such as the Safe-way stores, Hood River Supply, and a number of additional facilities relating directly to horticulture and tree-fruit crops in storage, processing, and agri-chemical supplies. All of these facilities, whether they be new starts for Hood River or expansion of existing activity, demonstrate a definite faith in the growth potential for Hood River County, backed in all cases by significant dollar expenditures.

RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENT

Residential development has expanded more slowly than other areas. However, residential housing should continue to increase in direct relationship to other developments.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Industrial. Future industrial considerations should include a continuation of attempts to broaden and diversify the industrial base of Hood River County. The dependence of Hood River County on an agricultural base of timber and fruit should be broadened because these two primarily agricultural pursuits are seasonal in nature and occasionally vulnerable to natural conditions and market situations.

- Residential. Residential development should be governed by an overall land-use and development plan. Planning should take positive form in that it should provide for growth in an acceptable fashion rather than merely setting up prohibitions and reacting against excesses when they occur as a result of a lack of planning. Marginal agricultural lands should be identified where they exist and should be enhanced in order to attract residential developers. This will necessitate not only identifying these
lands but making provisions for streets, sewers, water, and other necessary utilities in order that they will be attractive to developers.

Hood River County, with its unique setting and present stage of development, has the opportunity to plan adequately for future development. This is an opportunity which is rather emphatically denied to many areas within Oregon which have grown and become blighted to the extent that corrective and desirable changes either cannot be made or are so costly to make that they cannot be supported financially. This committee strongly urges that the officials of the city of Hood River, the city of Cascade Locks, and Hood River County engage the services of competent, professional, municipal and regional planners to aid in the preparation of long-range growth plans for Hood River County. Unless this type of professional help is coupled with a concerted effort and bread-based response on the part of Hood River County citizenry, future developments in Hood River County are quite apt to cause considerable harm to the natural beauty and general livability of Hood River County as it is today.

This committee does not lay claim to the competence necessary to provide sufficient direction for Hood River County growth to insure that the livability of Hood River County will be adequately protected. However, we submit for consideration certain items which appear worthy of additional thought and possible incorporation in future planning.

- **Landscaping and beautification.** Hood River enjoys a climate and soil capacity which lend itself not only to the growing of tree fruits and other agricultural commodities, but to the cultivation of ornamental trees, shrubs, and attractive ground cover as well. In many cases native species of trees are naturally provided and enhance our residential area. In many areas, however, shade trees are sparse or nonexistent, and plantings are necessary. Guidelines should be established so that trees which are planted to correct deficiencies reflect a choice of species which is compatible with the surroundings, suitable to the terrain and soils and which represent varieties that are easily maintained. The city of Hood River should be encouraged to follow the lead of Eugene and Salem. Ordinances should be adopted regarding types of trees and shrubs recommended, permission to plant and-or remove materials from parking strips, regulations on trimming, pruning, spraying, etc. A maintenance program should provide that inappropriate species, sick or diseased trees, and any others removed by reason of necessity may be replaced so as to provide at all times a balance of healthy, mature, attractive trees as a feature of our landscape.

- **Recreational improvements.** Recreational improvements should include a rather extensive study of possible additions to the fine county park system being developed by Hood River County. It is suggested that these developments include provisions for camping facilities for the sole use of transient pickers so necessary to the agricultural economy of the valley. A disturbing situation is developing at present because of picker use of Tucker Park and other areas, thereby discouraging their intended use as camp and picnic sites for tourists and residents.

It is also suggested that additional park, and particularly overnight camping sites, be developed along the shores of the Columbia River at and near Hood River. Interstate No. 80 N provides a spectacular drive through the Columbia Gorge; however, opportunities for an overnight camping stop in the midst of this spectacular area are exceedingly inadequate.

- **Utilities.** One of the major conflicts between man and his environment is in relation to poles and lines which supply utility services. This committee fully realizes the great expense of eliminating existing utility poles in favor of underground utilities at this time. However, exclusive use of underground utilities is a goal which is earnestly recommended by this committee. The cooperation of all utility companies should be solicited; a target date for achievement of this goal should be set and pursued vigorously. In the interim, until the target date is reached, residents and municipal officials should work closely with utility companies to enhance the attractiveness of overhead facilities as viewed by the public and to minimize, through the judicial use of appropriate plantings, the visual and physical interference between the man-made and the natural features of our landscape.

- **City and county building codes.** This committee recommends that compatible municipal and county-wide building codes be established. These codes should be of a type which will insure the safety and suitability of structures, while at the same time they should not be unduly restrictive of personal expression and individual innovation in design and features of the buildings.

- **Preservation of prime agricultural lands.** A prime concern in all land development should be the preservation of prime agricultural land. There is no shortage of marginal agricultural land in Hood River County which may be utilized for residential, commercial, recreational, and industrial land, and there is no need for encroachment upon prime agricultural land which is so necessary to the economic health and well being of Hood River County. Hood River County planning authorities should be complimented on the progress they have made and on the work they are now doing. However, residents must realize that the planning commission cannot operate effectively in a vacuum. Residents must participate actively in formulating additional plans and policies and working with professional consultants and advisors to insure a comprehensive, overall development plan for Hood River County which will provide the maximum degree of livability in the future.

- **Commercial.** The population as forecast for Hood River County will continue to justify considerable commercial expansion. Caution should be exercised in this commercial expansion in order that commercial entities be placed in a workable relationship to population centers. Linear projections of commercial firms along arterial routes should be avoided. Research has shown that the buying public finds the concept of unified or “one stop” shopping to be persuasive. For this reason, it is to the advantage of commercial and service installations to be grouped in somewhat unified shopping areas. Those who establish firms on arterial routes, based largely on their appraisal
of traffic volume, will undoubtedly find that traffic passing by has as its destination one or more of the unified shopping areas and as such will not be skimmed off at interim locations.

Planning for these unified shopping areas should insure that they are well located in relation to population, easily accessible by traffic routes from all sides, well identified for the convenience of residents and visitors alike, and attractively developed and landscaped.

• Traffic patterns. Of particular interest to the residents as well as commercial firms in Hood River County is the network of roads and highways. Previous portions of this report have commented on the improved access to Hood River County. This improved access from all sides merely aggravates existing and inadequate traffic routes in the Hood River Valley. The committee recommends that immediate attention be given to a major west-side, limited-access arterial with a northern connection in the approximate area of the Westcliff exchange and connecting with the Odell-Parkdale-Pine Grove community areas. With plans for a consolidated high school, particular attention must be given to the necessity of transporting students from the Parkdale, Odell, Pine Grove, and Hood River communities to such a school.

Within the city of Hood River present plans evidently envision a one-way pattern with north-bound traffic utilizing the present 12th Street, which would be improved to four lanes between Brookside Drive and Belmont Road. Southbound lanes would utilize 13th Street with an extension through the children’s area of the city park and as far south as Brookside Drive. This may well call for provisions being made for off-street parking on 12th Street in order to eliminate a possible bottleneck as four lanes are narrowed to two. Future commercial construction should be required to provide off-street parking as a scheduled feature of development.

This committee recommends the extension of 22nd Street in order to relieve traffic presently using 17th and 13th Streets. Further, the city of Hood River should be encouraged in its efforts to provide a truck route along the Wasco Street and Industrial Street alignment. This alignment when completed will relieve the currently heavy burden of oversized vehicles which now must move through downtown Hood River.

This committee understands that the Oregon State Highway Department has plans underway at the present time to utilize safety monies to provide a new bridge with an improved alignment to replace the present narrow and outdated bridge crossing the Hood River east of the city. The Oregon State Highway Department should be encouraged in their efforts to replace this inadequate and dangerous structure. This committee understands that final surveys have been completed on that stretch of Highway 35, from Neal Creek to Mount Hood, and that right-of-way is currently being secured for this improvement. This deserves a concerted effort to secure the completion of this highway improvement.

