

*LINCOLN COUNTY*  
*Long Range Planning Report*

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Foreword.....	Page 1.
Acknowledgement.....	Page 2.
Introduction.....	Page 3.
General Information.....	Page 5.
Agriculture.....	Page 34.
Forestry.....	Page 35.
Recreation & Tourism.....	Page 38.
Commercial Fisheries.....	Page 42.
Education.....	Page 46.
Family Stability.....	Page 53.
Mental Health.....	Page 60.
Health & Nutrition.....	Page 67.
Juvenile Delinquency.....	Page 77.
Consumer Competence.....	Page 78.
Housing.....	Page 86.
Fine Arts & Humanities.....	Page 89.
Committees.....	Page 95.

## LINCOLN COUNTY LONG RANGE PLANNING REPORT

### FOREWORD

Under the direction of the Lincoln County Extension Service, and with the approval of the Lincoln Area Redevelopment Committee, and Lincoln County Board of Commissioners, a large number of Lincoln County citizens were asked to serve on committees to carry out a Long Range Planning Conference.

The purpose of the study was to examine social and economical conditions for a Long Range Planning program. In order to carry out this study, committees were appointed representing all areas of Lincoln County.

The committees researched former studies, made surveys, and met with social and economical organizations who were familiar with the problems and needs of Lincoln County. This report serves to present a broad picture of Lincoln County in 1969.

There is evidence of programs developing in the areas of youth, senior citizens and health as a direct result of this study involvement.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are grateful to hundreds of volunteers, professionals and lay persons for the many man hours and the months spent in compiling, updating and editing the information gathered.

We found that as we progressed with the report that it was necessary to constantly update our information, because of the many social and economic changes.

It was the recommendation from each committee that the report be updated every three years but not less than five because of the rapid development of Lincoln County.

Betty Lou Zetterberg  
General Chairman  
Long Range Planning Program

#### INTRODUCTION

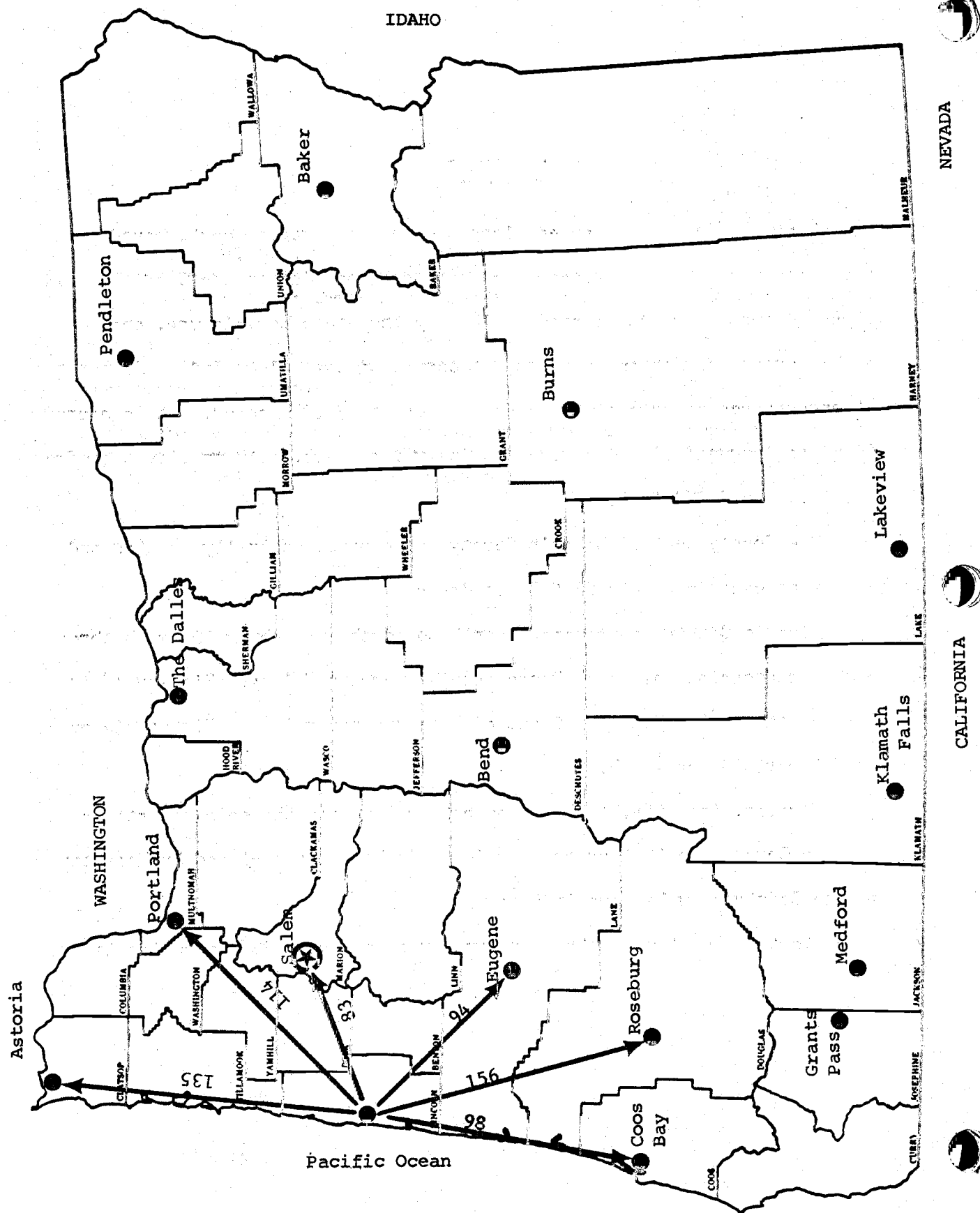
Lincoln County is located along the central Oregon Coast, bounded on the West by the Pacific Ocean, its eastern boundaries in the Coast Range. Lincoln County was established in 1893 by the State Legislature, carved out of Tillamook and Benton Counties; it comprised the Siletz Indian Reservation. It encompasses an area of 998 square miles of 631,040 acres. It is approximately 60 miles long and 25 miles wide, at its widest part, with an elevation from sea level to 3,350 feet.

The County Seat of Lincoln County is Newport, centrally located and easily accessible to its 25,065 residents.

Lincoln County is traversed north to south by Highway 101 with three highways crossing the Coast Range into Willamette Valley. Highway 18 from Otis on the north, Highway 20 out of Newport (central) and Highway 34 out of Waldport in the south.

Tourism, forestry, fishing and agriculture are the main industries in Lincoln County, in that order. Agriculture has been replaced by Forestry as the County's number two industry.

About 64% of the County is privately owned, with 36% in public lands.



LOCATION MAP - LINCOLN COUNTY

## PHYSICAL ASPECTS

### Geology

Lincoln County is made up predominantly of marine sedimentary rocks and, to a lesser extent, of volcanic, pyroclastic, and intrusive igneous rocks. This type of rock is fine-grained and relatively impervious. There are no known metamorphic rocks in the County.

Siletz River volcanic series of lava flows, tuffs, and breccias is the oldest exposed formation and underlies the entire County. Near Alsea, and north of the Siletz River, this formation is exposed due to uplift and erosion of the overlying sedimentary rocks. A thick sequence of sandstone and siltstone, called Tyee Formation, is characterized by an abundance of yellowish mica flakes, is the most widespread formation in the County.

The coastal area of Lincoln County has undergone periods of submergence and emergence due to sea level changes. These changes were caused by the continental glaciation and deglaciation periods. The Siletz, Alsea, and Alsea Bay were formed from the rivers not keeping pace in filling their drowned mouths with alluvial deposits.

Some of the coastal lakes were formed in this way. Their streams were smaller and have not contributed enough alluvium to fill their drowned valleys and because they are so small the sand seals the mouth and lakes are formed.

### Topography

Lincoln County is characterized by rounded hills and narrow winding valleys. The coastal plains are often broken by headlands that rise abruptly to meet the hills. The streams are bordered by small valleys of flat land. These valleys vary from a few feet above sea level to nearly 400 feet above sea level. Ridge tops rise to 1,000 to 1,500 feet elevation with peaks on the Coast Range at 3,350 feet. The County is drained in a westerly direction into the Pacific Ocean.

### Climate

The climate of Lincoln County is a temperate, humid climate resulting from the influences of the Pacific Ocean and the intensification of rainfall caused by the Coast Range barrier. The rainfall varies with elevation and topography. It ranges from 60 to 90 inches along the sea coast up to 180 inches annually at the higher elevations.

Approximately 80 percent of the precipitation occurs from October through March. The coast area has an average precipitation of 8 to 12 inches per month in this period and the mountainous are 12 to 20 inches per month. This precipitation occurs in moderate to heavy storms, some lasting for prolonged periods.

Climate (Continued)

Precipitation decreases during the summer months, with most of the precipitation coming in the form of fog, and light rainstorms. During the summer months, little of this precipitation actually reaches the coastal rivers.

Snowfall varies from a few inches along the coast and valley areas to several feet at higher elevations.

The County has a mean temperature varying between 36° and 64° F. The average annual frost-free days vary from 140 days at mountainous areas to 250 days along the coastal area.

Wind velocities range generally from 15 to 25 miles per hour along the coast, and, can reach gust peaks as high as 100 miles per hour during storms. Summer winds primarily are in a northwesterly direction, while winter winds are in a southwesterly. During storms, south or southwesterly winds are common.

Lincoln County experiences periods of high humidity throughout the year.

Weather Stations

Station	Elevation	Years Recorded
Alsea Fish Hatchery	230	11
Newport	140	70
Otis 2 NE	150	17
Tidewater	50	23

FREEZE DATA

1965

Station	Date--Last Spring Minimum of:				
	16° or below	20° or below	24° or below	28° or below	32° or below
Newport	None	None	None	None	5-6
Otis 2 NE	None	None	None	3-19	5-6
Tidewater	None	None	None	3-19	4-6

	Date--First Fall Minimum of:				
	32° or below	28° or below	24° or below	20° or below	16° or below
Newport	12-13	None	None	None	None
Otis 2 NE	11-25	12-15	12-16	None	None
Tidewater	9-17	12-15	12-16	None	None

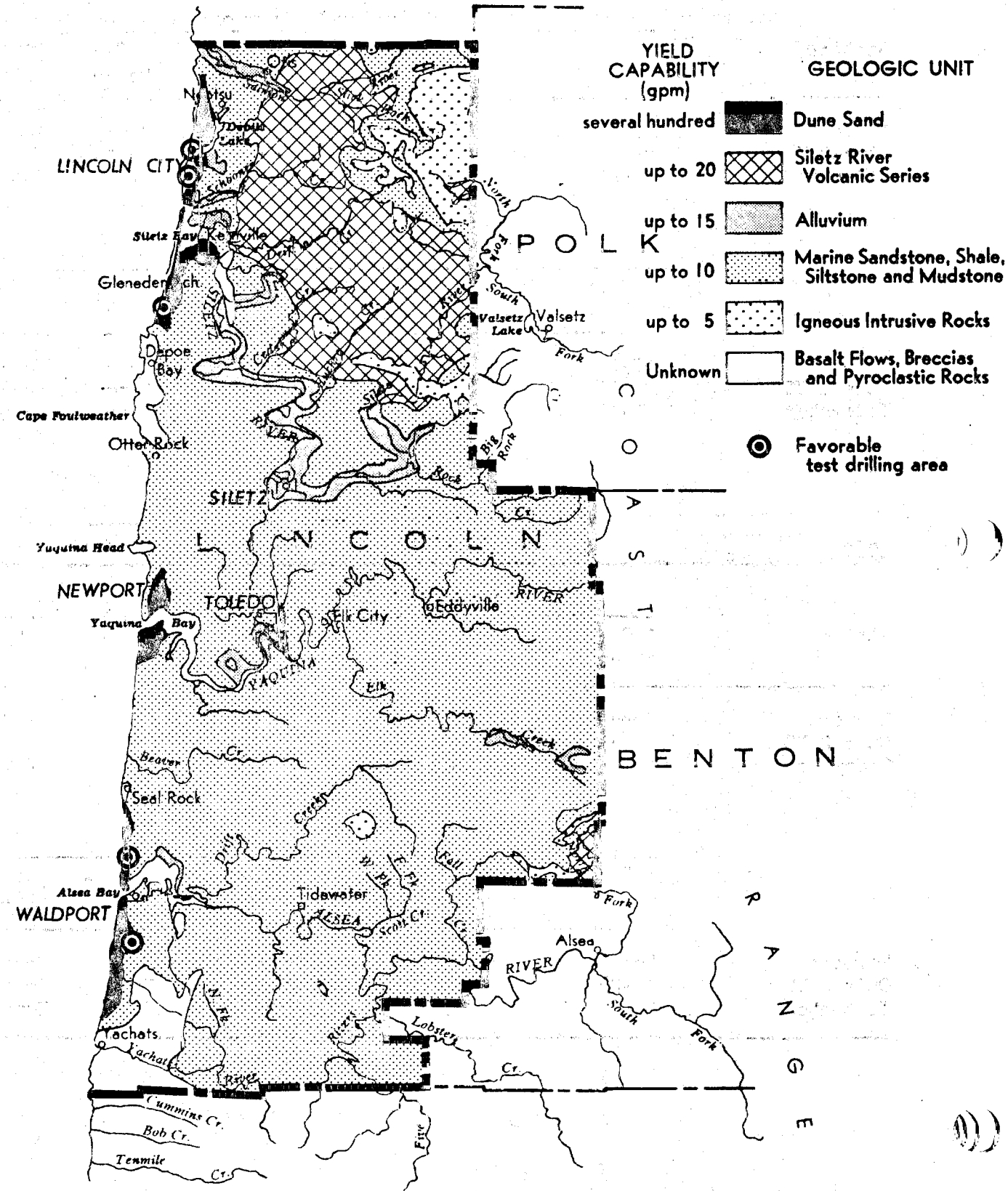
1969

Station	Date--Last Spring Minimum of:				
	16° or below	20° or below	24° or below	28° or below	32° or below
Newport	None	1-28	None	None	4-30
Otis 2 NE	None	1-28	None	None	4-30
Tidewater	None	1-28	None	None	4-30

	Date--First Fall Minimum of:				
	32° or below	28° or below	24° or below	20° or below	16° or below
Newport	None	None	None	None	None
Otis 2 NE	11-24	11-30	None	None	None
Tidewater	10-14	11-2	None	None	None



# GENERALIZED GROUND WATER GEOLOGY



Lincoln County has four general groups of soils. Those derived from alluvium, marine sediments, igneous materials and sedimentary rock. Factors in determining the different soils are: geologic, source and kind of parent and underlying material; topographic, kind and shape of landform; climatic, temperature and precipitation; living organisms, differentiation of horizons in the profile; and time.

**Soils Derived from Alluvium.** Upland soils of various origin and mineralogy are the source of parent material for the alluvial soils which occur terraces, fans and flood plains. In areas where the valley walls meet the valley floors, fans, or footslopes of alluvium and colluvium were deposited. Flood plains are located on slightly higher lands, but adjacent to streams.

Flood plain soils have practically no soil profile development; fan soils have a weak profile development; and terrace soils a moderate development. The alluvial soils vary from moderately shallow to very deep and they overlie silt, gravel, sand, or bedrock. They are found on slopes that are nearly level to moderately sloping. They were homesteaded by the early settlers and still support most of the agriculture. The soils are suited for agriculture, forest, urban, recreation, road construction and other uses.

**Soils Derived from Marine Sediments.** These types of soils are located mainly along the coastal areas of the County. Large quantities of mostly quartz sand was deposited in dunes in depths of 100 to 200 feet, rising to elevations as high as 250 feet above sea level. Semi-consolidated are oldest marine sediments, and the youngest are loose, non-vegetated dune land that the ocean winds constantly moved eastward. Intermittent areas of peat, thin lenses of silt and clay and cemented layers and hardpan occur in places.

The topography is undulating and dune-like with long parallel ridges and smooth slopes. The slopes vary from nearly level to strongly sloping. The uses are: urban and recreation and to a lesser degree, agriculture, forest and road construction. They are very unstable and erodible when vegetation is removed and require careful treatment when used for any purpose.

**Soils Derived from Igneous Materials.** These soils occur in mountainous regions (colluvial residual soils) and have been formed from igneous materials, including basalt, gabbro, diorite and syenite rocks, consolidated tuffs and interbedded tuffaceous sandstone. The area has been shaped by erosion into mountain topography with maturely dissected drainages and a few relatively wide ridgetops.

The profile development of the soils varies from moderate to strong. Pebbles and stones are mixed throughout the profile. Depth of the soils vary from shallow to very deep. The topography of the soils is smooth to uneven, and gently sloping to extremely steep, varying from 3 to 90 percent gradient. The soils are well suited for forest production, recreation, wildlife and watershed protection.

Soils Derived from Sedimentary Rock. This covers the largest part of the County. The greater part of the parent rock is micaceous and arkosic sandstone and sandy siltstone. In addition, there are smaller areas of mudstone and shale and, in areas adjacent to volcanic rock, tuffaceous sandstone or rocks with a mixture of tuffaceous and marine sediments. This area is typically a mountainous topography.

These soils have moderately to strongly developed, moderately fine to fine textured profiles. Cobbles or pebbles may be found intermixed in all or a portion of the profile. Depth varies from shallow to very deep. The gradient may vary from 0 to 75 percent, and slopes are smooth to uneven. Uses are as follows: forest, recreation, wildlife, and watershed protection.

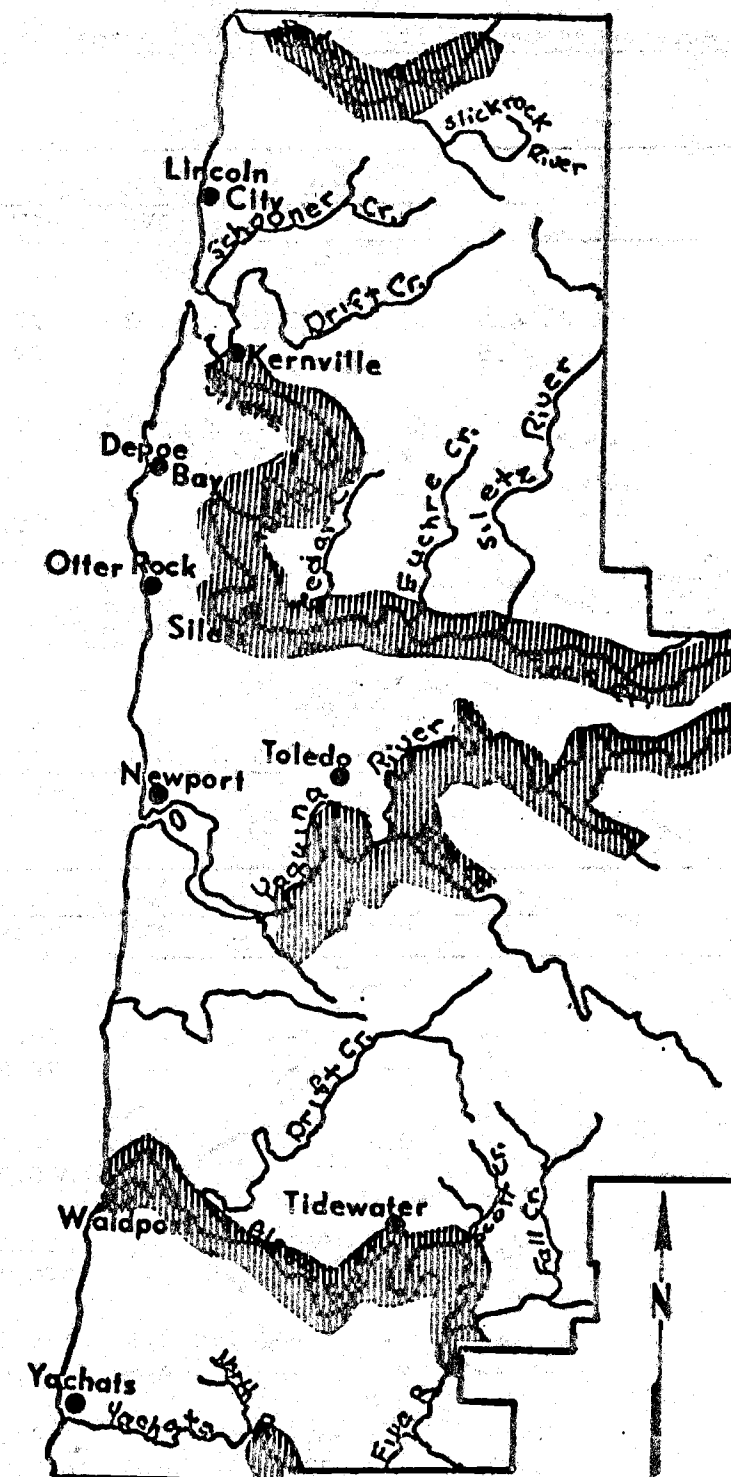
Source: USDA. State Water Resources Board. Middle Coast Drainage Basin, 1964.

