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Introduction

Change is often interpreted as progress. Progress usually involves some change, but planned changes are more likely to bring the desired progress. This is why, over many decades, the Extension Service of Oregon State University has enlisted people in the various counties to be involved periodically in planning the activities and the developments that they see as desirable for progress.

Lake County began this process of planning in 1936 and at about 10-year intervals has initiated a renewal of this system. This is a system that involves all persons and groups who are willing to spend time and effort in appraising the present situation, to study the available facts, and then to exercise reasonable foresight in making recommended changes for the future. This planning process was repeated in the county in 1967, with the Extension agents, advisory groups, individuals, commodity groups, farm organizations, and other agencies spending time in committee sessions studying county and community problems and planning some desirable changes for the future.

Formerly, the problems of agriculture were the items with which the planning committees were concerned. However, the recent conference work also included other concerns and needs, such as public affairs, resource development, youth, family life, and recreation.

The more recent approach was to consider Lake County as a community, both rural and urban, and plan for the future needs and desires of all the people. Many people contributed time and travel in the public interest.

In reading the reports that follow, residents of the county should be aware that all the data available were used in the preparation of this plan. After long-range plans are made, planners need to know the progress made. This report shows that progress.

Progress has been made during the interim period between the planning period and publication. This publication has been updated by the addition of accomplishments achieved.
Lake County, Oregon

Lake County is the third largest county in Oregon and ranks 30th in population. It covers an area of 8,340 square miles, having 5,292,800 acres. The county was established by the Oregon Legislature on October 24, 1874. At that time it included what is now Klamath County, which was established in 1882.

The population of the county in 1965 was 6,200. From 1950 to 1960 there was a population increase of 7.7 percent, but from 1960 to 1965 population decreased 13.4 percent. In 1960 nearly one-half the population was in urban areas. Lakeview, the largest city, is the county seat. The elevation at Lakeview is nearly 4,800 feet, making it the highest town in Oregon.

Lake County is in South Central Oregon, with the California state line as its southern border. Lakeview is approximately midway between Oregon's east and west boundaries and 14 miles north of the California border.

**Topography and Climate**

Most of the area of Lake County is on a high plateau broken by escarpments resulting from uplifts of large basaltic blocks. The valleys in the county range in elevation from 4,200 to 5,000 feet. Crane Peak, at 8,446 feet above sea level, is the highest point. Soils in the county generally are of volcanic origin, although some organic soils (peat) are found in old lake beds. There are a number of unique geological features in the county. Hart Mountain is a massive volcanic fault; Abert Rim, the largest exposed earth fault in North America, rises 2,000 feet above the plateau and is 30 miles long; Fort Rock is a rock formation resembling a fort, where cavemen lived 9,000 years ago. There are numerous hot springs in the area, including Crump's geyser, the largest perpetual hot water geyser on the continent.

The climate of the county is typical of the inland plateau areas of the West, having wet winters and dry summers. Most storms originate in the Southwest. There is considerable variation within the county. Some low-lying areas have an average rainfall below 8 inches per year, while high mountainous areas have 20 inches or more. The average precipitation at Lakeview is 14 inches per year. Lake County has several large, landlocked alkali lakes. Most streams flow into these lakes; only a few along the western boundary flow into large drainages that eventually reach the ocean.

The average growing season has 100 frost-free days and 127 days between the first killing frost in the spring and the first killing frost in the fall. Daytime temperatures vary from 80 to 95 degrees in summer and from 25 to 40 degrees in winter. Subzero temperatures are occasionally recorded at Lakeview.

Of the total area in Lake County 74.4 percent, or 3,951,308 acres, are in public ownership. Federal ownership accounts for 72 percent, the state 2.4 percent, and local governments 0.3 percent.
Public Affairs Report

Lake County embraces a large area and is rather sparsely populated. Many communities and homes are far from Lakeview, the county seat and principal trade center.

Early meetings of the committee on public affairs were devoted to discussion of the situation in the county and identifying some problems of concern. Some of the problems identified were the need for a community meeting place and a teenage activity center; the source and expenditure of tax monies; and the availability of state and federal funds that might be used for community improvement projects.

Subcommittees were assigned to study, to collect information, and to report to the full committee on the problems identified. The chamber of commerce was assigned the responsibility of ascertaining what state and federal programs might apply in the county and of coordinating any activities involving such programs. Concern was expressed as to the equitable allotment of tax monies to the various services needed in the county. Funding of a mental health program was cited as an example.

It was the immediate goal of the committee to establish a community service center for general use and a teenage activity center. A number of committee meetings were held in an effort to attain this goal. In April, 1968, a meeting of all organizations in the county was called to discuss the proposal. This meeting drew a large attendance representing many organizations, business groups, service clubs, and youth organizations.

Committee members in groups and as individuals began investigating all possible facilities that had been suggested. The possibility of private membership clubs for teenage youth was studied and facilities examined. The joint use of Memorial Hall with the veterans and pioneers of the county was considered. The moving of an officers’ club building from the airport or running a shuttle bus to it was investigated and cost estimates obtained. The use of some facilities in the Elks was also suggested.

After reviewing the data available and in consideration of the best interests of the county, the public affairs committee made the following recommendations.

Recommendations

° The committee recommends that efforts continue to establish a teenage activity center, a community meeting place, and a lounge or rest area for citizens of the county and especially out-of-city visitors. The activity center should be of size and location to accommodate large meetings on occasion and contain a jukebox, coke and other vending machines, and couches and chairs for teenagers’ use.

° The local chamber of commerce should keep informed on programs and funds from state and federal sources that may be available and applicable to the improvement and well-being of the citizens of the county.

° It is recommended that the members of this committee, with help of other citizens, give further study and consideration to the equitable allotment of tax funds to the various needed services in the county, in the city, and in various communities.

Accomplishments

Subsequent to the recording of some of the concerns, the problems, and the recommendations, this committee continued efforts to establish a community meeting center, a teenage youth activity center, and a public rest lounge.

After reviewing the various alternatives and considering the local needs, Memorial Hall was chosen as the best facility for a teenage youth center. This is a large hall equipped with couches, a jukebox, vending machines, and games. It is used by the youth of the county on a continuing basis, but is arranged and equipped to accommodate large community gatherings.

In the foyer, on the ground floor, between the courthouse and the library, a public resting lounge is in operation. It is roomy, has large view windows, and it is equipped with comfortable couches and chairs. Space and frames are provided to display local art work. This lounge is used by Lakeview citizens, but it is especially convenient for out-of-town people as a rest or waiting center.

Health Facilities and Nutrition Survey

Health Services

Six doctors, including a heart specialist and a skin specialist, two dentists, and an optometrist are practicing in Lakeview. A new hospital and nursing home unit has recently opened. It has a 24-bed hospital and a 24-bed nursing home. The facilities include an up-to-date operating room, delivery room, x-ray facilities, laboratory, and part-time pharmacy. A staff of around 50 is planned. Also included in the new program will be Candy Stripers. These are Lakeview High School girls who have started training for
voluntary aid service at the Lake District Hospital. More than 50 girls have volunteered for duty, which will be part-time after school and on week-ends. This is a well-known program but is new to the community of Lakeview.

The citizens of Lake County now have a total Mental Health Service. Lake County has merged with Klamath Falls Mental Health Center. An advisory council has been formed in Lake County to be in charge of referrals from this county.

**Public Health**

Lake County has one county health nurse, Florence Baldwin.

**School Program**

TB tests are given every year to seventh graders, seniors, all teachers, and employees of the school district. Pre-school vision and hearing tests are given in town to all children before they enter kindergarten or first grade for the first time. Every year all students in odd-numbered grades through seventh grade are given audio tests. This includes all the schools in Lake and the rural schools. An immunization program operates only in the rural schools because they are further from medical services.