• Off-street parking in downtown Hood River. Metered parking spaces appear to be sufficient to provide parking in close proximity to downtown Hood River for interested shoppers. Parking, however, becomes a problem for those who are gainfully employed in downtown Hood River and therefore required to park a vehicle for periods of from four to eight hours at a time. In relation to the number of persons employed downtown there are relatively few unmetered parking places available. The largest area presently available is located between 4th and 5th streets, immediately south of Cascade. If for some reason this area is purchased and developed and this parking area thereby eliminated, a problem of some magnitude will be created.

The downtown parking situation has been aggravated in the past by the influx of wage earners employed by the Diamond Fruit Growers. Some relief appears to be available in this particular case, since the Diamond Fruit Growers have recently purchased the block between Cascade and Columbia and 7th and 8th streets to be developed for a parking lot. As Diamond Fruit Growers employees are encouraged to use this lot, downtown parking congestion should be somewhat relieved.

Finally, this committee has recommended that landscaping and tree plantings in commercial areas of Hood River would materially improve the appearance and add to shoppers’ comfort. If this landscaping is accomplished, it may well dictate that a number of on-street parking locations be utilized in the accomplishment of this objective. For the reasons enumerated then, this committee strongly recommends that serious consideration be given to the development of off-street parking, perhaps on a self-liquidating basis, which will provide primarily for the all-day parking requirements of the work force employed in these commercial areas.

SUMMARY

The population of Hood River County could easily double inside of 10 years and will most certainly more than double inside of 20. Hood River County residents should compare this projection with the previous 30 years and realize that the magnitude of changes is going to be startling.

This change is inevitable. It is not something which could be viewed as inherently bad, or good. It can be either. The effect of this growth on the Hood River Valley depends entirely on the amount of thought and preparation which both precedes and accompanies it. This fact cannot be over emphasized— with planning, growth can be a most rewarding and satisfying experience for our valley. Unplanned developments, on the other hand, will merely compound present deficiencies and run the risk of destroying the very attributes which make life in the Hood River Valley attractive.

Planning has been referred to as “Resource Allocation by Design.” Hood River County stands in dire need of a “design” which will allocate her resources wisely for the future in terms of land, water, and scenic attractiveness. Correctly conceived and wisely carried through, this planning “designed for the future” can incorporate corrective measures for present deficiencies as well as an orderly assimilation of future populations.

Page Twenty-one
Forestry Resources

Timber products contribute over ten million dollars to the economy of Hood River County. Three lumber mills and one hardboard plant provide employment for approximately 550 residents.

Timber is harvested on federal, state and county lands on a sustained yield basis.

The following information provides a statistical picture of the timber resources of the county.

Acres of Commercial Forest Lands by Ownership

Private ... 50,723 (Farm woodlots - 7,306A on 251 farms).
County ... 29,962
State ...... 1,030
Federal .. 136,771 (the Mt. Hood Wilderness area is not included).

Area Distribution by Types on County Forest Lands

| Specie       | Sawtimber 21" | Small Under 11.0-19.9" | Other 10.0-11.9" | Brush, etc 6"-9.9" | Total
|--------------|----------------|------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|-------
| Douglas Fir  | 3,771          | 12.6                   | 16,082            | 53.6                | 17,932 |
| White Fir    | 9,405          | 2.6                    | 709               | 2.6                 | 53.6  |
| Pine         | 282            | .9                     | 709               | 2.6                 | 53.6  |
| Hardwoods    | 482            | 1.6                    | 4403              | 14.7                | 1456  |
| Other        | 4,205          | 16.0                   | 501               | 16.0                | 12,015 |

Area Distribution by Types on Commercial National Forest Land*

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<th>Species</th>
<th>Sawtimber 21&quot;</th>
<th>Large 21&quot;-29.9&quot;</th>
<th>Small 10.0-19.9&quot;</th>
<th>Other 6.0-9.9&quot;</th>
<th>Saplings 0-10&quot;</th>
<th>Stocked</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Lodgepole Pine</td>
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<tr>
<td>True Fir</td>
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<td>Mt. Hemlock</td>
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<tr>
<td>Engelmann</td>
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<td>501</td>
<td>501</td>
<td>3,472</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spruce</td>
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<td>501</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Hemlock</td>
<td>4,205</td>
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<td>3,004</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>12,015</td>
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<td>West. Red Cedar</td>
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<td>1,803</td>
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<tr>
<td>Western Larch</td>
<td>501</td>
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<td>501</td>
<td>1,002</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hardwoods</td>
<td>4,205</td>
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<td>4,205</td>
<td>4,205</td>
<td>13,600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>42,973</td>
<td>41,810</td>
<td>35,465</td>
<td>16,523</td>
<td>136,771</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Data includes following restricted acreage:
Recreation, roadside, streamside: 17,600
Partial out areas: 11,600
Soils Areas: 11,400
Watershed Areas: 11,000

Total: 40,600
Annual allowable cut for the Hood River District is estimated at 30.6 MM Bd. Ft. Annual cut for Hood River County lands on the Barlow District is estimated as 2.0 MM Bd. Ft.

9,800 acres of forest lands in Hood River County are in the Mt. Hood Wilderness area and are not included in the above data.

Net volume at live sawtimber on commercial National Forest Land by species:

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<th>Species</th>
<th>MM Bd Ft</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>MM Bd Ft</th>
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<td>Pacific Silver Fir</td>
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<td>Noble Fir</td>
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<td>Subalpine Fir</td>
<td>39.1</td>
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<td>3,322.2</td>
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Reforestation Outlook—At the present time, approximately 650 acres a year are reforested on National Forest lands. Both artificial and natural means are used to accomplish this task. In the past, the Forest Service has done most of the artificial reforestation. The present trend is toward contracting this work to outside parties. Barring large fires or other catastrophes, the acreage needing artificial reforestation may be reduced in the future. This is due to a trend in reduction of clear cutting and an increase in intermediate cutting, which has already reduced artificial reforestation needs during recent years.

Timber Stand Improvement Work—At the present time, about 100 acres of young stands are pre-commercially thinned each year. The number of acres involving this type of work is expected to increase rapidly in the future. This is due to more and more emphasis on intensive management practices on young stands. The bulk of this work will be contracted to parties outside the Forest Service. The acceleration of thinning these young stands will have considerable impact on Christmas tree cutting. At the present time, approximately 2,000 trees are commercially cut and 500 trees are sold through individual permits for Christmas trees. Once the thinning program gets underway, Christmas tree cutters may be hard pressed to secure an adequate supply of trees for their needs. A shortage of high quality Christmas trees is already being felt. This is due to the considerable amount of cutting for a number of years of this forest product at the lower and more easily accessible elevations. More trees may be obtained by converting portions of the BPA powerline acreage into Christmas tree plantations. If this is possible, individuals could plant, manage, and harvest these plantations.

Acres of commercial National Forest land available for thinning (under intensive management):

- Commercial (30 - 70 years) .......... 20,428
- Pre-commercial (10 - 20 years) ...... 8,411
- TOTAL .......... 28,839

Dee Flat Seed Orchard—This orchard is located on a tract of National Forest land about three miles southwest of Dee, Oregon. It produces seed crops and is managed similar to a fruit orchard. The product of the Dee orchard is Douglas Fir seed of superior quality. At the present time, production of seed for National Forest lands only has been considered. The orchard is 10 acres in size and negotiations are underway to purchase an additional six acres.

The orchard is still too young to produce seed but requires considerable work to protect and maintain it.