## LINCOLN COUNTY OREGON

### LAND USE CAPABILITY CLASSES

#### LEGEND

- VI MODERATELY WELL SUITED FOR GRAZING OR FORESTRY
- III MODERATELY GOOD CULTIVABLE LAND

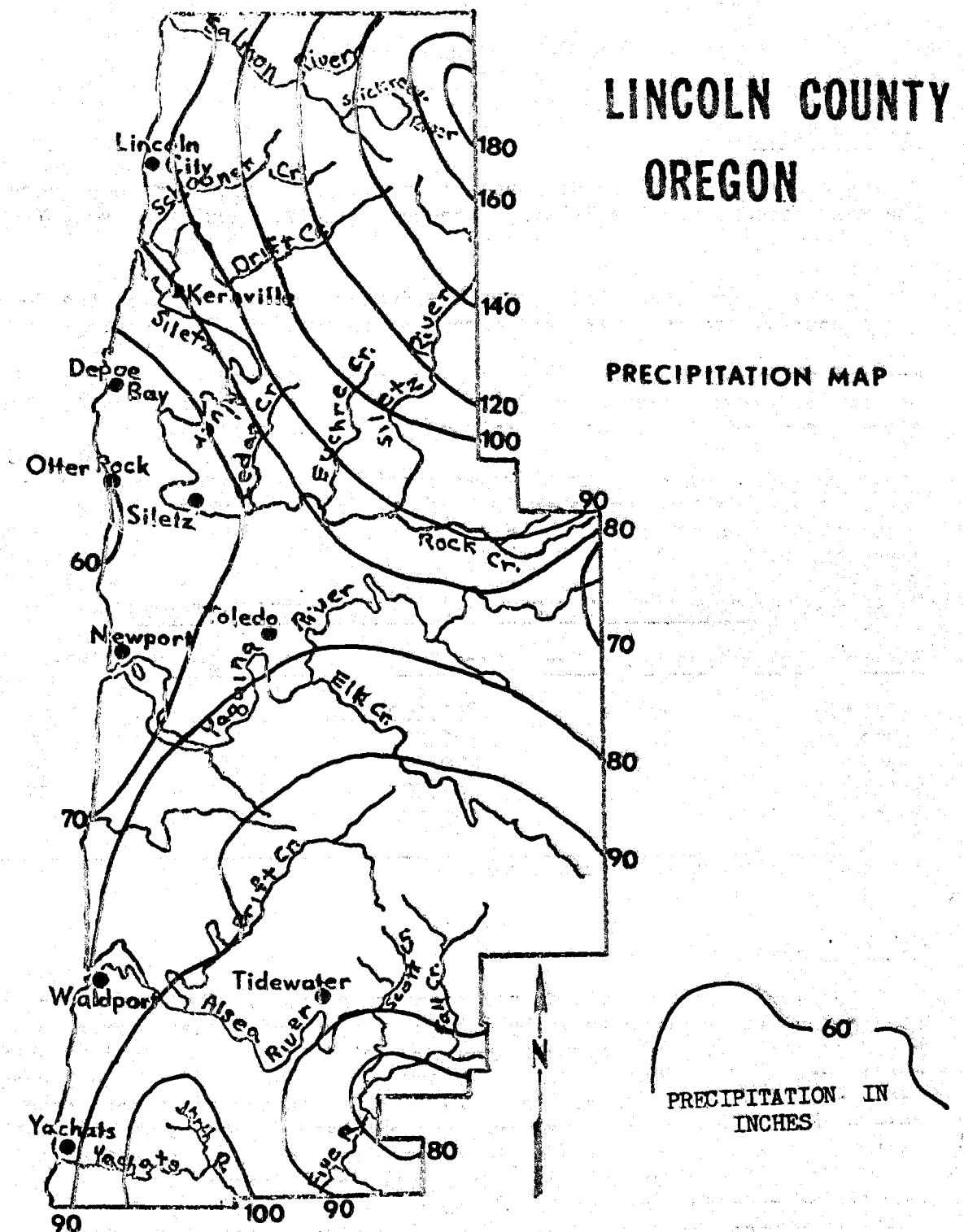


Use of Inventory Acreage by Capability Class (1,000 acres)

Use and Year	Capability Class I-IV				
	I	II	III	IV	I-IV Total
Cropland					
1958	4.0	5.2	7.1	4.3	20.6
1975	4.5	7.4	8.4	4.5	24.8
Pasture-Range					
1958	.3	.3	1.0	.1	1.7
1975	.1	2.9	2.6	.7	6.3
Forest-Woodland					
1958	.4	9.8	7.7	1.5	19.4
1975	.1	5.0	4.6	.7	10.4
Other Land					
1958	--	--	--	--	--
1975	--	--	--	--	--
Total					
1958	4.7	15.3	15.8	5.9	41.7
1975	4.7	15.3	15.6	5.9	41.5

Use and Year	Capability Class VI-VIII				
	VI	VII	V-VII	VIII	Total
Cropland					
1958	--	--	--	--	20.6
1975	--	--	--	--	24.8
Pasture-Range					
1958	.4	8.2	8.6	--	10.3
1975	--	--	--	--	6.3
Forest-Woodland					
1958	44.2	320.0	364.2	--	383.6
1975	43.8	322.2	366.0	--	376.4
Other Land					
1958	--	--	--	4.6	4.6
1975	--	--	--	4.6	4.6
Total					
1958	20.6	10.3	382.6	4.6	419.1
1975	24.8	6.3	376.4	4.6	412.1

Source: USDA Soil Conservation Service





## WATER

### Surface Water

Drainage System. Surface drainage is carried by a multitude of rivers and stream. The main streams are the Salmon, Schooner, Siletz, Yaquina, Alsea, Yachats and Drift Creek.

All of the major streams have their headwaters on the crest of the Coast Range. Their courses are in a westward direction to the Pacific Ocean.

Most of the precipitation finds its way into a stream easily and quickly because of the impervious layer of sandstone under the thin layer of soil. The coastal streams respond closely to the rain cycle because of this.

Annual Yield. The quantity of water leaving a drainage area during hydrologic year, October 1st to September 30th of the following year. Net yield is the precipitation on an area minus evaporation, transpiration, and not underground precolation.

#### AREA YIELD RELATIONSHIP OF REPRESENTATIVE STREAMS

<u>Stream</u>	<u>Drain Area Sq. Miles</u>	<u>Acre Feet</u>	<u>Yield per Sq. Mile</u>	<u>Inches</u>
Siletz	308	1,800,000	5,844	90
Alsea	473	1,500,000	3,171	65
Yaquina	253	780,000	3,083	58
Salmon	78	440,000	5,641	109
Yachats	61	240,000	4,000	

Source: State Water Resource Board

### Ground Water

Lincoln County can be divided into three main areas. The first area, covering 80% of the County, is represented by 6 tight marine sedimentary formations having low yield capacities. They contain deposits of clay and provide less than 5 gallons per minute to individual wells. The next area covers 15% of the County and is composed of volcanic rocks. The area lies in the northeast portion of the County. Because of its remoteness, the area has not been adequately tested. The shallow wells in this area average 5 gallons per minute per foot of drawdown. The water is of good quality for the most part. The third area covers 5% of the County and is the sand dune and terrace deposits along the coast. Those areas offer the best chance for development of large yielding wells. The formation is porous and permeable and should provide good well yields. Lincoln Beach has the only well constructed on this material. This well yields 240 gallons per minute. The water quality is good in these areas; however, some areas may have small quantities of iron with the water that can be treated to solve this problem. As a whole, Lincoln County has poor ground water potential.

## LAKES, BAYS, AND RESERVOIRS

<u>Area of Study</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Salmon River		
Lakes	1	1
Reservoirs	4	4
Bays and Estuaries	1	180
Taft		
Lakes	1	613
Reservoirs	4	1
Bays and Estuaries	1	24
Siletz		
Lakes	8	402
Reservoirs	3	1
Bays and Estuaries	1	1,393
Depoe Bay		
Lakes	0	0
Reservoirs	3	26
Bays and Estuaries	1	10
Yaquina River		
Lakes	1	1
Reservoirs	4	153
Bays and Estuaries	1	4,031
Beaver Creek		
Lakes	5	21
Reservoirs	1	1
Bays and Estuaries	1	178
Alsea Area		
Lakes	3	8
Reservoirs	1	7
Bays and Estuaries	1	85
Total Area		
Lakes	19	1,046
Reservoirs	17	167
Bays and Estuaries	7	7,114

Source: U.S. Geological Survey

Recreational Water Use - has been steadily increasing in the County. Boating, fishing and stream or lake oriented picnic or camping activities are the key to this expansion.

Fish life population in the coastal streams are extensive with 40 species being identified.

The coastal streams, bays and lakes draw many thousands of anglers each year. Charter services are available for those who wish equipment and do not have their own.

# UNDEVELOPED WATER POWER SITES

Site	Stream	Average Annual Generation 1,000 KW
Salmon River	Salmon River	22,800
Gravel Creek	Siletz River	104,300
Holman Creek	Siletz River	77,700
Sunshine Creek	Siletz River	282,800
Sam Creek	Siletz River	44,700
Drift Creek	Drift Creek	60,300
Elk City	Yaquina River	154,000
Tidewater	Alsea River	77,700
Scott Mt.	Alsea River	237,000
Slick Rock	Drift Creek	29,400
Trout Creek	Drift Creek	48,300

Source: U.S. Geological Survey and State Engineers.

Wildlife. Water needs for wildlife vary according to the species and are met in most cases from streams, lakes, and marsh areas.

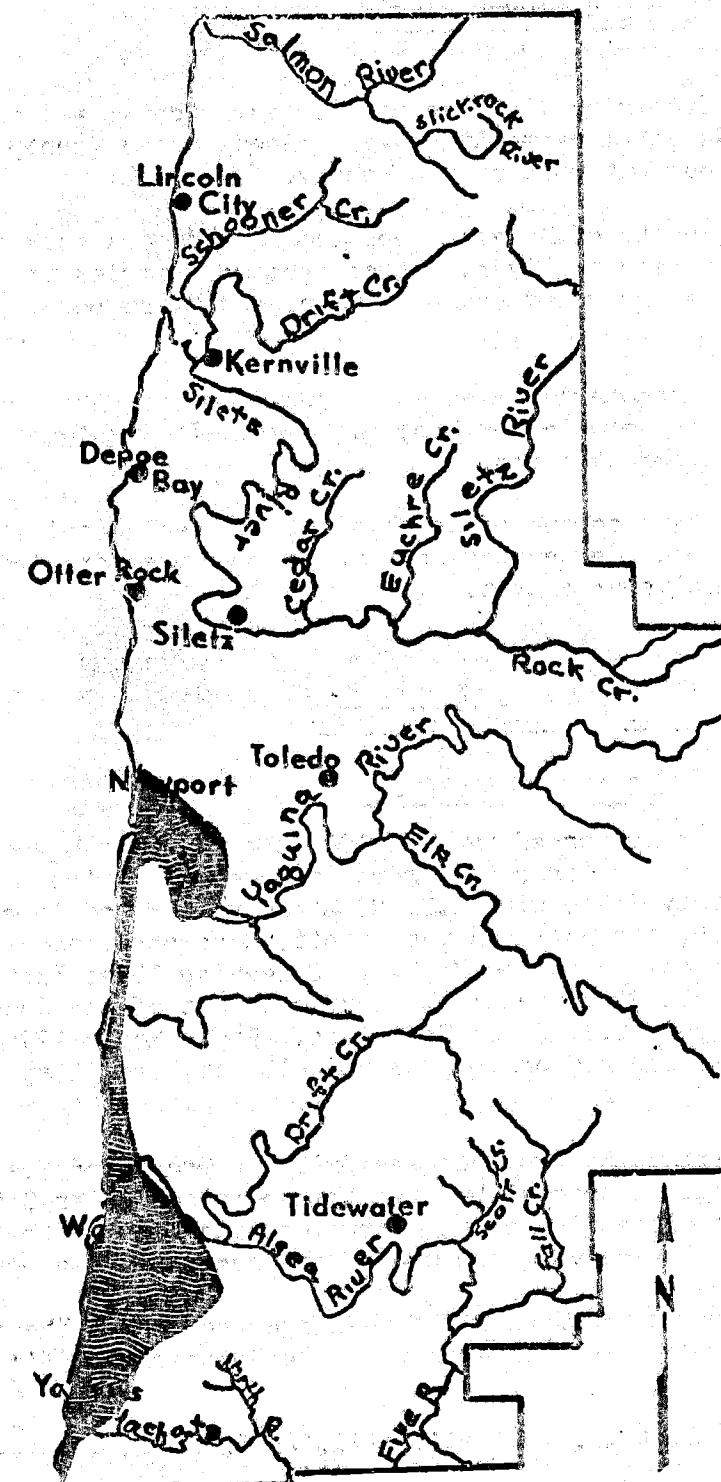
Fishlife. Lincoln County streams have an extensive fishlife population.

## LINCOLN COUNTY OREGON

### SOILS

#### LEGEND

- - PODZOLIC SOILS OF THE COAST & CASCADE RANGES
- - PODZOLIC SOILS OF THE WILLAMETTE & ADJACENT VALLEYS



## LINCOLN COUNTY MINERALS

Lincoln County's income from mineral deposits are from stone, sand and gravel in that order. No other commodities were mined in the County. Good hard rock is lacking throughout most of the County.

A quarry on Cedar Creek, north of Siletz, supplied the igneous rock for the jetty at the mouth of the Yaquina River. Other igneous quarries are located in the County. Beach sand is excavated under a State Land Board permit for concrete aggregate.

The U. S. Bureau of Mines has tested samples of dune sand for the purpose of determining its suitability for glass-making purposes. It was found to contain too much iron and alumina for this use.

Many major oil companies have conducted geophysical and geological studies for oil off the coast of Oregon. Few exploratory wells have been drilled off the Oregon Coast, none productive as of yet.

## PUBLIC SERVICE FACILITIES

### Transportation

The Lincoln County coast is traversed by U.S. 101, the main north and south highway, which is a major route for both through and local traffic. U.S. 20 connects Newport, the County Seat, with U.S. 99 at Corvallis and Interstate 5 at Albany. State Route 18, the Salmon River cutoff, connects Lincoln County with the Portland Metropolotin area and Highway 22 leaving 18 at Fort Hill to the Salem area. State Route 34 connects the southern part of the County, traversing northeast, to join U.S. 20 to Corvallis. State Route 229 runs north from Toledo to the Siletz area and on to join U.S. 101 at Kernville, south of Lincoln City.

Bus service via 101 is limited to two each way daily by Greyhound Bus Service in the morning and evening. A special bus for transporting Senior Citizens to the County Seat and other cities is now in operation with each of the County areas (broken into 6 areas) receiving the use of the bus one day a week.

There are no rail services in the County for passenger service. There is a branch line for freight from Toledo which connects with the Southern Pacific main line at Albany.

A deep water harbor at Newport has dock facilities to serve both ocean-going ships and barge traffic.

Four airports are located in Lincoln County. One each in Waldport, Newport, Toledo and Siletz. There is at present an airport under construction in the northern part of the County at Gleneden Beach.

## Communications - Water and Fire Protection

Lincoln County is served by three radio stations within the County. KNPT of Newport, KTDO of Toledo and KBCH of Lincoln City. There are three TV cable systems in the County - Lincoln City, serving that city and north into the Otis area; Newport, serving that city; and Yachats, serving that city and north into the Waldport area.

There are three weekly newspapers published in Lincoln County. One in Newport, Toledo and Lincoln City. Also one small newspaper is published in Depoe Bay.

Telephone service is furnished in the northern part of the County by United Telephone Service and by Pacific Northwest Bell in the central and southern areas.

Utilities (electricity and gas). Lincoln County is served by electrical power sources Pacific Power and Light Company, Central Lincoln Public Utility District and Consumer Power Company. Northwest Natural Gas Company and Westen Propane serving the gas needs of the communities.

There are water districts in Lincoln County to serve the communities with the outlying areas using wells and springs for their water supplies.

Each city and town has its own Fire Department. Newport has paid firemen in service, the balance of the communities have volunteer firemen.

## PORTS AND SHIPPING

There are three Port Districts in Lincoln County: (1.) The Port of Newport, includes Yaquina Bay and lower Yaquina River, Depoe Bay, Siletz Bay at Lincoln City and the lower Siletz River at Kernville. (2.) The Port of Toledo, includes the upper Yaquina and Siletz Rivers. (3.) The Port of Alsea, includes the Alsea Bay and the Alsea River.

The development of the ports in Lincoln County has been primarily to meet the needs of (a) local movement of forest products and their outbound shipment and (b) the accomodations for commercial and recreational fishing boats.

Foreign shipments are made from the Yaquina Bay and Harbor and coastwise shipping through the Yaquina Bay, Harbor and River.

## LINCOLN COUNTY PORT DISTRICTS

### Port Districts

### Assessed Evaluation - 1968-69

Newport.....	149,465,919
Toledo.....	90,909,446
Alsea.....	41,150,934

Expansion plans for the Yaquina Bay area and the Marine Science area on the Yaquina Bay.

The Siletz Bay and lower Siletz River are a part of the Port of Newport District, located 21 miles north of Yaquina Bay in Lincoln County. Here there is active sports fishing on the Bay and River with several moorages. Lack of a channel prohibits commercial waterborn shipping. A 1967-68 study by the Corps of Engineers of the area led to a proposal by the Port of Newport for jetties and the improvement of the entrance channel with a depth of 14 feet - with barge and moorage basin and breakwater construction to permit outbound movements of logs, wood chips and the development of commercial fishing.

Depoe Bay also a part of the Port of Newport District is a natural harbor with protection from wind and surge. The bay is small and port activity confined to sports and commercial fishing, charter boats and private pleasure craft. A Coast Guard Lifeboat station is located at Depoe Bay.

The entrance channel varies from 30 to 50 feet in width with a depth of 8 feet.

The Port District of Toledo with existing navigation provides for a channel 10 feet deep from the deep water of Yaquina Bay to Toledo. Studies are underway for the feasibility of increasing the channel dimension. Toledo is the railhead for the Yaquina Bay area with several large wood products firms located there which ship lumber and other wood products and receive fuel oil and hogged fuel by barge. Much of the cargo shipped from Yaquina Bay comes from the Port of Toledo. Moorages for commercial fishing and pleasure boats are provided here by private operators and space for expansion is available.

The Port District of Alsea is located 15 miles south of Yaquina Bay. Safe access to the ocean is not available. Small boats use the Bay and lower Alsea River for fishing and a number of small boat moorages are located here including the Port of Alsea facilities. Construction of a marina by the Corp of Engineers has been authorized to be located upstream from the U. S. Highway 101 bridge adjacent to Waldport.

#### SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS

October 1964

PLANT	YEAR BUILT	TYPE	DESIGN POP.	RECEIVING STREAM
Ocean Lake	1950	Sand filter	3,000	D Lake to Ocean
Taft	1963	Lagoon	1,500	Schooner Creek
Siletz	1944	Septic tank	120	Siletz River
Salishan Beach	1963	Digestion	150	Siletz Bay
Newport	1964	Sand filter	11,600	Pacific Ocean
Toledo	1955	Primary	3,500	Yaquina River
Waldport	1951	Primary	1,000	Alsea Bay

Data Source: Oregon State Sanitary Authority

#### SEWERAGE WORKS PROJECTS NEEDED IN LINCOLN COUNTY--1965

Community	Required Projects	Estimated Cost Total	1965 Pop.	Design Capacity
Lincoln City 1/	SS-I-TP	\$2,070	3,622	6,000
Siletz	SE-RP	70	548	1,000

1/ includes communities of Ocean Lake, Delake, Nelscott, Taft, and Cutler City.

Source: Oregon State Sanitary Authority.

#### POWER

Lincoln County power requirements are served by the Pacific Power and Light Company from Lincoln Beach north. The Central Lincoln PUD serves the central and southern portions along the coast, and Consumers Power Incorporated and Boise Cascade of Valseltz serve the eastern portion. At this time, a modern steam plant seems to be more economical in producing energy than would hydroelectric generation plants. Several water power sites have been studied, but the high cost of power and the possible conflicts with non power uses of the rivers render the sites investigated unattractive at this time.

To build hydroelectric plants along the Alsea would mean the relocation of the highway and also added cost in making passage facilities for anadromous fish.

In July 1968, it was estimated by the Center for Population Research and Census that 25,065 persons were living in Lincoln County. The County has experienced rapid growth during the past four decades. The population more than doubled during the 1930-1950 period. However, the period following 1950 has not witnessed such spectacular growth. During the past eighteen years, Lincoln County's population has increased approximately 18 percent. Most of this growth occurred in the 1950's.

The 1970 preliminary census population for Lincoln County is 24,928.