Water sanitation samples are taken at Cottonwood Camp and all rural schools every year. Also, samples will be taken in homes or other places upon request.

**Teenagers**

Approximately 17.8 percent of 107 teenagers reported consuming the recommended daily amount.

Ten teenagers reported drinking four or more cups daily.

Thirty teenagers reported drinking three or more cups daily.

Nineteen teenagers reported drinking about one cup of milk daily.

According to a 1966 U. S. Department of Agriculture survey, 31 percent of all ages were below the recommended daily amount of calcium.

In Lake County 82.2 percent of the teenagers surveyed were consuming below the recommended daily amount of milk and milk products.

The adults reported showed 54 percent consumed the daily recommended amount. About 22 percent consumed two-thirds the daily recommended amount, and about 20 percent consumed one-half the daily recommended amount.

The adult report shows a more nearly adequate intake of milk and milk products than the teenage results.

**MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS**

**Adults**

Approximately 46 percent consumed the recommended daily amount.

About 22 percent consumed two-thirds the daily recommended amount.

About 20 percent consumed one-half the daily recommended amount.

**MEAT AND MEAT SUBSTITUTE**

**Teenagers**

About 26 percent consumed the recommended daily amount.

**Adults**

Approximately 44 percent reported eating the amount of protein needed to meet the recommended daily amount.

Another 30 percent consumed near the adequate recommended daily amount.

About 20 percent ate a little less than one-half the recommended daily amount.

**Disaster Unit**

**Lakeview.** The Lakeview disaster unit consists of 25 volunteers on 24-hour call duty. The unit has two disaster cars.

On June 3, 1970, the unit purchased a new ambulance with a $6,720 grant authorized to the town of Lakeview by the National Highway Safety Bureau and the Oregon Traffic Safety Commission. The grant was two-thirds of the purchase price; the remainder of the cost was covered by donations from the town of Lakeview.

The committee recommends the purchase of another new ambulance within the next ten years.

**Paisley.** The Paisley disaster unit is completely volunteer and has one ambulance. The unit is financed by donations.

**Silver Lake.** The Silver Lake unit is also volunteer and has one ambulance purchased during 1969 through donations.

**Nutrition in Lake County**

There is national concern over the indications that nutrition education in the United States has not kept pace with the increased need for nutrition programs. Because of this a "Rate Your Meal Survey" was conducted to gain some insight into eating patterns in Lake County.

For five consecutive days, 107 teenagers checked the "Rate Your Meal Survey." For one day 50 women checked this survey. The following results were found:
The western region study reported 5 percent of diets of all ages below the daily recommended amount for protein. In Lake County 74 percent were eating less than the recommended amount.

The adults reported 56 percent (in this one-day survey) eating less than the daily recommended amount of protein.

**FRUITS AND VEGETABLES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teenagers</th>
<th>Adults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>33.6 percent adequate (citrus fruit, etc.)</td>
<td>68 percent adequate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43 percent adequate (green and yellow vegetables)</td>
<td>68 percent adequate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45 percent adequate (potatoes—other vegetables)</td>
<td>82 percent adequate</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Only 8 of the 107 teenagers consumed the daily recommended amount.

In the western region report these are the percentages of diets below the recommended amount:

- Iron — 9 percent
- Vitamin A — 21 percent
- Thiamine — 10 percent

- Riboflavin — 6 percent
- Ascorbic acid — 23 percent

Forty-eight percent of all age diets were below recommended daily amounts. Here we see that a large percentage of the teenagers are below and 80 percent of the adults. There is danger of inadequate intake of Vitamin A and ascorbic acid.

**BREAD AND CEREAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teenagers</th>
<th>Adults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>About 21.5 percent reported adequate daily consumption.</td>
<td>About 14 percent of the women reported eating the daily recommended amount of bread and cereal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About 23 percent reported consuming two-thirds of the daily requirement.</td>
<td>About 28 percent reported consuming two-thirds the daily allowance, and 38 percent consumed one-half or less the daily recommended amount.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>About 19 percent consumed one-half and about 14 percent one-third the recommended daily amount. The remaining percent consumed less than one-third the recommended daily amount.</td>
<td>The remaining 20 percent reported eating no bread and cereal or only one serving daily.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The teenagers' results showed about 78.5 percent used under the recommended daily amount of bread and cereal. The adults showed 86 percent ate under the recommended amount. These percentages would indicate inadequate intake of iron and thiamine.

**DIET RATING**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teenagers</th>
<th>Adults</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>61 rated POOR</td>
<td>37 rated POOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 rated FAIR</td>
<td>7 rated FAIR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 rated GOOD</td>
<td>5 rated GOOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 rated VERY GOOD</td>
<td>1 rated EXCELLENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 rated EXCELLENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

- Provide a program to teach nutrition and to stimulate appreciation of the benefits of good nutrition.
- Provide programs to teach better skills in purchasing and storing foods to preserve the nutrients in food.
- Suggest that high school and junior high school cafeterias offer hamburgers and hotdogs, milk shakes, less expensive cold sandwiches, fresh fruits, and cookies in addition to the hot lunch. These might be furnished through a vending machine.
- Provide a program on cooking different varieties and variations of foods with low cost and low calorie content.

In order that the readers of this report have more information on the reason for national concern over the decline in nutritional recommendations in the United States, the following paragraphs are printed here for your information.

**Dietary Levels of Households in the United States**

In 1966 the Department of Agriculture released a preliminary report, "Dietary Levels of Households in the United States." It was an important part of the
1965 nationwide survey of food consumption, conducted by the Agriculture Research Service. This survey has been done every 10 years for the last 30 years. Oregon was included in this survey.

The report indicates that despite higher income and the fact that Americans may choose from among the greatest abundance and variety of wholesome nutritious food at the lowest real cost of any time in our history, there has resulted a somewhat adverse shift in food habits and some change in national dietary levels.

Although amounts of food used in United States households were sufficient, on the average, to provide diets meeting the recommended dietary allowances set by the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, the real issue was in the great variation of food use from household to household. Significantly the report shows these facts:

- Ninety percent or more of all the household diets supplied the recommended allowances for protein, iron, thiamine, and riboflavin.
- The nutrients most often in short supply were calcium, vitamin A, and ascorbic acid. Seventy percent of the diets supplied the allowance for calcium, and about 75 percent for vitamin A and ascorbic acid. Nutrient shortages were associated with use of less-than-recommended amounts of milk and milk products and vegetables and fruit.
- Half of the households had diets that were good in all the nutrients measured, but this is down from 60 percent a decade ago. Some 21 percent of all households had poor diets, up from 15 percent in 1955.
- In households with incomes under $3,000, over one-third, 36 percent, had poor diets, yet low-income households had greater returns in calories and nutrients per food dollar, on the average, than households with higher incomes.
- At each successively higher level of income a greater percentage of households had good diets, but high income alone was no assurance of good diets.

From this we must conclude that many Americans are making a poor choice—nutritionally—of our food abundance, and that to a large extent income does not determine good nutrition. Many influences affect choice in purchase of food, and much competition for the food dollar exists. The dollars spent may not relate to good nutritional value. There is need for better nutrition information to help guide people in decision making.

The dietary levels study shows clearly that our eating habits have changed, as reflected by the lower intake of foods which supply needed calcium, vitamin A, and ascorbic acid. The study notes a 10 percent decline in the consumption of fresh milk and other dairy products that are primary sources of calcium.

Amounts of food used in United States households were sufficient, on the average (again average), to provide diets meeting the recommended dietary allowances for calories, protein, calcium, iron, vitamins A, thiamine, riboflavin, and ascorbic acid. The real issue was in the great variation of food use from household to household.