When the orchard comes into full production, additional help will be required to manage the area and harvest the crop. There are a few problems associated with this type of orchard. It is expected these problems can be solved. If so, there is a possibility the orchard will be expanded considerably.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Fire control resources of the U. S. Forest Service, State forestry Department and the Mid-Columbia Mutual Aid Association should be coordinated for greater efficiency and more effective fire control.
- Greater emphasis should be given to pre-commercial thinning of timber stands.
- A program to remove cull logs from the forests to be used for chips and veneer should be developed.
- Techniques for cable thinning of timber stands on steep slopes should be developed.
- Recreation spokesmen will demand greater restrictions on timber cutting in the future. However, the multiple use concept for management of timber lands should generally be followed.
- New techniques in harvesting of timber must be developed to avoid excessive restrictions.
- The right of ways of Bonneville power lines should be utilized to grow Christmas trees.
- Forest beautification, improvement and expansion of forest trails will be needed to cope with the demands of the public in the years ahead. Disadvantaged youth and adults could well be used to do this work - re-establishment of the CCC program of the 1930's is recommended.
- From time to time, consolidation of national forest districts is considered. Sometimes this is desirable but not always. The tenure of U. S. Forest supervisors should be lengthened in a district to allow him to more effectively carry out a good timber management program.
- The present county forest lands are scattered throughout the county. Consolidation of these lands by trades of forest lands, purchases, etc., should be encouraged to allow more effective management of timber lands.
- The importance of the timber industry to the economy of the county and state and the methods for timber harvesting, management and reforestation should be publicized so that the public will be better informed regarding the industry.
- The 20% to 25% of county forests now unproductive should be rehabilitated and reforested.
Temperature control cages placed in trees by Mid-Columbia Experiment Station Staff to study the effects of temperature on fruit development and ripening.

Market bins of apples (20 bu.) being unloaded from a ship at Stockholm, Sweden. Bin was developed by Duckwall Bros. Fruit Co. of Odell, Oregon.

AGRICULTURE

The agricultural industry of Hood River County is located in the Hood River Valley, an area approximately 8 miles wide and 20 miles long. Total cropland in the county is approximately 20,000 acres.

Although the census lists 641 farms in the county, less than 400 are commercial farms. Over 96% of the farms are owner operated.

Pears, apples, cherries, and strawberries are the major crops. More than 86% of the agricultural income of the county is derived from fruit. The value of the fruit products after packing or processing—f. o. b. Hood River—exceeded $20 million in 1967.

Excellent pasture grasses can also be grown in the county, but acreage is limited. Although there are a few commercial dairy, livestock, poultry, and mink enterprises in the county, opportunities in such fields are limited. Persons interested in starting such enterprises should give careful consideration to the availability of markets and feed and to disease, parasites, and management problems. Information regarding the feasibility of such enterprises can be secured from the County Extension Office, local banks, and ranchers of the valley.

As fruit production is, and is expected to continue to be, the major agricultural industry in the county, the committee has limited this study to horticultural enterprises.

Six farmer-owned irrigation districts supply irrigation water to the valley. The water supply for irrigation is generally adequate, although farms served by the Hood River Irrigation District have limited water use during dry years. Improvement of water-storage facilities and the irrigation canal may solve this problem. Pumping water from the Farmers Irrigation District ditch is also being considered by the Hood River District ranchers. A gravity-pressure irrigation system will be available to all ranchers under the Middle Fork Irrigation District as soon as the Middle Fork Small Watershed project is completed, probably by 1969. Since much of the farmland throughout the valley is somewhat rolling, sprinkler irrigation is generally the most practical. It is estimated that 15,000 acres of the total cropland is irrigated by sprinklers.

Page Twenty-four
HORTICULTURE

Many changes in fruit growing have taken place since the first commercial planting of fruit trees in 1876 by E. L. Smith. In 1920 the apple acreage exceeded 10,000 acres, as pears were still somewhat of a novelty with only about 1,000 acres planted. Cherry acreage reached a peak of 1,100 acres in 1948.

Today the acreage of fruits is estimated as follows:

Apples ...... 4,600 acres  Cherries ...... 500 acres
Pears ...... 8,500 acres  Strawberries 225 acres

A Five-Year Average of Fruit Production— Boxes of Fruit Packed for the Fresh Market
(Hood River Traffic Association Reports)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th>1946-50</th>
<th>1951-55</th>
<th>1956-60</th>
<th>1961-66</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Newtowns</td>
<td>761,522 boxes</td>
<td>704,170 boxes</td>
<td>640,970 boxes</td>
<td>713,288 boxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spitzenbergs</td>
<td>41,085 boxes</td>
<td>7,764 boxes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Delicious*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>55,837 boxes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Delicious</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>219,664 boxes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delicious</td>
<td>517,933 boxes</td>
<td>499,313 boxes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orley</td>
<td>81,640 boxes</td>
<td>24,778 boxes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>66,324 boxes</td>
<td>17,340 boxes</td>
<td>17,576 boxes</td>
<td>10,395 boxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total apples</td>
<td>1,468,704 boxes</td>
<td>1,253,365 boxes</td>
<td>1,330,823 boxes</td>
<td>1,496,002 boxes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pears</th>
<th>1946-50</th>
<th>1951-55</th>
<th>1956-60</th>
<th>1961-66</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bartlett</td>
<td>29,861 boxes</td>
<td>59,193 boxes</td>
<td>27,385 boxes</td>
<td>94,958 boxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bose</td>
<td>170,131 boxes</td>
<td>112,004 boxes</td>
<td>99,641 boxes</td>
<td>93,094 boxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anjou</td>
<td>1,149,723 boxes</td>
<td>975,852 boxes</td>
<td>1,199,392 boxes</td>
<td>1,141,295 boxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>52,070 boxes</td>
<td>44,400 boxes</td>
<td>40,094 boxes</td>
<td>27,892 boxes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total pears</td>
<td>1,401,785 boxes</td>
<td>1,189,449 boxes</td>
<td>1,366,512 boxes</td>
<td>1,357,227 boxes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Cherries | 92,334 boxes | 95,711 boxes | 76,019 boxes | 126,980 boxes |

*The designation Red Delicious as different from regular Delicious was not made until 1960.

A Five-Year Average of Tons of Fruit Processed (Hood River Traffic Association reports)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th>1946-50</th>
<th>1951-55</th>
<th>1956-60</th>
<th>1961-66</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bartlett pears</td>
<td>14,277 tons</td>
<td>16,137 tons</td>
<td>17,054 tons</td>
<td>22,522 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherries</td>
<td>1,243 tons</td>
<td>667 tons</td>
<td>459 tons</td>
<td>354 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td>11,643 tons</td>
<td>10,879 tons</td>
<td>9,887 tons</td>
<td>10,618 tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Nearly 5,000 migrant workers are needed each year to harvest and pack the fruit. However, mechanization is being expanded on farms and in packing houses each year, as the number of available workers decreases.

Fruit growers must maintain efficient but high production of quality fruit of acceptable varieties in order to compete in the fruit markets of the world. Fruit shippers and processors must also utilize the most effective methods in handling and marketing.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following guidelines are recommended for the horticultural industry:

PRODUCTION

- Farm elevation, soil type, lay of the land, wind, frost hazard, and availability of irrigation water are all factors to be considered in selecting an orchard site and the kind of fruit to be grown. Information regarding agricultural land can be secured at the County Extension office and the County Soil Conservation office.
- Varieties of tree fruits now recommended for commercial production include: Pears—Bartlett, Anjou, and Bose;
- Apples—Red Delicious (new red strains), Newtown, and Golden Delicious; Cherries—Lambert, Bing, and Corum; Peaches—Red Haven.
- Ranchers should plant the kinds and varieties of fruit best adapted to their own ranch conditions. Quality Newtown apples are difficult to grow on the lower west-side area due to wind and in the Parkdale area because of the late fall harvest. Red strains of Delicious should be selected for their suitability in an area. Cherries can best be grown on the eastside, Central Vale, and the upper Oak Grove areas. Rains at harvest time often damage cherries.

Page Twenty-five
High production of quality fruit per acre is very important. Suggested production goals per acre for mature trees are as follows: Bartlett pears—25 to 30 tons; Bosc pears, 1,600 boxes; Anjou pears, 1,200 boxes; Apples, 2,500 boxes. To accomplish such goals, ranchers should consider medium-density orchard plantings (216 trees per acre) to high density (434 trees per acre). Block removal of trees for replanting rather than interplanting orchards is recommended. This provides an opportunity for changes in tree spacing and management.

Greater attention should be given to pruning to maintain desired tree size, adequate light in the trees, better fruit size and fruit quality, and to aid harvesting.