# POPULATION OF LINCOLN COUNTY, 1961-1968

Year	Population	Change	
		Number	Percent
1961	24,252	- 383	- 1.6%
1962	22,275	- 1,977	- 3.0
1963	22,487	+ 212	+ 1.0
1964	22,425	- 62	- 0.0
1965	23,200	+ 775	+ 3.0
1966	23,400	+ 200	+ 0.9
1967	23,550	+ 150	+ 0.6
1968	25,065	+ 1,515	+ 6.4

Sources: 1961-1968: State of Oregon, Center for Population Research and Census, Population Estimates of Counties and Incorporated Cities of Oregon (Annual Issues)

TABLE I

## POPULATION TRENDS

Study Area by Analytical Zones and County Portions  
1950 - 1967

Area Name	Analytical Area No.	1950 Census	1960 Census	1967 Est.	Numeric Change		1950-60	1950-67	1950-67
					1950-60	1960-67			
Lincoln City	11	4,380	4,790	5,580	410	790	1,200	16.4	27.3
Depoe Bay	12	1,130	1,070	1,430	-60	360	300	33.6	26.5
Siletz	13	1,570	1,370	1,300	-200	-70	-270	-5.1	-17.1
Newport	14	5,630	7,590	8,340	1,960	750	2,710	9.8	48.1
Toledo	15	4,810	5,110	5,100	630	-340	290	-6.2	6.0
Eddyville	16	960	960	930	-40	-30	-70	-3.1	-7.0
Waldport	17	2,800	3,410	3,730	610	320	930	9.3	33.2
Lincoln County		21,320	24,630	26,410	3,310	1,780	5,090	7.2	23.8

Sources: 1950 and 1960 data from U. S. Bureau of Census unpublished tables, "Enumeration Districts--1950 Census--Oregon," and "1960 U. S. Census of Population and Housing: Special Table PH-1; Oregon." 1967 data from estimates prepared by the Bureau of Governmental Research and Service, using housing and population trend data supplied by U. S. Census Bureau, Oregon Center for Population Research and Census, and the Central Lincoln Peoples' Utility District.

LINCOLN COUNTY LABOR FORCE - MARCH 1960-1970

	1960	1962	1964	1966	1968	1969	1970
Civilian Labor Force	8,160	7,660	7,450	7,670	*		*
Unemployment	580	720	610	620	*		*
Percent of Labor Force	7.1	9.4	8.2	8.1	*	7%	*
Employment	7,580	6,940	6,840	7,050	*		*
Agriculture	520	340	290	260	*		*
Nonagriculture	7,060	6,600	6,550	6,790	*		*
Self-employed & Domestics	1,340	1,100	1,020	940	*		*
Wage & Salary Workers	5,720	5,500	5,530	5,850	6,160		6,370
Manufacturing	2,520	2,290	1,950	1,970	2,130		2,130
Lumber & Wood Products	2,050	1,700	1,360	1,290	1,290		1,260
Other Manufacturing	470	590	590	680	840		870
Nonmanufacturing	3,200	3,210	3,580	3,880	4,030		4,240
Contract Construction	90	140	190	240	240		260
Transp.-Comm.-Utilities	310	310	290	360	390		420
Trade	930	900	1,050	1,100	1,140		1,180
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	190	190	220	240	240		260
Service & Miscellaneous	810	750	930	840	900		950
Government	870	920	900	1,100	1,120		1,170

\* Estimates not available

MAJOR HIRING REQUIREMENTS BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP  
(In rounded percents by major requirements only)

Occupation	New Hires	None Re-quired	Minimum Training Required for Job Entry			Minimum Years of Experience				
			High School	Apprentice-ship	Coll. Deg.	None	One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Five or More Years
Professional	90				90	65	10			10
Technical	75		35		35	45	20	10		10
Managerial	75	25	40		20	10	10	10	10	55
Clerical	90	10	80			50	30	10		
Sales	95	20	75			75	10			
Service	95	85	10			60	30			
Skilled	90	35	35	20			10	15	15	40
Semiskilled	95	65	30			40	30	20		
Unskilled	95	60	40			85	10			

As a rule experience in most occupational groups is also of minimal importance. In only the Managerial and Skilled occupational groups do a majority require more than two years of job experience. In the case of the Managerial occupations over half require five or more years of experience and it is interesting to note that about 25 percent of the jobs in this occupational group are filled by promotions only. Thus it appears that for managerial type jobs, employers are extremely interested in experience with their company. Part of the reason for the additional experience requirement for the skilled group is the length of the apprenticeship training programs. In the remainder of the occupational groups the majority of the jobs require one year or less of experience.



# EMPLOYMENT BY SEX AND AGE GROUP WITHIN INDUSTRY

LINCOLN COUNTY, MARCH 1966

Industrial Group	Total Employment	Percent of Industry	Age Groups					
			Under 25	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and Over
Lumber & Wood Products	1,290	100.0	132	241	357	345	181	34
Male	1,245	96.5	127	233	344	333	175	33
Female	45	3.5	5	8	13	12	6	1
Other Manufacturing	680	100.0	142	208	153	131	34	12
Male	589	86.6	123	180	133	114	29	10
Female	91	13.4	19	28	20	17	5	2
Construction	240	100.0	28	48	69	68	24	3
Male	232	96.7	27	46	67	66	23	3
Female	8	3.3	1	2	2	2	1	
Transp., Com., & Util.	360	100.0	48	92	100	89	27	4
Male	288	80.0	38	74	80	71	22	4
Female	72	20.0	10	18	20	18	5	1
Trade	1,100	100.0	253	183	310	243	91	20
Male	580	52.7	133	97	163	128	48	11
Female	520	47.3	120	86	147	115	43	9
Fin., Ins., & Real E.	240	100.0	32	51	61	53	27	16
Male	106	44.2	14	23	27	23	12	7
Female	134	55.8	18	28	34	30	15	9
Service & Misc.	840	100.0	107	142	227	259	85	20
Male	358	42.6	46	60	97	120	36	9
Female	482	57.4	61	82	130	139	49	11
Government	1,100	100.0	108	216	277	264	192	43
Male	661	60.1	70	134	164	165	104	24
Female	439	39.9	38	82	113	99	88	19
Total	5,850	100.0	850	1,181	1,554	1,452	661	152
Male	4,059	69.4	578	847	1,075	1,010	449	100
Female	1,791	30.6	272	334	479	442	212	55

## TWO AND FOUR YEAR REQUIREMENTS FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS

LINCOLN COUNTY

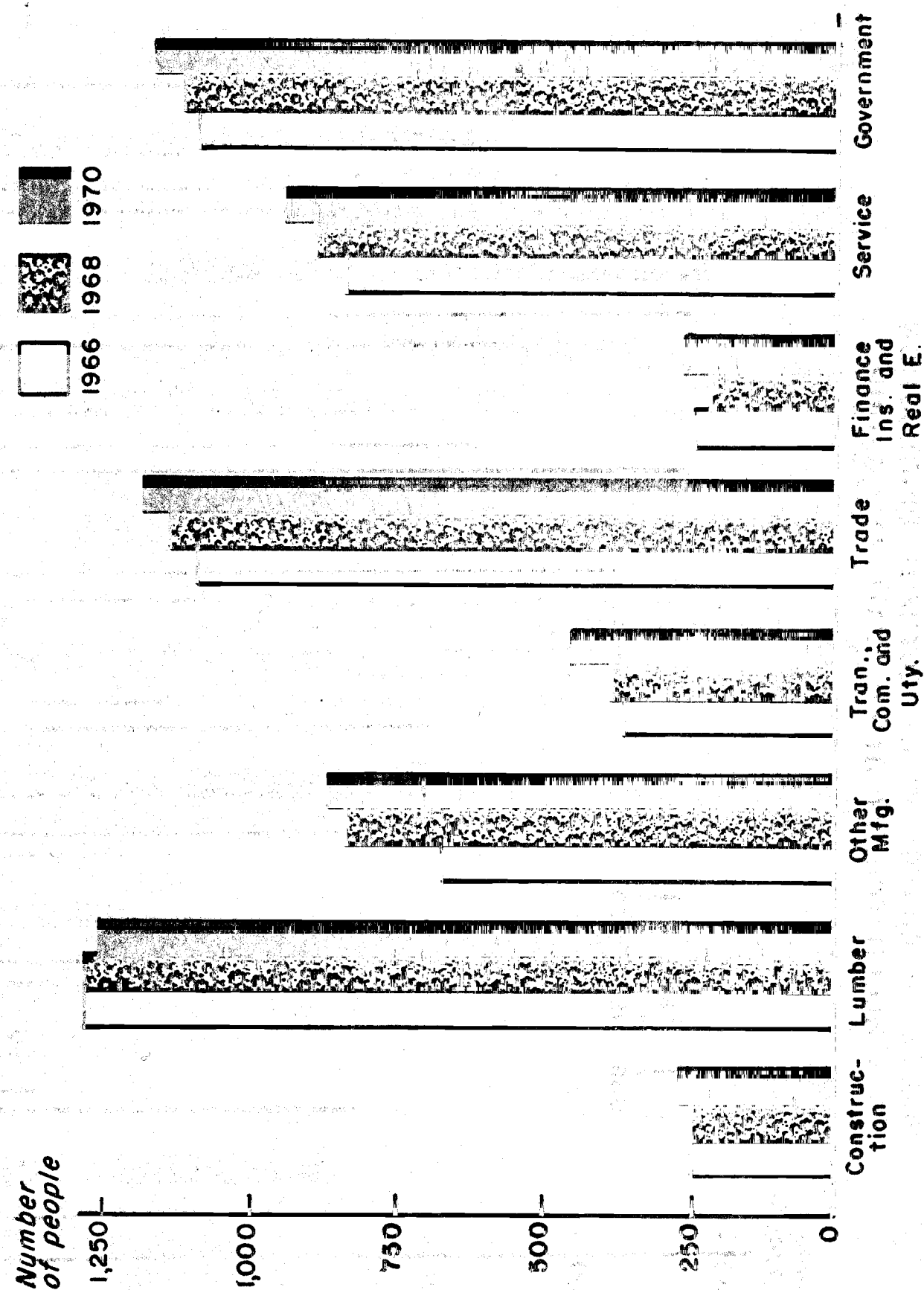
Occupation	Additional Workers Needed	
	By 1968	By 1970
<u>PROFESSIONAL</u>		
Editors and Reporters	4	5
Teachers	23	40
Vocational Advisors	3	7
Trained Nurses	12	20
<u>TECHNICAL</u>		
Laboratory Assistants	3	11
<u>CLERICAL</u>		
Bookkeepers	5	13
General Office Clerk	8	19
Grocery Checker	9	11
Secretaries	3	13
Stenographers	2	7
<u>SALES</u>		
Sales Clerk	10	16
Sales Persons	12	23
Salesmen	6	11
<u>SERVICE</u>		
Maids	17	27
Bartender	5	10
Kitchen Helpers	4	20
Cooks	16	27
Beautician	7	7
Nurse Aid	17	20
Gardeners	11	24
Guards	2	5
Policemen	3	4
Janitors and Porters	7	21
<u>SKILLED</u>		
Motor Vehicle Mechanics	9	13
Maintenance Men and Mechanics	10	14
<u>SEMI-SKILLED</u>		
Truck Drivers	6	12
<u>UNSKILLED</u>		
Laborer, Canning and Preserving	55	63
Laborer, Pulp and Paper	30	37
Laborer, Construction	5	30

The above list of specific occupations accounts for approximately half of the total need in the county by 1968 and 1970. This list presents only those 29 occupations of the more than 600 reported in which a sizable amount of change will occur. If additional information concerning any of these occupations is needed or if information is desired about an occupation not listed, please feel free to contact the Toledo Office of the Oregon State Employment Service.

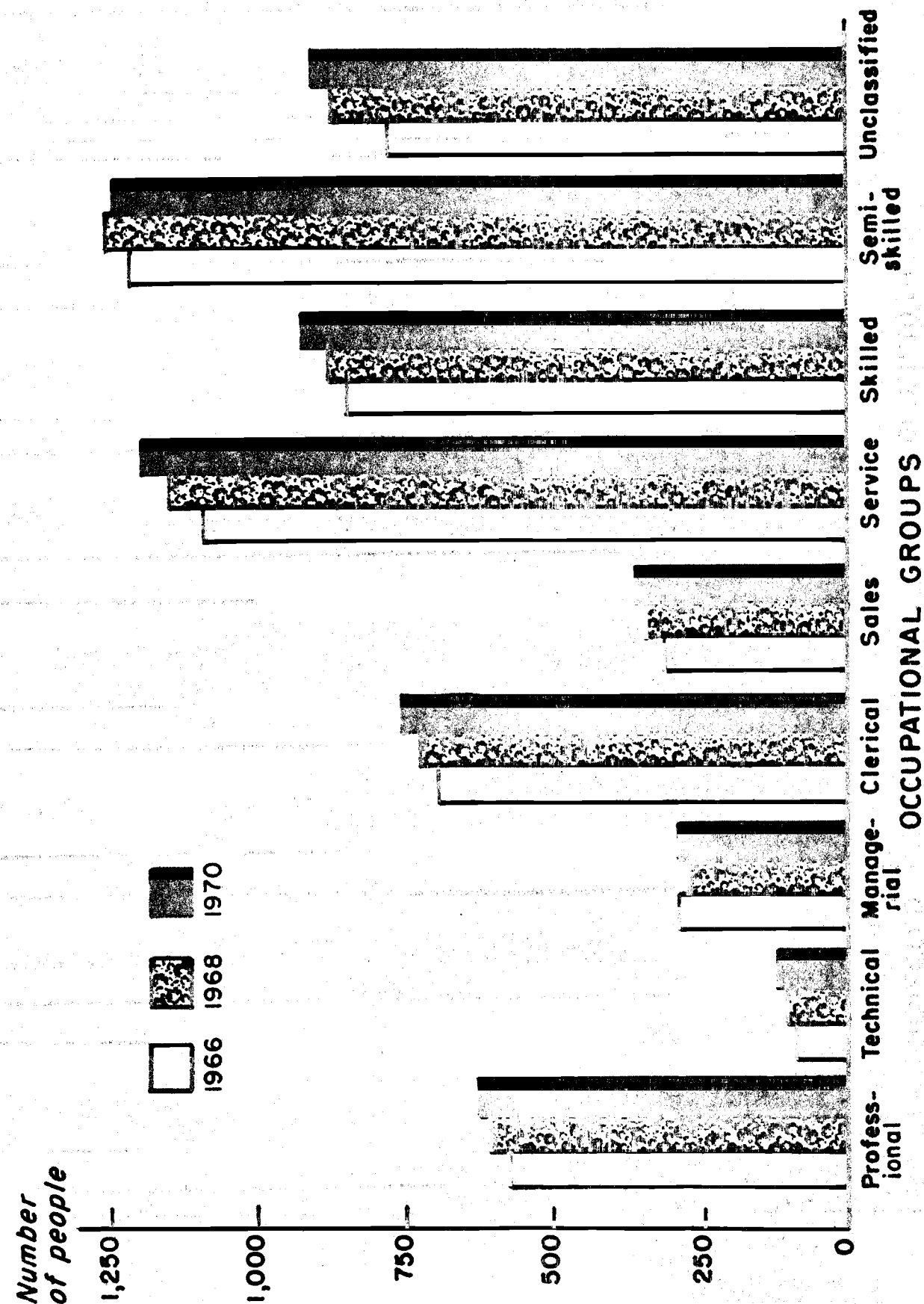
TWO AND FOUR YEAR EXPANSION AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS  
BY OCCUPATION AND BY INDUSTRIAL GROUP FOR LINCOLN COUNTY

	Current Employ- ment	Va- can- cies	Two Year Forecast				Four Year Forecast			
			1968 Employ- ment	Ex- pan- sion	Sep- ara- tions	Net Need	1970 Employ- ment	Ex- pan- sion	Sep- ara- tions	Net Need
Professional	580	4	609	29	32	65	626	46	63	113
Technical	91	1	108	17	2	20	120	29	5	35
Managerial	284	0	279	-5	12	7	292	8	24	32
Clerical	699	7	726	27	37	11	759	60	72	139
Sales	309	3	326	17	17	37	347	38	34	75
Service	1,095	14	1,154	59	60	133	1,202	107	121	242
Skilled	804	13	835	31	28	72	877	73	57	143
Semiskilled	1,220	4	1,262	42	38	84	1,243	23	79	166
Unskilled	768	2	861	93	20	115	904	136	41	179
Totals	5,850	48	6,160	310	246	604	6,370	520	496	1,064
Lumber	1,290	-	1,290	-	46	46	1,260	-30	95	65
Other Mfg.	680	1	840	160	18	179	870	190	36	227
Construction	240	5	240	-	7	12	260	20	14	39
Trans., Com. & Util.	360	3	390	30	10	43	420	60	23	86
Trade	1,100	21	1,140	40	47	108	1,180	80	95	196
Fin., Ins., & Real E.	240	1	240	-	15	16	260	20	28	49
Service & Misc.	840	10	900	60	44	114	950	110	87	207
Government	1,100	7	1,120	20	59	86	1,170	70	118	195
Totals	5,850	48	6,160	310	246	604	6,370	520	496	1,064

PROJECTED CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION  
OF LINCOLN COUNTY BY INDUSTRY GROUP



PROJECTED CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT DISTRIBUTION  
OF LINCOLN COUNTY BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP



WILDLIFE

Big Game

The most numerous big game species is the black-tailed deer. Hunting for deer is a popular sport during the open seasons. Lincoln County also has a population of Roosevelt Elk, Black Bear and Cougar.

Small Game

There are several species of game birds in the area. The ring-necked pheasant, quail, grouse, pigeon and doves are among the most numerous.

The most common game bird species in the forested areas are pigeons, grouse, and mountain quail. Other species are found in the valley areas of the County.

Migratory waterfowl are found in bays, estuaries and lakes of the coastal areas. A small number of the waterfowl nest in the County each year.

Furbearers

Many species of furbearers including beaver, muskrat, mink, beaver, raccoon, otter, civet cat, weasel, opossum, gray fox, red fox, wildcat, coyote and nutria are represented in the County. Beaver, mink and raccoon are common along streams in valley regions. In the trapping year 1965-66, 499 beaver were trapped in the County; also 83 mink, 133 muskrat and 177 raccoon.

Anadromous Fish

Spring chinook, coho salmon, cutthroat trout and steelhead migrate into the County annually to spawn. This run takes place in nearly every coastal stream in Lincoln County.

Native Fish

Streams, lakes, reservoirs and estuaries in the County contain nearly all of the game fish species found in Oregon. Resident fish include cutthroat and rainbow trout, largemouth bass, perch, catfish, crappie, bluegill and sunfish. Shellfish are also harvested in the County.

## LAND

### Land Capability

An interpretive grouping of soils into "Land Capability Classification" has been developed by the Soil Conservation Service. This grouping shows, in a general way, how suitable soils are for most kinds of farming. Soil characteristics such as depth, texture, wetness, slope, erosion hazard, overflow hazard, permeability, structure, reaction, waterholding capacity, inherent fertility, and climatic conditions as they influence the use and management of land are considered in grouping soils into eight land capability classes. These eight classes are designated by Roman numerals. The hazards and limitations of use of the groups increase as the class number increases. Class I land has few hazards or limitations whereas Class VIII land is so limited that it is unfit for cultivation and grazing. This land can be used only for recreation, wildlife habitat, or water supply.

The classification can be broken into two divisions: (1) land in capability classes I through IV is generally suited for cultivation and other uses; and (2) land in capability classes V through VIII is best suited for range, forestry, and wildlife. Land capability classes are sometimes divided into subclasses to indicate the dominating limitation or hazard. The subclasses are "e" for wind or water erosion, "w" for wetness or frequent inundation from overflow, "s" for soil limitations and "c" for climatic limitations.

Lincoln County has two main types of land capability classifications. The majority of the County falls into Class VI, or moderately well suited for grazing or forestry. The second land capability class found in Lincoln County is Class III. This classification is located along the main rivers and valleys in the County. These are the main agricultural lands in the County.

## RURAL LAND USE

### OPPORTUNITIES IN LINCOLN COUNTY

#### Traditional Agriculture

Limited tillable acreage per farm (30 acre average), and distance from markets and major centers of supply tend to preclude major expansion of economic units in the production of livestock, forage crop, or low value cash crop. However, livestock enterprises, particularly sheep and beef, are well adapted to the part-time farm operation of the area. With the application of improved technology and specialization these enterprises can provide an attractive source of supplemental income.

It would appear that future development of economic farm units in Lincoln County will depend upon the production of high value cash crops that can capitalize upon the mild climatic conditions, abundant rainfall, field isolation, and other natural occurring conditions that are unique to the area. Crops that might be considered in this category include Christmas Trees,

Globe artichokes, watercress and other specialty vegetable crops, and ornamental nursery stock.

With the introduction of new strains of Christmas tree stock and new cultural techniques the production of Christmas trees in the area on a major scale looks extremely promising. Optimum growing conditions existing in the area work to the producers advantage in reducing rotation time, thus improving his competitive advantage. Under good management, quality of most species has been excellent. It should be pointed out here that the quality of the product will generally determine success or failure regardless of the crop.

Globe artichokes have been successfully grown on a small scale in the area for the past 15 years. To date no commercial plantings have been made.

Ornamental nursery stock also offers an opportunity for expansion of the agricultural economy. This is particularly true since many native species are well adapted to landscape use, with a growing demand.

#### Forest Production of Farms

Over half of all the lands in farms in Lincoln County is in forest or best adapted to forest production. Lincoln County is blessed with a combination of soil and climate that provides optimum production of wood. Many acres may approach or exceed a production of 1500 B.F./acre/year over a normal rotation. Increased demand and price for wood fiber would indicate that the time is near at hand when total farm operations might be predicated upon the production of forest products. The major roadblock to a program of this nature at the present time is the limited market for small diameter materials of both hard and soft wood species, which would result from the intensified management necessary to make this an economically feasible enterprise.

#### Recreation as a Farm Enterprise

Most farms in Lincoln County are situated on major streams which abound with Salmon, Steelhead and Trout. They are also adjacent to large tracts of public lands which provide habitat for deer, elk, black bear and other game species as well as unlimited opportunities for horseback riding, hiking, etc. All farms are within easy reach of the sea, its bays and estuaries with their tremendous variety and abundance of recreational resources. All surveys to date indicate an escalating demand for recreation of all type which is rapidly exceeding the supply. It would appear that farm owners with the right personal motivation and inclination could capitalize upon this abundance of natural resources and growing demand to make the sale of services and facilities in this field a major economic enterprise.

