

TILLAMOOK COUNTY FUTURES:

A Citizen Based Approach to Developing County Visions, Goals, Strategies and Benchmarks

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February 1999

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Chapter 1 Tillamook County Futures

Introduction

Do you think that your home is located in one of the best places in the world? Do you know, trust, and rely on your neighbors? Do you feel comfortable and safe at all times? Do you think the countryside is beautiful? Is the friendly, peaceful atmosphere of your community attractive to your family and friends? Do they enjoy visiting you whenever they can? In a 1998 survey of residents in Tillamook County, Oregon a university research team found that an overwhelming majority of the respondents agreed with these statements.

The research team found that Tillamook County residents were proud that the watersheds of the County were home to healthy populations of native fish and wildlife. Everyone valued the rivers and bays of the area because they provide recreational opportunities for residents and visitors. The local stores meet most of the daily needs of the resident population as well as providing late-breaking news about the community and region. Many residents are involved in local issues ranging from regional transportation needs to new community centers for all generations as well as visitors to the region. Local farms and forestlands are considered an important part of the local and regional economy. These land uses also serve as open space buffers between a number of small but distinctively different communities that serve this rural agricultural/recreation area.

In the past 10 years there has been a noticeable increase in the number of people who are moving to the County. Expensive new homes are being built and older homes are selling for prices much higher than most residents ever expected. In the summer months there is more traffic than the roads are designed to comfortably accommodate. There is more frequent discussion about the decreased water quality in local streams and the accompanying decline of native fish populations. Local officials are recommending the installation of expanded public water and sewage treatment facilities. Taxes are increasing, as is the cost of living. Local residents are beginning to feel that their paradise might be lost.

This report describes how the 20,000 residents and property owners in the rural coastal county of Tillamook, Oregon were invited to participate in a series of public processes designed to identify ways to preserve and protect existing, highly valued features and improve conditions for the future. On the following pages you will learn how Tillamook County residents developed and implemented procedures to determine:

- ❖ The advantages of living in Tillamook County.
- ❖ The issues and opportunities that are most important to adults and youth in the County.
- ❖ Shared visions for the future (2020) of their county.
- ❖ Strategies that should be considered to help guide future development in the County and achieve the preferred collective vision.

September 8, 2020

Dear Friend¹,

I'm fortunate and proud to live in Tillamook County. We have been able to maintain our unique and livable way of life and still progress in ways that enhance small town life for us. We are also proud to share our county with visitors from all over the world and learn from them and enjoy them. (A post card from the future)

Background and Purpose

In October 1997 the Tillamook County Commissioners appointed a 12 member “Futures Council” and asked the Council to develop and implement a county visioning process. The Commissioners charge to the Council was to “develop a long-range vision for the County through broad-based citizen input representing the various geographic regions and a full range of interests that exist within the county.” In November 1997 the Tillamook County Futures Council invited the University of Oregon Community Planning Workshop (CPW) to submit a proposal¹ to facilitate the development of Visions, Goals, Strategies and Benchmarks for Tillamook County.

A six-month work program termed “Strategic Visioning” was designed by CPW and approved by the Futures Council. A research team of four graduate students and their faculty advisor began working for the Council in January 1998.

Summary of the Tillamook County Strategic Visioning Process

The primary objective of the Tillamook County Futures Council was to develop an interactive process that allowed County residents opportunities to help identify a range of interests and concerns they had about the future of their county. The process was designed with the following basic assumptions about citizen involvement:

- Residents and property owners are busy people who will not have time to attend a regular, monthly series of public meetings.
- There are better, more representative, ways than meetings to collect and understand citizen opinions about what is working and what is not working in Tillamook County.
- Public meetings are more effective when residents and property owners have a clear understanding of the processes that will lead to goals and strategies to guide the future of the county.
- Citizen involvement is most effective when participants can enter and leave the process, at any point, without causing disruption to the over all process or for the individual participants.
- Participants want evidence that their opinions are being heard and that action is being taken because they have taken time to participate.
- The citizen involvement process must be cumulative with each step building on opinion and evidence developed in previous steps.
- Meetings are most effective when interaction between participants produces discussion and consideration of outcomes that would not otherwise occur.

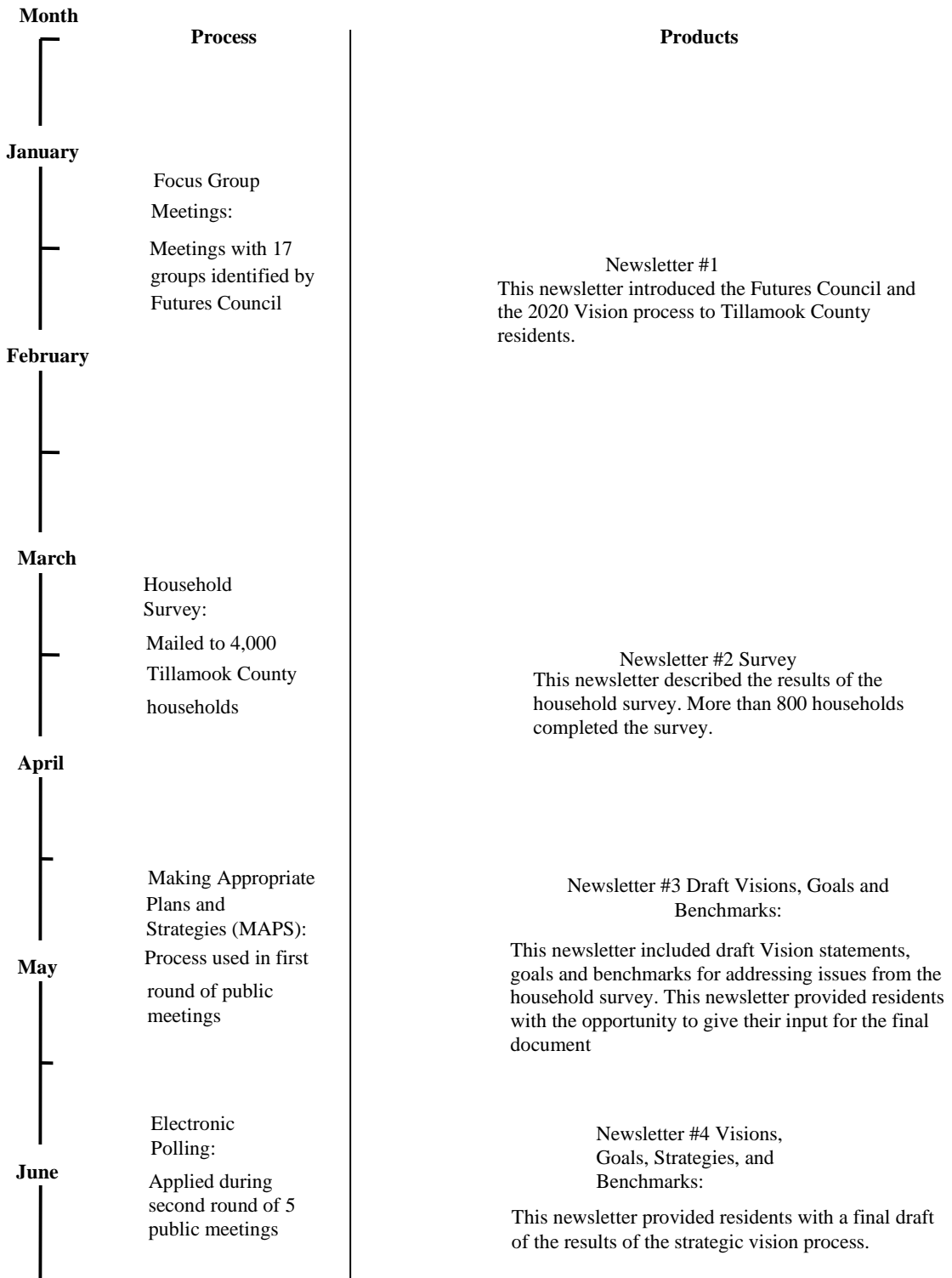
¹ The proposal and work program are presented in Appendix A

To accomplish these tasks and provide these opportunities the Tillamook County Futures Council convened focus groups, conducted a randomly distributed household survey and held public meetings. All residents and property owners in the County were invited to participate. More than 1,200 individuals were involved in helping the Council identify 19 goals and 52 strategies for guiding development in the County over the next 20 years.

The goals are expressed as desired future, long-term outcomes for the County. Although inter-related and inter-connected, the goals are divided into four distinct categories: 1) Growth and Development; 2) Natural Environment; 3) Economy and 4) Society and Culture. Realizing the 19 goals is dependent on the effective implementation of some portion of the 52 strategies that residents helped the Futures Council create. These strategies describe actions that will require the allocation of resources such as time, money and labor.

The Tillamook County Futures Council used five different but closely interconnected and complementary approaches to involve residents and property owners in the development of Visions, Goals and Strategies for Tillamook County. Figure 1.1 diagrams the process for developing the Visions, Goals, Strategies and Benchmarks. The purpose and desired outcomes for using each of these processes is detailed below

Figure 1.1 Strategic Visioning Process



1. **Focus Groups** provided an opportunity to identify the special insights and concerns of community members with specialized skills and expertise. The Futures Council identified seventeen groups who they felt would provide a representative cross section of Tillamook County's public and private sector activities. Each group was asked to identify aspects of the County they liked and wanted to maintain in the future. Each group was also asked to identify aspects of the County that should be changed to improve the quality of life in the year 2020.
2. **Survey Research** was used to provide an equal opportunity for all residents and property owners to voice their opinion about the strengths and weaknesses of the County. The focus group participants provided suggestions for features of the County to maintain and those to change. These features were presented in a survey as statements, with which residents could agree or disagree. Surveys were randomly distributed by mail to 4,000 households in the County. The household survey was also distributed to 200 High school juniors and seniors. Comparative survey results for adults and high school respondents were prepared and distributed.
3. **Newsletters** were used to describe the Visioning process and share the results from each of the stages. Four newsletters were developed and distributed to county residents and property owners. The first newsletter described the 2020 Visioning process, introduced the Futures Council and described the steps and timeline for collecting information to guide the development of the Visions, Goals, Strategies and Benchmarks for the County. Newsletter #2 presented results of the household survey and invited residents to public meetings where strategies would be developed to guide the long-range visions and goals of the County. Newsletter #3 was a Draft of the Proposed County Visions, Goals and Strategies. Residents were encouraged to review the Draft and make recommendations for improvements. No changes were to be made without supporting evidence from the focus group or survey process. Newsletter #4 was the Final version of the Futures Council Visions, Goals, Strategies and Benchmarks.
4. **Making Appropriate Plans and Strategies (MAPS)**, an interactive group strategy development process, was the focus of the first series of public meetings. Using results of the household and high school surveys residents were asked to identify strategies they thought would help to improve the quality of life in Tillamook County. Each of the participants at five meetings held around the County was asked to interview other meeting attendees seeking responses for a set of questions that emerged from the focus group and survey process. More than 500 strategies were developed and presented to the Futures Council for possible inclusion in the Draft Visioning, Goals and Strategies report.
5. **Electronic Polling** was used at a second round of public meetings where participants were asked to indicate their level of agreement with Goals and Strategies that appeared in the Draft Visioning Newsletter. Over 100 people attended 5 public sessions where, using hand held voting key pads, participants could register their level of support and prioritization for the Draft Goals and strategies. Voting at the sessions was anonymous but the summary results were instantly displayed so participants could get a feel for the group consensus and disagreement on a number of key topics.