The fact that deficiencies of nitrogen, boron, and phosphorus occur in most Hood River County soils has been known for many years. Recently magnesium and zinc have been found to be deficient in some areas. These deficiencies must be corrected to meet the needs of crops to be grown if high production is to be achieved.

Ranchers growing fruit in frosty areas should consider heating. Smokeless heating units should be used to avoid air pollution.

Major tree-fruit insect and disease problems include:

- **Insects**—codling moth, European red mites, two-spotted mites, pear psylla, aphids, scale, and cherry fruit fly.
- **Diseases**—apple and pear scab, mildew, fire blight, pseudomonas blight, and fruit-storage rots. These pests and diseases must be controlled if high production of quality fruit is to be achieved.

Fruit should be picked at the proper maturity for best quality and keepability. Careful handling of fruit is also important.

At the present time, 4,000 to 5,000 fruit pickers are required to harvest the fruit crops. The availability of good harvest workers is decreasing. Thus, mechanization of tree-fruit harvest or the development of mechanical aids to increase the workers' picking rate is imperative.

Greater mechanization of pruning, thinning, and picking of tree fruits will be necessary in the years ahead.

Research studies on the use of mechanical devices for hedging fruit trees and the effect of such methods on production and quality should be expanded. Although tests indicate that if a picker does nothing but pick fruit, his productivity can at best only be doubled. Research studies on both the development of mechanical fruit harvesters and mechanical aids for pickers should be expanded. Present tree-shaking techniques are not satisfactory for harvesting apples and pears for the fresh market.

At the present time strawberry production is primarily located in the upper valley. The Northwest is now the most popular variety. Strawberries are an excellent crop to grow between young fruit trees. Strawberries are now planted on approximately 225 acres of land. The berries are all produced for processing and trucked to freezing plants in the Portland area.

Blueberries and raspberries can be grown satisfactorily in the county, but the market situation does not justify extensive plantings at this time.

FRUIT MARKETING AND PROCESSING

Each year approximately one third of Hood River County winter pears and apples are exported to other countries, particularly northern Europe, South and Central America, and the Orient. These markets are being threatened by import barriers of different types and by expanding exports of fruit produced nearer to the markets of other countries.

Greater effort is needed to promote sales of fruit and develop market outlets in the underdeveloped countries.

As the level of living in other countries rises, the demand for larger sized fruit is also increasing. For many years the smaller sizes of fruit were shipped abroad, but the demand is decreasing at this time.

Growers who do not produce quality fruit of adequate size will find it more and more difficult to market such fruit.

Although new fruit varieties are often discussed, it is well to remember that it requires more than 50,000 boxes of a new variety of tree fruits to introduce it to buyers and to evaluate its acceptability.

The possibilities of presizing of fruit as it is put into cold storage should be further evaluated. However, improved techniques to prevent scald on winter pears must be found to permit presizing.

Automated packing of fruit may be necessary to reduce labor costs in handling. The possibilities of shipping and marketing fruit in bulk bins should be further evaluated.

Preripening of winter pears at the shipping point may be necessary if such ripening cannot be done at the point of destination.

Because the demand for mixed carload shipments of fruit is increasing, the production of apples in the county needs to be expanded. Piggyback shipments will be expanded, but several problems relating to their use must first be solved.

The following statistics indicate production of fruit in the county for fresh-market and expected future production trends.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruits</th>
<th>Apples</th>
<th>Winter Pears</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-yr. avg.</td>
<td>1,390,000 bxs.</td>
<td>1,215,000 bxs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-yr. max.</td>
<td>1,427,000 bxs.</td>
<td>1,460,000 bxs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-yr. min.</td>
<td>1,355,000 bxs.</td>
<td>1,175,000 bxs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated 1971 production (based on average)</td>
<td>1,713,000 bxs.</td>
<td>1,694,000 bxs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated 1971 production (based on three high years)</td>
<td>1,964,000 bxs.</td>
<td>2,139,000 bxs.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

One of the problems indicated for the future could be the economical utilization of the Bartlett pear crop. At the present time it is not being managed to the complete satisfaction of many growers.

The possibilities of an increase in future production in all growing areas indicates that the problem will become more acute. At the present time approximately half the valley tonnage is processed through the local canneries, and in some years small quantities of Bartletts have been fresh packed. All the rest of the Bartletts are sold to be processed in other areas from Salem, Oregon, to Yakima, Washington. The present Bartlett production in the Northwest has already exceeded the capacity of the canneries to handle the crop and is approaching the point where fresh packing cannot pick up the difference. It can
be assumed, therefore, that if production trends continue, some Bartletts will not have an outlet unless processing facilities for the Northwest are increased. This surplus also puts the grower in a poor bargaining position for that portion of the crop that is sold to commercial canners. Furthermore, when pears are taken out of the valley to be processed, the area loses a substantial revenue in payroll, taxes, and supply services.

The following statistics indicate the valley Bartlett pear production for the last 10 years and a projected production based on present tree counts:

**Bartlett Pears**

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10-yr. avg. 1957-66 production</td>
<td>21,126 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-yr. max. 1957-66 production</td>
<td>32,835 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-yr. min. 1957-66 production</td>
<td>12,799 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated 1971 (based on 59.5%) increase above average</td>
<td>33,600 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated 1971 (based on 59.5% increase avg. 3 high years)</td>
<td>43,777 tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It can be seen that with a possible 60% increase in Bartlett pear production, present local cannery and storage facilities will have to be materially increased even to continue to process 50% of the total tonnage based on the three-high-year projection. Controlled-atmosphere storage will undoubtedly be needed to extend the storage and processing period.

Study should be given to the possibility of adding enough local-cannery processing capacity, whether it is under present ownership or not, to take care of the major portion of the tonnage which is now going outside the valley for processing.

• While the consumption of apples in processed form is on a rising trend nationally, many of the processing apple varieties in the eastern United States are going out of production. It appears, therefore, that processed apples in many forms will be in good demand in the years to come. At present about three fourths of the locally grown processing apples are being processed locally; the balance being shipped to other areas for processing. There appears to be a good demand for this fruit at present, however, a problem could arise if Washington should have a bumper crop and a surplus of apples for processing in the fall. If additional cannery facilities were to be built to take care of the large Bartlett tonnage expected, it would certainly be necessary to divert much of the processing-apple tonnage now going to other areas to the new facility in order to keep overhead costs in line with competition.

The following statistics give the estimated production of processing apples for the valley and an estimate of future production. This table includes packinghouse sort-outs as well as certain varieties such as Spitzenberg and Winter Banana, which are diverted to the cannery:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average production 1957-66</td>
<td>14,311 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum production 1957-66</td>
<td>20,853 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum production 1957-66</td>
<td>5,157 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Est. 1971 (based on 24.6% increase over above average)</td>
<td>17,831 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Est. 1971 (based on 24.6% increase over avg. 3 high years)</td>
<td>23,606 tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

New uses for processed apples are found in dehydrated products. It is not certain whether this is a temporary trend influenced by the war in Viet Nam or a long-range trend. This development should be studied further.

• The annual tonnage of winter pear culls as a source of processed fruit varies considerably. For this reason it poses a problem in planning adequate processing facilities as well as in marketing arrangements.

The following table shows statistics on the tons of culls which were available from crops of winter pears:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Average production 1957-66</td>
<td>3,857 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum production 1957-66</td>
<td>9,200 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minimum production 1957-66</td>
<td>2,740 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated 1971 (based on 36.4% increase over above avg.)</td>
<td>5,400 tons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimated 1971 (based on 36.4% increase over avg. 3-year high)</td>
<td>7,402 tons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only in the last 10 years have winter pear culls been utilized. Prior to that time they were either dumped or "given" to the distillery. Even now, with perhaps two thirds of the tonnage being utilized, the return for the fruit is marginal. In all but 2 of the last 10 years, the total quantity available in the valley could have been handled by present facilities. Since the present utilization of this fruit does not bring back the cost of production, new and more profitable uses for it should be found.