Diets are termed good when the nutritive value of the total food used by the household equaled or exceeded the recommended allowances for each of the seven nutrients for all the members of the household. Diets were rated "poor" when they provided less than two-thirds of the allowances for one or more nutrients.

One-half of the households in the United States had poor diets, up from 15 percent a decade ago. Ninety percent or more of all the households diets supplied the recommended allowances for protein, iron, thiamine and riboflavin. Nearly 75 percent supplied the allowances for vitamins A and C; 70 percent supplied the allowances for calcium of every 10 households with diets that did not supply the allowances for one or more nutrients:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NUTRIENT</th>
<th>Northeast</th>
<th>North</th>
<th>South</th>
<th>West</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>1 to 7 nutrients</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Protein</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitamin A value</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thiamine</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riboflavin</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ascorbic acid</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>23</td>
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</table>
Lake County and Klamath County have a combined welfare program. There is a new state ruling that a person applying for welfare must go to the employment office with a referral from the welfare office before he can be allowed to be on welfare.

A government-funded program provides a food distribution once a month to families on public assistance and to low-income families. The rations are based on their previous 30-day income or on the number in the family.

Used clothing is provided by the Opportunity Shop. Welfare recipients are given a slip and can get the clothes they need free of charge.

### LAKE COUNTY WELFARE STATISTICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>OAA</th>
<th>ADC</th>
<th>AB</th>
<th>AD</th>
<th>GA</th>
<th>GA fam.</th>
<th>FC</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>17</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>June</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>July</td>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>December</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>January '70</td>
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<td>April</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>11</td>
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</table>

### Guide to Nonmedical Payments

- **OAA** — Old age assistance
- **ADC** — Aid to dependent children
- **AB** — Aid to the blind
- **AD** — Aid to the disabled
- **GA** — General assistance (individual)
- **GA fam.** — General assistance (family)
- **FC** — Foster care

### Medical Payments (including physicians, hospitals, nursing home, drugs, outpatient, dental, optical & other.)

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Month</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>May '69</td>
<td>$6,759</td>
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<tr>
<td>June</td>
<td>4,606</td>
</tr>
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<td>July</td>
<td>4,683</td>
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<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td>4,360</td>
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<td>September</td>
<td>3,279</td>
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<tr>
<td>October</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>4,966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>7,247</td>
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<tr>
<td>January '70</td>
<td>5,766</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>5,449</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March</td>
<td>6,167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>8,644</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Transportation

#### Roads and Rail Service

Lake County is served by two major highways. U.S. Highway 395 provides north-south service and also access to Harney County and northern California. Highway 130 intersects U.S. 395 at Valley Falls and provides access to Highway 97.

Service east and west is provided by the famed Winnemucca-to-the-Sea Highway, designated as Oregon State Highways 66 and 140. This highway is connected with U.S. Interstate Highway 80 at Winnemucca. It provides a short route from Salt Lake City to the Pacific Ocean.

Lake County has recently completed an inventory of its road system. This is an important step forward because maintenance and construction costs are
constantly increasing. The current county roads costs are being met with funds supplied through the U.S. Forest Service refunds from timber harvest.

The only rail service available is provided by a Southern Pacific spur route from Alturas. There is one train daily bringing freight into Lakeview and making a return trip to Alturas.

**Airport Activities**

The Lakeview Airport was deeded to the city in 1947 after the close of the military base. In 1960 a 10-year tax levy was passed to improve runways, ramps, and taxiways. The airport is located four miles southwest of town. It has a 3,000-foot paved, illuminated runway, hangars, and refueling facilities. Plans for a homing device to be installed have been made. The main income to the airport is the leasing of agricultural land. There are two complete flying services at the airport.

**Mercy Flights.** Mercy Flights, established on April 26, 1966, provide emergency air service for sick or injured people. This system will provide transporta-

tion in any direction 400 miles from Lakeview, any number of times during the year. The Membership in the system costs $20 for the first year and $10 for each year following. Since these flights were established in Lakeview in 1966, they have taken 140 passengers and have traveled over 55,000 miles.

It is recommended that plans be made to buy a smaller plane in the future if membership increases.

**Air Fair.** In July 1969, an air fair was held at the Lakeview Airport. It consisted of demonstrations of facilities, plane rides, exhibition skydiving, formation flights, aerobatic demonstrations, and paraglider demonstrations.

**Recommendations**

- Make routine repairs and repave an old runway that has not been in use for some time.
- Create more interest in the airport by extensive use of the facilities by the Point Ranch.
- Improve the road to the airport.
- Consider the airport as a possible key base for fire-fighting control.

**Fire Protection**

**Rural Fire District.** Thomas Creek and Westside — purchased a new 1,000-gallon fire engine in 1969. It is housed in the frost-proof fire station at the Five Corners Store. There is a similar station at the West Side Store. Twenty to 25 volunteer firemen are all on 24-hour call duty. Also, there is a 1943 war surplus International fire engine with a 350-gallon storage capacity.

The committee recommends that an addition to the fire station at the Five Corners Store be built to house the surplus engine.

**Lakeview** has 38 volunteer men; 4 paid men; 3 vehicles; and 5 breathing apparatus. A 20,000-gallon tanker is available.

**Civil Defense**

On February 6, 1957, on the resolution of the Lake County Court, the Lake County Civil Defense Agency was established. This was the basis for coordinated civil defense operations in Lake County, which includes all cities and towns and unincorporated communities.

The mission of the Lake County Civil Defense Agency is to provide an efficient attack warning system and a capability of rendering prompt and effective aid in event of emergency to the citizens of Lake County; to receive and care for evacuees from a target area; to provide a radiological fallout detection system; to provide for the maintenance and restoration of county resources as quickly as possible; and to provide mobile support to areas outside of Lake County on request of OSCDA in accordance with the Oregon Civil Defense Operations Plan.

A booklet that includes a map of Lake County showing where shelters are located and what to do in case of emergency was prepared by the Lake County Civil Defense Agency and made available in the fall of 1970.

Another accomplishment was the replacement of stock stolen out of the caves at Fort Rock. It was stored in a different place.

Current plans are to maintain and keep up the facilities that are now available and keep them up-to-date as well as establish new shelters and stocks when they are cleared by the civil defense officials.

**Vital Statistics**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lake County</td>
<td>7,158</td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td>6,525</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakeview</td>
<td>3,260</td>
<td>3,160</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paisley</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>315</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unincorporated</td>
<td>3,679</td>
<td>2,740</td>
<td>3,010</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Births: From 1960-68</td>
<td>From 1960-68</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths: From 1960-68</td>
<td>980</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deaths: From 1960-68</td>
<td>484</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The population of Lake County decreased somewhat during the years between the 1960 and 1970 census. However, the increase in the total state and national population, the improvement of communication, and the growing disenchantment of many with the pressures, demands, and irritations of city life make an increase in population inevitable. The school population is currently in a nearly stable situation, with only an increase of approximately 8 percent in these 10 years. The schools need to keep in mind that the same inevitability of growth which holds true for other phases of county life will also apply to them.

During this time the number of school districts in the county has been diminishing. At present there are eight operating districts, two of them unified high school districts.

The county as a whole provides fine education in good facilities for its children. The education level of the Lake County population is high, with significant percentages of high school graduates furthering their education, particularly at the various campuses of the State System of Higher Education. Oregon Technical Institute is entitled to particular mention for its contribution of technical training for many of Lake County's high school graduates.

All schools have organized standard libraries with service from the I.E.D. in the matter of ordering, cataloguing, and inventories. The fine libraries in the schools are due in no small part to the services of the county library in extending its services to schools outside the city of Lakeview. The Lake County Library, located in the courthouse, has a current inventory of 16,000 volumes. Additional books are available through a state-wide interlibrary service. This is done by contract with these operating districts and the county library, coordinated by the Lake County Intermediate Education District office.