How to Use This Report

This report describes the steps in the process of developing visions, goals, strategies and benchmarks to guide the future of a rural, coastal Oregon county. The report is divided into eight chapters and a series of appendices. Background information about Tillamook County and the “strategic visioning” process is provided in addition to a detailed description of the community involvement strategies used to develop the Draft Visions, Goals and Strategies for Tillamook County. Chapters 5, 6, 7, and 8 each include an introduction to the process, methodology, and a discussion of results.

Chapter 1 provides an introduction, and an overview of the Tillamook County Futures Council visioning process.

Chapter 2 reviews the literature pertaining to Growth Management, Economic Revitalization, Focus Group Processes, Community Strategic Visioning Programs, and the Nominal Group Process. Also included in this chapter is a brief review of World Wide Web Sites describing efforts similar to Tillamook County’s Visioning Process. References to useful data sources are also summarized in this chapter.

Chapter 3 introduces and briefly describes characteristics of Tillamook County including an overview of the economy, demographic characteristics, housing, social services, natural resource issues and topics related to the youth of the County.

Chapter 4 introduces and discusses the need for developing Visions, Goals, Strategies and Benchmarks to help guide and manage the future growth and development of rural counties. The next three chapters describe the methods used to develop the Tillamook County Guide to Visions, Goals and Strategies for Tillamook County.

Chapter 5 describes the focus group process used to identify issues and opportunities residents believe the County may encounter in the coming years.

Chapter 6 describes the process for developing, distributing and analyzing the results of a household survey in which residents, property owners and county youth helped to establish the relative importance of a broad range of countywide issues in the coming years.

Chapter 7 describes a process that involves residents in developing strategies to improve the quality of life in Tillamook County.

Chapter 8 describes the use of electronic voting and other summary procedures for ranking actions most likely to gain resident support and *not* encounter significant opposition. Chapter 8 also provides the summary findings and recommendations for the Futures Council in the next step of the Visioning process.

Summary Findings

} Tillamook County citizens place a high priority upon ensuring that future growth improves the quality of life in the county. [It] will maintain its rural character and create vibrant towns by managing growth, improving infrastructure, providing and supporting alternative modes of transportation and maintaining housing choices for a range of income levels.

} Tillamook County will be one of the most healthy and scenic areas of the Oregon Coast. County rivers and estuaries will enjoy magnificent runs of wild anadromous salmon as well as abundant...shellfish populations. The valley floors will be covered with lush pasturelands, supporting Tillamook's famed dairy herds, interlaced with healthy and wetland communities.

} The availability of quality jobs and livable incomes for those who live within the County are our primary objectives. Quality jobs . . . are described in more than just economic terms. In addition to adequate compensation, quality jobs also offer a positive, healthy and safe work environment that leads to a higher level of job satisfaction.

} Tillamook County will maintain its rural character by keeping a high percentage of land use as farm and forestland . . . Tillamook County is a place where students will be actively involved in their communities . . . where on-the-job training will be available to students . . . [and] a skilled and professional local government will continue to be personable and accessible to the general public.~

Chapter 2 Literature Review

October 20, 2020

“ I am proud of my community for ‘planning’ a friendly, environmentally safe place to live and play. The streams are clean and full of fish. The bays attract people from all over to experience quality salt-water experiences. The farms are protected and beautiful.” (Postcard from the future.)

Introduction

The issues of community change and growth are quickly gaining space on the agenda at rural community meetings across the United States. Rural towns and regions face dramatic changes in economy. In many areas these changes are due to the loss of natural resource extraction and raw materials processing industries. In some rural communities environmental degradation from over harvesting natural resources has significantly reduced available resources. In the rural areas that are growing the new wave of growth brings with it demands for infrastructure improvement, resource protection and an expansion of social services.

The needs of rural communities are receiving considerable attention and assistance from federal and state agencies, institutes of higher education, and non-profit and organizations. A substantial body of literature addressing how the issues of change and growth are affecting these communities has ensued. One stream of literature addresses questions about why, where and how to organize and implement citizen driven planning processes to guide the forces of change and growth. Other streams of information include work in-progress appearing on web sites, in magazine articles, on list serves and other networking mediums. The literature is emerging and this report is one effort to describe the process of a guiding growth and managing development for rural areas.

Publications

The theoretical basis for the Tillamook Futures project lies in concepts of community-based development as described in Rural Environmental Planning for Sustainable Communities (Sargent et al, 1991) and Economic Renewal Guide (Kinsley, 1997). Both of these books focus on community based planning efforts that build on traditional small town activism and human resources. Each offers a series of step-by-step instructions and includes several case studies.

Rural Environmental Planning for Sustainable Communities (REP) elaborates on the process of initiating and organizing a public planning process. The book provides details on how to facilitate public participation to determine public goals. Also included are conceptual models on how to set goals and create plans through citizen input. The book contains many case studies that are rich with “how to” examples and templates for surveying and assessing human and environmental resources.

Economic Renewal Guide (ERG) offers an alternative and often-complementary perspective to the community development techniques described in REP. ERG promotes community wide collaboration in community development and describes means for

promoting broad-based support for development efforts. Early chapters explain how to mobilize the community, determine stakeholder groups, and arrange for and hold effective public meetings. Also included and equally detailed are collaborative methods for identifying resources, determining preferred futures, drafting vision statements, and prioritizing goals to work towards visions.

The Focus Group (Templeton 1994) is a comprehensive guide on focus group meetings. Templeton discusses the purpose of focus group meetings and methods for conducting the meetings. She includes details about how to arrange meetings, how to select questions and how to document and analyze the responses. Several chapters address the role of the facilitator as well as methods for facilitating focus group meetings.

Guidebook for Facilitator's (Roberts & Kay, Inc., 1998) is a step-by-step guide designed to enable novice facilitators to hold productive focus group meetings. The Guidebook provides basics on how to design, conduct and analyze focus group results. These include methods for determining desired meeting outcomes, selecting useful questions, selecting participants, and conducting meetings.

Community Strategic Visioning Programs, (Walzer, 1996) is a new and important collection of essays edited by Norman Walzer. The book begins with an essay about the strategic visioning process. Other essays cover the range of elements essential for a visioning process including methods, ways of measuring progress, necessary preconditions for successful visioning, benchmarking, implementing the vision, and ways to evaluate the process.

Web Resources

The World Wide Web contains a wealth of resources about sustainable community and community supported planning projects. The web should be considered a top priority for identifying community-planning projects in progress. The sites listed here represent strategic planning processes that have similar timelines to the Tillamook County Futures Council project and provide useful information on effective methods for eliciting community input. Each of these sites provides methodology, documentation and narratives about data and projects quite similar to the Tillamook County Futures Projects.

The first site, <http://www.racinecounty.com/sc/> is for the *Sustainable Racine* project in Racine, Wisconsin. The *Sustainable Racine* initiative began in 1996 and was established to help Racine bring their vision to reality. Accordingly, the charge is for the community to identify challenges for improving Racine and to then find sustainable ways to meet them. A broad spectrum of residents representing varied thought and ethnic diversity are engaged in research and discussion about how Racine can fulfill the American dream.

The second site, <http://www.artsgloucester.com/CASC/cascproject.html>, is for the *Cape Ann Sustainable Communities Project*, in Cape Ann, Massachusetts. The mission of the *Cape Ann Sustainable Communities Project* (CASC) is to motivate the residents of Gloucester, Rockport, Manchester and Essex, to envision a viable future for their communities and to work together to retain a measure of local control over that future.

The following web sites are useful resources for government agencies, business groups and grassroots organizations interested in citizen participation programs and sustainable

community forums. These websites are excellent points of departure for anyone interested in starting a strategic visioning and/or process for a rural community or county. They contain numerous links to other websites that are relevant to community planning.

<http://www.sustainable.org/> is the homepage for the *Sustainable Communities Network*. The site is a resource for links to other information and monetary resources for communities engaging in sustainable community processes. It is an excellent starting point for becoming familiar with sustainability related resources available on the World Wide Web. The site has several downloadable sources of information about sustainable community projects. One such resource, the updated *Sustainability in Action*, gives an overview of 50 community projects. The book is a tremendous resource for getting a quick look at efforts taking place across the county.

<http://www.sustainable.doe.gov/> is the homepage for *The Center of Excellence for Sustainable Development*. The site is a service of the *U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy*. The page was created to help communities design and implement innovative strategies that enhance the local economy as well as the local environment and quality of life. This site also has links for grants and reports on successful sustainable community projects and projects-in-progress updates.

<http://www.econ.ag.gov/> is the homepage of the *Economic Research Center for the US Department of Agriculture*. Information of particular use to counties includes state and county demographic and economic profiles. County indicators for all states have been compiled and are available in table and map form. All information is electronically retrievable.

<http://www.reeusda.gov/fra/fundrfa.htm> posts announcements of availability of grant funds and request for proposals for *The Fund for Rural America – Rural Information Infrastructure Program*.

<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/nrdp/rural.html> this site is called rural resources on-line. The information at this site is divided into eight categories: 1) internet directories on rural issues, 2) governmental/extension information on rural issues, 3) agricultural issues, 4) rural telecommunications, 5) rural health, 6) rural education, 7) rural economic development resources, and 8) miscellaneous rural resources.

<http://www.unl.edu/kellogg/index.html>. An annotated bibliography of the Collection of information available in the libraries of the University of Nebraska is available via this home page with information on how to obtain each publication.

<http://www.econ.state.or.us/ECONPG.HTM> The *Oregon Department of Economic Development* has community and county profiles available at this site. Comparative data on current population, economic trends and social needs are provided here.

<http://www.oclc.org/oclc/fs/database.htm> This site allows you to locate the full text of journal articles for immediate online viewing or e-mail delivery to an Internet address. Full text online offers more than 1.5 million articles from approximately 1,800 general and business journals, and newspapers. In addition, the full text of handy electronic reference sources--encyclopedias, phone books, almanacs—also are available online.

<http://www.oclc.org/oclc/man/6928fsdb/factsearch.htm> *FactSearch* is derived from over 1,000 newspapers, periodicals, newsletters, and documents such as the Christian Science Monitor, the Congressional Record, Daily Press Briefings of the White House, State Department, and Department of Defense; Australian, British and Canadian Parliamentary Debates, and Congressional hearings.