A suggested new product which might be developed is pear leather. Another product which may have some promise is concentrated pear pulp similar to that being produced in Medford. This product could be used for reconstituting into pear nectar in South American countries.

• If a practical method cannot be developed for utilizing cull pears, a serious disposal problem confronts the industry. Present dumping facilities are not satisfactory.

**FARM LABOR**

• Ranchers should secure adequate liability insurance and workmen's compensation insurance for employees.
• Farm and home safety precautions should be more carefully observed.
• Fruit growers must maintain suitable workers' cabins that meet the state sanitation requirements. Lawn around the cabins, a few shade trees and painted buildings markedly improves the appearance of a farm labor camp.
• Growers building new cabins or remodeling cabins should give careful consideration to location of the camp and to cabin construction. Cabins should be designed to be adequate and comfortable for the workers, easily cleaned and easily maintained. Good showers and washing facilities are very important.
• Good camp supervision is very important for satisfactory camp maintenance.
• Growers should strive for good employer-employee relations.
• Orchardists releasing workers after completing their fruit harvest should refer workers to other growers. This can help both the worker and other ranchers in the valley.
• Consideration should be given to community farm labor housing for migrant families.
FAMILY AND COMMUNITY LIFE

MAJOR CONCERN & RECOMMENDATIONS

YOUTH

The 1966 public school census lists 4,809 young people (ages 4-19) in Hood River. There were 1,113 students in high school and 2,297 in grade school in 1967.

There are several youth organizations in the county at the present time. These include 4-H, Campfire Girls, Boy Scouts, Rainbow Girls, Job’s Daughters, the Red Cross swim school, a ski school, organized summer baseball programs for boys, a high school County Youth Council which sponsors teenage dances, and organized church groups. At the present time, a summer live-in work camp for boys in Hood River County is being developed and a wide variety of adult organizations are actively involved in working with youth in various ways.

There is no coordination of youth activities. Involvement of parents is often lacking, and volunteer leadership for existing programs is often hard to find. Over involvement of some young people in existing programs sometimes creates a problem. New programs in keeping with the times need to be developed, especially summer educational programs, recreational and work opportunities. The opportunity exists to develop a coordinated program for the youth of the county in order to meet the needs of all.

As the automobile often contributes to juvenile problems, and as there is widespread interest in automobiles by teenagers, there seems to be a need for the development of automotive clubs which could channel this interest in the right direction. A program such as this would contribute to cooperation of police and teenagers and create better harmony for all.

During 1967, the county juvenile officer counseled with 492 young people. Of these, 53 were formal court cases.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- An overall coordination of programs to provide the needs of all youth— the 10% on top and bottom as well as the 80% in the middle— is needed.
- A summer program with a director should be developed including a transportation system for youth wishing to take part in programs offered.
- A youth advisory council should be selected to work with the director. Parents should assist where needed.
- A study should be made regarding the feasibility of covering the swimming pool for year-round use.
- Consideration should be given to the organization of automotive clubs for interested young people.

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HEALTH

This committee received a complete report from the County Health Office, the information was very helpful.

The Health Department staff provides health education through free pamphlets, educational films, and talks at schools and organizations. Health services to school children include vision tests made by nurses on referral from teachers. Financial help through the Lions Club is available for families who are unable to afford the cost of eye care or glasses. Hearing exams are given to all the first, third, fifth, and seventh graders by the state audiometrist; those having difficulties are examined by a specialist with followup care.

During 1966, 32 immunization clinics gave approximately 3,000 immunizations to school-age children. All immunizations are recorded and kept in a permanent file. Tuberculin testing is also done. A community-wide measles clinic for low income families was held, and 40 were immunized. A mobile chest X-ray van is scheduled at intervals for the county. Ranchers are encouraged to see that their workers have a chest X-ray when the unit is available. The migrant health service provided two public health nurses, one sanitary, and one sanitary aide during 1967.

A community youth referral board was organized this year, composed of representatives from the following agencies—county health, mental health, welfare, juvenile, extension service, and county schools. The referral board is dedicated to cooperation and communication between its various offices to serve the needs of families in the community. Appointments are made through the county health office. It is the theory of the referral board that in sharing information and facilities, agencies can more rapidly, economically, and effectively solve problems coming to them.

The Mid-Columbia Mental Health Clinic has been established to provide assistance to families and people experiencing emotional disturbances or family and social conflicts. It also provides assistance to the mentally retarded and to patients released from mental hospitals and their families. It is staffed by a publicly financed psychiatrist, psychologist, and psychiatric social worker. Referrals may come from any physician or from any social, educational, welfare, or religious organization. Services are available to any resident of Hood River, Wasco, or Sherman Counties on a graduated-fee schedule based on the person's ability to pay.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Because of the increasing number of horses in the county, it has been suggested that a community-wide tetanus education and immunization program be held similar to the tuberculosis testing program conducted in this county in December 1965. This prospect could be promoted by local business firms and organizations encouraging families to visit their family physician for tetanus, smallpox, diphtheria, and other immunizations. It has been many years since some adults have received certain of these immunizations.

- As many children in the county have dental problems, greater attention should be given to correcting and preventing such problems.

FAMILY STABILITY

There is no adequate substitute for the family as a stabilizing influence. Forces that threaten family stability include early marriage, changing values, poverty, mobility, changing roles of family members, and tensions of our technological society.

The following statistics regarding divorces were taken from the Hood River County Circuit Court records for 1966:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cases filed</th>
<th>Years Married:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>1 - 5 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 - 10 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11 - 20 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Over 20 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of children involved:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Two - three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Four</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Over four</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following are the ages of couples to whom marriage licenses were issued during 1966 in Hood River County. Figures are not available on marriages performed in Hood River County if the license was obtained elsewhere in the state.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groom</th>
<th>Bride</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Under 20 years of age</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 - 25 years of age</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 - 35 years of age</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 35 years of age</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number of divorces in Hood River County has remained near 48 for the last four years. Marriages have remained near 84.

A law was passed in 1965 that boys under 21 and girls under 18 must have written permission from one parent, and boys under 19 and girls under 17 must have in addition, a waiver from the judge. It was hoped that this law would reduce the number of teenage marriages. The outcome has not been entirely successful, although an opportunity for counseling has been provided and in some cases, marriage plans have been delayed. Washington marriage laws have become more strict, removing an easy alternative.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Marriage of young people who have not yet finished school should be discouraged by parents and all who work with young people.
- Family life classes should be required for both girls and boys in high school.

EMPLOYED WOMEN

The total number of women employed in the county cannot be accurately listed. A questionnaire sent by this
committee in February 1968 to all businesses listed in the telephone directory reported 1,217 women working. A new motel and restaurant added 45, bringing the total to 1,262. This involves 45% of the households under retirement age. (Fifty-four percent or 657, of these women are parttime or seasonally employed.) Baby-sitters, domestic workers, and women who help their husbands on farms are not reported.

Reasons for working are primarily financial—whether for necessities or luxuries. Others report wanting to work for enjoyment or to feel needed. For most women there is a combination of reasons.

The proportion of employed women has more than doubled in the last 20 years and is expected to increase in the future. The increased number of employed women has implications for child care and decreases the number available for volunteer community service.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Working women report a great need for more day-care accommodations for their children.
- Because of the trend of women working outside the home, families need to prepare their daughters for this possibility and encourage them to get vocational training before marriage.

AGING

The 1960 census figures list 1,427 persons over 65 living in the county, or 10.7% of the population.

The Super Sixties is an organization of older people to provide sociability among their age group. There are 75 paid members who meet twice a month. The Soroptimists are the sponsors, although the group is now self-sustaining. The county has two nursing homes. The Neighbors of Woodcraft Home, for members of that organization, has 16 living there now. Hanby’s Nursing Home has room for 85 patients. Twenty-one beds are certified for extended care under Medicare. This nursing home has recently been sold and expansion is planned. Volunteers directed by Mary Ann Hanners, with the assistance of Mary Edmundson, social worker at the home, offer a wide variety of services including crafts, entertainment, visiting, hair care, serving, birthday cakes, and church services. However, more volunteers are needed.