Educational television is not yet available to the general public in the county or for use by the schools. However, many appropriate programs used by the schools are made available by the use of video tape, a service from the I.E.D.

Educational television is not yet available to the general public in the county or for use by the schools. However, many appropriate programs used by the schools are made available by the use of video tape, a service from the I.E.D.

Vocational training is being expanded in both high schools. Lakeview High School has taken great strides in this area this past year and plans to expand further. Paisley High School, with the help of federal grant money and with the aid of the staff of the I.E.D., is exploring various ways of providing vocational education opportunities appropriate to its student body.

Lakeview School District No. 7,
Rex Hunsaker, superintendent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Kindergarten</th>
<th>Bullard</th>
<th>Fremont</th>
<th>A. D. Hay</th>
<th>Junior high</th>
<th>Senior high</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>7-9</td>
<td>10-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>298</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>527</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendations**

- With the professional assistance available, library materials should be extended to both adult and school population outside the city of Lakeview.
- The county as a whole should support efforts to procure educational television as a teaching tool for both youth and adults. This would involve making educational channels available to the area, the use of more video tape, and closed-circuit television.
- The county should continue to expand the career-education programs already started and to pursue cooperative common action on the part of all agencies to meet the need for vocational training in the schools of the county. fruitful relationships with O.T.I. and the increasing number of community colleges in the surrounding area should be maintained.

**Accomplishments**

- In 1968 a special education class was added to educate mentally retarded children. There have been 10 students in the class each year since its beginning. In the spring of 1970, under Title VI, the school district sponsored a trip for the 10 children. They were driven to Klamath Falls and from there they flew to Portland. They visited the zoo, OMSI, the beach, Bonneville Dam, and many other places of interest in that area.
- In 1967 driver training was added to the high school curriculum. All sophomores are required to take this class.
- Since 1965, libraries have been added to Bullard and Fremont schools, and the libraries at the junior
high school and A. D. Hay School have been improved and are now well above standard.
- An individual instructional program has been added to the primary and intermediate schools.
- The music department has increased and there are now two teachers handling the junior and senior high school music program, one in the vocal department and one instructing instrumental music, plus one full-time music consultant in the elementary schools.
- Art offerings have been expanded by the employment of two teachers rather than one. One teacher works with the senior and junior high students, and the other spends one-half day in the junior high school and one-half day in the elementary schools.
- The science department in the junior high has been remodeled and updated. There are now three fully equipped science rooms.
- The Adult Education program has grown, and more classes and a greater variety of classes are being offered.
- A summer school program has been offered for two years. This is financed by Title I. In the summer of 1969, the program consisted of Advancement in Science for the junior and senior high school level and an enrichment program on the elementary level. In the summer of 1970, an enrichment program on the elementary level in all subjects was offered, with special emphasis on reading.
- Teacher aides are now employed in all five school libraries, and full-time teacher aides are also working in the P.E. department in the junior and senior high schools and A. D. Hay School.
- The audio-visual aid program has tripled in size since 1967. The number of overhead projectors, slides, tape recorders, and 16 mm. projectors has been increased.
- A new program was started in 1969, using student aides for work in the kindergarten, Bullard, Fremont, and A. D. Hay schools for one hour per day. These students help in the classroom and receive regular school credit for their work. Also, some students work for one-half day in the offices and libraries in the elementary and intermediate schools. The students get regular school credit for this, also.

Organizations and Activities Available in Lake County

Youth
Camp Fire Girls, Inc.
Boy Scouts of America
4-H clubs
Future Farmers of America
Future Teachers of America
International Order of Job's Daughters
Theta Rho (Paisley)
Order of Demolay
Various church groups
Rotary Youth Exchange
Junior Bowling League
Camp Fire Girl camp at Cottonwood Meadows
4-H Camp at Cottonwood Meadows
Boy Scout camp at Crescent Lake
Swim team (summer)
Ski team (high school and junior high)
Girls' softball teams
Little League baseball
Summer basketball program
Weight training program
GGG Social Club (high school age girls)
Supervised playground and wading pool
Junior rodeo
Lake County Fair & Rotary Livestock Sale
Tennis Courts
Warner Valley Ski Area
Lakeview Municipal Pool
Candy Stripers (H.S. volunteers at hospital)

Adult
The following organizations are interested in youth activities:
American Association of University Women
American Legion
Business & Professional Women's Club
Chamber of Commerce
Eagles
Eastern Star
Elks
Emblem Club
Soroptimists
Farm Bureau
Grange
I.O.O.F
Knights of Columbus
Jaycees
Masons
Rebekah
Rotary

The Empire Builders Club will be reorganized.

The 1960 Census showed that about 39 percent of the Lake County population was 19 years of age and under. The age bracket 10 through 19 years represented about 16.5 percent of the population. There are many fine youth organizations and activities in the county. However, there is no record of percentages for youth who participated or did not participate in these organizations and activities.

Youth Employment
The youth employment program is financed by a special government grant. The 1970 youth employment representative was Patti Lohf, who was assigned to the local State Employment Office. Her duties consisted of acting as a receptionist, interviewing youth, recording experience and qualifications, and matching young people to jobs.

Neighborhood Youth Corps
This is a work-training program established under Title 1-B of the Economic Opportunity Act. The program places special emphasis on encouraging young people to stay in school or to complete their high school education or the equivalent. Those for whom school is not a realistic choice may also enroll in NYC to gain the work experience and basic train-
ing that will increase their skills for future employment.

The Neighborhood Youth Corps provides opportunities for enrollees to perform useful services in the areas of our social and economic life where urgent public and community services are neglected or unmet.

Youth Employment Survey

Lakeview

Forty-one boys and 41 girls in Lakeview Senior High School were interested in jobs and willing to attend training sessions.

Thirty-one boys and girls in junior high were interested in jobs and willing to take training. The boys mainly expressed interest in field work and the girls in child care.

Paisley

Fifteen boys were employed in field work, and 16 girls were employed, 4 in full-time work and 12 in part-time work (2-13 household, 1-13 clerking).

Recommendations

- Provide training sessions on the use of the employment office.
- Help in developing a wholesome attitude and good conduct on the job.
- Help in understanding what the employer expects.
- Help in understanding what to expect from the employer.
- Provide instruction in machinery care and operation.
- Provide assistance in developing yard-work skills.
- Provide training in child care.

Juvenile Delinquency

The total number of official and unofficial visits over the past six years are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Official</th>
<th>Unofficial</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>141</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1968</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Official visits include an informal hearing or a court session, while unofficial visits emphasize counseling of the child.

Referrals are usually made by law officers, schools, social agencies, the probation officer, and, very rarely, a parent or relative. The referrals are handled informally by John Vandenberg, juvenile director, particularly if it is a minor incident or traffic ticket. When a child is referred many times or the incident is more serious, it is handled by the circuit court. The case is represented to the court by Mr. Vandenberg with a formal description of what has taken place, and the judge makes a disposition. The child can be made a ward of the court, which means he must report in weekly, have a 6 p.m. curfew, and is without a driver’s license. He may be placed in a foster home or be allowed to remain in his own home. If necessary, the child will be sent to a special school. Boys are usually sent to McLaren in Woodburn and girls to Villa St. Rose or Hillcrest School for Girls. The number of boys sent to McLaren in the last six years are as follows: 1964, 2; 1965, 5; 1966, 5; 1967, 0; 1968, 7; and 1969, 8.

Running away and minor in possession are the primary causes for referrals. Traffic charges are also high on the list.