Summary

Although the process of Strategic Visioning is relatively new there are a number of outstanding data sources to help communities and counties implement a visioning process similar to the one described here. Individuals who use the sources cited above are encouraged to add their new sources and assessments of them. A more detailed bibliography is provided at the end of the report.

Chapter 3 The Need for Rural Visioning

Introduction

Between 1991 and 1996, 1.6 million Americans moved from California and the East Coast to the mountain West, the upper Great Lakes, the Ozarks, and the Appalachian foothills. Seventy-five percent of the nation's rural counties experienced rapid growth, much of it through a combination of newcomers and natural increase of the local population (Christian Science Monitor 1996).

The characteristics of non-metropolitan populations in the U.S. are changing rapidly. Family sizes are decreasing. The average age is increasing. More persons who are retired are choosing to move to rural communities. The percentage of the rural labor force engaged in agriculture is diminishing. The percentage growth in per capita personal income in rural areas is decreasing.

Figure 3.1 shows that between 1969 and 1981 per capita income for all sectors grew by nearly 200% whereas between 1981 and 1993 per capita income for these sectors was less than half the growth of the previous decade. Changes in employment (see Figure 3.2) for each of these sectors shows similar trends.

The service and government based activities are showing the strongest growth. Farming has been in a continual period of slow growth with mining reflecting a significant decline between 1981 and 1993.

Rural Counties

The U.S. Department of Agriculture Economic Research Service (ERS) has described several economic typologies. Non-metropolitan (rural) counties are classified into one of six non-overlapping economic types: 1) farming-dependent, 2) mining-dependent, 3) manufacturing-dependent, 4) government-dependent, 5) services-dependent, and 6) non-specialized. The ERS

Figure 3.1
Changes in Per Capita Personal Income for Rural Counties

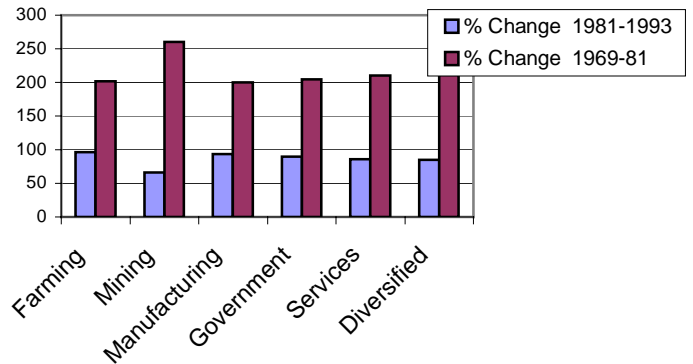
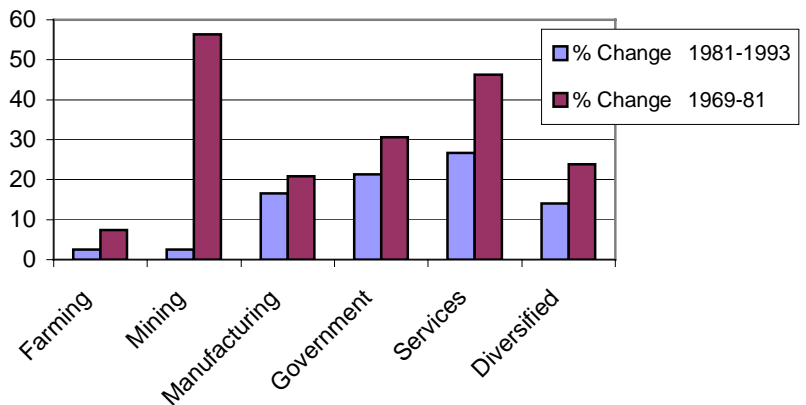


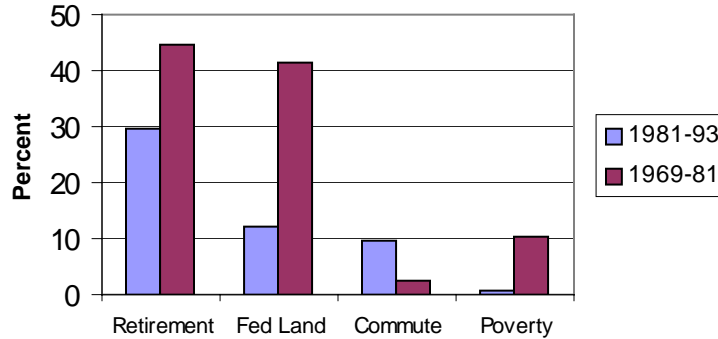
Figure 3.2
Percentage Changes in Total Employment for Rural Counties



also classifies counties into five overlapping policy types: 1) retirement-destination, 2) federal lands, 3) commuting, 4) persistent poverty, and 5) transfer-dependent.

Figure 3.3 shows the percentage change in these categories for the total non-metropolitan U.S. population between 1969- 81 and 1981-93. The rural retirement counties, federal land counties and commuting counties are continuing to show strong signs of growth. Counties dominated by poverty and transfer payments have experienced little growth in the most recent years.

Figure 3.3 Percent Change in County Type



Ninety percent of non-metropolitan commuting counties are growing in the 1990s. In fact, these 381 counties are currently growing faster than metropolitan counties. The U.S. has 506 non-metropolitan counties with an economy based on manufacturing; 87 percent have grown in the 1990s. Government facilities jobs are predominant in 242 non-metropolitan counties, 87 percent of which are also growing. Chronic poverty is the rule in 535 non-metropolitan counties, 74 percent of which have grown in the 1990s. Among the 556 non-metropolitan counties based on farming, only 50 percent are gaining populations. In half of non-metropolitan counties, jobs are based on retirement, recreation, federal lands, or commuting to metropolitan areas; more than 90 percent have grown in the 1990s." (Edmondson, 1997)

Three-quarters of the nation's 2,304 non-metropolitan counties have grown in the 1990s, compared with 45 percent in the 1980s. Internal migration resulted in a net shift of 1.3 million people moving from urban to non-urban parts of the country. The non-metropolitan West, with high fertility and substantial net migration, continued to experience much faster growth than elsewhere, with an 11.8-percent rise from 1990 to 1995. The West acquired a third of all non-metropolitan increase, despite having just 14 percent of the nation's non-metropolitan residents in 1990. (Johnson and Beale 1995)

Rural Trends in Oregon

In many ways Oregon leads the country in identifying and implementing proactive policies to guide and protect the use of resources to assure the continued use and enjoyment of these resources by present and future generations. The *Oregon Beach Bill* (making beaches public property) and the *Oregon Bottle Bill* (providing an economic incentive for recycling glass, cans and plastic) represent classic examples of policy designed to improve the environment for everyone in the state. The Oregon land use program is a 25-year-old experiment in the application of statewide land use regulations

designed to preserve and protect resources while simultaneously encouraging development in appropriate locations at appropriate densities.

In the 1990s Oregon is one of the fastest growing states in the country. The economy is becoming more diversified and the population is increasing in both metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas. Table 3.1 shows how non-metropolitan, rural counties in Oregon are reflecting this growth.

**Table 3.1
Oregon Non Metropolitan Counties Classified by Economic Type**

County	1996 Population	Code	Farm	Mine	Manf	Gov	Service	Non Spec
1. Baker	16,500	7						X
2. Benton	76,000	4				X		
3. Clatsop	34,600	6			X			
4. Coos	61,700	5						X
5. Crook	15,900	7			X			
6. Curry	22,000	7						X
7. Deschutes	98,000	5					X	
8. Douglas	98,600	4			X			
9. Gilliam	1,900	9	X					
10. Grant	8,100	9	X					
11. Harney	7,500	7	X					
12. Hood River	19,000	6					X	
13. Jefferson	16,900	7			X			
14. Josephine	72,000	4					X	
15. Klamath	61,600	5						X
16. Lake	7,550	7	X					
17. Lincoln	42,000	7						X
18. Linn	100,000	4			X			
19. Malheur	28,700	7						X
20. Morrow	9,000	9	X					
21. Sherman	1,900	9	X					
22. Tillamook	23,800	6						X
23. Umatilla	65,500	4						X
24. Union	24,500	7						X
25. Wallowa	7,250	9	X					
26. Wasco	22,500	7						X
27. Wheeler	1,600	9	X					
TOTALS	944,600		8	0	5	1	3	10

Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Economic types for Non metropolitan counties:

- 4 Urban Population of 20,000 or more, adjacent to a metropolitan area
- 5 Urban Population of 20,000 or more, not adjacent to a metropolitan area
- 6 Urban Population of 2,500 to 19,999, adjacent to a metropolitan area
- 7 Urban Population of 2,500 to 19,999, not adjacent to a metropolitan area
- 8 Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, adjacent to a metropolitan area
- 9 Completely rural or less than 2,500 urban population, not adjacent to a metropolitan area

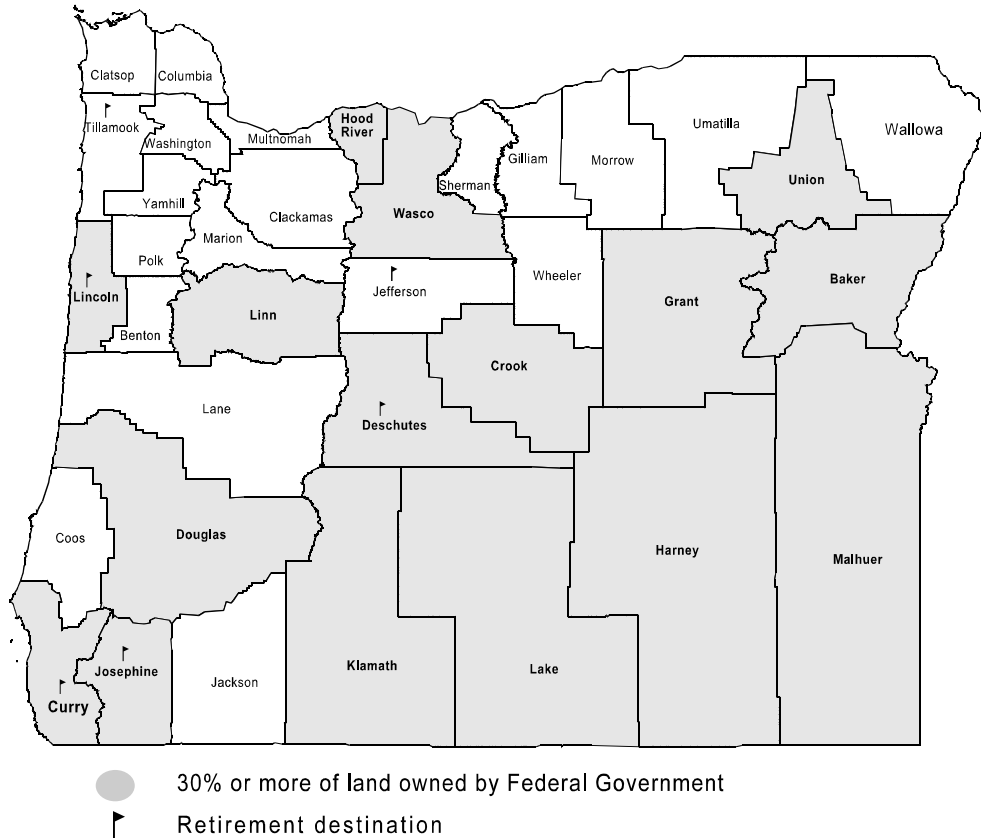
Characteristics of Oregon's Non-metropolitan Counties