Many elderly persons live alone.

More retired people are expected to move to the county in future years as it becomes more recreation-oriented.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Since volunteer service at Hanby’s should be expanded, an attempt should be made to find more volunteers.
- A daily reassurance telephone service for elderly persons living alone should be organized.
- The community should take advantage of the talents of retired persons for community-service needs.

FAMILY FINANCES

The 1960 census lists 18.5% of Hood River county families, or 671 families, with an income under $3,000. Newer figures will not be available until the 1970 census.

Per capita income figures for Oregon show a rise from $2,170 to $2,280 between 1960 and 1963. This may affect the proportion of Hood River County residents having an income below $3,000. However, the cost of living continues to rise, causing hardship to many families.

The credit bureau of Hood River offers a debt counseling service available to all families who want help in planning payment of their debts.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Many people need to be better educated about the use of their money. This could best be achieved by required money-management courses in high school including the use and cost of credit.
- Families need to to evaluate wants vs. needs, luxuries vs. necessities, and the effect of advertising on their wants.

(Conservation Tour) James Crane, S. C. S. Conservationist, discussing soil types with students attending the annual forestry conservation tour.

(4-H girls club) A group of 4-H members getting tips on how to knit from their club leader, Mrs. Blanche Lewis.
THE POOR

Public welfare provides for the needy through federal, state, and county funds. Programs and number of cases as of December 1966 include:

- Old age assistance ... 54
- Aid to families with dependent children 28
- Aid to the blind ...... 4
- General assistance ... 21
- Aid to the disabled ... 28
- Foster care ................ 19

The Hood River County welfare department has an agreement with city and county governments for a work-relief program for those receiving GA and other assistance. Opportunities for literacy training, GED (high school), vocational training, and rehabilitation for welfare recipients are provided under Title V of the Economic Opportunity Act.

The Abundant Food store in The Dalles distributes foods to persons of low income from Wasco, Sherman, and Hood River counties. Eligibility is determined by welfare personnel on the basis of family income and the number in the family. In February, 1966, abundant foods were received by 124 people receiving public assistance and by 675 not receiving such assistance. The Extension Service provides bulletins and demonstrations on the use of abundant foods.

Manpower development and training and Job Corps training are available through the employment office.

Neighborhood Youth Corps and college work-study programs are available through the Extension Service. Funds for the educationally disadvantaged are made available to school districts through the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. This provides half the state or federal average cost per student for families with incomes under $3,000 for work with underachievers.

The Mid-Columbia Community Action Council, Inc., serves people of low income in Hood River, Wasco, and Sherman counties. A grass roots survey was recently completed to investigate the needs of low income families. In Hood River County, 416 families were interviewed. Of these, 112 were disadvantaged based on income and number in the family. Of the 112, 39 were borderline cases.

Community action projects to aid these people include a community center in Hood River for low-income people; the Parkdale Child Development Center which has operated one year on donated funds and one year on federal funds during the strawberry season, and the Operation Mainstream program which helps provide job training.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Day-care facilities for children are needed especially for children of families with low incomes.
- More foster homes for children are needed.
- Cuts in welfare programs should be equalized across the board.
- Support for the Mid-Columbia Community Action Council, Inc., in Hood River, Wasco, and Sherman counties is recommended.

THE MENTALLY RETARDED AND PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

No statistics are available on the mentally retarded and physically handicapped in Hood River County.

There are 32 educable mentally retarded children in two special classes in the county school system. These children have to be certified by the state. The state sets a limit of 15 to a class but has allowed an additional child in these classes.

A special class at Park Street School has had 16 children enrolled, 9 boys and 7 girls, ages 8 through 14.

The May Street School special class has 16 children, 7 boys and 9 girls, ages 12 through 19. Four of the May Street students are involved in high-school programs. All four are in work experience (one is working in the school; three are working in the community). When they complete this course of study, they will receive a regular high school diploma. There are 13 on the waiting list for a special class; an intermediate class may be added next year.

A summer program is available for trainable children. Last summer, seven children were in this program for a two-month period. Parents were charged a nominal fee of $15 per child. All remaining funds (about $1,000 to cover a teacher's salary and school supplies) were provided by Hood River community organizations and by some individuals. The sponsors are the Hood River American Legion Auxiliary and the Mid-Columbia Association for Retarded Children - an association for the benefit of retarded children and their parents. Its purpose is to bring the problems of retarded children to the attention of the public so that these problems will be understood. Of the 60 association members, 13 are Hood River County residents. The association here is affiliated with the state and national organizations.

The latest project, the Sheltered Workshop, will have to become a community project if it succeeds. This workshop is a business where the mentally retarded and physically handicapped can work and be trained for possible other employment. It is now operating at the George Tonn shop in the Pine Grove area with five handicapped people presently employed.

How many persons need this help? There are 50 retarded, 88 disabled, 142 physically handicapped, a total of 280 in Hood River County.

The Hood River County school system provides a speech therapist, a language-development program, and a remedial-reading program in high school.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- The Trainable Program should be incorporated into the regular school system so that it will be on a year-round basis. Additional classes for the retarded are needed.
- The school census could keep a record of all children that are of school age and are retarded or handicapped, not just institutionalized children of school age, so that these statistics can be available to and through the Public Health Office.
- Community support for the Sheltered Workshop is recommended. Providing an opportunity for handicapped people to secure training and work is very important.
An artists' sketch of the new high school to be built near Windmaster Corner.

EDUCATION

Assessed valuation (25% of true cash value):
July 1, 1967 ........................................ $25,489,145

Census: 1966 school enumeration, children ages
4 through 19 ........................................ 4,836

Present schools:
Elementary .......... 13; Secondary .......... 3

Schools Planned for 1970:
Elementary .... 8; Junior high ... 2; High school ... 2

School enrollment— September 30, 1967 ............. 3,637
(approximately 237 migrant children).

Educational programs:
Regular academic course, grades 1 through 12
Vocational classes for high school students
Remedial-education classes
Continuing-education classes for adults

High school graduates— June 1967:
Cascade Locks High .... 14; Hood River High .... 88;
Wy'east .... 133. 43% of these students entered college.

Transportation— 21 school buses transport more than
2,035 children daily at an annual cost of less than 28c
per student trip.

Cafeteria services: During 1966-67, 346,368 meals were
served in the 13 school cafeterias for an average of
1,960 meals per day.

Cost per year— The cost of instructing a pupil one year
in the Hood River County schools is $533.29 for ele-
mentary and $802.79 for high school. Figures are
based on 1966-67 A. D. M.—exclusive of transportation.

Annual payroll— 1966-67 .... $1,604,173.18 for a total of 296
employees.

KINDERGARTENS — ALL PRIVATE

- As all but two of the seven kindergartens are located
  in the city of Hood River, there is need for a kindergarten
  in the Middle Valley and at Cascade Locks. With the
  addition of these two kindergartens, enrollment could in-
  clude 82% of the children of kindergarten age.
- All kindergarten teachers should have TB tests.
- Kindergarten teachers should have closer contact with
  the county school office. It is suggested that a proposed
  curriculum be set up by the county office to aid private
  kindergarten teachers in setting up their curriculum to
  coordinate with first-grade work. A training workshop
  for kindergarten teachers might be conducted.
- A program should be developed to inform private teach-
  ers regarding the help available from the County Health
  Department, especially in regard to eye and ear tests.
- A list of all kindergartens for the Chamber of Com-
  merce, Welcome Wagon hostesses, etc. They should also
  be furnished with information which can aid newcomers
  and interested citizens in using these services (locations,
  time schedules, tuitions, enrollment, type of programs,
  etc.).
- Arrangements should be made for the newspapers to
  list kindergartens operating in the county— openings
  available, etc. A feature story late in the summer would
  help to make the public aware of the advantages of these
  programs.
- Until public-school kindergartens become a reality, sup-
  port of our private kindergartens and the work they are
doing is urged. Organizations should be encouraged to
  sponsor needy children.
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

The educational programs of the county should be designed to develop the student to his or her highest potential. Good instruction in the first, second, and third grades is very important and needs continued emphasis.