Lake County now has a program for handling dependency cases. Dependency cases involve children whose parents cannot care for them for various reasons, and the program tries to find either a permanent or temporary foster home for the child. This program is under the auspices of the Welfare Department. There were 13 dependency cases in 1968 and 22 in 1969.

The county has received a $3,000 grant from the state for a special juvenile court fund. This fund will be used primarily for special counseling for juvenile residents of Lake County.

Progress Report

- A big brother-big sister program will be started in the near future.
- The Juvenile Department is working with the community to find good quality foster homes.
- Special effort is being made to help the children while they are in the dependency stage rather than waiting until they are delinquents.

Recreation and Culture

Public facilities available in Lake County for recreation and culture development are listed below.

Recreation and Park Facilities

Fishing. Year-round fishing is available at Dog Lake, Crump Lake, Hart Lake, Drews Reservoir, and Renner Reservoir. Lake County has seven fishing lakes and 500 miles of trout streams.

Hunting. Game animals available for hunting include antelope, mule deer, grouse, pheasant, quail, chukar, partridge, doves, Canadian honkers, mallards, and other species of waterfowl.

Golfing. The county has a nine-hole championship-calibre public golf course west on the Klamath Falls highway.

Swimming. A modern municipal pool in downtown Lakeview was built in 1950 by the Lions Club.

The McDonald Kindergarten park contains a wading pool.
Camp Cottonwood. The camp is located at Cottonwood Dam and is used by the Camp Fire Girls, the 4-H Clubs camp, and various church groups.

Goose Lake Park. This park was constructed between 1967-69. It contains a picnic and camping area, restrooms, a parking area, a boat dock, access to water for boats, and a walkway from the road.

Skiing. The Warner Valley Ski Area is 10 miles from Lakeview. A new cabin was completed for the 1969-70 season, and a T-Bar tow was constructed and in operation for the 1970-71 season. The slope is 2,400 feet uphill. This area was financed by $60,000 from the Federal Fund Project, F.H.A.

Teen Center. The Teen Center, established in 1968, shares joint use of the Memorial Hall with the veterans and pioneers of Lake County. Dances are held every other weekend, and the center is open for informal gatherings. Ping-pong, pool, and a jukebox are available. During the week through the school year it is open to high school and junior high students.

Plans for Recreation

The chamber of commerce planned snowmobile races near the ski area during the 1970-71 season; a "trading day" for rock-hounds; and a meeting day for bottle collectors.

The building of steps down into the "Crack in the Ground" is planned to make it easier for people, especially the elderly, to go down to the floor of the canyon.

Recreational Facilities

Area & ownership

Facilities available & things to do

U. S. Forest Service:
    Beaver Dam
    Campbell Lake
    Clear Spring
    Corral Creek
    Cougar Creek
    Deadhorse Creek
    Deadhorse Lake
    Dog Lake
    Drews Creek
    East Bay
    Happy Camp
    Lee Thomas
    Lofton Reservoir
    Marsters Spring
    Mud Creek
    Silver Creek Marsh
    Thomas Creek
    Thompson Reservoir
    Willow Creek
State parks & waysides:
    Booth
    Chandler
    Fort Rock
    Warner Canyon

A—Archeological; B—Boating; BL—Boat launching; Bo—Botanical; C—Camping; F—Fishing; Fr—Forest; G—Geological; GP—Group picnic; H—Hunting; L—Lake; P—Picnicking; S—Swimming; Sc—Scenery; St—Stream; WS—Winter sports.

Public Accommodations. Approximately 140 units in hotels and motels are available for overnight accommodations. Good restaurants with banquet facilities for up to 250 people are located in Lakeview. Smaller facilities are also available for individuals or families.

Culture Areas

Many faiths and religions are represented in Lake County. The following religious organizations hold regular services:

St. Patrick’s Catholic Church, St. Luke’s Episcopal Church, Assembly of God, Calvary Pentecostal, Christian Science, Church of Christ, Church of God, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, Community Church, First Baptist Church, First Presbyterian Church, Jehovah’s Witnesses, Methodist Church, Church of the Open Bible, Trinity Southern Baptist Church.

An art gallery, initiated and guided by a Lake County artist group, was established in the courthouse foyer May 21, 1964. Local businesses contributed money and materials, and the artist group sponsors classes to make money. The gallery exhibits the work of artists of Lake County and, by invitation, the work of other artists as well.

The committee recommends a permanent art center to add income to the county by attracting tourists.

Within the last 10 years several glass cases have been added to the Schmink Memorial Museum in order to preserve objects from dust, decay, and destruction. Also, a new furnace and new wiring have been installed to meet the fire warden’s standards. Recently the entire museum was catalogued to follow the system used by the Oregon Historical Society. It is the first small museum in the state to be completely catalogued.

A fireproof addition so more objects can be displayed and protected is recommended. This can be acquired only through donations.

Questionnaire

A resource development questionnaire was distributed to residents of the county. Sixty-two of these questionnaires were returned. Results of those returned are recorded here.

TABULATION OF LAKE COUNTY RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Percent of respondents
who feel this is a problem
or an opportunity to pursue further.
One * equals 10%  

1. What problems exist now that need attention?

Sewage disposal ................................................. *
Lake County Resource Development Committee

After some preliminary meetings of citizens of Lake County interested in the development of the county’s resources, the county court appointed a resource development committee consisting of 16 members representing a variety of interests and organizations throughout the county. (See membership list.)

The purpose of the committee was to assume leadership and serve as a steering committee in reviewing the county’s natural, human, and economic
resources, and to make recommendations for their future use and development.

The members of this committee realized that the fulfillment of their assignment depended upon the cooperation of the people. Questionnaires were sent out asking for their opinions, needs, and desires. Summarization of the questionnaires gave the committee substantial data concerning the interests and desires of the county's citizens.

Other citizens were enlisted and subcommittees were organized to study various segments of the county development program. With the guidance and assistance of the original committee, the various subcommittees were able to obtain information and support from many organizations.

We wish to thank the following people for their assistance and cooperation in preparing the Lake County Long-Range Plan. The planning structure, organization, and individual areas of responsibility are shown on the following pages.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:
Abramson, Erwin AG, PC
Angele, Elmo AG
Arthur, Eva P, H
Baldwin, Florence P, H
Carlon, George PC, CC
Casto, Ed P, H
Chamber of Commerce R
Conn, Mary ⭐⭐⭐RD, ⭐⭐L
Corum, Earl PC
Cosgrove, Pat P, H
Crane, Duane PC
Crump, Charles RD, W
Elle, Irving C
Fennimore, Clyde AG, W
Fitzgerald, Don CC
Fitzgerald, Mary ⭐P, S
Gilbert, Howard P, A
Gilson, Howard RD, W, ⭐AG
Goodnough, Mickey P, A
Green, Barbara ⭐F, RD
Grothe, Bud AG
Harlan, Dick P, A
Harlow, Ray ⭐Y
Harvey, Glenn PC
Haskins, Barbara ⭐⭐⭐RD
Hawk, Ron AG, E
Houston, Jim W
Isley, Arleigh PC, W
Jackson, George CC
Jaska, George AG, W
Kittredge, Jack RD
Kliwerer, Dr. Paul P, H
Kelley, Charles AG, PC
Laird, Cook AG
Lampkins, James P, H
Lasater, Barbara P, ⭐M
Leehan, Walt PC
Lennie, Dick P, H
Lynch, Jim P, H
McCurley, Gene P, H
Morehouse, Bob AG
Moser, Bill C
Ogle, C. W. L, C, CC
O'Keefe, Henry AG
O'Leary, Jeremiah PC
Padget, Ray AG
Pardue, Robert PC, WU, W
Reynolds, Bud P, A
Reynolds, Shirley RD, S
Robinson, Don PC
Shullanberger, Orla W
Shaw, Les ⭐⭐⭐H
Shelton, Choc P, A
Silvaria, Joe P, H
Smith, Nat ⭐⭐⭐PC
Snider, James ⭐RD, AG, ⭐L, ⭐PC
Taylor, Neil WU
Taylor, Virginia E, RD
Tesche, Rev. Elwin M
Vernon, Ben W
Vernon, Virginia AG, E, RD
Wimer, Dean ⭐⭐⭐PC
Withers, Alan E, RD

CHAIRMAN ⭐ VICE-CHAIRMAN ⭐⭐ SECRETARY ⭐⭐⭐
The land use committee studied the total land resources of the county although only 25.3 percent of the total county area is privately owned. Seventy-two percent of Lake County is controlled by federal agencies; 2.4 percent is state owned, and 0.3 percent is owned by the local government. The table below lists the acreages in each category.