- Seventy-five percent of Oregon counties (27) are classified as non-metropolitan. Of this number 22% (6) are completely rural or have urban centers less than 2,500. Nearly 40% (10) of the counties shown in Table 3.1 are classified non-metropolitan counties with urban centers between 2,000 and 19,999 and not adjacent to a metropolitan county. Three counties, including Tillamook, are classified as non-metropolitan counties with urban centers between 2,500 and 19,999 and adjacent to a metropolitan county.
- Nearly 30% (8) of Oregon's non-metropolitan counties are farm-dependent. According to the ERS classification these are counties where farming contributed a weighted annual average of 20 percent or more of total labor and proprietor income over the 3 years from 1987 to 1989.
- There are no Oregon counties where persons employed in mining contributed a weighted annual average of 15 percent or more of total labor and proprietor income over the 3 years from 1987 to 1989.
- Five of the counties listed in Table 3.1 are classified as manufacturing. To receive this designation a county has to have a weighted annual average of 30 percent or more of total labor and proprietor income over the 3 years from 1987 to 1989.
- Benton County is the only non-metropolitan Oregon County characterized as government-dependent. In Benton County government contributed a weighted annual average of 25 percent or more of total labor and proprietor income over the 3 years from 1987 to 1989.
- Deschutes, Jefferson and Josephine are services-dependent counties. In these counties service activities (private and personal services, agricultural services, wholesale and retail trade, finance and insurance, transportation and public utilities) contributed a weighted annual average of 50 percent or more of total labor and proprietor income over the 3 years from 1987 to 1989.
- Nearly 40% of the non-metropolitan counties in Table 3.1 are characterized as non-specialized when the employment base was analyzed for Oregon counties 1987 to 1989.

Policy Typologies for Oregon Counties

The Economic Research Service (ERS) has developed policy typologies to characterize the conditions found in non-metropolitan or rural counties. Table 3.2 shows the county typologies for Oregon. Retirement-destination and Federal lands are the only two categories that apply to counties in the state when the measures were applied in the late 1980's and early 1990's.

Figure 3.4
Oregon Non Metropolitan Counties Classified by Policy Type



Source: Economic Research Service, USDA.

Policy types:

- Retirement-destination--The population aged 60 years and over in 1990 increased by 15 percent or more during 1980-90 through migration of people.
- Federal lands--Federally owned lands made up 30 percent or more of a county's land area in the year 1987.
- Commuting--Workers aged 16 years and over commuting to jobs outside their county of residence were 40 percent or more of all the county's workers in 1990.
- Persistent poverty--Persons with poverty-level income in the proceeding year were 20 percent or more of total population in each of 4 years: 1960, 1970, 1980, 1990.
- Transfers-dependent--Income from transfer payments (Federal, state, and local) contributed a weighted annual average of 25 percent or more of total personal income over the 3 years from 1987 to 1989.

Growth Typologies for Oregon Counties

In Oregon the attraction of rural areas to persons in their retirement years continues the strong growth trends that were established in the 1970's. Table 3.2 shows that Curry, Deschutes, Jefferson, Josephine, Lincoln and Tillamook are six Oregon counties in which the population sixty years of age or older increased by 15 percent or more during 1980-1990 through the in movement of people.

Federal lands; including park, forest and range lands are also areas that have continued to attract increasing numbers of non metropolitan county settlers. Oregon has sixteen counties in which federally owned lands comprise 30% or more of the county's land area. In Curry, Deschutes, Josephine and Lincoln counties attracted the recreation destination and related outdoor opportunities have contributed to the larger number of retirees and other new migrants.

The other policy indicators developed for analyzing non-metropolitan county trends across the county are yet to emerge in Oregon. In the years ahead it is likely that the "commuting" county may emerge as a new indicator with Hood River, Clackamas and Tillamook counties as likely candidates.

The Need for Visions of the Future

Where people choose to live is changing more dramatically and with greater speed than at any time in the past 50 years. The prospect of continued growth in rural areas is very real. The consequences of this growth may have profound, long-lasting impacts on the countryside in Oregon.

Across the country there are increasing numbers of people who believe that managing rural growth and development is crucial to improving the natural resource base of rural areas. Although there is sometimes heated debate about the appropriate use of natural resources, all groups agree natural resources are the mainstay of rural economies and the key features that attract and keep most residents in rural areas.

Rural living is not without stress and some considerable differences of opinion about the allocation of future resources. In many instances the points of conflict about managing the future are based on assumptions opposing groups make about each other. Too often there is little substantive discussion about the future and steps that might be taken to maintain those features of the environment residents do not want to see change and changes that will improve the quality of life for everyone.

Traditional processes for preparing for the future have included long-range comprehensive planning. In the 1970's this was accomplished by a staff of planning professionals collecting data about a geographic area, computing changes over time and projecting similar rates of growth or decline into the future. Today, the rate of change, the diversity of acceptable solutions, and the availability of information are accelerating so rapidly that more innovative, collective efforts are needed.

Strategic visioning offers an approach to meet these new demands. The strategic visioning process allows the community to stretch beyond what exists now to reach new potential for the future. Through collaboration and consensus building, diverse sectors

are brought together to determine what they want the community to be in the future. Differences between various interests give way to a single community vision. This provides a focus for future policies and actions of all agencies and organizations in the community. Innovative, creative solutions that meet the changing times are developed through the interaction of leaders and citizens working toward common goals. People become empowered through their active participation in creating the community's future and thereby become more adept in dealing with change. (Ayers 1996)

Strategic Visioning

Webster defines a vision as “the act or power of imagination.” Community visioning aims to develop “a clear and succinct description of what the . . . community should look like after it . . . achieves its full potential” (Bryson 1995, 155). The visioning process is commonly referred to as strategic visioning. Visioning processes “are flourishing around the United States, encouraged by universities, public agencies, and specialized consultants” (Helling 1998, 335).

Strategic community visioning simply seeks “to develop a long-range vision for the entire county through broad-based citizen input representing the . . . full range of interests that exist within the county” (Walzer 1996). The collective ideal gives direction to the community's growth and development. The visioning process is designed to be inclusive in order to gain popular support and commitment for future actions. There are not defined steps but rather guiding ideals that help to shape the process. The ideal is to involve as broad a cross-section of community members as possible in developing a vision. Citizen participation functions to garner a wide base of support, increase diversity of input, and stimulate new conversation and collaboration between people who ordinarily do not have the opportunity to work with one another.

Summary

Rapid change and accompanying technology are creating unique forms and rates of growth in rural areas. Residents and the governing bodies in Tillamook County are experiencing drastic change and the trends are not likely to change in the near future. The instability and uncertainty accompanying this growth offers unique opportunities for addressing development on a countywide basis. The diversity, complexity and uniqueness of Tillamook's metamorphosis demand new governmental approaches to solving problems. Visioning is one method for meeting this challenge.

There have been a small number of community visions planning experiments and an even smaller number of countywide visioning processes. The infrastructure, natural environment, and social issues that exist in Tillamook require solutions that move beyond municipal boundaries. Countywide participation by a cross section of interests will lead to a broader recognition of and a range of strategies for addressing them.

Government and service organizations in Tillamook County, like many other rural areas, have limited resources. More time and money is needed to address more problems facing larger populations. Traditional funding mechanisms still exist but funds are increasingly limited. By engaging the public in identifying issues and creating strategies Tillamook County has tapped into one of its greatest resources, its concerned and action-oriented residents.

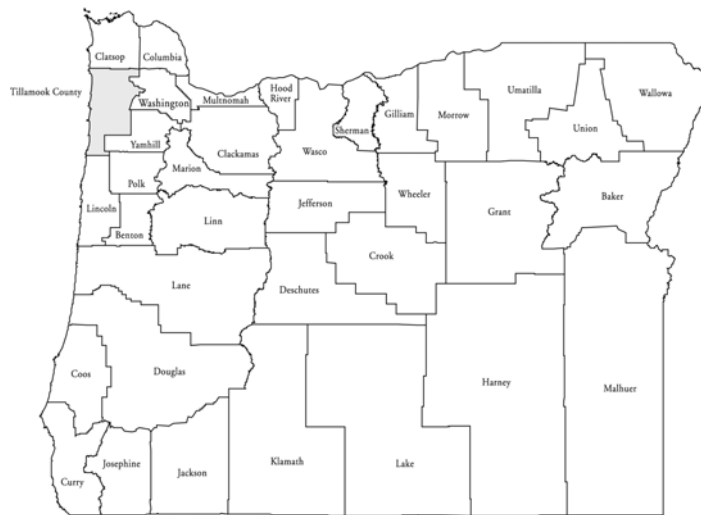
Chapter 4 Tillamook County Profile

“ Tillamook County is a rural county with sustainable natural resources and a strong economy. It is a place where the citizens are proud of their environment and community works together to solve problems.”

Introduction

Tillamook County is located on the Oregon Coast in the Northwest corner of the state. With a 1997 population of 23,800 the county ranks 22nd among the state’s 36 counties and accounts for approximately 1% of the state’s total population.

Figure 4.1
Oregon Counties



The county is comprised of 1125 square miles, a large portion of which is in state owned forestland. Dairy farms in the coastal valley bottomlands provide milk for the world-famous Tillamook cheese. The Tillamook County Creamery Association is one the primary industries of the County. Six coastal rivers contribute to a productive salmon fishery, which, until recently, served as one of the mainstays of the County economy. Timber production has also been a mainstay of the economy

The Tillamook County economy is becoming less dependent on natural resource extraction and more economically diversified. Because the County is less than a hundred highway miles from the Portland metropolitan area, it is an increasingly popular location for Portland area residents to develop recreation and retirement homes. Close proximity to the Willamette Valley also makes the county an attractive visitor destination.

Historical Context

The natural environment was what first drew people to this region, and even today it continues to be a primary source of livelihood and leisure time activities. White settlers began arriving in the region in the mid-1800s, attracted by the lush valleys and abundant rivers and estuaries that the Killamuch, Neaylem and Stagaush tribes had fished and hunted for thousands of years. The primary activities of the settlers were clearing land for agriculture and timber production, as well as fishing within the bay. In 1911, a railroad was completed connecting Portland to Tillamook. The railroad greatly facilitated travel to the coast and the profitability of large-scale logging and the distribution of dairy products manufactured in Tillamook. Two decades later a series of major forest fires swept through the area ultimately burning close to 13 billion board feet of lumber. The “Tillamook Burn”, as it is called, continues to shape both the environment and economy today.