- As students often have difficulty with reading and thus are handicapped in all their studies, special emphasis on reading and remedial reading should be continued in the schools. Consideration should be given to the use of qualified adults or part-time teachers to assist with such classes if necessary. Special summer classes have been helpful and should be expanded if this procedure is practical.
- Consideration should be given to teaching foreign languages in grade school, as it appears to be relatively easy for children to learn languages at an early age.
- A low pupil-teacher ratio should be maintained for educational or culturally deprived children in order for school to be meaningful. Teacher aids and volunteers could help.
- Deprived children should be integrated with other children in sports and other school activities.
- A coordinated educational program, between states, should be developed for migrant children that would make possible for them a continuous educational program.
- More counseling is needed for elementary school children. Again, qualified volunteers or part-time employees might assist in such a program. Possibly there are retired men and women in the county who could help in counseling just by listening to the children's problems.
- Consideration should be given to coordinated buying for all the school-lunch programs, as some are having financial difficulty.
- Broad occupational exploratory programs for students in the elementary schools should be implemented, and continued into the junior high schools. Such programs at these levels should be aimed primarily at guidance and occupational awareness.
- The vocational program should be expanded for both boys and girls to provide good vocational training and work experiences for high school students. Students entering the vocational field should be offered adequate courses for advanced technical training or college. Consideration should be given to the possibility of some summer vocational classes being conducted for college-bound students. Work experience for all students is needed. The work experience program now being coordinated with vocational training classes should be expanded as much as is feasible.
- Additional guidance should be provided high school students to help them determine their interest, aptitude, and skills required for satisfactory employment.
- Employers must become active participants in the total education effort by providing work-experience opportunities for the trainees, skilled resource people for instruction, and by serving on advisory committees.
- The schools should have adequate facilities, equipment, and instructors for changing programs. These facilities should be adaptable for both high school and adult levels of instruction.
- Studies of students, both graduates and dropouts, should be conducted for at least 10 years to evaluate better the educational programs.
- Teachers should be relieved of many of the extra curricular duties that they are now required to do. Often these responsibilities could be assumed by parents or teacher aides. Parents need to understand better school regulations and conduct standards.
- Greater emphasis should be placed on good physical fitness and health-education programs for all students. Sports programs should be designed to involve all students in order that they may play and understand different sports.

POST HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

More and more adults are interested in vocational, post-high school, and post-college education.

- High schools should have facilities, equipment, and instructors that can be utilized in changing educational programs for the total county educational effort for both youth and adults.
- Post-high school educational programs should be offered in local high schools according to the needs of the residents of the county.
- Practical vocational programs should be conducted as needed for training of people for job opportunities that are available. This type of training is particularly needed for the unskilled and persons in need of retraining because of automation. Participation in such programs is more feasible if training is available in the area. Vocational training should be designed to train men and women in skills for which employment is available.

Consideration should be given to a coordinated work-training program for those unemployed, thus providing the trainee an opportunity to support his family and maintain his self-respect.

- The community college program should be initiated as soon as possible for the Mid-Columbia area.
- Continuing education courses should be expanded in response to local requests and needs. Residents of the county need to be better informed regarding these educational opportunities.
- High school equivalency educational programs for adults who did not finish high school should be continued as long as demand warrants the classes.

CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

There is no adequate space for the larger civic and cultural groups to perform, rehearse, practice, demonstrate, and exhibit. The Junior Orchestra, made up of children from Hood River, The Dalles, and White Salmon, has 50 members, but due to lack of space, only 25 can practice at one time. The Hood River Symphony has 40 members. Present facilities for rehearsals are inadequate, noisy, and sometimes poorly heated. Accoustics at Wy'east are bad.

The present historical museum lacks space, and there are numerous items that should be added, such as the flag, made in 1861 by the early settlers at the home of Mrs. Coe. It is now in the City Hall.

One garden club has to limit its members to 25 in order to meet in homes.

Widespread opportunities for cultural development, for all ages, in all areas (music, drama, art, photography, writing, ceramics, ballet, interpretive dancing, and hob-
bies) are possible in the county. However, very little is being done and no definite plans are being considered. Each group, to date, is acting independently.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

- A county-wide community and cultural center is needed to accommodate all civic and cultural groups. Such a center should include:
  - An auditorium for concerts, lectures, demonstrations, etc. Perhaps one could be divided into meeting rooms for Boy Scouts, Campfire Girls, and other groups.

**UTILIZATION OF HOOD RIVER COUNTY SCHOOL FACILITIES**

To date, no actual plan has been completed by the school administration for the 12 months’ use of the school buildings, although the buildings are used for special programs and activities.

At present, limited use is being made of Hood River High, May Street, Wy'east and Mid-Valley schools for meetings and evening classes. Some are also used for remedial classes for retarded children, migrant headstart programs, and teacher training during the summer.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The use of school buildings for educational programs and activities for all residents on a year-round basis is desirable.

If the Parkdale Elementary, Wy'east High school and Hood River High school buildings were used for adult educational centers, such programs would then be conveniently located for both town and rural residents. This would provide a renewed community center of activity with a minimum of travel. An effort should be made in the Parkdale and Middle Valley to reestablish a community spirit.

Lack of parent interest is the basis of many school problems both at student and administrative levels. Parents, for many reasons, are not inclined to drive very far after work to attend PTA or other worthwhile school functions. It is not likely that in the near future any great need will be felt for one central valley meeting place other than for sports, plays, concerts, etc.

Thus, in addition to regular school programs, it would seem desirable to make use of the school facilities during the entire year for the benefit of all residents.

The following possibilities are suggested:
- Present school buildings
  - Evening adult educational and vocational training classes and senior-citizen programs.
  - Evening use of the libraries and visual aids materials by adults and youth.
  - Evening use of gyms for skating and group activities that require a large room.
  - Cafeteria use for dinners and summer community programs where meals are required.
  - Migrant children programs.
  - Shop and craft activities and training centers.

- Storage space for the various groups. The Camera Club needs space that can be locked for storing records, a projector, a screen, etc. The Junior Orchestra and the symphony need space for storing instruments, and the Art Club space for storing materials.
- Exhibit rooms or areas, to be used by all groups.
- Workshop areas for classes in painting, ceramics, and hobbies of all kinds, for all ages.
- Ample parking space.
- Consideration should be given to establishment of such a center in conjunction with other facilities such as school buildings, fair buildings, etc.

- New Westside Grade School and the new high school
  - Evening (all year), summer, day, and evening use of school auditoriums for concerts, plays, speakers, etc., of valley-wide interest.
  - Use of craft and art rooms for adult instruction and exhibitions.
  - Use of laboratories for agricultural, individual, or group research and instruction for growers.
  - Special instruction in shop methods not available in other schools.
- Fair grounds
  - The county fair grounds could be used for horseback-riding facilities and other recreational activities as well as the county fair.
- General comments
  - If rental fees must be charged for school-building use, such fees should be reasonable enough to allow maximum use of the buildings by county residents.
  - In view of the high cost of building maintenance and future additions, it no longer seems reasonable to set aside areas for team sports exclusively. To justify the expense, full student body and community use is necessary and these facilities should be made available accordingly.
  - All areas of the county have the opportunity of involving retired professional and other well-trained people in local programs and projects. In many instances, these persons would welcome the chance to share their skills with others of various ages as instructors or teacher aides.
  - A new major ski area and Mount Hood offer excellent skiing, climbing, mountaineering, and camping opportunities. These are skills requiring training that will be of more use to our young people in adult life than the present physical-education and sports programs. These, then, should be given equal attention, especially since they offer the chance of participating for a greater number of students, where individual recognition can also be won.
  - Consideration should be given to providing fallout shelters in all new school buildings.
  - Space should be provided in the new high school for the storing of the Civilian Defense Auxiliary Hospital Unit and setting it up in case of an emergency.
LAND USE COMMITTEE REPORT

The lack of planning and zoning in years past has created problems in land use that are either hampering future development of the county or increasing the cost of such development. Fortunately, the county now has ordinances that establish guidelines for future land use.