**Study of Land Resources in Lake County**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acres</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total land</td>
<td>5,292,800</td>
<td>Publicly owned</td>
<td>3,591,278</td>
<td>Privately owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal control (72 percent)</td>
<td>3,810,720</td>
<td>Bureau of Land Management</td>
<td>2,545,501</td>
<td>Forest Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fish and Wildlife Service</td>
<td>238,780</td>
<td>Bureau of Reclamation</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>Post Office Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State owned (2.4 percent)</td>
<td>125,333</td>
<td>State Land Board</td>
<td>110,655</td>
<td>Highway Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game Commission</td>
<td>8,397</td>
<td>Board of Aeronautics</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>Locally owned (0.3 percent)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privately owned (25.3 percent)</td>
<td>1,341,522</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lake County, because of its location and relatively high altitude, is a semiarid region. Range land or pasture occupies 66.26 percent of the county, and forests 23.47 percent, while intensive agriculture is practiced on 2.52 percent. The greatest use of the agricultural land is for the production of livestock feed, primarily hay and grain crops.

The appointment of a county planning commission and subsequent county zoning were studied by the committee. Resource personnel from other areas of the state were called upon to discuss land-use planning with the committee.

The future use and management of public lands was a major concern, receiving much study and discussion. The proposal to make Hart Mountain into a wilderness area and the reclassification of BLM lands were discussed in depth.

The proposal to establish a chemical and industrial waste area in the county was reviewed, and most of the committee were in opposition to this type of industry.

The evaluation of land and the laws pertaining to assessments were studied.

Cooperation of the Recreation Committee of the Chamber of Commerce was offered this committee, and interest was shown in the mapping of all county resources.

**Recommendations and Accomplishments**

**Recommendations**

* Accomplishments

* The committee urges the cooperation of all available agencies in the preparation of a land resources map. A basic land-use map should be made showing present use and potential use, with recommended treatments to attain maximum use. Such a map must be suitable for the use of transparent overlays, showing soil types, water resources, and recreational and other desired data.

* A land resources map was made and the above recommendation was 100 percent completed.

* The committee recommends that a county planning commission be appointed. After meetings in various parts of the county are held and publicity is given to inform all the people of the purpose of planning, interim zoning should be considered.

* The above recommendation has been 100 percent completed.

* It is recommended that the Hart Mountain Antelope Refuge not be made a wilderness area.

* It has been currently withheld as a wilderness area.

* Before a chemical and/or industrial waste dump is approved by the county court to be established in the county, a thorough study should be made to determine the effects on the environment in the county.

* The Lake County Planning Commission has authority to require this.

* All farm and ranch operators in the county are urged to become acquainted with the new laws relating to taxing of agricultural lands. A clinic is needed to help operators realize this goal.

**Agriculture**

The Agricultural Census of 1964 shows that of the total of 5,267,840 acres in the county there are 914,967 acres in the 343 farms, or an average of 2,667.5 acres per farm. Listed at that date were 246 commercial farms, 76 part-time farms, and 21 part-retirement farms (operator 65 years of age, or older, and sales from $50 to $2,499 annually). Livestock farms or ranches account for 156 of the total farms,
cash grain 24, dairy 2, general farms 48, and miscellaneous and unclassified 112 farms. Hay is the principal farm crop in Lake County, with 69,300 acres in 1964; small grains occupied 16,800 acres.

Agricultural income data is compiled annually by the county and Oregon State University Extension Service personnel. The committee, in reviewing the data for 1968, finds that the total gross farm income of Lake County was $7,947,075. Livestock accounted for $6,695,000; beef cattle returned the greatest share of this, or $6,418,000. Sheep returned $124,000, and the remainder was credited to dairy, hogs, poultry, and miscellaneous livestock.

The return from farm crops sold totaled $937,000 in 1968. This return was shared by grain, hay, specialty crops, and farm forest products. Payment under the A.S.C.S. program added $315,075 to the total gross income. Receipts from livestock were up 4 percent from 1967, crop receipts were down 16 percent, and A.S.C.S incentive payments were only 66 percent of the amount paid in 1967. Because of the substantial return from the beef industry, the total gross cash return was only 2 percent under the 1967 return, which was slightly over $8 million.

Early in 1968 the agriculture committee met with the State Legislative Interim Committee on Agriculture. At this meeting the local committee voiced its concern relative to the need for water development, for legislation on farm taxes, for labor laws and regulations affecting youth working on farms and ranches, and on riparian rights on submersible lands.

This committee gave attention and study to improvements needed in agricultural production practices. They secured data on alfalfa hay grown in three areas of the county. Laboratory analysis of second cutting alfalfa hay grown near Lakeview showed 16.34 percent crude protein, 86.3 percent dry matter, and 0.41 percent potassium nitrate (KNO₃). From Paisley two samples of first cutting were analyzed. The first sample tested 17.16 percent protein 89.2 percent dry matter, and 0.10 percent KNO₃; the second sample analyzed had 16.70 percent crude protein, 89.6 percent dry matter, and 0.82 percent KNO₃. The analysis of a first cutting sample from Silver Lake indicated 17.74 percent crude protein, 88.2 percent dry matter, and 0.47 percent KNO₃.

The committee's objective in having these tests made was twofold: The value of hay is determined to a great degree on the protein and dry matter content; and excessive nitrates can cause poisoning in livestock. Laboratory analysis revealed that protein and dry matter content was relatively high and that nitrate content was well within safe limits for livestock consumption.

Fertility trials on alfalfa, using different amounts and kinds of fertilizer on two different ranches, were reviewed. Field weights were not obtained at one ranch, but on another the yield was doubled where 300 pounds of ammonium sulfate was applied per acre. Late season renovation of the field was tried, but the results were insignificant.

Obtaining records of livestock gains on summer pasture from two local ranchers was a goal of the committee. Records kept by a rancher who creep feeds calves were to be obtained, and records of the weight gains of cross-breed steers on summer feed was desirable. In most instances members of the committee volunteered to keep, or get from others, the records wanted. Trials to implant small calves with stilbestrol were offered by a committeeman.