## AGRICULTURE

Land in farms in Lincoln County constitute less than 11% of the total land area or approximately 68,000 acres. Of the 68,000 acres, only 1 percent is in the production of high value cash crops and only slightly more than 8 percent is classified as harvested crop land. The bulk of the land in farms, 52,904 acres, is classified as woodland or other pasture which is primarily cut over woodlands.

Average farm size continues to decline. In 1964, the average acreage of Lincoln County farm was 135.7 acres with less than 30 acres per farm of tillable land.

Major farm acreages are located in the relatively narrow valleys of the five major streams with the bulk of agricultural activity being found in Yaquina and Siletz drainages.

Of the 504 reported census farms, less than 20 are economic units which receive the bulk of their income from traditional farming activities.

There are many factors which have contributed to the decline of agriculture in Lincoln County including distance to markets, topography which limits farm size, advanced age of operators, demand for land for homesites, forest and recreation uses and many others.

In spite of this general decline in commercial agriculture activity, agricultural income has remained relatively stable at about \$2,000,000 annually.

After a review of the facts, discouraging though they may be, the committee feels there are still some opportunities for limited agricultural growth in Lincoln County. However, historical agricultural pursuits (i.e., dairying, general livestock and forage production) show little promise for major development with any expansion in these being limited to part-time farm enterprises.

In light of these facts, the committee has made the following recommendations in the development of agriculture and the rural areas of Lincoln County:

1. In general, new livestock enterprises should be limited to part-time farm operations.
2. Continued attention should be given to application of good farming practices (i.e., liming, fertilizing, reseeding, weed control, etc.) to existing farm lands.
3. Opportunities appear to exist in the production forest and ornamental nursery stock of native species.
4. It is also the opinion of the committee that there is opportunity for development of economic units in the production of raspberries, artichokes, cucumbers, cole crops and other vegetables and small fruits for the operator with experience, capital and know how.

5. Intensive management of the forest resources offers a major opportunity for the development of economic units at this time. Christmas tree production is especially attractive with some producers reporting annual per acre incomes in excess of \$300. The committee feels that 200 to 400 acres of mixed age classes of timber under intensive management can produce a family living.
6. The Committee recommends further work be done in the development of timber land lease agreements between farm owners and corporate bodies with an annual payment over the normal rotation period (60-90 years).
7. The committee recommends to the County Commission and the people of Lincoln County that a geographic and occupational balance of representation be maintained on the Lincoln County Planning Commission.
8. In view of the accelerated subdivision of rural lands for recreation and home sites and the problems associated therewith, the committee recommends that the Lincoln County Planning Commission immediately initiate a study of these problems and set forth sanitary regulations for the interior valleys of the County.
9. An educational program should be initiated as a follow up of this report. Re: tours, lectures, reports and get togethers on subjects; such as, Christmas tree planting, farm forestry practices, reseeding of pasture, weed control, livestock operations and specialty crops.
10. Area discussion groups are needed. On any and all subjects of general interest in the area. Subjects pertaining to the economics of every day rural living in Lincoln County, taxes, bookkeeping, land use, etc., are areas of concern.

## FORESTRY

While estimates of forest land in Lincoln County vary, it is generally agreed that of the County's 630,000 acres, over 90% are primarily suited for forest tree production. The majority of these lands are site 3 or better with productive potentials of 1,000bf/acre/year or better. Public ownership accounts for approximately 210,000 acres with 165,000 of this within the national forest. Census figures for 1963 show that the industries associated with production of forest products contributed over \$7 million in products and \$9 million in payroll.

The committee recognizes there are many problems and opportunities in the forest industries not covered in this report; however, the committee has endeavored to set forth those which they feel are more significant at this time and have made recommendations accordingly.

1. Research has provided a backlog of management and utilization technology which could provide major contributions to the welfare of the industry and the resource, if funds were available to initiate and intensify practices and programs recommended. Increased utilization and intensified management would tend to reduce pressure on the existing resource.

Therefore, it is recommended that both private industry and public agencies divert a greater percent of forest revenues and industrial profits to the

areas of intensified resource management and utilization.

2. Established brushlands and brush encroachment of cutover lands constitutes a major problem to optimum production of desirable species on thousands of acres within the County.

The committee recommends continuing, and accelerated research in the field of brush control by O.S.U., other research agencies, and industry, and the development of appropriate field demonstrations and educational tours of same.

3. Whereas it is estimated that fire accounts for only 5% of annual timber losses on the average, with disease and other causes taking a much heavier toll and whereas fire patrol tax collections continue to increase. The committee recommends that the protection agencies include disease detection, and other loss factors in their surveillance programs.
4. Since third growth conifers, hardwoods and other small diameter material are becoming increasingly important in the overall resource supply picture and in view of increased emphasis on precommercial and early commercial thinning as well as other management and utilization practice resulting in the production and utilization of small diameter materials, the committee recommends that the Cooperative Extension Service and other agencies continue to hold small equipment shows and emphasize the utilization and management of that portion of the resource in their educational programs.
5. In view of the importance of the forest resource to Lincoln County and whereas the County A.S.C.S. Committee has placed limitations on funds for forestry practices, the committee recommends (a) that policies on ACP Forestry practices be liberalized and (b) that forestry be represented on the committee by a local citizen.

A significant acreage of highly productive forest land within the County is owned by small land owners (estimated at between 60 and 80 thousand acres) who, for the large part are advanced in years, have limited financial resources and experience to rehabilitate or intensively manage these lands, and who are in need of additional income. The committee, also recognizing the desirability for retaining some of the land in smaller ownership and yet desiring to improve the resource, increase the tax base and provide the owner with a reasonable income, recommends: that research be directed to the development of long term leases, to be consummated between the landowners and timber corporations, equitable to both and providing an annual income to the landowner. Some of the factors to be considered in such a contract would be land productivity, stocking, taxes, stumpage or timber value, risk, interest term, etc. Modern computers should help facilitate this program.

6. Recognizing the following: (a) the increasing importance and value of hardwood species, specifically red alder, in the forest industry, (b) that Lincoln County has one of the largest supplies of this species in the northwest, (c) that generally quality logs of this species are in short supply, (d) that major problems exist in the logging and salvage of this species when mixed with coniferous species, and (e) that there are indications of inter-relationship between species in which alder may

contribute to the growth of coniferous species.

The committee recommends:

1. Further research on alder management (i.e., early thinning).
2. Diversification of products manufactured and the development of pulp outlets for increased utilization.
3. Further research on the inter-relationships of alder with other forest tree species.
4. More trials of pre-logging (some trials to be made 3 to 5 years prior to logging of softwood species).

Christmas tree production is an integral part of the forestry program in Lincoln County. At present there are approximately 350 acres of cultured Christmas trees in the County. Under intensive cultural practices, optimum growing conditions in the County are to the advantage of the grower in reducing the rotation period.

Some species are reaching marketability within 5 years of planting, with an average of 7 years on all species. Best adapted species are Douglas Fir, Native Shore Pine, Scotch Pine and Noble Fir. One grower reports production cost of approximately 50¢ per tree on Douglas Fir with a return of \$2.50 to \$3.00 after 7 years. Noble Fir is bringing 80¢ per foot at the farm. Prospects for the future are good with no over-production of quality trees foreseen. Major problems confronting the industry are weed control, production of high quality trees, adequate supply of seedlings and difficulty of collections on some sales.

The committee recommends:

- a. In light of favorable production conditions, an expansion of Christmas tree plantings.
- b. Continued research and establishment of demonstrations on weed control.
- c. That growers utilize information available from the Extension Service and apply latest cultural practice to insure production of quality trees.
- d. That growers use written contracts in selling trees, requiring a deposit prior to cutting and balance on delivery.

In view of the shortage of planting stock for both Christmas trees and commercial reforestation, the committee recommends:

- a. That the State Nursery expand its acreage and the industry encourage local nurseries to produce the seed stock by providing long term seedling contracts.



## RECREATION AND TOURISM

### Situation

Lincoln County finds an ever increasing demand for tourist and recreational facilities. The demand for these is far outstripping the development of transportation and services (see Public Services) during peak periods.

Though the tourist and recreational industry is for the most part a seasonal one, the potential is present for year round activities due to the temperate climate and topography. There are not major physical obstacles to the development of a year round program.

From May through August, motels, parks and public campgrounds are filled to capacity. Overnight camping facilities are filled for the most part forcing many to use waysides along the highways - health hazard. Others pass on through with no place to stop. Private trailer parks often are reluctant with some refusing to accomodate overnigheters, preferring those who camp by the month or week. In a recent survey by the Soil Conservation Service along highways leading to the coast, it is reported that along highway 34 from Waldport east and highway 20 east from Newport that service stations, grocery stores and campgrounds along the routes received from 2 to 40 requests per week.

On highway 34 there are many well-developed trailer parks almost entirely geared to the tremendous sports fishing along the Alsea River. The demand for trailer park space begins in May and runs through September with many requests during the winter steelhead season. Here the overnigheters has little chance as most are rented by the month. Many retired Californians return here year after year, and many to the same spot and trailer space each year.

Along highway 20 the only public park is the H. D. Ellmaker State Park, though not intended to be used for overnigheters.

In county planning, the public interest is in preserving the scenic views, continuing and improved access to the beaches, waysides picnic areas and campgrounds, compatible land use, proper sanitary conditions and safe drinking water. Planning in this area for recreation and tourists as well as for the great influx of retirement residents is most critical at this time to protect property values and provide for the needs and protection of all.

Many opportunities for development are open in both commercial and non-commercial agencies that would increase the potential for a year round rather than seasonal industry, in the areas of sport fishing, water sports, sightseeing, boating, beach combing. Facilities and services are a must, if tourism is to evolve from a seasonal, to a year round industry.

## RECREATION AND TOURISM

### Problems

1. The demands from commercial land developers to use lands needed for public recreation facilities, such as commercial beach front properties, cut the view and at times access routes to the beach.
2. Contamination of public and often private lands and waters by waste drainage and littering.
3. Lack of facilities for peak periods and new facilities for increasing season time factor such as winter sports. Lack of services to provide for increased seasonal time factor.
4. Lack of cooperation as a county structure. Each area too inclined to think as "my town" without considering county as a whole (north, central, south division).
5. Lack of county wide coordinating committee dealing in the area of recreation and tourism to plan and work with other counties and with state personnel in developing a sound workable program.
6. Need for better commercial transportation services into county.
7. Need for improved housing, water supplies, sewage disposal, and general clean up to improve appearance of the area.
8. Need for improving tourism image. Business persons are often uninformed or appear interested only in personal gain. Tourist information. Need to encourage them to stay and to return to area.
9. Lack of communication and cooperation between agencies and public on program needs, developments and goals set.
10. Seasonal use incurs tight operating budgets for developers.
11. Preservation of natural resources are threatened by pollution, commercialism and careless public use.
12. Lack of coordination between government, universities, public service groups which are necessary for successful planning and perpetuating a sound recreational program. Private, commercial and government must work together.

RECREATION AND TOURISM

Recommendations

1. The development of more overnight camp and day use parks along the access routes and beach front areas to accommodate the tourist and the people of Lincoln County.
2. That business and professional persons who are in contact with tourists and residents begin thinking more along the lines of what will benefit all rather than just "my business" or "my town" remembering that regardless of who brings in the business, the attitude and cooperation shown the public will be the determining factor in repeat business. Drop the area lines and work together.
3. That the study committee of the parks and recreation committee be aware of the potentials, seek methods and aid in developing programs and facilities to lengthen the seasonal period, drawing on state and other agencies for resource persons in helping to plan a sound, workable program; keeping in mind the county as a whole, its people, physical image, its long range economy.
4. That with the development of programs and facilities, studies be made and planning be done to bring to Lincoln County increased bus and air service or other modes of transportation.
5. That the county and cities work together to develop codes and continue land use zoning for smoother and more uniform transition of an area where buildings, water supplies, sewage plants, commercial and public facilities add to, not detract from the beauty of the area.
6. Legislate and enforce codes and rules governing littering, pollution and preservation of natural resources.
7. Increase communication and cooperation between county and city agencies and the public.
8. Encourage more private businesses to provide for the needs of tourists and encourage the support of the people to keep them solvent.

Name	Forest Lands County or State	Facilities	Area Roads or Highways	Acres
Van Duzzer	State	Wayside	18	1,513
Knight	County	Park	Old 101 N.	3
Devils Lake	State	Camp 100	Off 101 in L.C.	30
East Devils Lake	State	Park 16	E. D. L. Rd.	79
Sand Point	County	Park	W. D. L. Rd.	3
View Point	County	Park	W. D. L. rd.	1
Cougar Mountain	Siuslaw N.F.	Wayside	Schooner & Bear Ck.	1
D. River	State	Wayside	101 at L.C.	4
North Creek	Siuslaw N. F.	Camp 11	Area 29	3
Schooner Creek	Siuslaw N. F.	Camp 5	Schooner Cr. Rd.	4
Hee Hee Illahee	County	Park	Siletz	2
Moonshine	County	Park	Out of Siletz	20
Strome	County	Park	Area 29	2
Morgan	County	Park	Area 29	7
Beverly Beach	State	C-278 P-36	101	69
Boiler Bay	State	Park 24	101	32
Devils Punchbowl	State	Park 16	Old 101	5
Fogarty Creek	State	Park 211	101	105
Otter Crest	State	Park 4 & Wayside	101	1
Rocky Creek	State	Park 15	101	58
Agate Beach	State	Wayside	101	NA
Depoe Bay	State	Wayside	101	3
Gleneden Beach	State	Wayside	101	17
Lincoln Beach	State	Wayside	101	2
Moolack Beach	State	Wayside	101	NA
Big Elk	Siuslaw N. F.	Camp 6	Elk City	2
Big Elk	Siuslaw N. F.	Camp 6	S. of Elk City	2
Elk City	County	Park	Elk City	10
Yaquina Bay	State	Park 48	101 Newport	32
South Beach	State	Wayside	101	26
S. Newport	State	Wayside	101	310
Lost Creek	State	Park 8	101	34
Ona Beach	State	Park 52	101	173
Seal Rock	State	Park 10	101	8
Canal Creek	Siuslaw N. F.	Camp 4 tent	Area 34	8
Maples	Siuslaw	Camp 3 tent	Area 34	2
Slide Creek	Siuslaw N. F.	Camp 6 tent	Area 34	1
Five Rivers	County	Park	Area 34	2
Launching	Siuslaw N. F.	Park 1	Area 34	1
Mike Bauer	Siuslaw N. F.	Park 5	Area 34	2
W. B. Nelson	State	Park 5	Area 34	2
Alsea Bay Bridge	State	Wayside	101	7
W. P. Keady	State	Wayside	101	10

## COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REPORT

The commercial fishing industry is the third most important industry in Lincoln County in terms of economic importance to the area. Lumber and wood products and tourism and recreation rank one and two, respectively.

The following report provides some insight into the present status of the industry, some of its problems, and recommendations for solving these problems.

Not all of the recommendations emanated from the commercial fisheries committee. Other members of the local fishing industry identified several additional problems and provided appropriate recommendations.

### Commercial Fisheries

Lincoln County is one of the primary centers of commercial fishing on the Oregon coast. It ranked third among Oregon counties in 1969 with 10,639,096 pounds of fish and shellfish landed at an estimated value at the fishermen's level of \$2,295,000. Only Clatsop and Coos Counties, in that order, outrank it.

Newport and Depoe Bay are the two major centers of commercial fishing in the County. Alsea Bay, at Waldport, contributes to overall county commercial fish landings by supporting a small bay fishery on Dungeness crab.

Newport, located on Yaquina Bay, one of the premium deep water harbors on the coast is the hub of the industry within the county. Approximately 340 commercial fish vessels valued at over \$12.2 million (including fishing gear) and ranging in length from 18-86 feet were registered in the port in 1969. Another 400 transient boats---those vessels which visited the port and stayed a minimum of one night---used facilities in Yaquina Bay during the year.

Five of the six major fish processing plants in the County are located in Newport. In addition, two major buying stations are located here. One of these ships all fish products landed over its dock elsewhere for processing, while the second processes only enough of the fish it buys to serve its retail market outlet.

Chinook and coho salmon, Dungeness crab, shrimp, albacore tuna, and miscellaneous bottomfish species account for virtually all commercial fish landings in Newport.

Approximately 150 commercial fishing vessels were registered in Depoe Bay, the second most important commercial fishing port in the county, in 1969. The major commercial fishery conducted by vessels fishing from this port is the ocean troll fishery for coho and chinook salmon. 1969 commercial fish landings at Depoe Bay represented 5.2 percent of the total county landings by weight and 7.9 percent by value.

One major processing plant is located in this community.

Approximately 400 commercial fishermen reside in Lincoln County. An additional 300 persons are employed in fish processing plants. Roughly 2.8 percent of the total county population, therefore, are directly employed in the seafood industry.

In addition to the 400 fishermen living in the county, an estimated additional 300 fishermen who maintain their permanent residence elsewhere, spend the summer months commercial salmon fishing, from Lincoln County ports.

The fishing industry in the Port of Newport has reached a plateau in growth. 1963 State of Oregon Commercial Fish Landings figures totaled 47.1 million pounds of fish and shellfish. By 1969 this figure had jumped to 83.3 million pounds. In contrast Port of Newport landing figures failed to increase over this 8 year period with 9.1 million pounds of fish and shellfish landed in the Port in both 1963 and 1969.

While State landing figures were increasing 76.8 percent from 1963 to 1969, Port of Newport landings remained static over this period.

Several factors have contributed to this lack of growth. First, space on the north side of Yaquina Bay to allow existing processors to expand their operations or to attract prospective new processors is not available.

Every fishery in the port -- crab, shrimp, bottom fish, salmon, and albacore -- has witnessed the imposition of limits on catch or landings because processors cannot handle the production capability of the current fleet. This curtailment of production has resulted in enforced periods of idleness for vessels and fishermen and has precluded the establishment of many permanent full time jobs in seafood processing in a community plagued with chronic unemployment and under-employment.

Second, cold storage, freezing, and ice making facilities are not sufficient in Newport. Ice for the fleet is imported from points as far distant as Sacramento, California, and Seattle, Washington, during peak production periods. Small, independent processors do not have access to modern and inexpensive cold storage facilities to inventory product.

Third, effectiveness of fishing vessels is further curtailed by a similar lack of facilities in the areas of vessel and equipment repair, gear shed storage, and work space. Vessels are also facing increased competition for moorage space.

The foregoing points indicate that Newport is currently in a poor position to realize the full potential of its fishing industry. The Port has little or no opportunity, given present facilities, to capitalize on emergent fisheries such as saury or hake which will require larger vessels and plants.

The fishing industry has historic roots in the area. Future development of the industry fits admirably into rational and natural development on a sound ecological basis. The social consequences of promoting the growth of the fishing industry are landable. Fishermen are entrepreneurs in the best sense of the word. They generate wealth for a community. Their product can and does provide employment in labor intensive processing plants.

## COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

### Recommendations

To insure development of certain support facilities vital to future development of the local commercial fishing industry, the fisheries committee recommends:

- Development of a formal proposal to the Economic Development Administration for funding to establish a Model Fishing Port Complex. Specific inter-related facilities of the complex would include:
  - . 40,000 linear feet of dock space to accommodate commercial vessels up to 110 feet in length and 18 feet draft.
  - . a community ice and cold storage plant.
  - . a marine railway capable of hauling and servicing vessels up to 130 feet in length and 200 gross tons in weight.
  - . gear sheds and adjacent surfaced areas for gear storage and work space.
  - . a central shop building to house repair concerns in the areas of diesel engines, electronics, hydraulics, marine blacksmithing, and metal working.
  - . a small multipurpose building to be used for training, meetings, gear studies, and development, a fishermen's library, and to serve as the administrative center for the entire facility.
  - . sufficient acreage should be reserved for future processing plants.

The committee feels that all of the facilities described constitute an integrated fisheries complex which will provide all of the requisite support facilities to insure future growth and expansion of the fishing industry in Newport.

Other recommendations of the commercial fisheries committee are:

- That the U.S. Weather Bureau provide more comprehensive and precise information on at-sea weather conditions and further, furnish more accurate correlation of coastal warning flags with actual weather conditions.
- That the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Marketing Division, the marketing section of the Oregon State University School of Business Administration, the O.S.U. School of Agricultural Economics and/or the Oregon Otter Trawl Commission conduct a detailed survey of existing marketing channels for local seafood products and further, that they conduct market potential and analysis studies in some of the larger urban areas of the western United States.
- That the Fish Commission of Oregon conduct pre-season surveys of Dungeness crab condition, using survey results to determine season opening dates.
- That the Fish Commission of Oregon conduct offshore, deep-water surveys in an attempt to document additional deep-water concentrations of Dungeness crab.
- That a season opening date of June 15th be set on the ocean-sport coho salmon fishery to correspond with the opening of the commercial troll season on the same species.