A planning and zoning ordinance was established on August 2, 1966 for Hood River County. The County is now divided into six zones, as follows: Agricultural Zone—A-1 and A-2; Residential Zone—R-1 and R-2; Commercial Zone—C-1; and Industrial Zone—N-1.

The County Planning Commission consists of seven members appointed for a term of three years by the Board of County Commissioners.

The City of Hood River has had a planning and zoning commission since 1949. The membership of the commission appointed by the city council is in charge of all the planning and zoning within the city. The Hood River city limits include the present industrial development area along the Columbia River.

Established procedures have been adopted that must be followed if a person wishes to secure a building permit or a zone change. Details regarding these procedures may be secured from the county office of assessments and records or the office of the City of Hood River.

The following is the committee's evaluation of the present utilization of land in the county and potential developments that should be considered.

AGRICULTURE

- Additional agricultural land will be utilized as right-of-ways for public highways in the years ahead.
- Some uneconomic orchards and other marginal tracts in the county will be sold for homesites and subdivisions for residential, commercial, and recreational development.
- A small acreage of land now used for agricultural purposes along Hood River and its tributaries will probably be used for weekend cabin sites and recreational areas.
- However, during the next five years, the loss of agri-
GENERAL SOILS MAP OF HOOD RIVER COUNTY

Soils derived from colluvium materials
Oakgrove-Rockford Series

Soils derived from Lecustrine (water)
Wind River - Van Horn Hood Series

Soils derived from Volcanic Ash
Parkdale Series

Soils derived from Volcanic & Sedimentary - Gilhouly Series

Soils derived from Volcanic Materials - Hutson - Rins - Yallani Series

SCALE IN MILES

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cultural lands to other uses is not expected to exceed the new acreage being cleared for farming.

* An additional 3,000 to 5,000 acres of timber and brushland will probably be cleared within the next 15 years for agricultural use. This land is located primarily in the Parkdale community and other higher elevation sites. Land suitable for agriculture must be put into production within a reasonable length of time if water rights are to be maintained.

* Further consolidation of smaller orchards into larger farm units is expected.

* The total acreage of cropland is expected to remain at approximately 18,000 acres. Keeping the good farmland for agricultural production is vital to the economy of the county.

* New crops may be tried from time to time, but fruit is expected to continue to be the major agricultural enterprise in Hood River County.

**RESIDENTIAL USE**

The United Telephone Company has recently established its main office in Hood River, and new commercial and industrial developments have been located on the Hood River Port Commission property. Resulting employment opportunities have brought an influx of people during the last few years. A number of people also have come to the area for retirement.

As a result of the demand for new homes, larger land tracts are being sub-divided and used as homesites near the community centers of the county. A number of other acreages have been divided into one to five-acre homesites for those families desiring rural living. The number of trailer homes in the county has also increased.

This increase of new residents is taxing existing roads, water systems, and sewage-disposal systems of the county; thus continued expansion and improvement of these public facilities will be necessary.

The committee, in discussing the possibility of proper land use for homesites, suggests the following:

* Utilization of marginal farm land areas north and west of the Tucker Bridge on the Hood River and in the area east and west of the City of Hood River along the Columbia River for homesites.

* Development of a site for mobile homes near the shopping center south of Hood River. Such homes could be for sale or rent to people seeking retirement homes. Such a location would make the shopping center within walking distance of the mobile-home units.

* Extension of water lines and sewage-disposal systems and roads into the east-slope area and west of the city of Hood River would provide an opportunity for developing of quality homes with an exceptional view. Developments of this type should be encouraged.

* The County Planning Commission should be encouraged to zone suitable non-agricultural areas for residential development and encourage the establishment of planned housing developments that meet the needs and desires of people coming to the county.

* Although Hood River County has maintained a stable population during the past twenty years, it is anticipated that by 1985, the population may increase by more than 100%.

* County planning and zoning ordinances are very important as they can reduce sanitation problems; encourage orderly planning and development; encourage city and county beautification; encourage wise use of land resources; encourage the proper location of signs and roads; help protect the health and welfare of the county residents; and help preserve property values.

**TIMBER**

Forest-land areas in Hood River County are well defined by terrain, location, and ownership. Fringe areas between forest, agricultural, and urban areas are still subject to variable use pressures.

The lumber milling capacity in Hood River County is almost double the allowable timber cut. Private and county old-growth timber is almost depleted. The largest block of old-growth timber is located on United States Forest lands.

The public is generally inadequately informed regarding investment, taxes, risks, cutting practices, and reforestation on private as well as on public forest lands. Private forest lands are currently being consolidated into larger ownership blocks to allow for more efficient management. Utilization of forest stands is increasing as a result of timber-production research and improved marketing practices.

The multiple-use concept of forest lands is generally accepted by private forest landowners as well as by federal and county officials.

Forest lands should be improved and maintained to provide an economic return whether it be from private land or public land; continuing timber resources for the mills of the area; recreational areas for county residents and tourists; and continuing water resources.

As it is not feasible to increase the forest-land acreage in Hood River County, present resources must be utilized more effectively by wise forest-land management.

To implement good management of forest lands, it is suggested that:

* Recognition be given to maximum forest-land use that is feasible within a sustained-yield program.

* The public be educated to understand the multiple-use concept in forest land management.

* The rights of owners of forest land be recognized by the general public and the demands for recreational needs of the area be recognized by the landowners.

* Long-term planning be encouraged to determine the economic and social demands upon our forest resources.

* A fair and equitable taxation program for all forest lands be developed.

* Utilization of good timber land for other purposes be avoided.

* A forest-land advisory committee consisting of private landowners and supervisors of public land be created.
INDUSTRIAL USE

Approximately 600 people are employed in manufacturing plants in Hood River County on a full-time basis. Approximately 1600 additional workers are employed at the Diamond Fruit Growers' cannery and packing plants in the fall and winter.

Manufacturing firms include the Neal Creek Lumber Company, Cascade Locks Lumber Company, Hanel Lumber Company, U. S. Plywood Corporation, Hood River Box Company, Diamond Fruit Growers' Association, Hood River Distillery, Lahr's Lures, Nichol's Boat Works, Gibson Pipe Company, Fibre Mold Company, and Jucho Company. The Fibre Mold and Jucho Manufacturing plants are relatively new. Installations on the Hood River Port Commission property; however both are closed at the present time. The Hood River Distillery is establishing a new plant also located on the Port Commission property.

New industrial developments are expected in Hood River County in the years ahead. The Hood River Port Commission has more than 300 acres of land suitable for industrial sites, and the Port of Cascade Locks has an excess of 400 acres of land suitable for industrial development. Both these sites have excellent access to water, highway, and rail transportation facilities.

An ample supply of water and electrical energy is available.

Another asset is the beautiful area in which to live.

Tourism is expected to increase markedly in the mid-Columbia area. New recreational developments include the ski facilities at Hood River Meadows, and the Hood River Village located on Hood River Port Commission property near the White Salmon - Hood River bridge. Several other properties have been purchased in the valley for future recreational development.

Long-range planning in park development, county beautification, highway development and expansion of recreational facilities is very important.

Tourism and recreation may well be one of the major economic resources of this area in the not too distant future.

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CONCLUSION

Recommendations included in this report are based on studies conducted during 1967 and 1968.

Change is taking place more and more rapidly as technology improves and new knowledge is applied to solve local problems. Thus, continued planning is essential if progress is to be made in the fields of economic and social development.

Planning is of little value if no action is taken to implement the recommendations. Thus, residents of the county must take the necessary action to achieve goals desired.

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LAND OWNERSHIP IN HOOD RIVER COUNTY

PRIVATE LANDS

STATE LANDS

INDIAN LANDS

NATIONAL FOREST LANDS

SOURCES: Soil Conservation Service

SCALE IN MILES