**Recommendations and Accomplishments**

- **Recommendation.**
- **Accomplishments and further needs.**

- **It is recommended that in cooperation with farmers and ranchers, trials be conducted by the Extension agent to collect information on livestock gains on summer pasture, gains obtained in feeding steers, creep feeding of calves, and the results of implants of stilbestrol in young male cattle.**
- **Some records have been acquired but more are needed.**
- **Trials with fertilizer on alfalfa and native grass meadows should be continued and expanded.**
- **Work is progressing as recommended.**
- **Since the feed value and sale value of hay is better determined by analysis, more testing of local hay is recommended.**
- **An educational program is needed.**
- **Hearings have been held by the State Land Board for proposed legislation relative to riparian rights of submerged and on submersible lands. This committee recognizes the problems with such lands in the coastal area and in navigable streams. It would point out that the situation does not apply to the lakes in southeastern Oregon, where water levels generally are gradually lowering. Goose Lake, as an example, was given an official meander line in the late 1870's after the highest period of precipitation on record. The water level has never reached that level since and in the 1930's, it went completely dry. This committee recommends that waters not now used for navigation and for which the potential for future navigation is doubtful be excluded from the present term "navigable waters"; that legislation be enacted recognizing riparian ownership of lands bordering the many shallow lakes, with guaranteed public entry to the water for recreation, and that these lands be placed on the tax rolls.**
- **This recommendation has been submitted to the Division of State Lands.**
- **This committee strongly supports acceleration of the small-watersheds investigation in Oregon. It recommends a high priority for the development of the water resources to the fullest potential for agriculture, recreation and domestic and industrial uses, and that this development be accomplished soon.**
- **Multiple use projects are being selected and investigated.**
- **The committee recommends that legislation be passed directing that farm lands be assessed at a value consistent with farm use and not at the value of similar lands used for other purposes.**
On April 2, 1947, the Lake County Court passed a resolution which placed the entire county in a weed district. The following weeds were listed as noxious: Morning-glory, Canadian thistle, Russian knapweed, shoestring, tansy, spiny cocklebur, and poison hemlock of wild parsnip.

Early in the county weed program, the Weed Control Committee suggested that the county secure suitable spray equipment to be used on county land and on other public lands rather than to rely on private applicators. It was general policy that the county equipment would not be used for spraying private lands. An exception might be in isolated cases where private operators were not available.

The committee approached the public land agencies — the United States Forest Service, BLM, and the State Highway Department — and asked for cooperative action in a total weed-control program for the county.

In 1962 the county sprayed 60 acres of BLM land under a memorandum of understanding between the two parties. The county was reimbursed for actual cost of this spraying. Subsequently, through efforts of the committee, an agreement was signed by the county and State Highway Department, and the county was reimbursed for costs of spraying on state highway right-of-ways. The allocation of funds to the Fremont National Forest for use in Lake County was limited, as only $12,000 was allowed for the entire Pacific Northwest region. These limited funds were used in the strategic areas and to control the most dangerous weeds on Forest Service lands.

The weed committee continued its surveillance of the weed problems of the county and later cooperated with the County Resource Development Committee and with the various subcommittees. The Forest Service obtained $700 for use in Lake County in cooperation with the county program.

The county court appropriated $5,000 in 1963 for the supervised control of noxious weeds on county lands.

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**General Agricultural Accomplishments**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Control</th>
<th>1967-1970</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private land</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation canals and laterals</td>
<td>1947-1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field ditches</td>
<td>1947-1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dikes and levees</td>
<td>1947-1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farm ponds</td>
<td>1947-1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasture and hayland</td>
<td>1947-1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land conversion to cropland</td>
<td>1947-1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structures for water control</td>
<td>1947-1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public land Structures for water control</td>
<td>1947-1970</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Recommendations and Accomplishments**

* Recommendations.
* Accomplishments.

After study of the proposed state weed law as outlined by the 1966 Oregon Weed Conference, this committee recognizes that weed control is a serious problem. However, it recommends that weed control be administered at the local level by county government through county weed control districts. Only after public hearings in the county and if it is found that adequate weed control is not being carried out, would the State Department of Agriculture assume the responsibility of effective control; state control and assistance would come into a county only on request of county government.

Since recent state law restricts county spraying to noxious weed control, this committee encourages private individuals or firms to provide equipment and to develop a commercial practice for spraying for individuals on private lands in Lake County.

It is recommended that local and state officials, organizations, and interested groups support and
assist in efforts that will make possible allocation of more funds for weed control on public lands in Lake County, primarily funds for the Forest Service and BLM lands.

The committee strongly recommends that an information and an educational program be carried on in the county so that all citizens realize the seriousness of the weed problem and the importance of control measures. Such a program would be conducted by the county Extension staff, farm organizations, other agency personnel, and by individuals and other interested groups.

It is recommended that where serious weed problems exist in a localized area or a specific weed needs special attention in an area, formation of special weed districts be considered.

One weed district is currently servicing the entire county. Weed control practices are according to locality and specific weed problems.

The committee urges that irrigation districts and agencies controlling waterways practice weed control to prevent the spread of weeds.

Current cooperation is good in this area.

The possibility of ASCS payments for control of some of the more tenacious noxious weeds should be explored, as well as weed control on soil bank areas.

The 1970 ACP program provides for the control of noxious weeds.

The committee recommends that ACP payments be made available for weed control on land currently producing crops.

This has not been accomplished except for spot treatments.

It is recommended that weed control be vigorously continued after the initial control has been effected. Weed control when weeds are not a serious problem is the best way to keep them from becoming a serious problem.

Range Improvement

In an earlier period nearly one-half of the area in Lake County was open, free range. Larger areas throughout the west were in this category. Homesteaders unfamiliar with the area settled in many locations in the high desert country only to learn that limited acreage in this arid, harsh land could not sustain a family, nor even a bachelor. Disappointed, discouraged, and often broke, they gave up the venture and moved on, leaving these plots to revert once again to open range or to be purchased by range users.

By nature this vast area of country was, and still is, suited to the uses of livestock and game. Conventional farming is practiced in a limited area with a combination of good soil and available water for irrigation. Many of the locations in the latter category are used to produce winter feed for livestock.

After the formation of the United States Forest Service in 1905, some control of grazing was exercised on lands administered by this agency. On other open lands livestock owners made gradual progress, by mutual agreements, for a more orderly use of the open range.

Control of the remaining open range came in June 1934, with the passage by Congress of the Taylor Grazing Act. These lands were placed under control of the Interior Department, and the Bureau of Land Management was given jurisdiction over them.

Since the beginning of World War II, the sheep numbers have gradually decreased and cattle numbers have increased. Earlier figures are not at hand, but in 1950 Lake County had 41,000 head of sheep and in 1968 about 14,000 head. In the same period cattle numbers have risen from 69,600 to over 80,000 head. Gross cash returns from sheep in the county in 1950 were $493,497, and in 1968 they were $124,000. This comparison does not include incentive payments. Gross returns from cattle in 1960 were $5,493,500, and in 1968 they were $6,695,000. In 1960 total gross agricultural income for the county was $7,042,190, while in 1968 it was $7,947,075. The 1968 county gross was down 2 percent from 1967, while returns from livestock were up 4 percent. The total cash gross agricultural income contributes greatly to the economy of the county. In the realm of the county's agriculture "Cattle is King".

The Committee on Public Lands and Range Improvement worked with the General Resource Development Committee, with the Land-Use Committee, and with various agencies. It has outlined examples of the benefits of and suggestions for range improvement on public as well as on private range lands. Beginning with an inventory of present land use and productivity, it has projected potential productivity, suggested treatment of different types of ranges and conditions, and has indicated costs of various treatments and the returns to be expected from the investment.

LAKE COUNTY FACT SUMMARY

(1967)

Size — 5,292,000 acres
65 percent rangeland (43 percent Oregon)
21½ percent tillable land (8 percent Oregon)
32½ percent woodland
and other (49 percent Oregon)

Present range livestock economy
Total beef income
Average calf/wt. in county 375 lbs.
Average calf crop weaned 75 percent
55,000 beef cows x 75 percent equals 41,250 calves
41,250 hd./clvs x 26.5c equals $4,104,375.
Present range production
Private rangeland, 525,000 acres
10 acres/AUM (animal unit mo.)
Providing $602,000 of meat products
BLM 1 1/2 million acres (to be improved)
30-40 acres/AUM
Providing $562,000 of meat
USFS Lands 19,840 acres (to be improved)
12-15 acres-AUM
Providing $17,000 worth of meat
Total contribution to economy $1,181,000

Range livestock industry
5 million dollars annually (Oregon 100 million)
80,000 head cattle in county (55,000 cows)
14,000 head sheep
80 percent use rangelands
70 percent use public rangelands

Potential range livestock economy
400 - 425 lbs.
85-90 percent
55,000 beef cows x 85 percent equals 46,750 calves
46,750 calves x 400 lbs. x 26.5c equals $4,955,500.