- That Extension courses in marine welding, diesel engines, hydraulics, electronics, and refrigeration be developed for local commercial fishermen.
- That a detailed net mending course be developed for local fishermen.
- That the following points relating to problems involving moorage facilities be considered:
  - . a night watchman be hired to police port moorage facilities;
  - . that vehicular traffic on Port Dock 5 be limited;
  - . that transient boats be prohibited from mooring in stalls of local boats without prior permission;
  - . that drag boats be segregated from rest of fleet because of greater potential damage to other boats tying alongside draggers;
  - . that buoys or markers be established on the south side of channel leading into the boat basin to mark shallow areas.

## EDUCATION

### Situation

#### I. General Description of the District

- A. Area: Lincoln County 998 square miles  
Lane County (part) 100 square miles  
Total in District 1,098 square miles
- B. Schools: Twenty-four--six high schools, three junior high schools, and fifteen elementary schools
- C. Average daily membership: 5,900
- D. Adult Education enrollment: 650

#### II. Organization: County Unit

- A. One school district performing local districts and intermediate education district functions.
- B. Board: five members
- C. Total Staff: 430 full-time, 146 part-time
1. Certificated Staff
    - a. Superintendent
    - b. Assistant Superintendent--Division of Instruction
      - (1) Director of Curriculum Services (includes Vocational Education)
      - (2) Director of Instructional Media Services
      - (3) Director of Pupil Services
      - (4) Director of Adult Education and Special Projects
    - c. Building Principals--18
      - (1) Teachers--305 (Includes half-time vice principals, counselors, librarians)
  2. Staff, non-teaching
    - a. Business Manager--Division of Business
      - (1) Director of Accounting and Data Processing
      - (2) Director of Maintenance
      - (3) Director of Food Services
      - (4) Director of Transportation
      - (5) Purchasing Department (Business Manager)
    - b. Director of Personnel (Office Manager)
    - c. Other Personnel--Custodians, Secretaries, Aides, Cooks, Bus Drivers)
- D. Local School Committees
1. Eight elected committees (31 total members)
  2. Advisory to Superintendent-Clerk

## III. Centralized Services

- A. District Accounting and Data Processing
- B. Instructional Media Center
1. Centralized library processing
  2. Production of media
  3. Courier distribution of supplies and media
  4. Media storage and cataloging (films, models, etc.)
  5. Professional library
  6. Curriculum library
  7. Instructional supplies
  8. Textbooks

C. Maintenance shops and warehouse

D. Adult Education program

E. Purchasing

Vocational, technical and apprentice training is available to adults through Lincoln County School District's Adult Education Program.

Existing course offerings fall into five categories:

1. General interest courses, i.e., arts and crafts, sewing, and personal enrichment courses.
2. Adult Basic Education which offers schooling in the basic skills (reading, arithmetic, etc.) for persons with less than an eighth grade education. This program is supported by Federal funds and is free to those who wish to enroll.
3. High School Credit courses are available to those who wish to complete requirements for a high school diploma.
4. Vocational courses, i.e., welding, business education, and related training for apprentices.
5. College credit courses furnish upper division and graduate credit for teachers through the Division of Continuing Education. Lower division courses will be available for the first time this year through cooperation with Linn-Benton Community College.

Below is a list of courses offered to adults through the District's Adult Education Program during 1969-70 school year:

Adult Basic Education	Welding	GED Prep	GED Test
Beginning Spanish	Learn to Sew	Eng. Comp. & Lit.	
Amer. Problems	Basic Bishop	Drawing and Painting	
Beginning Painting	Advanced SKS	Block Printing-Greeting Cards	
Chemistry	Bishop Basic Pattern	General Math, Algebra, Geometry,	
Calligraphy	Cake Decorating	Trigonometry, Calculus	
Pottery, weaving	Shorthand/Refresher Course	Child Behavior	

Women's Volleyball, First Aid, Driver Training  
 Bishop Beginning Tailoring      Begin. Sew Knit and Stretch  
 Bathing Suit Lesson      SKS Lingerie  
 Typewriting, Financial Planning      Bookkeeping, Business Writing  
 Seamanship, Basic Photography

Apprenticeship Training: Carpenter, Inside Electrician, and Industrial  
 Maintenance Electrician

College Credit Courses: Psy. 460 Developmental Psych: Infancy & Childhood  
 Art - Painting  
 Oceanography  
 Soc. 204: General Sociology

Ninety-two percent of the young people in Lincoln County graduate from high school. The present drop-out rate in Lincoln County averages about 8%. Lincoln County high schools have an emphasis on planning for a career and counseling services are available in all of the high schools to help students make decisions about further training and possible occupations. Testing is available which will help students make choices suitable for their interests. Each counselor has an extensive career and vocations library which contains material about the world of work. Students should have an increased exposure to vocational exploration; however, and very early in their school careers students should have an opportunity to learn about the world of work.

The Lincoln County School District Department of Pupil Services provides a variety of special help for physically handicapped, mentally retarded, disadvantaged learners.

Speech therapy and remedial reading are offered in addition to special classes for the retarded in grades 1 through 12.

In Lincoln County School District, no special education classes are offered for emotionally disturbed children. The Mental Health Clinic provides services for those children whose behavior interferes with classroom programs or is of particular concern to parents. Children who are too mentally ill to attend regular school may be provided with home instruction when necessary at the district's expense.

Federal funds received by Lincoln County School District for the year (school year) 1969-70 amounted to more than \$118,000. These funds are used for teacher-aides, additional reading instruction, and teacher in-service programs, school library resources, textbooks, and other publications and to improve instruction and most academic subjects taught in elementary and secondary schools plus industrial arts.

## EDUCATION

### Problems

1. Lack of community support for adequate budget.
2. Teacher turn over.
3. Lack of help for teachers
4. Shortage of equipment and supplies.
5. Inadequate buildings.
6. New programs are needed to help develop the individual to cope with the world of today.
7. Lack of flexibility in school programs.



## EDUCATION

### Recommendations

#### General Education

The general education program for all children and youth should include breadth in all worthy subjects and depth in a few where special interests or abilities exist. The school curriculum should be organized so that continuity exists within a subject, between grades and among the schools of the district.

In order to encourage the fullest development of each student, efforts should be made to individualize instruction and provide opportunities to develop his creative abilities.

That efforts be made to prepare the student to live in an ever changing world. In addition to learning the basic skill subjects, he must have opportunities to participate and be involved in school and community life as a way to develop pride and loyalty. He must have an opportunity to be involved in decision making in academic areas. He must develop problem solving and interpersonal skills.

#### Vocational Program

That the district provide a strengthened vocational program by providing a wider choice and by strengthening the pre-vocational and industrial arts programs. Perhaps the vocational programs can be expanded into the other high schools and additional transportation can expand opportunities to all schools. The North Lincoln report indicated a concern about students who must spend so much time away from their own building.

The vocational training experience should include community involvement where appropriate and on the job training where possible. These would provide a resource for vocational opportunities unique to the community and should serve as a transition to business and industry.

Music - A good music department is desirable, almost necessary to a good school.

Speech - Debate, speech, and other forensic programs are needed. Competitive programs also should be considered.

Publications - School time should be provided for journalism, annuals, etc. Perhaps each school and the community's newspaper can work out a program of publishing the school's paper. The district might study the possibility of a central printing plant for school use.

Intramurals - While intramurals may be developed in any activity area, they are generally considered an extension of the physical education program. Students should be strongly encouraged to participate, and opportunities should be provided to meet the interest of the youth involved. Activities for girls should be given special study.

Athletics - An athletic program is a significant part of junior high and senior high school. Efforts should be made to increase the number of youngsters who may participate in athletics. While winning is important, emphasis is often placed on being first. Being part of a team should be a rewarding experience.

#### Other Program Recommendations

Report Cards - Consideration should be given to improving the grading system and grade reporting system.

Kindergarten - Consideration should be given to offering a public kindergarten experience.

Family Life Education - Education in family living should be offered at the elementary grades.

Guidance - The counseling and guidance program needs improvement at all grade levels.

Adult Education - Continue and encourage adult education courses in vocations, homemaking, and cultural enrichment. Consideration should be given to the possibility of a community college.

Summer School - Summer school programs should be considered for catching up and enrichment.

Subject Offering - More flexibility is needed in subject scheduling and in the offering of short courses.

#### Programs to Encourage all to Finish High School

Guidance - A strong guidance program is needed from grade 1 through grade 12. More emphasis is needed on vocational counseling and exploration.

Catch-up Opportunities - Specialists need to be available in the early school years in reading, math, and english.

Community - Greater involvement of parents and the community is needed to provide meaningful experiences for students.

General Comment - As our program is changed to meet the needs and interests of our students, school will become more meaningful and students will not want to leave before graduation.

#### Education Needs for the next Ten Years

New programs to emphasize development of the individual. Individualization of instruction and increased student responsibility requires a program which provides these opportunities at all levels.

A flexible program will be needed to permit individuals to meet standards in skill development subjects while allowing opportunity for in-depth study and exploration in a variety of subject areas.

## FAMILY STABILITY

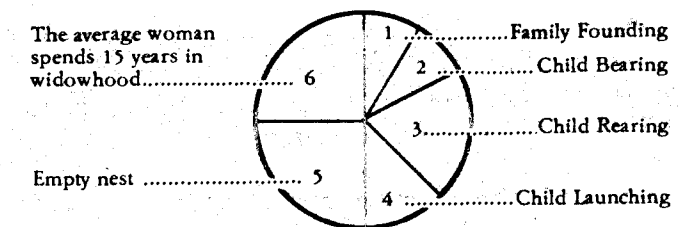
A flexible, well-trained staff must continually be re-trained to understand, accept and use new techniques and media.

Finally, new ways are needed to help youngsters learn to cope with emotional, ethical and moral problems resulting from a technological society which creates a sense of insignificance and impotence.

We believe the public is, in general, interested in schools but not involved or interested enough to spend adequate time or money on schools. Young parents with pre-school children should be educated to be more "school minded" and all citizens should be made aware of the social and economic importance of school and school programs.

Family stability is the ability of a family to impart to its members a feeling of security and well being, assuring them of their individual identity and personal worthwhile instilling in the individual a value system to prepare them for community living and educating them to cope with the problems of the world and their own family life cycle.

The family life cycle denotes the stages a family passes through during its lifetime which today is based on a 50 to 60 year span.



Each stage bears its beginning in the stages that have gone before.

Today, as never before, the need for family stability is eminent. Yet there is a growing evidence of instability. Churches and schools cannot always overcome the unstable influence of the home. Food, shelter, clothing, love, acceptance, respect, and trust are basic requirements that must be met within the family units for family stability.

### Situation

The population of Lincoln County is 25,065, of which 17% are sixty-four years of age and over, somewhat above the state average. Per capita income in 1965 was \$2,442.00. Expenditures per capita through federal programs such as Social Security were well above the state average for 1967 at \$943.00. About 30% of the county's families had incomes of less than \$3,000.00 per year in 1967.

Many of the county's families lack the basic requirements to achieve stability and develop personal interrelationships between themselves and other community members. Abusive use of alcohol is serious and widespread among Lincoln County youth and adults. There are an estimated 150 alcoholic minors and 425 adult alcoholics. These are the known ones who have been referred to the Mental Health Clinic. Of the 856 referrals to the County Juvenile Department during 1968, 121 were for possession of or drinking of liquor. A majority of the drunk arrests occur outside city limits, where they are handled through State Police.

There were 22 referrals to the Health Department for drug abuse in Lincoln County during 1968. Though the number of referrals leaves the opinion that Lincoln County has but a small problem in drug abuse, this is not the true picture. Teachers, police and parents are well aware of the widespread use of drugs among Lincoln County residents; the complexities of the problem are great and the steps taken toward curtailing the sale and use of drugs in Lincoln County, as elsewhere, is slow. Much work is being done by the law enforcement

agencies and others to educate and curtail the use of narcotics, especially among children.

The Lincoln County Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation and Education Council (DARE) is seeking to bring these problems into focus and open up channels of communication.

Divorce and illegitimacy also reflect on the stability of the family. Lincoln County's divorce rate for 1968 was only 3.4 per hundred marriages, or 86 divorces. This does not give a true picture since many more divorces are filed than are actually granted. There is no established marriage counseling service in the County through which the many families in need of help can seek assistance.

In 1968 there were 104 marriages involving teenagers as compared to 92 in 1967. Many of these girls were not mature enough physically or mentally to bear and raise children. This is one factor that has added to the infant mortality rate in Lincoln County, which is 8% higher than the state average.

Studies have shown that many of the young married start out with both educational and economic shortages. The husband often lacking in skills for wage earning and the wife lacking in home management skills unprepared for the early arrival of a child, they are often confronted with problems that many times confound the trained adult. Malnutrition, a grave problem in Lincoln County, especially among children, young mothers and senior citizens, is held, in great part, responsible for many of the health problems.

The rate of illegitimate births in Lincoln County dropped from 90.2 per thousand live births in 1967 to 84 per thousand in 1968.

Juvenile delinquency in Lincoln County is a problem. There were 856 referrals to the County Juvenile Department in 1968. Well over 700 were made on the basis of delinquency. Over 400 of these were between the ages of fifteen and seventeen years of age. In many cases the delinquent is not identified until it is nearly too late to help him.

The only detention facility in the County for juveniles is a section of the County Jail separated from the adult cells. There are no resident treatment centers for juveniles in Lincoln County. Two foster homes supported by welfare do not provide the professional help needed. Public apathy seems to rule where problems of the delinquent youth are concerned.

Lincoln County's population now includes a large number of young adults in the 20 to 35 year old bracket, who live in groups, setting themselves apart from their communities by mode of dress and ways of living. The channels of communication in many cases are closed. Many of these young people are intelligent and articulate, having much to offer the communities.

#### Welfare

Lincoln County's welfare budget for 1967-69 totalled \$1,371,063.00 of which \$656,569.00 was budgeted for the 1967-68 fiscal year and \$715,063.00 for the 1968-69 fiscal year.

The projected 9% increase in the 1968-69 budget was not adequate to meet rising expenses.

More families in Lincoln County have sought welfare for several reasons:

1. The depressed lumber economy in Oregon has created a critical condition with many out of work.
2. Unemployment in Lincoln County also rose due to the excessive rains in 1968-69, which curtailed many jobs in the lumber, construction and other such industries where weather is a factor.

As of November 1969, there were 1,000 persons drawing welfare assistance and of these only twenty were considered to have employable male heads of house. With proper casework services, with transportation, training and job opportunities there was a potential of fifty of the one thousand being trained in skills to become self sufficient.

Welfare food standards are based the same as fifteen years ago with an aged or disabled person receiving \$72 to \$112 per month to live on. An aged couple received \$120 to \$160 per month, and an average family of four received \$211.

Most welfare recipients are unable to secure adequate housing. Clothing allowances are less than half what is needed to stay presentable or warm.

Caseworkers at the present time are required to carry one hundred children each and Federal mandate asks them to provide a wide range of services as:

1. Services to achieve employment and self sufficiency.
2. Child care suited to individual child.
3. Day care services.
4. Services to prevent or reduce out of wedlock births.
5. Full range family planning services.
6. Service to provide education as required for individual case.
7. Protective service to eliminate abuse, neglect or exploitation of children.
8. Health services to families in need.
9. Foster care and adoption services.

### Problems

The welfare foster care program is currently \$4,500 in the red. The shortage of foster care homes increases the problems of the welfare caseworker since many more hours are spent searching for and establishing foster parents willing to care for these children. The teenage group are especially hard to place even for short periods of time. Children with mental problems often must be housed and cared for for short periods of time. Lincoln County has no facilities at the present time to place these children where professional or even semi-professional care is provided.

### Dental Care

There are not sufficient funds in the welfare budget to secure dental care. Welfare children and adults have poor nutrition which result in deteriorating dental condition. Budgeted amounts do little more than relieve suffering from pain and disease. Only the most severe cases are helped.

### Visual Care

No specific allocation is made for visual care for children and adults. Welfare Department has requests for approximately 10 to 20 glasses per month with no funds to supply this need. For those needing visual care there can be up to 100 per month.

### Medical Needs

There is definitely not enough money to meet all medical needs. As of November 1969, medical was \$408.56 in the red. This medical deficit does not reflect the current situation as Lincoln County Welfare has been requested by the state to eliminate overspending and as such necessary medical care to persons in Lincoln County is being denied. There is no medical care for the group which is able to exist at levels marginally above Public Welfare standards. These are the needy who are unable to afford medical care. They do not have good health because of poor nutrition.

Welfare is able to give basic medical to its recipients. There are some restrictions as transportation to specialists and there are not funds for miscellaneous medical, as braces, artificial limbs, corrective shoes, oxygen, etc.

### Unwed Mothers

Figures are not available for Lincoln County on the number of welfare unwed mothers or prospective unwed mothers. Statewide, unwed mothers are about 9% of the total population. Among welfare recipients, 90% are pregnant before their application for public assistance or involvement with welfare. Of these persons on welfare, the percentage having illegitimate births is 1/2 that of the persons in the county not drawing public assistance. At the present time there is approximately 1 out of 10 children born that is illegitimate. The cost factor for these cases cannot be determined but the average for these people is three to five months on assistance.

### Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

Aid to dependent children has increased as indicated by the following figures:

November 1968 ADC Cases: 143

November 1969 ADC Cases: 220 - Of these 23 are unemployed parents.

The gain in one year was 77 cases. At the present time 774 persons receive ADC. Of these there are 547 children and 227 adults. Also, there are 86 children in foster care and 256 child welfare service cases. (Child welfare service cases can be summarized as those requiring protective services for children in and out of the home.) There were 41 out of state cases from July 1, 1969 to November 1, 1969. There were five cases who moved to another state from Oregon.

### Recommendations

1. A total revamping of the current welfare system is needed to render to the counties the needed funds and personnel to accomplish service goals and financial needs within their area.
2. Additional monies need to be made available for clients for medical transportation and foster care.
3. Additional staff members need to be hired to recruit foster parents, to cooperate with mental health service, to evaluate and treat child abuse and neglect cases, and to be involved with family stabilization and family planning.
4. In addition to money and staff, the community should be involved in volunteer groups, in expanding employment opportunities in working with other government bodies to channel monies and persons into community service areas.
5. There should be increased standards for food. In the future focus will hopefully be on preventive medical care when welfare recipients can have adequate nutritive food in their diets.
6. Enough funds should be available for welfare recipients to afford adequate housing and enough heat.
7. Clothing allowances should be more than doubled the present standard.
8. More training programs should be given at high school level so that all who expect to end their education at the high school level will enter the work market with beginning skills. These programs might serve to reduce the drop out rate because interest will have been created and hopelessness can be avoided.
9. More training programs are needed by private industry as well as public agencies to teach skills to both women and men.
10. Achievement of a goal which would see that all children in need of glasses could secure them. There is no budgeted amount for purchase of glasses for welfare recipients. Children who cannot see cannot progress in school; they consistently fall behind, and upon reaching adulthood are severely handicapped in efforts to become self-supporting.
11. Dental programs for all children in need, not just some welfare children, but all children in need. There should be dental care for welfare recipients beyond relieving pain.
12. Adequate medical care for the medically needy.
13. More adequate payments are needed to all foster homes so there could be more homes. Many parents who would otherwise care for children in need do not do so because they cannot afford to at present standards.

14. Professionally trained persons are needed to act as foster parents for children with serious special problems.
15. A Youth Care Center is needed in Lincoln County which would meet the needs of those who require this particular kind of a living situation and to house children temporarily who are put in jail for want of a home.
16. The community with organized effort should seek to help recipients who are isolated either geographically, socially, or economically from the mainstream of public life. These recipients feel themselves as persons apart, as unable to compete and as such do not actively participate in middle class organizations such as church groups, P.T.A., Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, or other community affairs.

### Action

There should be increased use of communication with the public as to problems facing public welfare, increased activities on the part of the public welfare commission in their efforts to acquaint the community and state legislators as to problems facing Lincoln County, and a concerted effort on the part of individuals in the community to influence legislators and other persons in an effort to revitalize the present welfare system.

## MENTAL HEALTH

The Lincoln County Mental Health Clinic is a county agency which has been in existence for the past seven years. The Clinic is located in the County Courthouse and services are also provided one day per week at the North Lincoln Hospital. As a county agency it derives its support from local county funds which are matched up to 50% by the State Mental Health Division. In addition, the County School District contributes approximately one fifth of the clinic's budget and a small portion, about \$1,255, is obtained through patients' fees.

The Clinic's staff is comprised of a full-time Psychologist-Director, one Psychiatric Social Worker, one full-time secretary and one part-time typist. A Consultant Psychiatrist comes to the Clinic one day per week. Through a cooperative agreement with the State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation a D.V.R. counselor works in the Clinic half time. By so doing, he can work more closely with the Clinic's staff in providing rehabilitation services to patients who are eligible.

Approximately 40% of the Clinic's referrals are received from the schools. Others are made by doctors, ministers, attorneys, other agencies such as Welfare, Public Health, Juvenile and law enforcement agencies and self-referrals.

Counseling is provided to persons and their families who require help in being admitted to psychiatric care facilities (such as the State Hospital) and for follow-up care when they return to the community. Services are also made available to those with marital problems and individuals with relationship or vocational difficulties. Assistance is also offered those with alcoholic problems.

Consultation is provided local agencies such as public health, welfare, juvenile and school departments and mental health education to the community in the form of participation in community activities, talks to lay groups and organizations.

Clients pay fees based on graduated income scale unless the person is referred by another county agency or local school. No one is deprived of services because of inability to pay.