The dairy industry is strongly embedded in the County’s history. In 1938 farmers within the region established the Tillamook County Creamery Association. This co-operative continues to thrive today, and has played a significant role in shaping the County’s image and economy (Tillamook County Agricultural Planning Council, 1968).

Natural Environment²

The natural environment is perhaps the most significant factor shaping life in Tillamook County. Abundant natural resources were what first drew settlers here, and they continue to play a large role in supporting the economy and providing a high quality of life. Hence, changes to the environment and natural resources impact county residents directly. Farming, forestry and fishing are the traditional mainstays of the County’s livelihood and each currently faces challenges.

A large portion of the County is covered by forestlands owned by state and federal agencies and private companies. Historically these lands have provided many jobs in logging and wood processing. Over the past several decades harvests have decreased, yet recent increases in timber processing have helped alleviate declines in logging jobs (Angle et al. 1996). The “Tillamook Burn”, a series of fires between 1933 – 1951, had a major impact on the ecology of the area. It not only affected the amount of harvestable timber for decades thereafter, but also caused significant amounts of erosion into rivers and bays (Tillamook Bay National Estuary Project 1998). Most of the burned area is now held as a State Forestry Trust for the County. Regeneration of these stands is expected to significantly influence the rate of harvest and employment over the next 25 years.

The fishing industry has also experienced changes. Historically, local bays supported large runs of salmon and steelhead and abundant shellfish beds. In 1961, however, the gillnet fishery was closed and most of the salmon harvest shifted to the open ocean. Currently there is charter fishing for salmon and bottom fish and commercial harvest of shellfish (predominately oysters and clams). Yet these businesses also face problems.

² For a more detailed and comprehensive analysis of environmental issues and conditions in Tillamook County see Tillamook Bay National Estuary Project, 1998, *Tillamook Bay Environmental Characterization*.

The largest current threat to the shellfish industry is the closure of bays due to bacterial contamination (i.e. fecal coliform). Also, runs of spring chinook, coho, chum, and steelhead are currently considered depressed or declining (Klumph and Braun 1995).

Agriculture in the County is dominated by the dairy industry. Although there has been an increase in the number of cattle over the last several decades, there has also been a decrease in the number of farms and land area used for farming (Coulton et al. 1996). Despite these changes, the dairy industry continues to contribute significantly to the local economy and creates the rural landscape so many residents enjoy (Radtke 1995).

Water quality is a common thread between each of these traditional industries. Timber harvesting can impact riparian zones and sediment delivery to streams, agriculture can contribute excess nutrients and bacteria, and in turn the fishing industry can be negatively affected by each of these. Bacterial contamination and sedimentation are the most notorious water quality problems in county rivers and bays. Potential sources of bacteria include livestock, sewage treatment facilities and septic systems (Tillamook Bay National Estuary Project 1998). Likely sources of sediment include natural erosion processes, overland runoff from the Tillamook Burn, road and culvert washouts, and the channelization of streams and rivers preventing high waters from spreading out over the flood plain (Coulton et al. 1996). Other water quality concerns in certain parts of the County are in-stream temperatures, habitat modification and flow modification.

Flooding has been an integral part of life in the region since long before white settlers arrived in Tillamook County. Over the past five years residents have made numerous attempts to mitigate its impact to human dwellings and property. Recent floods have caused significant damage and disruptions to life in the County, and highlighted a need for better management and development practices within floodplains. In addition to damaging buildings and roads, floods convey large amounts of sediment downstream, which ultimately leads to navigation problems in lowland rivers and estuaries.

Economy

Over the last several decades Tillamook County's economic base has shifted from a heavy reliance on timber, agriculture and fishing to a greater diversity of business and industry. Table 3.1 outlines the changes in the top ten industries in Tillamook County. All but durable goods manufacturing, construction and health services have increased between 1970 and 1990. Retail is currently the top industry sector (U.S. Census, 1990). Its increase is likely due to increasing tourism and population growth in the area. Approximately 25% of the jobs in Tillamook County are related to tourism (Southern Oregon Regional Services Institute, 1996). Census data from 1990 show that agriculture, forestry and fishing still significantly influence the County's economy (see Table 4.1).

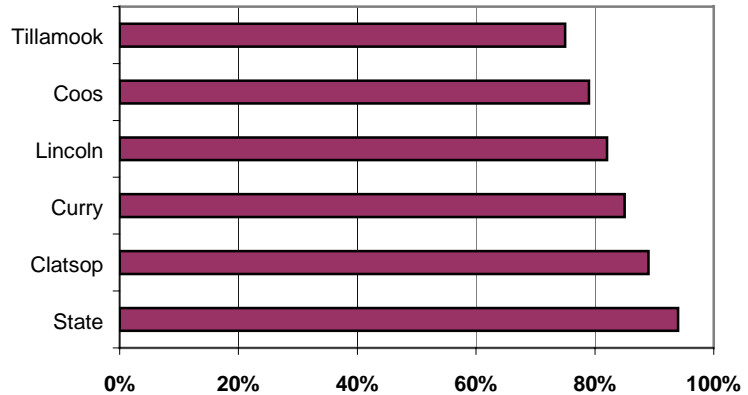
**Table 4.1
Top Ten Employment Sectors: 1970-1990**

Industry	1970	1980	1990
1. Retail	1,000	1,564	1,727
2. Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	762	930	1,037
3. Manufacturing: durable goods (e.g. furniture, lumber, etc.)	1544	1351	805
4. Educational Services	560	693	717
5. Construction	366	573	559
6. Professional & related services	183	215	474
7. Manufacturing: non-durable goods (e.g. food, textiles)	205	396	427
8. Personnel, Entertainment, & Recreation Services	380	423	510
9. Health Services	242	443	413
10. Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	85	365	348
Total employment	6,230	8,354	8,344

Source: U.S. Census, 1970, 1980, and 1990

In comparison with state and county averages Tillamook County generally ranks lower on economic indicators. An exception is the County's unemployment rate (5.1% in 1995), which was not significantly different than the state average (4.8%). However, the per capita income level is substantially lower than the state level and somewhat lower than income levels in adjacent

**Figure 4.2
1994 Per Capita Income Comparison for Oregon Coastal Counties as a Percentage of U.S. Per Capita Income**



coastal counties. Figure 4.2 compares per capita incomes as a percentage of U.S. per capita income for the state and its five coastal counties. Generally, average income levels are lower in rural counties compared to state averages and counties with metropolitan areas. However, the other four coastal counties in Oregon have higher per capita incomes than Tillamook, despite their close proximity, similar distance from major transportation corridors and shared dependence on natural resources.

Population and Demographic Characteristics

The County's 1997 population of 23,800 is on the rise after a decline in the 1960s associated with the faltering timber and fishing industries. Since 1990 the population has grown by 10.3%, compared to 13.2% for the state. Tillamook County's growth rate was

second among Oregon's five coastal counties, exceeding that of Clatsop, Lincoln and Coos Counties (The Oregonian, March 18, 1998).

There are seven incorporated communities in Tillamook County, which range in size from Nehalem, with 235, to the City of Tillamook with 4,340. In addition, over half of the County's population lives in unincorporated communities. Table 4.2 lists the incorporated communities (North to South) and shows changes in the population between 1970 and 1997. The map on the following page shows Tillamook County, its major communities and adjacent Counties.

**Table 4.2
Population for Tillamook County Incorporated Communities**

<i>Incorporated Areas</i>	<i>'70</i>	<i>'80</i>	<i>'90</i>	<i>97'</i>	<i>Change 90 - 97</i>	<i>Projected for 2007</i>
Manzanita	365	443	513	785	53%	1201
Nehalem	241	258	232	235	1%	237
Wheeler	262	319	335	390	16%	454
Rockaway	665	906	970	1205	24%	1494
Garibaldi	1083	999	886	980	16%	1137
Bay City	898	986	1027	1145	11%	1271
Tillamook City	3968	3981	4006	4340	8%	4687
Tillamook County	17930	21164	21570	23800	9%	25940

Source: Oregon Economic Development Department Community Profiles

The population projected for 2007 is based on the rate of growth for each of the communities between 1997 and 1990. Clearly, the County is becoming an increasingly popular place to live. Because of the close proximity to the Portland metropolitan area and attractive rural character of the region it is likely that Tillamook County will continue to grow, attracting increasing numbers of full time residents in the years ahead.

Coastal communities have also become increasingly popular for retirees and second homeowners. Consequently, this has changed the age distribution within Tillamook County over the past decade. Table 3.3 shows that between 1980 and 1990 there was a decline in the number of residents between 0 and 44 years of age, whereas the number of individuals above age 45 increased. In 1995, 21% of Tillamook County's population was older than 65, compared to 13.7% for the state. In 1995 Tillamook County ranked third in the state for percentage of population 65 years of age or older. (Southern Oregon Regional Services Institute, 1996).

**Table 4.3
Tillamook County Age Distribution**

<i>Age</i>	<i>1980</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>% Change 1980-1990</i>
Under 5	1,551	1,312	-15.4%
5-19 years	4,472	4,164	-6.8%
20-44 years	6,974	6,685	-4.2%
45-64 years	4,817	4,907	1.9%
65+ years	3,350	4,502	34.4%

Source: U.S. Census 1980, 1990

Housing

Historically, a close-knit network of extended families characterized Tillamook County. Today, single person residences are more common, and many families find it difficult to find affordable housing. According to 1990 Census data, 57% of renters in the County, who are below the median income level, spend greater than 30% of their monthly wage on housing (Oregon Progress Board, 1997).

Tillamook County is an increasingly popular place to build a home. In 1997 more than 70% of the county households were owner-occupied. Between 1970 and 1980 there was a 53% increase in housing units. Between 1980 and 1990, a period of economic downturn, housing starts increased by only 25%. More recent data on housing development show new increases in the number of residential building permits issued in the County. For example, the average number of permits issued between 1992 and 1996 was 270 per year, compared to 89 in 1986. This development is occurring at a disproportionately higher rate in the unincorporated communities of the County. Furthermore, these new homes are targeted for upper income residents who are looking for second or vacation homes on the coast (County Planning Director, Vic Affolter, 1997).

Education

Tillamook County ranks moderately well on educational benchmarks. The Oregon Progress Board provides annual information on the percentage of third and eighth graders who achieve established skills in math and reading. Results for Tillamook County and the state are illustrated in Figure 4.4. County third and eighth graders either match or are slightly below state levels. The high school dropout rate for the County in 1994/95 was quite low, only 4.8 % compared with the state average of 7.4%.