Potential range production (with improvements)
Private 6 acres/AUM equals $1,003,000
(after improvements)
BLM from 4-5 A/AUM equals $4,219,000
(after improvements)
USFS from 3-4 A/AUM equals $64,000
(after improvements)
Total after improvement $5,286,000

Cost of range improvements—average $3 - $10 per acre depending on treatment.
Return per acre costs due to improvements—average $1.25 to $6.25 per year.

Recommendations and Accomplishments

Recommendations: ◊ Recommendations; * Accomplishments.
◊ It is recommended that public and privately owned land be improved by the most practical methods.
* In 1970 a special range project was initiated. Approximately 16,000 acres of private land and 4,000 acres of public land were sprayed for sagebrush. Current plans call for reseeding approximately 5,000 acres of private land.

Private land
Brush control 1967-1970 25,248
Range seeding 1967-1970 3,984

Public land
Brush control 1967-1970 7,748
Range reseeding 1967-1970 13,183
Juniper chaining 1967-1970 3,000

◊ The forage resource of Lake County should be managed on a maximum, sustained-yield basis to provide for the greatest benefit of mankind, both now and in the future.
◊ Reliable data indicates that privately owned land supplies 60 percent or more of the forage for game animals. Therefore, it is recommended that some funds derived from the game resources be used for range improvement on both public and private lands.
* The Oregon State Game Commission is supplying funds for improvements on critical winter range areas.
◊ Range owners and range users are urged by this committee to give all possible support and assistance to the Association of Public Land Counties in achieving its purposes.
◊ Since public and private lands are getting more use by recreationists each year, this committee feels that public funds derived from such use should be expended for development of these lands on the basis of total multipurpose use.
◊ The committee recommends that under the land reclassification program on BLM lands individuals should study the effects of such classification, and where these lands are adversely affected request withdrawal from the classification. Since federal laws prevail in such classifications, the committee feels that this suggestion may be of some practical use.
◊ It is recommended that the improvement of the range resource in Lake County be approached through a well-prepared plan which will provide for a balanced program designed to ensure equal improvements on public and private land.

Private land
Range conservation plans developed 1967-1970 21 159,277 acres
Range conservation plans revised 1967-1970 5 66,711 acres
Multipurpose dams, farm ponds, regulating reservoirs 1967-1970 8

Recommendations from Lake County Stockgrowers

◊ Advisory boards should be consulted before the establishment of policy concerning the subject of public lands. A mutual agreement should be reached as to the program to be pursued on these lands, using the findings of federal and state research stations; the experienced knowledge of the advisory boards and the range user; and the agency personnel responsible for administration to best improve lands. However, at the same time, the operator must not be placed in a severe economic squeeze forcing liquidation or a complete change of operation. Furthermore, consideration must be given to the general economic effect on the community.
◊ Studies conducted at the Squaw Butte Station have shown that nonuse will not in itself result in restoration of the forage and that rehabilitation of the lands will necessitate a restoration of forage plants and control of competition.
◊ Other users of public range lands should contribute
to the cost of improvements. Studies have indicated that up to 60 percent of the feed being consumed by wildlife is provided by deeded land. It has further been stated by the Forest Service that wildlife is using 60 percent of the usable forage on national forest lands. Therefore, stockgrowers feel that it is only reasonable that the wildlife agencies contribute to the improvement of public lands, since the owners of deeded lands are providing more than 50 percent of the feed requirements of the wildlife.

More consideration should be given to actual use figures and weight and condition of livestock in determining range conditions and forage production and less emphasis placed on surveys as determined by admittedly inadequate methods. Also, proof of range deterioration which is being claimed needs to be substantiated.

Money made available for range improvement should be allocated for specific improvement work be handled to the greatest economic advantage with the advice and counsel of the advisory board.

In determination of a grazing fee the following points should be considered:

- A sliding scale formula with fees based on the sale price of livestock ought to be retained.
- The fee should not be increased until after ranges are adjudicated and studies indicate that feed and facilities provided on government lands are comparable in feed and facilities to lands with which comparisons are being made.
- The fee should not reflect the cost of administration.
- The entire grazing fee should be returned to the district for range-improvement work.

The procedure of appeal should be amended to permit the case to be remanded to local federal courts rather than to appeal to the agency concerned and the Federal Court in Washington, D.C.

Permits of established users which have accepted cuts in use should be reconsidered and the reduction be accomplished by nonuse, with re-establishment of preference rights.

Range Evaluation Report

Original Objectives

The objectives of the range evaluation were not to pinpoint or emphasize problem areas, but rather in a general way to show clearly the problems, potentials, opportunities, responsibilities, and challenges for maximum development of range and related resources of the county.

The following table reveals the information that was assembled.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range types</th>
<th>Acreages</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grass</td>
<td>97,876</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brush</td>
<td>3,058,315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial timber</td>
<td>819,464</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniper</td>
<td>501,616</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present production classes</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-50 lbs. herbage per acre</td>
<td>2,462,869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50-200 lbs. herbage per acre</td>
<td>1,541,166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200-400 lbs. herbage per acre</td>
<td>40,357</td>
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<tr>
<td>400-600 lbs. herbage per acre</td>
<td>688,836</td>
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<tr>
<td>Over 600 lbs. herbage per acre</td>
<td>1,025,687</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Potential production classes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-50 lbs. herbage per acre</td>
<td>234,082</td>
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<tr>
<td>50-200 lbs. herbage per acre</td>
<td>760,687</td>
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<tr>
<td>200-400 lbs. herbage per acre</td>
<td>2,771,039</td>
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<tr>
<td>400-600 lbs. herbage per acre</td>
<td>479,014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 600 lbs. herbage per acre</td>
<td>90,188</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Method of reaching potential

Brush spraying .................................. 1,025,687
Manipulation of grazing animals ............ 1,409,011
Timber stand improvement ..................... 688,836
Other mechanical treatment ................. 1,271,960
(Plowing, seeding, juniper removal)

Usable land .................................. 494,560
Cropland ..................................... 228,412
Undetermined use ............................. 58,833
Water ......................................... 62,861

The three main sources of range information were the Soil Conservation Service ranch plans, the United States Forest Service grazing allotment analysis, and the Bureau of Land Management range surveys, and, in areas where no data were available, aerial photo interpretations were made with spot-checking to improve accuracy.

Uses of the Range Evaluation

- For development of the range forage resource, the range evaluation helped the planning group to compare the present production with the potential production. And, by knowing the treatment practice needed, costs of increasing production could be computed. By comparing the costs against expected returns, expected net benefits were determined. With this type of information, the planning group was able to plan and organize range-development programs with a fair degree of knowledge as to the impact such programs will have on the total county economy.

- For management of the range forage resource, information in the range evaluation allowed the planning group to plan and strive for management of the forage resource to improve its quality and quantity and harvest it in a manner compatible with other natural resources such as timber, soils, water, wildlife, and recreation. For example, the forested ranges in the county are not only important for forage production for wildlife and for livestock; they are also important for production of timber and water, and are highly esteemed for recreational purposes. In developing a range-management program, the effects the program will have on these other resources must be considered in order to evaluate the program completely.