Approximately 7% of all school-age children can be classified as emotionally disturbed and 3% of the total school population as disruptive emotionally disturbed. The following report will provide a breakdown of the Clinic's services to school-age children for the calendar year 1968. A total of 137 children were served during 1968. Using an approximate enrollment figure of 6,000 in relation to the percentages quoted above, we would have anticipated the service population of 420 and 180 respectively. It would be fair to assume that of the 137 served a large majority of these could be described as disruptively deviant. The community in general and teachers are not adequately sophisticated to discern the non-disruptive emotionally disturbed child. We believe this is reflected in our report by reference to the number of students by age referred. It becomes apparent that higher frequencies occur at approximately the onset of puberty. Clinical conclusions from services to this population indicate that the vast majority of these adolescents had displayed significant evidence of emotional disturbance quite early in their social and academic lives. It is only when they begin to leave the bounds of family control and are capable of sexual behavior that the community begins to express its concern.

Services to adult clients and patients will be increased this year by the addition of adult treatment groups. In addition, it is anticipated that the above named Council on Alcoholism will assist this Clinic in its treatment and educational efforts for the adult alcoholic, problem drinker and drug abuser.

Current hospitalization rate for Lincoln County approximates 2% per annum. This approximately 50 persons per year is accumulative and we can therefore assume that approximately 300 patients have been available for post-hospital treatment since this clinic's inception. Improved pre and post hospital clinic involvement is a high priority item for the ensuing years.

1. Better contact with local commitment courts, hospitals and physicians, and the general populace resulting in closer involvement in pre-hospital screening and referral.
2. Improved communication with OSH Unit V Staff has resulted in treatment and prognosis reports during hospitalization to this Clinic and pre-release conferences with OSH staff to effect a smoother transition from hospital to community with enhanced follow-up care.
3. Some form of contact is made to every released patient or his family.
4. Coordination with broadening Home Health Care program for home contact or treatment of ex-hospitalized.
5. Provision, under Mental Health Clinic auspices, of in-service training for Lincoln County medical staffs in psychiatric medicine. A series of meetings between OSH and local medical staffs is contemplated in insure coordination of extended care.
6. A new treatment program is being planned at OSH for the adolescent mentally ill and emotionally disturbed. This county's needs will be reflected by the participation of the Director on a special advisory committee for the development at an earlier, more amendable stage.

Well child conferences with a public health nurse have been started in the Waldport area. They are offered to the mother of the pre-school age child to spot problems of development at an earlier, more amendable stage.

Summary of Lincoln County Mental Health Clinic activities provided to children referred by Lincoln County School District sources during the year 1968.

All children are referred as a result of a parent-teacher conference within which each party acknowledges the presence of the behavior of concern. The parents or guardians then assume responsibility for contacting the clinic. With this approval by the parents, the school frequently provides a referral form as directed in the Lincoln County School District Handbook of Pupil Personnel Services.

One hundred thirty seven (137) students received services during the calendar year 1968. The area schools and grades from which referrals were made and the number of students was as follows:



<u>School</u>	<u>Grades</u>	<u>Number of Students Receiving Services</u>
<u>Toledo</u>		
Elementary	K - 5	7
Junior High	6 - 8	7
High School	9 - 12	8
<u>Newport</u>		
Elementary	K - 6	20
Junior High	7 - 9	20
High School	10 - 12	16
<u>Waldport</u>		
Elementary	1 - 6	3
Junior High	7 - 8	3
High School	9 - 12	3
<u>Siletz</u>		
Elementary	1 - 6	3
High School	7 - 12	5
<u>Yachats</u>		
Elementary	1 - 6	2
<u>Lincoln City</u>		
Elementary	1 - 8	16
High School	9 - 12	17
<u>Miscellaneous</u>		
Name of school undetermined		7
Total		137

A more precise description of clinic services is provided by the following table showing the number of contacts by that professional person on the staff in each of the categories of service and with whom the contact was made:

<u>Conferences</u>	<u>Teacher</u>	<u>Juvenile Dept.</u>	<u>Staff/Welfare/Public Health</u>	<u>Total</u>
Psychiatrist	2	4	10	16
Psychologist	40	31	74	145
Social Worker	45	27	50	132
<u>Interviews</u>	<u>Student</u>	<u>Parent</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Psychiatrist	66	11	3	30
Psychologist	258	84	7	349
Social Worker	223	212	4	439

#### Diagnostic Testing

Psychiatrist (Psy/Neuro)	12
Psychologist	33
School	15
Other (OSH/Pvt/etc)	15

In order to provide some indication of actual staff hours of time involved each contact time is allotted one hour, secretarial and clerical time is apportioned at two hours for every one hour professional time and a contingency factor of 20% is allocated to professional time to allow for telephone time, dictation, test scoring, travel time, etc. The totals of these times approximate the following:

Total number of hours provided by professional staff	1,206
Total number secretarial and clerical hours	2,412

## MENTAL HEALTH

### Problems

Providing services to the mentally retarded and their families in one of our primary functions. In working with these families we are aware of the lack of facilities in the county to meet their needs. As the result of a review we have completed concerning the needs of the mentally retarded, we have become aware of the lack of the following resources:

1. Trainable Classes for the Retarded
2. A Sheltered Workshop
3. Additional Special Class for the Educable Mentally Retarded. In the north end of the county, the county school district is planning to request additional funds in the 1969-70 budget for the purpose.
4. A pediatrician. A pediatrician who has a special interest in the diagnosis and treatment of the retarded.
5. Additional health department staff. In order to effect a truly preventative type of health program, the following additional staff would be needed:  
(1) 2 1/2 public health nurses (there are presently 2 1/2 PHN for the entire county of 24,000); (2) 1 PHN supervisor and several home health aides.

Such a staff increase would provide coverage at the ratio of one public health nurse per 5,000 population which is considered essential in order to provide adequate preventative type health service.

Staff coverage based on the above proportions would provide a program of true prevention in that a PHN would visit each child born in the county within a few weeks of birth. A monthly follow-up visit would be made until age one and a yearly visit thereafter. Such a program would be extremely effective in catching physical and emotional problems before they become unalterable. In addition, the following Maternal and Child Health Program could be established:

1. Pre-natal classes. The importance of pre-natal care (including information regarding nutrition) is well known in the prevention of defective births. This is especially true of the teenage expectant mother of which there is an increasing number each year.
2. Foster care, day care and head start program are sadly lacking in all portions of the population. This is also true of the mentally retarded child whose need for stimulation with other children particularly at the pre-school age level is especially important.
3. Hospital and residential care facilities in one's own community is a much needed by the retarded as all other residents. Continuous contact with one's family is as essential to them as anyone.
4. Adequate detention facilities. The need to use jail as a detention facility while awaiting placement in a mental hospital or institution such as

Hillcrest, MacLaren School for Boys is detrimental to the individual's self-image.

5. Volunteer services. The need for volunteer services both in terms of social adjustment, education, and employment opportunities as well as for such practical needs as transportation are well known to all of the social service agencies.
6. Recreational opportunities in the county could greatly enhanced with a YMCA. This type of organization would be a boost not only to the handicapped and the mentally retarded but to the general population as well.

## MENTAL HEALTH

### Recommendations

1. Participation in teachers' in-service training, particularly in the primary grades, in order to develop a mental health out-look for early identification and education.
2. Group consultation among multiple grade teachers. It has been customary to accept referrals from individual teachers and serve these teachers, the referred student and, when possible, the parents. This method does not recognize the fact that each teacher probably has a number of disturbed children and that the solutions to these students' problems are similar in contiguous grades. We, therefore, have entered into a system of referral wherein each student considered for referral is staffed among a group of teachers, with the type of service to be determined at that time. Treatment consultation will be continued within that group for the mutual benefit of all involved. It is anticipated also that parents of similar aged children will also be encouraged to meet in treatment groups for consultation.
3. The formation of the Lincoln County Council on Alcoholism was instigated by the health office. It is anticipated that a large proportion of this council's effort will be directed towards alcohol and drug abuse education, with emphasis on the younger age group populations.
4. That parent study groups of an ongoing nature be organized on a county wide basis with appropriate consultation and leadership. These could be organized under the sponsorship of adult education and could consist of an annual program of sequential seminars.
5. Better coordination of existing child service and adult service agencies. The service policies of the School District, Public Welfare, Mental Health Clinic, Juvenile Department, and other related agencies should be reviewed with a greater focus on multi-agency problem solution. Policies and agency performance now are inclined to follow guidelines dictated by central state offices with separate budgeting and eligibility requirements.
6. An increase by at least two staff positions of existing Child Welfare services. Their specific location in amongst agencies should be delayed pending examination and of existing procedures as indicated.

## HEALTH - NUTRITION

In Lincoln County, we have 16 physicians and 4 osteopaths - a total of 20 doctors. Public health authorities feel that one doctor is needed for every 700 of population. In Lincoln County, we have approximately 1,253 persons per doctor. Several of these doctors are in semi-retirement so our medical men are grossly overworked. The collection rate is low. One very active physician quoted 40%. With the best intentions, the private doctors are not able to care for the "level" of our society which causes our infant mortality statistics to look so grim. Doctors complain frequently that the expectant mother does not appear until late in pregnancy when it is too late to reverse serious physical development. Inadequate medical care is a highly contributing factor to the poor maternal and child health picture in Lincoln County. It is the transients of our county who contribute to our statistics in infant mortality.

There are three public health nurses in Lincoln County. One for every 8,355 of the population. Public health authorities recommend there be one public health nurse per 5,000 population. Lincoln County has two generalized public health nurses and one maternal and child health nurse. A Maternal Child Health program is now in the Waldport area. It is expected to continue for three years. It is the specific duty of one nurse to carry out this program. She advises expectant mothers individually as to pre-natal care and she conducts classes for mothers of pre-school children twice a month. All pre-school children are checked for mental retardation, birth defects, hearing, and visual acuity, etc.

As of January 1, 1970, this same program, with aid of a federal grant, will be carried out in Lincoln County with another nurse added. It is hoped that the program can be expanded to two areas making a total of four in Lincoln County.

Lincoln County's infant mortality rates are high. The Maternal and Child Health program is vital. Public Health nurses and other professionals are well aware of severe nutritional needs in Lincoln County. Protein, the vital food element for growth, cell repair, and good health, is also the most expensive.

Alcohol is a more serious and widespread problem among Lincoln County youth and adults than are drugs, although drugs may alarm more persons. There are an estimated 150 alcoholic minors in the county and 425-500 adult alcoholics, according to the Mental Health Clinic. Of the 856 referrals to the county juvenile department during 1968, 121 were for possession or drinking of liquor, compared to only 22 referrals for drug-related offenses. Newport Police Department reports 77 juveniles arrested for being minors in possession of alcohol between June 1968 and June 1969, plus seven for drunkenness and two for driving under the influence. Sixty-seven adults were arrested during the same period for drunkenness, plus 15 for driving under the influence. Toledo Police Department arrests for drunk driving for both adults and juveniles have gone down between 1966 and 1968. A majority of the drunk driving arrests occur, though, outside the city limits, and are handled through state police.

Abuse of alcohol and drugs occurs when individuals do not feel good about the way things really are. Lacking the security and stability to either face reality or attempt to change it through acceptable means, they use alcohol and drugs as a crutch. We, therefore, see alcohol and drug abuse as symptoms of more deep-lying problems. We applaud the Lincoln County Drug and Alcohol Rehabilitation and Education Council (DARE) which is seeking to bring these problems into focus and open up channels of communication.

Divorce and illegitimacy are other symptoms of problems reflecting family stability. The causes of divorce are marital instability, babies born too soon after marriage or too close together, lack of management skills in regards to time, energy, money. Further causes are lack of income due to absence of vocational skills or poor health, too much credit, lack of communication, alcohol, and lack of house-keeping skills. Little training is given in preparation for marriage. Although Lincoln County's divorce rate for 1968 was 3.4 per hundred marriage, or 86 divorces, a little lower than the state average, this does not give the whole picture. Many more file for divorce than actually are granted a divorce, and since there is no established marriage counselling service as such in the county, it is safe to assume that many families are in need of help, even though they may not have gone through divorce for religious or financial reasons. Although most Lincoln County couples marry when the bride and groom are between 20 and 24 years of age, a significant number of teenage marriages, especially involving younger girls, do take place. In 1968, 104 marriages involved a bride 19 or younger. There were 92 teenage marriages in 1967. Many of these girls are not mature enough physically, mentally, or emotionally to bear and raise children, and teenage marriage have identified as a factor in Lincoln County's high infant mortality rate. The teenage marriage also starts with an economic disadvantage if the husband has not finished high school and lacks wage earning skills. The teenage mother is confronted with problems which even the most mature among us would not be able to handle. The child of a Lincoln County young married often suffers from lack of attention, and has little chance to grow into a satisfied, well-adjusted adult. He may often experience hostility and rejection throughout his pre-school years, and his problems multiply as he enters school and has to compete with children who have known love, warmth, and friendly encouragement within a stable family.

A public health nursing pilot program in Waldport offers pre-natal instruction and counseling for mothers with pre-school children and is aimed at identifying the problem child early in his development. This program is vital and should be expanded to the whole county.

Marriage ratios in Lincoln County have gradually increased from 179 marriages in 1960 to 252 in 1968. Illegitimacy rate for Lincoln County mothers, regardless of where their babies were born, dropped from a high of 90.2 per 1,000 live births in 1967 to 84 per 1,000 live births in 1968. While the 1967 rate was well above the state average, 1968's rate is below. If illegitimacy

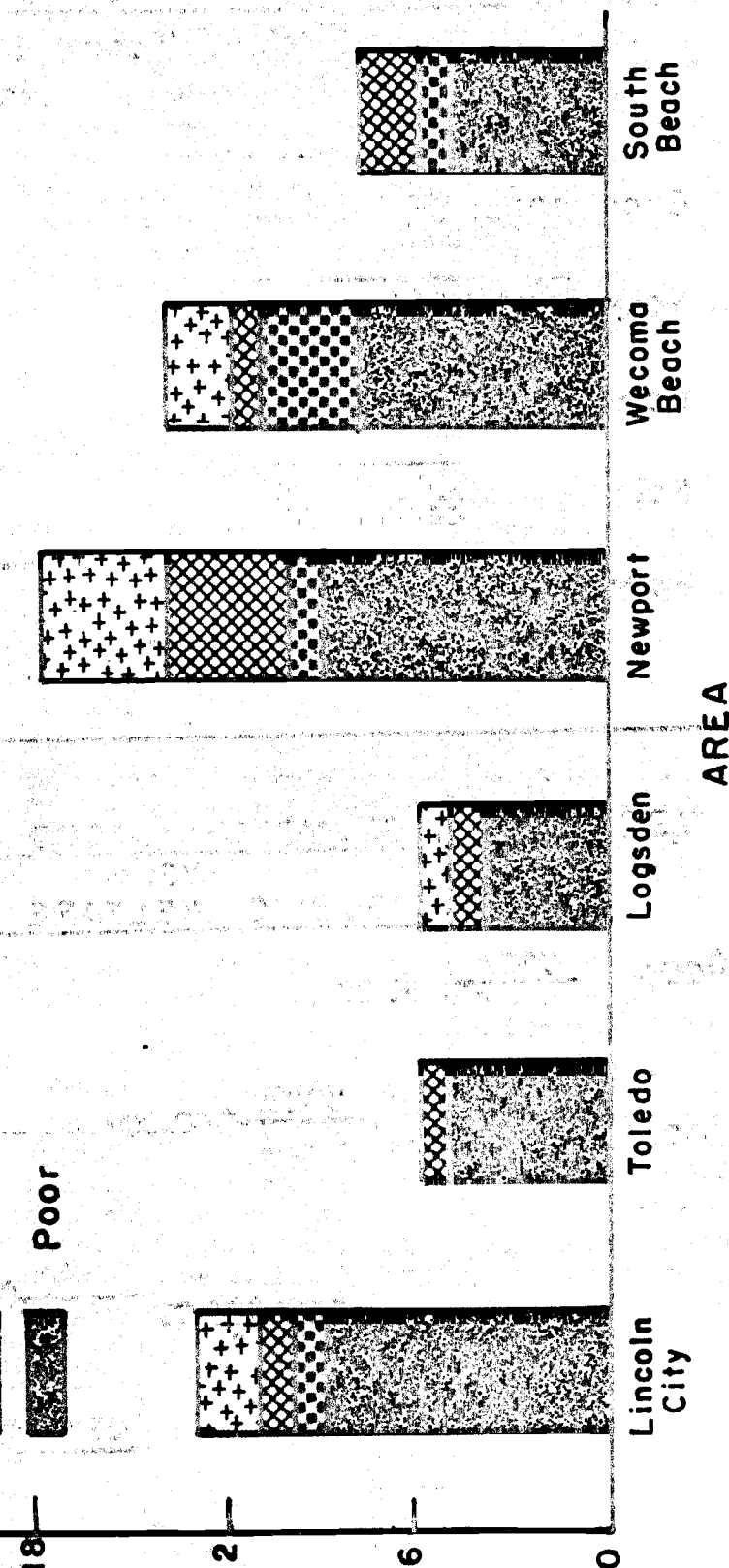
# ADULT NUTRITIONAL LEVELS

Mixed Income Sample  
Lincoln County

Oregon Dairy Council  
Ratings

Excellent  
Good  
Fair  
Poor

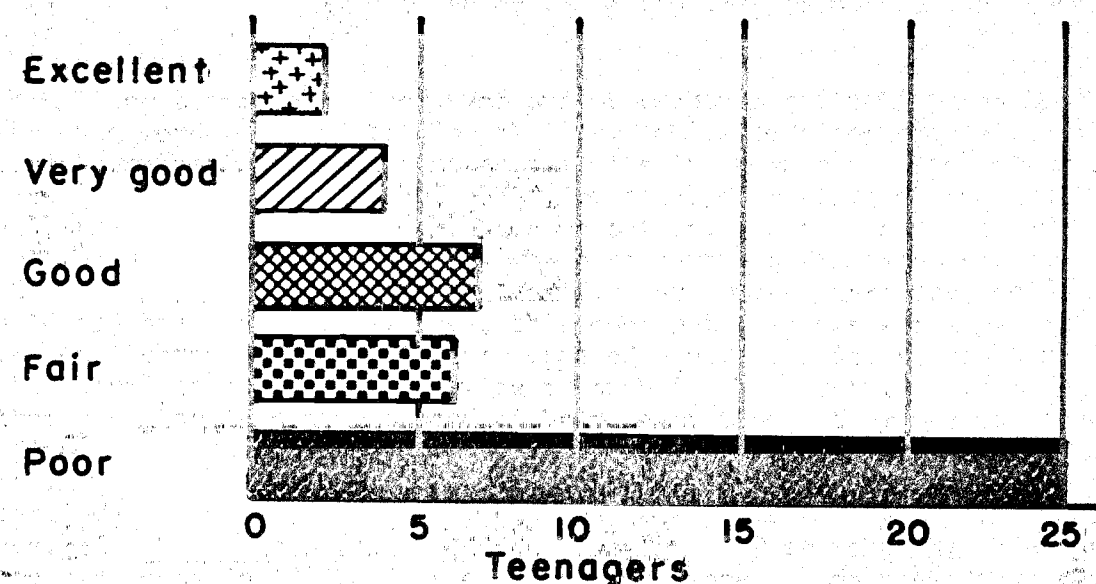
ADULTS



## TEENAGE NUTRITIONAL LEVELS

Mixed Income Sample

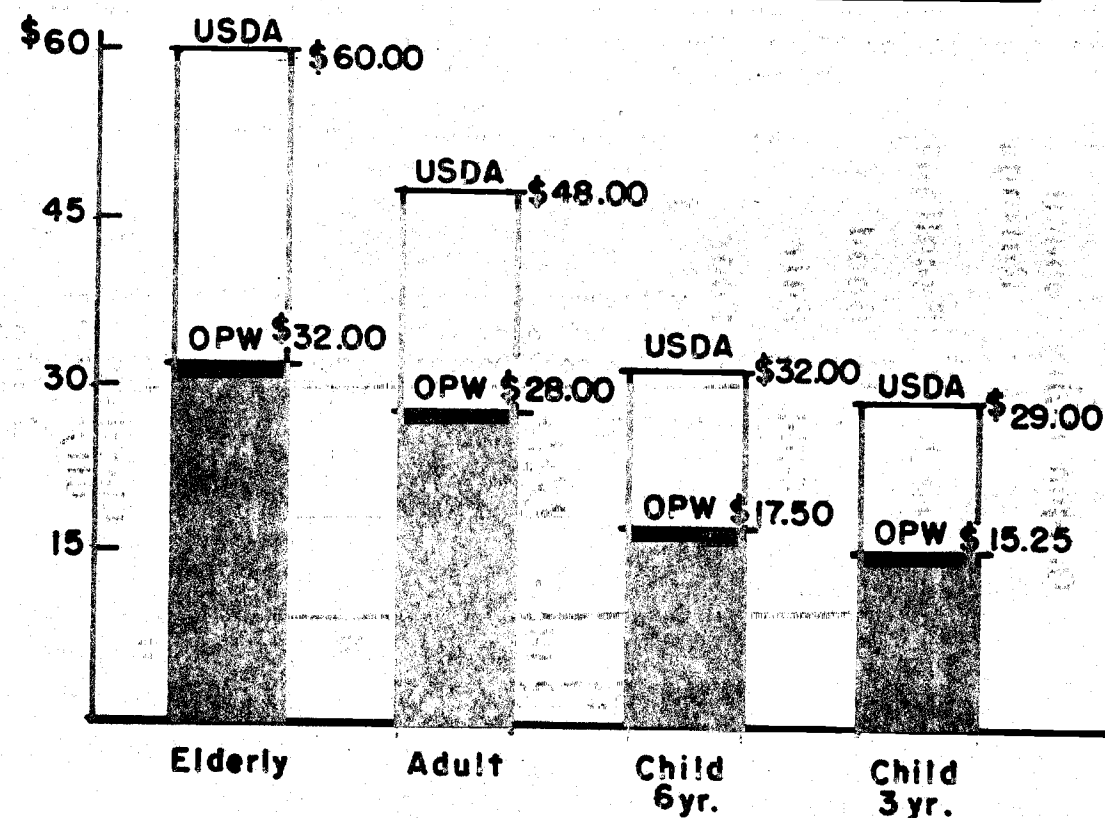
Lincoln County



## U.S.D.A. "LOW COST" MONTHLY FOOD BUDGET (EST.) 6/69

VS.