In addition to education, other

issues affecting County youth include teen pregnancy and juvenile arrests. In the 1980s and early 1990s teen pregnancy was quite high in the County. Then, due to a countywide program aimed at reducing teen pregnancy, the rate dropped significantly (see Figure 4.5). This effort received national attention,

Figure 4.3
1996 State and County Comparison of Reading and Math Skills for 3rd and 8th Grade Students

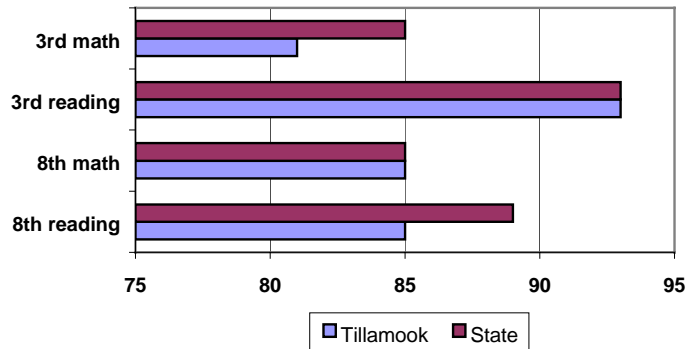
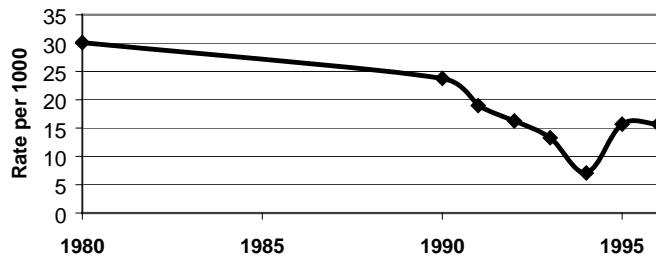


Figure 4.4
Tillamook County Teen Pregnancies
Ages 10 -17



and illustrates the dedication and perseverance of Tillamook County's residents. Juvenile arrests in Tillamook County have increased from 59.9 per 1000 juvenile Oregonians in 1990, to 93.5 per 1000 in 1996 (Oregon Progress Board, 1997). This is roughly a 50% increase in a six-year period. The increase can primarily be attributed to behavioral crimes, as opposed to crimes against persons or property. Both teen pregnancy and juvenile crime are obvious targets for County attention.

Summary

The information presented above points to important factors influencing the County's future. An increasing growth rate, with its accompanying demand for more services and infrastructure, and its potential threat to rural lifestyles, may prove to be the most challenging issue. In addition, changes in the County's age distribution have the potential to increase demand for local health care and assisted living facilities. The County also faces economic risks such as loss of jobs in certain industries and affordable housing. Although the unemployment rate is not unusually high, many of the jobs available do not pay enough to enable residents to support themselves at a level concurrent with the area's cost of living. This may in part result from a large percentage of jobs in the tourism and retail industries, which often do not pay high wages. In addition, because Tillamook County attracts so many tourists and second homeowners, housing prices are significantly higher than in other rural areas of the state.

The next chapter will describe the process the Futures Council used to determine what characteristics of the County community members want to keep, and those they hope to change by the year 2020.

Chapter 5 Focus Group Methodology and Results

September 14, 2020

“ Although there have been changes since we moved here the steep hills remain beautifully green and the coastline remains a gem. The significant change has been the growth of cottage technology support industry to the Portland area.”

Introduction

The first step in developing a long-range vision for the County using broad-based citizen input was to hold a series of focus group meetings in which participants identified aspects of the County they liked and wanted to preserve, and aspects they were concerned about and felt should be changed. These meetings were used to determine the scope of concerns and opinions held by county residents and property owners. This was accomplished by asking each participant to brainstorm answers to several key questions, which they then shared with the group. Subsequently, each group ranked their collective responses in order to prioritize which issues were of greatest concern and should receive the most immediate attention.

The County Commissioners appointed a 12 member Futures Council. The Council then identified 17 groups whose perspectives represented a broad-based cross-section of Tillamook County. Community members invited to the focus group meetings were asked to share their concerns and preferences based on their area of expertise (i.e. educators, realtors/developers, dairy farmers, etc.) as well as their perspectives as general community members. Based on the statements of over 90 individuals at the seventeen focus group meetings key issues for the future of the County were identified.

Focus Groups Methods

Members of the Tillamook County Futures Council identified topical areas they considered important for the future of the County. Areas of importance included: natural resources, the environment, the economy, the physical infrastructure, education, social services, growth and development, local culture, and local government. After the Futures Council developed a comprehensive list of issues and opportunities they identified interest groups with expertise in each area to help clarify the most important factors influencing the future of the County. Table 5.1 shows the focus groups that met with the university research team and the date the meeting was held.

Table 5.1
Focus Group Topical Areas and Meetings Dates

Focus Group	Meeting Date
1. Recreation and Tourism	January 29, 1998
2. Educators	“ “
3. Health and Social Services	January 30, 1998
4. Real Estate and Developers	“ “
5. Culture and Churches	February 5, 1998
6. Special Districts (watershed councils, water /sewer districts & ports)	“ “
7. Wood products and Forestry	“ “
8. Miscellaneous Industry	February 12, 1998
9. Youth	“ “
10. Special Districts (transportation, PUD, and fire)	February 13, 1998
11. Seniors and Retired Persons	“ “
12. Local Government	February 18, 1998
13. Tillamook County Futures Council and County Commissioners	“ “
14. Hispanic community (ESL course)	“ “
15. Tillamook Creamery Association	February 25, 1998
16. Out-of-town residents & property owners	February 28, 1998
17. Out-of-town residents & property owners	“ “

Source: CPW Tillamook County Futures 1998

Focus Group Meeting Format

Focus group meetings require a considerable amount of preparation. The Futures Council identified and invited people from throughout Tillamook County to attend a focus group meeting to represent their area of expertise. This entailed calling every individual and personally inviting them. This helped ensure a high turnout, which was crucial in developing a complete list of countywide issues and opinions. The map on the following page illustrates the distribution of focus group participants from within the County.

A focus group meeting agenda was developed for each session. The agenda outlined the content of the meeting, a list of all of the people invited to attend, and brief biographical descriptions of the CPW research team members. The substantive portion of the seventeen focus group meetings consisted of asking the attendees the following questions:

- (1) What aspects of life in Tillamook County are most important to you and should be continued to 2020?
- (2) What aspects of life in Tillamook County need to be changed to improve the quality of life in 2020?
- (3) What specific concerns do you have regarding ...(focus group name)... in Tillamook County in the next 20 years?

The individual responses were recorded on flip charts so that the group could see the collective responses. Once a group had no more responses they were asked to combine statements which were redundant or similar enough to represent a single point. Group members individually assigned point values to their responses and they were ranked to reflect the group's evaluation of the most important issues and opportunities facing the County.

Details of a Focus Group Session

1. Focus group attendees were asked to provide their names and addresses so they could be added to the mailing list. Individuals on the mailing list received newsletters and information about the Futures Council throughout the strategic vision process.
2. All of the focus group meetings started with a description of the Tillamook County Futures Council's responsibility to the County Commissioners (i.e. develop a long-range vision for the county using broad-based citizen input.)
3. A representative of the University of Oregon Community Planning Workshop (CPW) explained their role as staff to the Tillamook Futures Council. The CPW representative also described the steps in a strategic planning process and expected timeline for completion of the process.
4. If the attendance for the focus group meeting was large enough the research team separated the participants into two groups of an equal number. This was done to quicken the process.
5. Each group was asked "What aspects of life in Tillamook County are most important to you and should be continued in 2020?" Each person was asked to write his or her responses on a sheet of notepaper.
6. After roughly 5 minutes, the facilitator asked each person in the group to give one of their responses.
7. The facilitator proceeded around the room until all the ideas had been recorded. When a participant indicated someone else had already listed their idea, they were allowed to pass to the next person.
8. As responses were given they were recorded on a flip chart. The team member recording the statements tried to capture the sentiment as best as possible. The flip chart was located in a position so that all members of the group could read the statements.
9. It is important to record each person's statement as accurately as possible. Hence clarification was often necessary.
10. Once all of the ideas from the group were recorded it was necessary for the group to review each statement to make sure the meaning was clear.
11. Redundant or similar statements were combined through group consensus. The person who made the statement (i.e. identified the issue) was allowed to exclude it from revision.
12. When the revisions were complete each member of the group ranked the three most important statements. Voting was done using colored adhesive dots. Orange dots were worth five points (to represent the most important issue and top priority), green dots represented three points (the second priority item), and yellow dots were worth one point (the third priority). Each person received one dot of each color to designate.
13. When participants were finished voting the dots were counted and the total score for each topic was listed next to the statement number. (See Appendix C for results by session)
14. The process was then repeated for the remaining questions.

Many groups chose not to respond to the third question because they felt they had adequately identified issues pertinent to their group in the first two questions. Thus there is not a complete set of data for that question.

Before participants left they were asked to write a postcard to a family member or friend in the year 2020 describing a feature of Tillamook County that they really liked, were proud of, or were glad to have in the County. The intent of the postcards was to engage participants in sharing their specific visions for Tillamook County futures. Examples of these postcards are used as chapter leads in this report.

Materials needed to conduct a focus group meeting

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Name tags | 6. Marking pens (for recording issues) |
| 2. Clipboard for sign-up (address) sheet | 7. Note paper |
| 3. Easel stand for the large paper charts | 8. 3" x 5" cards (for post cards) |
| 4. Adhesive colored dots (3 different colors) | 9. Lap top computer (data entry) |
| 5. Pencils | |

Coding of Focus Group Data

In order to summarize and interpret the hundreds of responses a coding system was developed to group similar responses into meaningful categories. The code categories were based on common themes that became evident after reviewing the data set several times. Responses were grouped into four major topic areas and then divided into sub-categories. Table 5.2 lists the major topic areas as well as the sub-categories.

**Table 5.2
Tillamook County Focus Group Coding System**

Major Topic Area	Subject Code	Topic Sub-category
<i>Natural Environment</i>	A1	Recreational opportunity
	A2	Scenic Beauty
	A3	Natural resources provide support to economy
	A4	Land management practices
	A5	Environmental quality (clean air and water, etc.)
<i>Economy</i>	B1	Economic diversification (balance/development)
	B2	Continuation of traditional resource industries
	B3	Family wage jobs, raise per capita income
	B4	Tourism
<i>Growth and Development</i>	C1	Land use planning (zoning/growth management)
	C2	Infrastructure (building, roads, sewers, and ports)
	C3	Housing
<i>Society and Culture</i>	D1	Education (maintain, improve)
	D2	Youth (commitment, support, and activities)
	D3	Health care services
	D4	Human services (social problems, teen pregnancy, and domestic violence)
	D5	Senior services
	D6	Arts and culture (heritage and history)
	D7	Rural atmosphere
	D8	Community spirit (small town feel, sense of place)
	D9	Second homeowner issues
	D10	Racial diversity
	D11	Crime and safety
	D12	Local government

Source: CPW Tillamook County Futures 1998

Responses were entered into an EXCEL spreadsheet and coded. CPW research team members tested consistency between coders by independently coding two of the same focus group session's responses and comparing results. The process was repeated until there was agreement on the categories and interpretation of responses. The focus group results were independently coded and then double-checked by another researcher for consistency. Once coding was completed the results were compiled into a single EXCEL file and issues were sorted by sub-category and verified for consistency one final time.

Focus Group Analysis and Results

After the data were coded the research team sorted and analyzed the data two different ways. The first analysis compared the ranked results between focus groups. This information is presented in Appendix C. For each focus group the top three issues for each question (i.e. "What would you like to continue?" & "What would you like to change?") are listed. As previously described, each focus group was asked to review their completed list of issues and then combine any responses that were similar before ranking them. Some of the groups were more liberal in combining their responses than other groups. For example, the local government group combined five different responses into one, which they then collectively voted as their top issue of concern. In contrast, the Creamery Association focus group did not elect to combine any of their issues before ranking them. These differences should be kept in mind when comparing results from the different focus groups.

As one would expect, the groups' responses tended to differ based on their area of interest or expertise. Educators focused on education and youth and family services more than realtors and developers for example. Several focus groups had a particular interest in land use planning and infrastructure, including transportation, planning for development, and water resource issues.

Despite the different emphases, however, there were several unifying themes between all the groups. Almost every group identified the small town feel and rural atmosphere of the County as one of the most important elements to preserve. This included characteristics like personal safety, community spirit, cultural heritage, a good place to raise a family, and an agricultural landscape. Another unifying theme was appreciation for the natural environment, including preservation of rivers and beaches, native salmon runs, and recreation opportunities. Features that most focus groups wanted to improve or change about the County included jobs and economic diversity, drug and alcohol abuse, affordable housing, infrastructure (e.g. highways, water/sewer, etc.), and land management practices.

The second analysis combined the results of all 17 focus groups and tallied the number of responses for each code (i.e. sub-category). A summary of the results is shown in Table 5.3 below. The sub-totals for each category indicate a general trend towards continuing or preserving aspects of the natural environment, and society and culture. In contrast, relatively more people felt that changes should be made to the economy, and growth and development.

**Table 5.3
Focus Group Meeting Results**

What would you like to continue?		What would you like to change?	
Code		#	#
<i>Natural Environment</i>			
A1	Recreation Opportunities	27	Support for more parks and open space
A2	Natural/Scenic Beauty	16	
A3	Available natural resources	6	
A4	Management of natural areas	6	Improve resource use practices
A5	Clean environment (air, water, etc.)	19	Improve air/water quality
Sub- Total		74	35
<i>Economy</i>			
B1	Diversity of economy	10	Increase economic diversity
B2	Farm, fish, forests maintain jobs	18	Improve support of traditional industries
B3	Maintain high paying jobs	2	Promote family-wage jobs
B4	Tourism industry	6	Expand tourism
Sub- Total		36	51
<i>Growth & Development</i>			
C1	Manage growth through land use regulation	17	Manage growth through land use regulation
C2	Lack of traffic congestion	3	Improve physical infrastructure
C3	Housing		Housing needs
Sub-Total		20	90
<i>Society & Culture</i>			
D1	Secondary education	24	Provide more educational opportunity
D2	Support for youth programs	5	Involve youth /teen centers
D3	Good health services	4	Improve health/human services
D4	Support of local services	10	Decrease drug and alcohol abuse
D5	Retirement community	3	Improve services for senior
D6	Heritage, preservation, arts	17	Improve opportunities for arts/heritage
D7	Rural atmosphere, slow pace	47	
D8	Friendly people & communities	70	Increase opportunities to work together
D9	Second homeowners	0	Second home owner issues
D10	Racial diversity	3	Prepare for multi-cultural population
D11	Crime and safety	14	Increase anti-crime initiatives
D12	Ease of access to local government	4	Increase involvement in local decisions/government
Sub-Total		201	134
<i>Miscellaneous</i>			
E	Miscellaneous	15	Miscellaneous
TOTAL		432	384

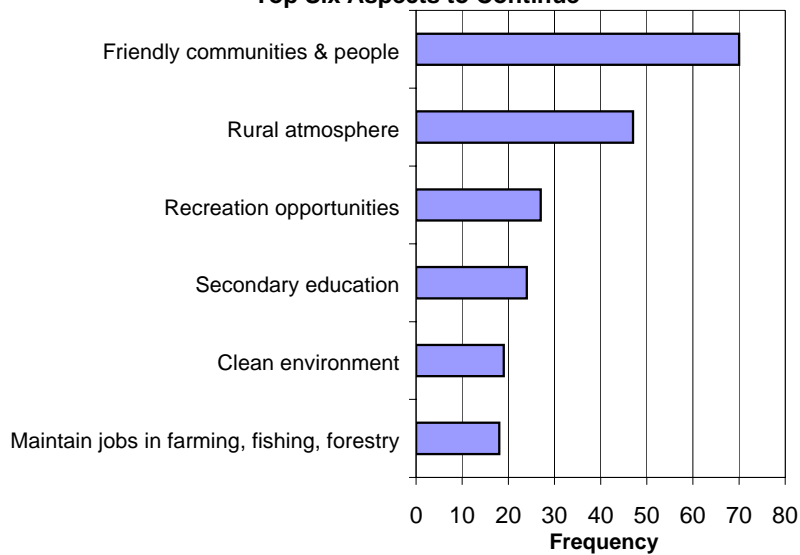
Source: CPW Tillamook County Futures 1998

= Number of times the topic was listed by focus group participants

What aspects should be continued in 2020?

Figure 5.1 ranks the most frequently listed characteristics that focus group participants want to continue through the year 2020. Clearly, preserving friendly communities and people, small town character, and a rural atmosphere are features that most people would like to continue. Recreational opportunities are another aspect that many participants value and consider part of the high quality of life in the County. Continuing to provide secondary education was also well supported. Preserving a clean environment and maintaining jobs in farming, fishing, and forestry were brought up virtually the same number of times. This may illustrate a need to strive for balance between these characteristics.

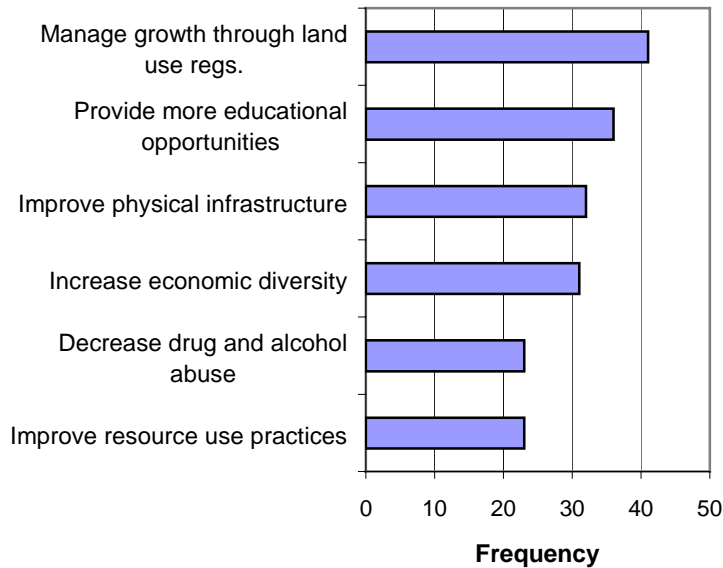
**Figure 5.1 Tillamook County Futures Focus Group
Summary of
Top Six Aspects to Continue**



What aspects need to be changed to improve the quality of life in 2020?

Several of the areas in which focus group participants wanted to see change included aspects of the economy and growth and development (see Figure 5.2). The desire to manage growth through land use regulation, improve infrastructure, and increase economic diversity all reflect the pressures of a growing population and ailing economy. Other concerns included providing more educational opportunities, improving resource use practices, and decreasing drug and alcohol abuse.

**Figure 5.2 Tillamook County Futures Focus
Group Summary of
Top Six Aspects to Change**



Many of the replies in the “miscellaneous” subcategory related to a desire for countywide integration of services, social and business networks, and government agencies. Some responses typical for this category included, “cooperation, integration, and coordination,” and “build relations between county/private industries and residents to better accommodate service needs.”

Summary

The results of the focus group meetings show that county residents share many common values and concerns, regardless of what interest group they represent. The high quality of life provided by the rural atmosphere, friendly communities and rich natural resource base is something everyone values. Concern over the environment, educational services, traditional industries, and the economy were also common threads. Some of the issues raised in the focus group meetings are identical to those addressed in Chapter 4: Tillamook County Profile. For example, county residents are certainly aware of the economic and resource issues facing their region. They are also acutely aware of population growth, which is accentuated by an increasing number of retirees and second homeowners. However, there are certain priorities and concerns that Census data and state agency reports cannot capture, which highlights the need for citizen based activities such as focus group meetings.

Chapter 6 Tillamook County Futures Council Household Survey

December 4, 2020

“Tillamook is a place of outstanding natural beauty in its forests, rivers, coastline, and rural landscape. Over 20 years ago, the citizens decided to find a way to preserve these features while accommodating modest growth within the existing towns and communities. This vision has succeeded in keeping business districts commercially viable, a mix of housing types, and salmon and steelhead in the rivers.”

Introduction

A survey of Tillamook County households was the foundation for the visions, goals and strategies developed by the Futures Council. To develop the survey, information from the 17 focus groups was used to create questions about present and perceived future conditions in the County. The survey was mailed to 4,000 randomly selected Tillamook County households. The results of the survey were then used by the Futures Council to create draft visions and goals, and to develop questions for the public strategy development meetings.

The household survey provided statistical validity to the collection of residential opinions and concerns. Specifically, we can say with a 95% level of confidence that the results are representative of households in the entire County.³ This is due to the large sample size (4,000), the random selection of residents who were mailed a survey, and the number of surveys returned (864). Hence the survey functioned as an important basis for developing goals and strategies that accurately reflect all County residents, not just those who were able to participate directly in the focus group meetings or other public sessions associated with the Futures Council.

The information below summarizes the methods and results of each section in the survey. Particularly strong or noteworthy responses are illustrated graphically, whereas the responses to the majority of questions are highlighted in the text. For a complete set of results please refer to Appendix E and F.

Methods

The household survey was distributed to 4000 randomly selected households in the County using the Tillamook Public Utility District’s mailing list. This source was selected because it was the most complete list of residents, and did not discriminate as to whether a resident was full or part time or had a phone. In addition to the household survey, 300 identical surveys were distributed to juniors and seniors at two high schools in Tillamook. This provided a comparison of the attitudes and opinions of the County’s youth with those of adults. Because the youth survey was not randomly distributed the

³ See appendix J for a summary of statistical confidence levels for the top ranked issues.

statistical reliability of this set is lower than the household survey. However, we provided this comparison because many of the proposed topics have a direct impact on youth.