## OREGON PUBLIC WELFARE ALLOWANCE



is to be considered an indication of the stability of family life, then we must also look at a recent survey finding that one out of four brides in the county are pregnant at the time of marriage. This brings up the question of the adequacy of the sex education our children are receiving, either at home or in school. In a time when youth are inundated with information about sex from movies, television, paperbacks, newspapers, magazines, and their own peers, it is pointless to debate whether they should receive adequate sex education from qualified sources. Marriage is one of the most complex, difficult relationships in which most of us become involved, yet we spend more money and effort in learning to drive than in learning how to live as a family. Education concerning human sexuality is complex, and requires professional preparation together with deep moral and spiritual convictions.

## SENIOR CITIZENS

According to recent estimates from the Center for Population Research and Census, Portland State University, Lincoln County has the fifth highest percentage among counties in Oregon of residents 65 and over and this age group has made the most gains between 1960 and 1968.

"The percentage of Lincoln County residents between 45 and 64 is third highest in the state with 17% over 64.

"Between 1960 and 1968, Lincoln County's population in the 65 or over age group gained by 8%, while the age group 17 and under lost by nearly the same percentage. Other age groups gained from six to seven percent. Statewide gains for all age groups ranged from ten to twenty percent for the same period.

"Lincoln County was one of six counties in the state to show a decline in the 17 and under age group for this period.".....Lincoln County Leader  
Toledo, Oregon 11/6/69

With 1,891 persons surveyed 67% of the husbands and wives were still living together while 20% of the group were living alone. Of 1,620 persons surveyed, 37% had only an elementary school education while 3% had done some graduate study. Of 1,708 persons surveyed, 43% were considered to be in "good health," 6% confined to the home, and 2% confined to their beds. Of 1,354 persons, only 75% had a family physician. Of 3,021 cases, the only source of income for 24% was social security. Others were able to supplement social security by retirement annuities (19%) or wages (9%).

## Recreation and Social Activities

Seventy-nine percent of 1,453 persons reporting, 36% were active in church; 21% in clubs; 20% in lodges, and 2% in other activities. Of 185 reporting, only 8% were interested in dancing, the largest percentage (5%) were interested in ballroom dancing. Dramatics, bowling, and spectator sports show about 4% of the number reporting. The greatest interest was shown to be in hobbies (12% of 227 reporting) and outdoor recreation (52% of 944 reporting).

### Housing

Lincoln County has sixty "low rental" housing units (30 in Newport and 30 in Toledo) shared between senior adults (or retired persons) and families receiving county welfare assistance. The survey indicates that of 1,891 persons reporting, 432 or 20% of them live alone. Many of the dwellings are adequate but more are obviously sub-standard for comfortable living, especially in those cases where the occupants are alone. In many instances even routine maintenance is neglected because the occupant may not be able to do the required work, or because of lack of financial means, or frequently of necessity becoming accustomed to a lower standard of living. One elderly woman, for example, owns her own home but her vision and her physical condition have been gradually failing, her social security check is not adequate to maintain her home and a good living. This is true of many. At present she appears to be somewhat frustrated about how to do anything about her present growing dilemma. There is a way that could be an asset to the city as well as a lift to such persons who are gradually overtaken with the approaching years. Better housing is available when planned for and worked for.

### Food

It appears that senior adults may survive longer, and even be happier in what may be judged by many to be sub-standard housing than with improper food. However, many survive with apparently above normal health for their age with both food and housing below that which is judged to be adequate in our modern time.

Lincoln County has certainly made great advances in this area. Several years ago, the County Commissioners and the Lincoln County Extension Service initiated a plan known then as "The Abundant Food Supply Program." This program was set up in one of the buildings on the Lincoln County Fairgrounds in Newport. It is still in operation under the supervision of a member of the County Commissioners. One thousand six hundred distributions per month, totaling approximately seventy tons, are made. Many are unaware of or lack the ability to acquire these foods.

The Lincoln County Extension Service, carries on an extensive program training the public on how to prepare foods properly, providing recipes and various diet combinations.

Social organizations and clubs in Lincoln County primarily serving senior citizens:

1. Veterans of Foreign Wars - Several organizations in the county.
2. Golden Age Club - one in Newport. There may be others.
3. The Grange - Several very active granges in the county.
4. American Association of Retired Persons - One chapter in Lincoln County and one in Toledo.
5. Twenty Miracle Miles Photo Fans - Lincoln City.
6. Community clubs of various kinds and descriptions are sprinkled over the county.

7. The Merry Makers - A musical group made up entirely of senior adults - Lincoln City. (Most of the 25 members are past age seventy.)

8. Civil Service Employee Retired - Lincoln City

9. Social Security Club - Newport

10. Union 50 Club - Gleneden Beach - meets at the Logs

11. Bowling Leagues - Delake Bowl - Lincoln City and Westgate Lanes in Toledo, sponsored by local A.A.R.P. Chapters

12. Women's Relief Corps - Newport

There are numerous other clubs, lodges, and civic organizations where senior adults are always welcome.



## Problems

1. No community center where contacts could be made on local basis for Social Security and other such counseling services.
2. Visitation services lacking for personal contacts such as assistance with letters, recreation, etc.
3. Housing is in many cases inadequate for low income persons. Some so sub-standard they are condemnable.
4. Transportation is inadequate. Bus service needs to be increased.
5. Difficulty for some persons in getting to Newport for Abundant Foods on days that it is open.
6. Lack of education (required) at 7th, 8th, and 9th grade school levels and up in preparing our youth for marriage, homemaking, and child rearing.
7. Need for job skills to be taught at an earlier age for boys.
8. No county supported facilities to handle alcoholic and drug abuse users.
9. No marriage counselors available.
10. Lack of legal aid available to the low and fixed income groups to assist them.
11. No proper detention or treatment facilities for juveniles.
12. Lack of communication between youth groups who are polarized.
13. Unable to prepare food. Unable to shop often enough to keep supply of citrus fruits, milk, and vegetables. Poor eating habits.

## Recommendations

1. That the schools add to their required studies from the 7th grade forward subjects dealing with home management, child care, nutrition in the home, and preparation for marriage.
2. That job skills be offered boys from the 7th grade forward to help prepare them to support their families also a marriage preparation course for young men 9th grades and up.
3. That some type of facility be provided for the treatment and care of those who need help in controlling their alcohol or drug problems.
4. That D.A.R.E. be county funded and a staff provided to assist in curtailing the drug and alcohol abuse problem in Lincoln County.
5. That the county arrange for a legal aid service to be made available to low and fixed income families who cannot afford to pay for legal services.
6. That a counselor to travel to the areas to counsel those needing aid in marriage and other such family situations as might be needed, be employed.
7. That facilities be provided for the detention and rehabilitation of the juvenile delinquents other than the present facilities at the County Jail.
8. The drug and alcohol rehabilitation and education council (DARE) be funded with tax monies to insure its continuity.
9. The drug and alcohol problems must be approached as symptoms of more serious, deep-lying problems.
10. "Scare tactics" should not be used in drug and alcohol education programs.
11. A marriage counseling service be established in connection with the circuit court, but open to referrals other than from the court.
12. The maternal and child care program of the County Health Department be expanded to all areas of the county immediately.
13. Complete family living courses start in the elementary grades covering sex education and other aspects of family life.
14. That churches strengthen their role in moral and spiritual training of youth.
15. A community wide effort should be started to help others, especially teachers, police, and judges understand how delinquency develops. The community should make genuine efforts to provide wholesome experiences for children to counteract the negative influence of the home and allow these children an equal chance. Work opportunities should be offered. The problem is crucial and crying for courageous community leaders who really care what happens to children who are in trouble. The responsibility lies with the citizens who create the environment in which these children can be rehabilitated.

16. Punitive methods of dealing with delinquents should be examined.
17. Pre-delinquents should be identified at the earliest possible age and be provided new and positive experiences through Head Start or a similar program.
18. Juvenile detention and treatment center should be established within the county immediately for the dangerous delinquents.
19. The juvenile department and mental health clinic should receive salary raises and staff increases requested.
20. That our teenage, high school youth, be represented at least in a consulting role on all youth committees who plan for youth.
21. That a committee of youth and adults decide on the type of community recreation centers needed, the location and how such centers could be established here.
22. That fathers as well as mothers spend more time with their children in the formative years. Because both parents are often working, their children are too often denied their birthright of companionship which build feelings of security and worth within a stable family.
23. That channels of communication be opened up between all cultures within the community to avoid further polarization, through churches and counseling services, civic organizations, etc.
24. That delivery of groceries from stores; delivery of abundant foods be established.
25. Surplus Center should be open twice a month. Families using foods in Lincoln County - 1,415.
26. That delivery of groceries and needs from stores and abundant foods for shut-ins be programmed through the Council on Aging or other such organizations. That volunteers providing the services receive mileage support.
27. That a meal on wheels program be initiated to provide one balance, hot meal daily.
28. That a study be made and facts made available to a lay committee to lobby for an enrichment law.

Delinquency usually develops after a child reaches school, and finds that the only way he can get his needs met is through being overly demanding or by just taking what he wants. The pre-delinquent is a child whose normal demands for loving nurturance, security, and the feeling of being worthwhile were rejected by parents who themselves had been emotionally deprived, and whose efforts, which might have been praised by normal parents, were more often then not punished. Negative reactions come first from school officials, usually, and then from the community. The pre-delinquent sees this hostility and punishment as unfair and he feels justified in repeating his delinquent act until he is a full-fledged delinquent. Eventually his behavior may reach the dangerous level. Juvenile delinquency of the 856 referrals made to the County Juvenile Department during 1968, well over 700 were made on the basis of delinquency. These referrals involved 519 delinquent children, with nearly 400 of them being referred only once, 68 referred two times, 30 three times, 16 four times, and the rest five to seven times. More than 200 of the delinquent referrals were between 16 and 17, with nearly as many between 15 and 16 years of age. This indicates the delinquent is not being identified until it may be too late to help him.

We believe the following principles need to be followed in treating the delinquent: children should have the opportunity to associate with friendly, mature adults who show concern and responsibility for others, so that the youngster might learn these traits. Children should have new experiences designed to give them feelings of acceptability, competence, and worthiness. Children should be encouraged to understand and defend the rights of themselves and others, to be responsible for their own behavior, and to respect authority which is worthy of respect. Cooperation and self-control will be learned as the child realizes these make his relationships with others most satisfying.

The only detention facility for juveniles in Lincoln County is a section of the County Jail, which is separate from the adult's cells. Juvenile department officials do not feel this is adequate, although law enforcement officers do. This is one example of the conflict over principles and methods which seem to exist between the police and juvenile department authorities. Resident treatment centers for juveniles in Lincoln County are non-existence, except for a foster home or two supported by welfare. These are scarce and do not provide the professional help needed. We believe the community could better serve its juveniles and itself by keeping them at home when problems arise, instead of having to rely on facilities in other parts of the state.

The communication gap is one which bears on all aspects of the problems covered above. It is inevitable there will be some misunderstanding between generations, but communication at least indicated an attempt to understand the other's viewpoint and can lead to compromise. Youth are able to express themselves when given a chance, and they desire communication with adults who will listen with a friendly attitude. Youth are demanding a voice in the decision-making of a community, and rightly so. Many attitudes, both on the part of youth and their elders which lead to conflict, could change if both sides met on common ground. This kind of communication, we are referring to now is not only within the family circle, but within the community in an organized but not necessarily formal manner. Adults tend to judge youth on their appearance and actions, which often lead to erroneous and unfair conclusions. Too

often adults may not be interested in getting a true picture of youth's problems through open communication but would rather continue with their prejudices.

The county's population now includes a considerable number of young adults, ages 20-35, who live in groups and have set themselves apart from the rest of the community by their appearance and way of living. They are referred to as "hippies," but this committee rejects labeling of this sort. Polarization is developing in the area between these young people and those who oppose them. We see this polarization as a threat to the stability of each family in the area. We believe channels of communication must be opened up between these young people and others in the community, particularly the police. Many of these young people are intelligent and articulate and have reasons for their rejection of society's standards of appearance and cleanliness.

For many centuries, man has been trying to find simple answers for the very complex problems presented by anti-social and deviant behavior. Although many simple answers have been tried, none has been very effective in reversing the trend of increasing criminality and emotional illness. But while simplistic answers have been sought, seemingly unaware of the fact that such answers are merely reactions to symptoms of social disease, there have been a few who have voiced the need to explore beneath the surface for causes and devise appropriate remedies. As Thoreau noted "There are a thousand hacking away at the branches of evil for every one striking at the roots."

#### CONSUMER COMPETENCE REPORT

##### Situation

Consumer Competence: to earn, buy, sell, invest, or to make a decision. Consumer Competence involves every individual, both adult and child.

In establishing facts for the situation in Lincoln County, the committee contacted and conferred with Bankers, Attorneys, Merchants, Insurance and Lending Agencies, Credit and Collection Agencies, Utility Companies, Employment, Unemployment, and Welfare Agencies and conducted surveys in schools, retail businesses, and made studies of former surveys, enlisting the aids of and conferring with numerous other knowledgeable persons.

Lincoln County has a 1968 population figure of 25,065 persons. See population charts. The economy of Lincoln County is based on:

1. Forest Products
  - A. Plywood
  - B. Paper
  - C. Logs and Lumber and by-products
2. Marine Industries
  - A. Commercial Fishing
  - B. Sport Fishing
  - C. Shipping
  - D. Education - Marine Science
3. Tourism

4. Agriculture
5. Trade
6. Public Services

Percent of Unemployment      7% 11/69      8.1% 11/69

There are 17 financial institutions serving Lincoln County:

1. Banks--5 major and 6 Branch Banks offering full services in:
  - A. Certificate, Real Estate and Building Loans
  - B. Savings and Checking Accounts
  - C. Other miscellaneous services
  - D. Some Budget Counseling
2. Savings & Loan Associations--2 Major offering services for:
  - A. Pass Book, Real Estate and Building Loans
  - B. Savings Accounts
  - C. Miscellaneous other services
  - D. Some Budget Counseling
3. Consumer Finance Companies--2 provide service in:
  - A. Personal Loans
  - B. Auto Loans
  - C. Some Counseling
4. Federal Credit Unions--2 offering service to membership:
  - A. Savings
  - B. Personal Loans
  - C. Some Budget Counseling

Many of these offer loan insurance covering life, health and accident. This helps to keep the delinquency rates on loans down.

There are 15 Insurance Agencies in Lincoln County providing every need in Family and Business Insurance with customer service in budgeting to meet Family Insurance needs.

Counseling Services providing Consumer Competence Studies fall into 2 categories:

1. City State, Federal and County Agencies and other Institutions with no personal interest other than to improve conditions within the area or earn their fee. These include:
  - A. Churches (Pastor Counseling)
  - B. Welfare Agency
  - C. Extension Service
  - D. Health Department
  - E. Veterans Service
  - F. Attorney
  - G. Other Governmental Agencies
2. Counseling by individual businesses or persons interested in making:
  - A. Sales
  - B. Loans

These include:

- A. Banks
- B. Lending Agencies
- C. Insurance Agencies
- D. Visiting Stockbrokers, though usually the interest is honest for good customer relationships.

Other than attorneys there are no debt reduction services offered in Lincoln County.

The Extension Service, Oregon State University, offers some programs in their Home Extension programs and 4-H reaching approximately 10% of the families and some 693 children.

Costs of prescription drugs vary within Lincoln County and between retail outlets. Higher in price in this area than in nearby metropolitan areas. Consequently, many prescriptions are purchased outside of our area. Hence, loss of business by local business establishments and higher prices.

## Problems

1. Education in Consumer Competence in schools too limited.
2. Adult Education and Extension Service programs not reaching enough of the families in the child founding and child rearing age groups. Also a need for more Extension programs.
3. Lack of information reaching the public via the news media to inform public of programs being offered through Extension, Adult Education, 4-H and others.
4. Too few qualified to teach Consumer Competence in
  - A. Schools
  - B. Adult Education
  - C. Extension
5. Lack of information on tax problems
  - A. Where available
  - B. How to acquire
  - C. Counseling
6. Lack of communication between Consumer and Business Personnel for
  - A. Understanding rising costs
  - B. Services in Credit Sales
  - C. Unbiased information
7. Lax enforcement of existing laws protecting the Consumer against
  - A. Fly by night salesmen
  - B. Unethical sales practices
    1. Gimmic sales
    2. Truth in packaging
  - C. Truth-in-lending law
8. Unsolicited Credit Cards
9. Lack of communication between Public and qualified Agencies concerning counseling on
 

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Credit</li> <li>B. Insurance, Family Needs</li> <li>C. Loans</li> <li>D. Legal Aid</li> <li>E. Interest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>F. Credit Cards and Consumer Liability</li> <li>G. Stocks and Bonds</li> <li>H. Family Budget</li> <li>I. Debt Management</li> <li>J. Fraudulent Sales practices</li> </ul>
--	--
10. High cost of prescription drugs
  - A. Buying brand names instead of generic named drugs
  - B. Price variance from one locale to another in the same geographic area.
  - C. Prohibitive costs for those that can least afford them.

# CONSUMER COMPETENCE

## Recommendations

1. Education
  - A. Possibility of in-service training of teachers in Consumer Competence
2. That a bulletin be prepared explaining what is offered in Home Extension programs
  - A. How and where offered (Directory of units and meeting dates)
  - B. Who may receive service and information.
3. That programs offered in extension be planned to incur most interest from young marrieds and child rearing families.
4. That more information be made available through the news media and Chamber of Commerce on
  - A. Where information and counseling on Consumer Competence may be obtained
  - B. Where and when programs are being conducted.
5. Tightening of existing laws such as Green River and Unethical Sales Practices by law enforcement agencies. Letters from Public to Law Enforcement agencies would help.
6. That a Legal Aid service be provided for needy for
  - A. Counseling
  - B. Protecting against gimmic sales
  - C. Protection against illegal sales practices
7. That the Public voice their concern to their congressmen concerning
  - A. Unsolicited Credit Cards
  - B. Bankruptcy laws (too lax)
8. That the price index be kept current on an annual basis.
9. The incorporation of program planning through the Extension Service for volunteer services--both adult and youth programs
  - A. Home Extension
  - C. 4-H & FFA
  - D. Counsel on Aging
  - E. Arts & Science
  - B. Fine Arts & other such programs to cut down on duplications and thereby allowing the expansion of present programs and inclusion of new ones needed.
10. Establish a County Program to assist Wage Earner to avoid bankruptcy.
11. Consumer education of what is available in the genetic drugs as opposed to the name brand buying of drugs and the price differential between these two ways of marketing drugs. Hence, more of these products will be brought locally and consequently (theoretically) lower prices. Doctors should take this into consideration when prescribing for the patient.

Local pharmacies cannot compete with metropolitan area pharmacies. Supply and demand determine the actual cost of the item. Pharmacies that sell in mass quantities can afford to sell at a cheaper rate.

Drugs are ordered by mail, especially by senior citizens and under group plans. There is no requirement for these drugs to be insured or signed for by the patient. Therefore, drugs can be stolen. They are also available to youngsters to take from a mailbox. Medicine that can very well be safe for an adult (heart medicine) can be a lethal dose for a child.

Pharmacies need some kind of an educational program in order that the public can be informed in regards to small companies that are licensed to copy drugs, repackaging.

# REAL ESTATE RECORDINGS IN LINCOLN COUNTY

For Month of October, 1969

## MORTGAGES

5

1

1

9

2

5

2

5

2

2

2

1

37

25

62

## LENDING INSTITUTIONS

## VALUE

First National Bank	\$ 738,500.00
1 Portland \$650,000.00	
3 Lincoln City 61,000.00	
1 Eugene 27,500.00	
Prudential Insurance Co. of America	225,000.00
Security Bank of Oregon - Portland	225,000.00
State of Oregon Veterans' Affairs	126,500.00
Portland Federal Savings & Loan	51,500.00
Polk County Federal Savings	47,500.00
4 Lincoln City \$37,500.00	
1 Salem 10,000.00	
Equitable Savings & Loan - Newport	45,000.00
Lincoln Bank	41,500.00
4 Taft	
1 Oceanlake	
Bank of Newport - Newport	30,500.00
United States National Bank	19,500.00
1 Toledo \$10,000.00	
1 Eugene 9,500.00	
National Security Bank - Toledo	14,500.00
Farmers Home Administration - Albany	11,000.00
SUB-TOTAL	\$1,576,000.00
Miscellaneous	188,500.00
TOTAL	\$1,764,500.00

181 deeds with stated consideration  
totalling.....\$1,364,000.00

October, 1968

75 Mortgages.....\$ 807,500.00  
158 Deeds..... 2,532,500.00

A survey was made to establish a Price Index for comparison with National Index.

# CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Commodity and Unit	Aug. 68 US Avg. IN CENTS PER LB.	Fed. 69 Lin. Co. except as indicated	Waldport	Gleneden Beach	Toledo	Newport
<u>Cerals and Baby Foods</u>						
Flour, wheat	11.6					
12 oz. corn flakes	31.3	32.8	35.0	30.0	33.0	33.0
bread 1g wh.	22.6	38.5	39.0	39.0	39.0	37.0
<u>Meats and Poultry</u>						
rnd. steak	115.2	101.0	109.0	69.0	98.0	126.0
chuck rst.	64.0	70.0	59.0	75.0	57.0	87.0
Hamburger	56.7	56.0	59.0	59.0	49.0	57.0
Cen Cut						
pork chops	106.0	109.0	98.0	109.0	98.0	121.0
whole ham	69.2	56.8	55.0	53.0	53.0	66.0
slc. bacon	82.5	81.5	89.0	75.0	79.0	83.0
frankfruters	71.6	67.7	65.0	69.0	69.0	67.0
chick. fryers	40.9	53.3	49.0	49.0	55.0	59.7
<u>Dairy Prod.</u>						
butter	83.6	87.5	87.0	90.0	89.0	84.0
fr. milk 1/2 gal.	54.1	60.1	59.5	59.5	59.5	62.0
<u>Fruits &amp; Vegetables</u>						
apples	29.9	26.0	29.0	25.0	n/a	35.7
bananas	15.8	18.5	19.0	16.7	20.0	18.3
oranges---doz	103.0	89.7 1b.				
potatoes	8.3	13.1	8.0	12.0	18.0	13.3
tomatoes	32.2	34.0	39.0	29.0	39.0	29.0
<u>Processed</u>						
#303 tomatoes	20.5	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
Eggs AA 1g.	55.0	58.0	59.0	58.0	55.0	60.0
Margarine	27.7	32.3	34.0	32.0	30.0	36.3
Sugar	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.5	11.9
Coffee	76.7	83.8	85.0	85.0	88.5	76.5

Samplings for price were taken in February 1969 using identical brand names and quality. Several stores in each area were sampled to arrive at area average.

Wise decisions about taxes and government services are becoming increasingly difficult. More and more competence by voters as well as officials, is required.

Levies against taxable properties in Lincoln County have more than doubled in eight years -- from \$2,615,000 in 1960 to \$5,531,000 in 1968.

Costs and levels of local government services, especially schools, have risen faster than non-property tax sources of funds. The property tax levies were authorized locally either by local budget committees acting within the 6% constitutional limit or by voters in local tax elections approving levies outside limits.

## PROPERTY TAX TRENDS IN LINCOLN COUNTY

Year	Taxable Values <sup>1/</sup> Thousand Dollars	Total Levy <sup>2/</sup> Dollars	Tax Rate <sup>3/</sup> Dol. /\$1,000
1960	\$127,316	\$2,590,508	\$20.35
1966	232,865	4,016,310	17.25
1967	251,353	4,151,407	16.52
1968	279,968	5,305,121	18.95
1969	312,485	5,533,233	17.71

<sup>1/</sup> True cash value of all taxable property as of January 1 of year indicated from the "Ten Column Sheet," Department of Revenue.

<sup>2/</sup> Sum of ad valorem levies for year starting July 1, extended for use by County government, incorporated cities, schools and other special districts.

<sup>3/</sup> Average rate: Individual areas will have higher and lower rates.

Source: Lincoln County Annual Tax summaries and Oregon Department of Revenue.



## HOUSING REPORT

### Situation

Adequate housing including equipment, space and furnishings is essential to the health, comfort and stability of every family.

Though a great many new buildings used for housing have been erected, there still exists many structures that are unsound. Some towns using a condemnation code have removed many of the more unsightly ones on or near city thoroughfares. Lincoln City burned over 100 in 1969 but still many are existing. In many areas, senior citizens and low income families are forced to occupy these homes due to lack of housing within their income range.

In Lincoln City, there are over 200 such homes and in the Siletz area 368. No figures on other cities are available. Many of these facilities are older motel units no longer adequate for tourists but rather rented on a monthly basis to local people.

The environment created by living in cramped and inadequate facilities have created many health and mental health problems. Many are fire traps.

Lincoln County has a Housing Authority which to date has contented itself with the administration of sixty "low rental" housing units (30 in Newport and 30 in Toledo). To date, the Authority has not initiated any new low rent housing.

Two units were acquired in Toledo and one in Newport during the war years of the 40's. These have become for the most part very inadequate but are now in the process of being upgraded. Though it must be pointed out this type of housing was not built for permanent usage as are the present low income houses.

Electric facilities in many of the sub-standard homes are of the old #12 drop cord type with open sockets and frayed cords creating a fire hazard and many are without modern bathroom facilities or hot water. A large number in outlying areas are still using outdoor toilet facilities.

The mobile homes in Lincoln County are increasing. This is not a problem in itself, because they can be made as attractive as conventional homes.

Development standards for mobile home sites are such that they can be equal to or even surpass conventional home sites in attractiveness provided the people residing there maintain them.

Present standards require that mobile homes be maintained as permanent residences, have permanent foundations, adequate skirting and landscaping.

### Problems

1. The environment created by living in cramped and inadequate facilities have created many physical and mental health problems. Many are fire traps. This condition exists throughout Lincoln County.
2. High interest rate prevents people from building new homes.
3. Inadequate utility facilities. Many of these homes become unsightly due to the lack of inside storage facilities and some evidence of lack of pride in ownership.
4. Because of the high cost of building, many people are purchasing mobile homes.

## HOUSING, CONDITIONS, AND FACILITIES

1960-69

Subject	1960	1969	Comments
All Housing Units	10,380	na	No accurate count for 1969, includes trailer homes.
Occupied	8,127	10,003	
Vacant year round	2,253	na	
Vacation and seasonal	1,421	na	
Condition			Note '69 figures do not include those homes where minor repairs or those with sound foundations.
Sound	7,978	na	
Need upgrading	2,402	2,968	
Water Supply Inside	9,808	10,036	Approximately 1,067 without adequate water inside.

Source: Resource Analysis, Lincoln County Oregon; 1968

## Recommendation

1. The County Commissioners re-examine the advantages of creating a formal community action program, so that adequate financing for homes can be obtained.
2. The Lincoln County Housing Authority provide a program for new low rent housing
3. Private investment should be encouraged to build low cost housing.
4. Further education needs to be offered to families to encourage them to improve their living conditions.
5. A more complete study need to be done shortly due to the need for housing by Senior Citizens and low income people.

## FINE ARTS & HUMANITIES

"Can we afford culture?"

The answer to this question involves priorities and values. How important are culture and the arts?

One might quarrel with the use of the word culture and argue that health and welfare are cultural matters just as the arts, but the fact is that art goes begging in these United States.

William Withrow, director of the Art Gallery of Ontario, summed up the idea of the art museum in a seminar address:

"On the surface, we are in the business of collecting and displaying art. But the true content of an art museum is not pictures and sculpture, any more than the true content of book is print.

"To say that we are in the education business is not enough. I believe that we are in the survival business. I believe that what the human race can experience in an art museum is essential to our survival as human beings--as individuals in a world that is rapidly becoming more mechanized, de-personalized, and de-humanized every day."

There is more than personal peace and pleasure in the confrontation and contemplation of works of art. Some hold the essence of man's past experience, some instruct, and some prophesy. Learning to read art opens the eyes to neglected aspects of the everyday world.

Esthetic experience is incompatible with disorder, confusion, banality, and poverty of spirit.

The physical condition of our cities and towns, highways, and countryside, is ample proof that aesthetic awareness is virtually non-existent. A public that passively accepts pollution of air, water, and earth is desperately in need of the corrective that art can supply.

Survival really is the issue, for individuals whose lives can be richer with art, for nations, since art transcends politics and national rivalries, and for the long-suffering Earth, whose clear waters, pure air, and fertile ranges have been desecrated for want of the simplest feeling for grace and beauty.

What happens to physical environment affects human relations. No respect for surroundings breeds no respect for others and their needs and aspirations. Health and welfare do have a stake in art.

From an article by Harold Haydon, writer for the Chicago Sun-Times, which appeared in the Sunday Oregonian, September 21, 1969

## Situation

Lincoln County on the central Oregon coast has an unusually high demand for cultural activities because of the distinct types of people who live in and visit the area.

The aesthetic attraction of Lincoln County is in jeopardy. It is in danger of becoming a "tourist trap" only. Today's society with its increased trend toward more leisure time at its disposal, look toward cultural and artistic programs to satisfy their needs.

Both the tourists (now the second largest industry in the county) and the senior citizens (15% of the total county population) are seeking areas of interest, entertainment, and fulfillment.

The intellectual level of the community has risen within recent years, partially due to the influx of people from other areas of the state and country who have been exposed to broader cultural experiences and expect to find them here.

Many teachers, leaders of the youth groups, and the general public, because of the demand on their time, find themselves unable to give adequate attention to the arts. Many teachers and youth leaders also feel inadequate in their understanding of the philosophy of the arts. To define the fine arts one must include music, drama, dance, literature, painting, sculpture, and crafts such as pottery, weaving, leatherwork, etc.

Lincoln County children need more exposure to the cultural opportunities and history of their own environment such as the historical museums and landmarks, Marine Science Center, and geological features.

The attitudes of many business people in Lincoln County tend to be provincial. Complacency with the status quo and fear of competition has smothered the enthusiasm of investors. Such provincialism cannot breed activity in the cultural progress of the county.

In an effort to provide cultural activities for the population, several problems must be solved. The major one being that because of its physical characteristic (60 miles long by 25 miles wide) Lincoln County falls into two divisions: North and South. Because of this there is a lack of communication. Consequently, interest in and/or cultural opportunities and progress is also divided. As of June, 1969, the following activities are available in Fine Arts and Humanities in Lincoln County:

### 1. Art Associations

a. Art associations exist in Newport, Lincoln City, and Yachats; a floral arranging group in Lincoln City; garden clubs in Newport, Lincoln City, Waldport, Toledo, and Seal Rock; a weaver's group in Newport; Agate societies in Lincoln City and Newport; photography in Waldport, Yachats, and Lincoln City; and art classes in Newport, Yachats, Lincoln City, and Waldport.

b. Art and craft shops operate in almost all areas of Lincoln County.

c. Art Galleries can be found in Lincoln City, Depoe Bay, Gleneden Beach, Agate Beach, Newport, Waldport, and Yachats. In addition, a number of artists living in the county maintain studio galleries.

### 2. Dance

a. Lincoln County's two part-time dancing instructors are both located in Newport. In addition there are square dance groups located in Newport, Toledo, Siletz, and Lincoln City, and two dance clubs exist in the Newport area. These last two mentioned groups are primarily social and limited in invitational membership only, however, they were originated through interest in social dancing and sponsor three or four formal or semi-formal dances a year.

### 3. Drama

a. There is one drama group in Newport whose membership is open to persons of all ages, a summer stock theater in Gleneden Beach which uses some local talent along with Portland actors, and drama groups in the secondary schools in Lincoln City, Newport, and Toledo. Other schools in the county occasionally present plays also.

### 4. Literary

a. Two literary groups flourish in Lincoln City; a writing group in Newport, and one limited to poetry in Lincoln City. The Newport group publishes and sells a literary magazine while two other groups in Lincoln City publish magazines supported by advertising and which contain local original writing.

### 5. Music

a. The Lincoln County Community Concert Association brings three concerts a year to the area. There are several private music teachers, most of the members of the Lincoln County Music Teachers Association which meets once a month. Instrumental and vocal music begins at the seventh grade for Newport and Toledo school students and continues through high school. Both subjects are electives. Schools teaching music present several concerts and programs during the school year. One adult choral group exists in Lincoln County (Newport).

## Cultural Institutions

### 1. Cultural Exchange

a. Newport has "Sister City Program" with Mombetsu, Japan. This includes an exchange of art work, trophies, history, mementoes, photos, business ideals, and friendship as well as an exchange of students between the two high schools.

### 2. Libraries

a. Lincoln City, Newport, Waldport, Toledo, and Siletz have city libraries. Total number of volumes for the five are approximately 25,000. Library

participation has increased in recent years and the trend is expected to continue.

- b. There are 22 school libraries throughout the county with approximately 65,000 volumes.

### 3. Science

- a. The Marine Science Center, located at South Beach, is part of the Oregon State University and houses a branch of the department of Oceanography. The Center maintains a research laboratory and formal classes for its students and has marine exhibits and informal lectures open to the public. An open house is held once a year, when visitors are invited to tour the research wing and the three oceanography vessels.
- b. Cape Perpetua Visitors Center, south of Yachats, operated by the U. S. Forest Service, contains films and exhibits at the Center, nature walks in the area, and items of historical interest.

### 4. Museums

- a. The Little Log Church in Yachats, the Log Museum and the Old Yaquina Bay Lighthouse in Newport are all operated by the Lincoln County Historical Society. In the northern part of the county, there is also a group interested in the history of Lincoln County, the North Lincoln Historical Society, which does not maintain any buildings. Commercial museums exist in Lincoln City, Newport and Otis.

## FINE ARTS & HUMANITIES

### Problems

1. Lincoln County children need more exposure to the cultural opportunities and history of their own environment - such as the historical museums and landmarks, Marine Science Center and geological features.
2. City, county and other government personnel and information centers should be more informed about cultural activities.
3. The public should be more fully aware of cultural opportunities.
4. More historical data should be gathered and used. Historical landmarks should be publicized. The public should be informed that a museum exists for the preservation of historical items and that these items may be given to the museum during one's lifetime, or may be bequeathed.
5. Sufficient attention is not given to the suitability, including landscaping of federal, county, municipal, commercial and domestic structures.
6. Some of our isolated areas are not able to receive the services of a library. Many of the smaller libraries are not suitably stocked and staffed. The volunteer help, while vital to the community library in the embryo stage, need to be replaced by paid trained librarians, who can best serve the needs of patrons. Children in rural areas need a summer reading program. Senior citizens require suitable books for their hobbies and interests as well as general reading and the general public needs current resource material.
7. The needs and demands of the tourist visiting the area have not been surveyed sufficiently.
8. There is not county coordinating committee in the field of Fine Arts and Humanities.
9. Not enough emphasis is put on art appreciation in the schools, and there is a lack of knowledge about art on the part of teachers in the lower grades.
10. Qualified dance teachers to instruct in the various forms of dance.

## FINE ARTS & HUMANITIES

### Recommendations

1. Organizations interested in furthering cultural activities and a more livable environment must make themselves more aware of the qualifications of governmental candidates on all levels and work for the election of those best qualified. They must also encourage the better qualified persons to seek public office.
2. All cultural organizations should, by written reports, advise all information centers of cultural opportunities they have to offer.
3. Take advantage of the opportunity of using the news media available. Organizations, i.e. historical museum, art associations, cities, etc. should publish brief brochures which can be distributed free of cost to motels, churches, schools and organizations.
4. More historical publications and personal contact is needed to inform the public about the museums and history of the local area. Due to the advanced age of the pioneers in Lincoln County, it is important this information be gathered immediately by tape recorder, written word, by mail and even personal contact if necessary. All photographs should be duplicated and stored in several places for safe keeping.
5. A county committee with several sub-committees should be formed to examine and promote greater interest in aesthetic design and effects of public and private structures as they relate to the unity of the whole area involved.
6. County committees should be formed covering the following interests: libraries, museum and native environment.
7. An in-service training for art teachers, particularly those in the elementary level, should be held under the direction of a competent teacher, stressing the philosophy of art.
8. A county Human Resource committee should be formed to coordinate existing and new programs in Fine Arts & Humanities.
9. Qualified dance teachers need to be encouraged to examine opportunities for starting a business.

## LINCOLN COUNTY LONG RANGE PLANNING

### Resource Personnel

Betty Lou Zetterberg  
General Chairman

Dorothy F. Brown  
Extension Home Furnishing  
Specialist

H. A. Ellison  
Special Extension Agent  
Senior Citizens

Mary Abbott  
State Extension Agent

Mrs. Alberta Johnston  
Extension Home Management  
Specialist

Rufus H. Cate  
Lincoln County Extension  
Agent

Robert W. Jacobson  
Marine Extension Agent

Mrs. Roberta Frasier  
Extension Family Life  
Specialist

Evelyn Stowell Brown  
Extension Agent  
Home Economics

## LONG RANGE PLANNING COMMITTEES

### HEALTH & NUTRITION

Chairman Mrs. Seymour (Ernestine) Amick  
Co-Chairman Mrs. Warren (Beatrice) Ferris  
Secretary Mrs. Wanda Prater (moved)  
Mrs. Gilbert (Normajean) Haller  
Mrs. John (Vivian) Vickers  
Mrs. Merle (Jane) Siegel  
Mrs. G. Samuel (Mimi) Alspach  
Mrs. Henry (Elsie) French  
Mrs. Fred (Virginia) Morgan  
Mrs. Don (Alba) Jackson  
Mrs. Don (Betty) Giles  
Mrs. Marion (Fern) Thomas  
Mrs. Roger (Dorthea) Hart

### CONSUMER COMPETENCE

Chairman Mr. John Chasteen  
Co-Chairman Mr. Dave Ewy  
Secretary Mrs. Albert (Clydel) Clow  
Mrs. Don (Ethel) Bowers  
Mrs. Stanley (Marie) Byers  
Mrs. Donald (Mary) Mooney  
Mrs. Bill (Marie) Wick  
Mr. Jerry Hayes  
Mr. James LaOua  
Mrs. Stanley (Mildred) Bonkowski  
Mr. & Mrs. Bill Rambo

### Fisheries Committee Members

Jerry Thompson  
Jack Goble  
Craig Cochran  
Larry Cooper  
Barry Fisher

Sam Scott  
Red Moser  
Ray Hall  
Bud Smiley  
Bob Jacobson

Lynn Flesher  
Ken Staffenson  
Ralph Reinertsen  
Fred Weakley

### Forestry Committee Members

Ralph L. Yeater  
Jim Denison  
Rene Deskins  
Homer Hild  
Darryl C. Ray  
Bruce Starker  
Kent Mays  
Loyd Collett

Jim Rodgers  
John Severt  
Bud Kittel  
Jim Kent  
Eugene Cooper

### Agriculture Committee Members

Paul Gerber, Chairman  
Gene Cooper  
Don Kessi  
Bob Gribble  
John O'Brien  
Virgil Swain

Les Pickens  
Bob Nichol  
H. J. Kasner  
Paul Gibson  
Irvin Hobart



#### FAMILY STABILITY

Chairman Mrs. Joel (Florence) Hedgpeth  
Co-Chairman Mrs. William A. Williams  
Secretary Mrs. Rachel Hagfeldt  
Mrs. Joanne McIver  
Mrs. Alvin (Merle) Enke  
Rev. Quincy Angier  
Mrs. Wm. (Betty) McKevitt  
Mrs. Emil H. Strobeck  
Mr. & Mrs. Thad Springer  
Rev. Orville Swindler  
Mrs. Lorraine Rieken  
Mrs. Rodney Everhart  
Mrs. Jerry (Jeannie) Hayes  
Mrs. Bill (Jean) Hocken  
Mrs. LeVoie (Elma) Schlappi  
Mrs. R. (Esther) Wright  
Mrs. Don (Lorraine) Noble  
Mrs. Dean (Margaret) Nichols  
Mrs. Edward D. Conley  
Mrs. Wayne M. Dyer  
Mrs. Kenneth Litchfield

#### HOUSING COMMITTEE

Chairman Mr. Richard Bowers  
Co-Chairman Mr. George Northrup  
Secretary Mrs. Walter (Martha) Simpson  
Mrs. George (Dorothy) Northrup  
Mr. Leon Oliver  
Mrs. Robert (Zoe) Whisler

#### HOUSING COMMITTEE (Cont.)

Rev. Clayton Shepherd  
Mr. Virgil Spratt  
Mrs. Virgil (Nina) Spratt  
Mr. Robert Harris  
Mrs. Ted (Mary) Harmsen, Jr.  
Mr. Jack Boydston  
Mr. James Howes  
Mrs. Dorothea Robbins  
Mr. Elmer Ostling  
Mr. Robert Crosby

#### FINE ARTS & HUMANITIES

Chairman Mrs. Dorothy Grover  
Co-Chairman Miss Constance Fowler  
Mrs. Wm. (Rosemary) Thornbrue  
Mrs. Ralph (Monty) St. Romain  
Mrs. Clydel (Vera) McMillen  
Mrs. Ted (Bea) Wilcox  
Mrs. Stanley (Betty) Ouder Kirk  
Mrs. Virgil (Jean) McIntosh  
Mr. Thomas Leake  
Mrs. Ivy Pleith  
Mrs. Albert Everts  
Mrs. Lorraine Wines  
Mrs. Ralph (Doris) Holm  
Mrs. Jesse (Faye) Gordon