The household survey was introduced to the recipients by a letter from the Tillamook County Futures Council explaining the significance and importance of citizens' knowledge, concerns, and opinions regarding issues facing the County in the next 20 years (see Appendix D). Respondents were assured that their responses would be kept strictly confidential, and that they would be eligible to win prizes upon the completion and return of their survey. Donated prizes included a family membership or day pass at the YMCA, a \$25 gift certificate at Sunset Thriftway, a \$25 gift certificate at Tillamook County Creamery, two \$20 gift certificates at Pioneer Veterinary Hospital, and a 3-credit course at Tillamook Bay Community College. A detachable survey response form also provided space for respondents to indicate preferences for future involvement in the strategic visioning process. Over 80% of the respondents completed this form.

The statements in the survey were designed to reflect public opinion about the issues raised at the focus group meetings, as well as factual information pertaining to the County. Frequently respondents were asked their opinion of statements that were identical to the ones raised by focus group participants. Statements were worded in a variety of ways so as to avoid undue bias. For example, we used both positive (e.g. There is adequate citizen involvement in government decision making) and negative (e.g. Tillamook County does not have enough family wage jobs) statements. In creating the survey, several drafts were circulated between the CPW research team, the Futures Council and local residents who were familiar with survey development. This ensured that the instructions, format, and questions were understandable to a broad audience, and led to the addition of several statements that were relevant to current events in the County (e.g. geologic hazard area at the Capes).

The survey was eight pages in length and divided into eight sections: I. Society, Culture and Government, II. Economy, III. Natural Environment, IV. Health and Human Services, V. Growth and Development, VI. Recreation and Tourism, VII. Youth and Education, and VIII. Demographics. Each of the first seven sections had between five and seventeen statements. Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with the survey statements by selecting options on a scale of 1 -- 5, with 5 equal to strongly agree and 1 equal to strongly disagree. If respondents were uncertain about a statement on the survey they could indicate this by checking a box adjacent to the strongly agree/strongly disagree scale. At the end of the survey respondents were invited to share their vision for the County's future by writing a "post card" to someone in the year 2020. This gave survey respondents a chance to express, in their own words, their concerns and hopes for the future of the County.

Results

Twenty-two percent (864 total) of the randomly distributed household surveys were returned. This provided a 95% level of confidence that the survey results accurately reflect the entire county. The results and analysis presented below are organized by each of the sections of the survey. Some of the responses to survey questions are illustrated with bar charts, and the rest are described in the text.

The first three tables, Tables 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3 provide a ranking of the responses which have the highest level of concurrence. Table 6.1 lists the top 30 questions with the highest percentage of agree and strongly agree responses. Table 6.2 lists the top 18 questions with the highest percentage of disagree or strongly disagree. And Table 6.3 lists the top 11 questions with the highest percentage of uncertain responses.

Table 6.1
Random Household Survey Responses (N= 864)
Rank order of statements with highest percentage of *Agree* and *Strongly Agree*
responses

Rank	Percent ⁴	Survey Statement
1	90	We must assure that our sewage treatment plants are adequate. (GD 15) ⁵
2	87	To sustain the most important qualities of Tillamook County we must protect the natural features of the area. (NE 1)
3	84	There should be more restriction on development in hazardous areas like The Capes. (GD 17)
4	83	The abundance of wildlife in the County is important to conserve. (NE 3)
5	80	I feel safe in my community. (HH 1)
6	80	Utility systems should be installed underground, where possible. (GD 7)
7	79	To improve fish habitat and water quality we must preserve riparian areas along our streams and estuaries. (NE 2)
8	77	There should be more restrictions on development in flood plains. (GD 11)
9	76	Tillamook County needs a more diversified employment base. (EC 1)
10	76	We need to improve the quality and condition of our roads and highways. (GD 6)
11	74	Recreation areas need to be protected from overuse. (RT 4)
12	74	Efforts to recover and ensure sustainable runs of salmon should be a top priority now and through the year 2020. (NE 11)
13	73	Preserving and sharing our history is important. (SC 2)
14	72	Protecting farmland is essential to our economy. (EC 8)
15	69	Farmland provides open space that is essential for our quality of life. (GD 2)
16	69	Forest management practices need to emphasize improved water quality. (NE 10)
17	68	We need to improve the appearance of our small towns to bring in more business. (EC 7)
18	68	We need to direct development to already established towns in order to protect our farms and forests and maintain our rural quality of life. (GD 5)
19	68	The small town rural atmosphere is our most important feature. (SC 1)
20	68	Encouraging the development of small locally owned businesses would improve our economy. (EC6)
21	67	The distinct character of each community needs to be maintained. (GD 4)
22	66	Tillamook County residents are friendly, caring and cooperative. (SC 9)
23	65	Agricultural water runoff should be better managed to improve the water quality in the County. (NE 8)
24	63	We need more recreation and after school activities for youth. (YE 1)
25	63	Urban water runoff needs to be better managed to improve our water quality. (NE 9)
26	63	We need more opportunities for youth to provide community service. (YE 4)
27	62	To improve incomes for persons in the low and moderate-income categories more

⁴ The percentage shown is the combined total of respondents who agreed and strongly agreed with the statement listed. Included in this count are only those responses from the random survey to 4,000 households.

⁵ Note: the letters and numbers following each household survey response refers to the section and question number in the household survey. GD = Growth and Development; NE = Natural Environment; HH = Health and Human Services; EC = Economy; RT = Recreation and Tourism; SC = Society and Culture; and, YE = Youth and Education.

Rank	Percent ⁴	Survey Statement
		vocational employment skills are needed. (EC 11)
28	62	Youth involvement in our community is valued. (YE 9)
29	61	The availability and use of drugs is increasing among young people in the County. (HH3)
30	56	Tourism should be planned for and expanded in Tillamook County. (RT 3)

Table 6.2
Random Household Survey Responses
Rank order of statements with highest percentage of *Disagree* or *Strongly Disagree* responses

Rank	Percent	Survey Statement
1	61	Providing jobs is more important than protecting the environment. (EC 4)
2	57	Clear cutting is a necessary forest practice. (NE 6)
3	47	It is important to maintain high levels of timber harvest so we can ensure jobs in the wood products industry. (EC 5)
4	46	There are many opportunities to enjoy the visual and performing arts. (SC 3)
5	44	I visit local health care providers for all my health care needs. (HH 6)
6	44	Fast food franchises should be discouraged. (GD 13)
7	39	There is adequate citizen involvement in government decision making. (SC 8)
8	39	Public transportation is presently adequate within the County. (GD 8)
9	38	We need more ethnic and cultural diversity in the County. (SC 4)
10	38	To help attract new businesses more land should be made available for commercial and industrial development. (GD 3)
11	37	We need to improve the air quality in our County. (NE 4)
12	37	There are adequate vocational training opportunities for all County residents. (YE 7)
13	35	There is enough funding for the County's schools. (YE 5)
14	34	I often purchase basic staples in communities outside of the County. (EC 3)
15	33	Issues of racial division need to be addressed and resolved. (SC 5)
16	33	The water quality of our rivers is satisfactory. (NE 5)
17	33	Emphasizing fishing, logging and farming employment will help sustain our rural environment now and through the year 2020. (SC 10)
18	31	The present levels of access to recreational areas will meet our needs in 2020. (RT 2)

Source: 1998 University of Oregon Community Planning Workshop

Table 6.3
Random Household Survey Responses
Rank order of statements with highest percentage of *Uncertain* responses

Rank	Percent	Survey Statements
1	42	Mental health services are presently adequate. (HH 4)
2	42	Tillamook County has excellent assisted living services for seniors. (HH 5)
3	42	More childcare services are needed. (HH 7)
4	31	Teen pregnancy is a continuing problem in Tillamook County. (HH 2)
5	30	There are adequate vocational training opportunities for all County residents. (YE 7)
6	29	Schools in the County provide an adequate amount of extracurricular activities. (YE 3)
7	26	The availability and use of drugs is increasing among the young people in Tillamook County. (HH 3)
8	26	Tillamook Bay Community College needs to be expanded. (YE 8)
9	25	There is enough funding for the County's schools. (YE 5)
10	24	Public transportation is presently adequate within the County. (GD 8)
11	22	Alcohol abuse is one of the most important social issues in the County. (HH 9)

Source: 1998 University of Oregon Community Planning Workshop

We received 141 completed surveys from the two participating high schools. A comparison between selected adult and youth responses is illustrated in each of the figures beginning with Figure 6.5. Youth surveys were not randomly distributed therefore we cannot make detailed statistical comparisons between their results and the household survey. Nonetheless, it provides a comparison of how youth and adults of the County may differ or correspond in their view of issues impacting the future.

A comparison of respondent demographics with those of the County at large provides a general context by which to evaluate and understand the results. The distribution of survey respondents is illustrated in Figure 6.1. The survey identified 3 geographic areas in the County. North County includes the area between Oswald State Park south to Garibaldi. The communities of the North include Manzanita, Nehalem, Mohler, Wheeler and Rockaway Beach. The central region includes the communities of Garibaldi, Bay City, Tillamook, Oceanside and Netarts. South County is the area from Cape Lookout south to Cascade Head and includes the communities of Beaver, Sandlake, Hebo, Cloverdale, Pacific City and Neskowin (See Map). The geographic distribution of “portions of the County where respondents spend the most time” is roughly proportional to the population distribution for the County as shown in 1997 census estimates.

Figure 6.1
In which portion of the County do you spend the most time?

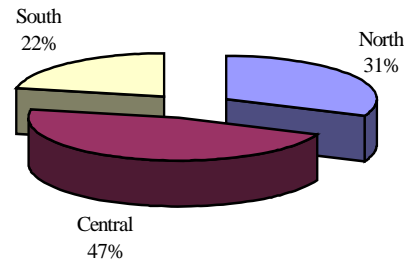


Table 6.4 shows the community of residence for the 864 respondents to the survey. The second column shows the number of completed surveys from each community. The third column shows the percentage of all household surveys received from each community.

Table 6.4 Household Survey Community Representation

Tillamook Community	Number of Surveys Returned	Percent of Total Surveys Returned
1. Manzanita	69	9
2. Nehalem	52	6
3. Mohler	15	2
4. Wheeler	16	2
5. Rockaway Beach	103	12
6. Garibaldi	52	5
7. Bay City	43	5
8. Tillamook	242	28
9. Oceanside	43	5
10. Netarts	52	6
11. Beaver	26	3
12. Sandlake	17	1
13. Hebo	17	2
14. Cloverdale	43	5
15. Pacific City	74	9
Total	864	100

Source: 1998 Tillamook County Household Survey and 1997 Population estimates.

The household survey showed that the average number of years respondents have lived in the County is 18.2, with 91 years being the highest. Figure 6.2 compares the age distribution of County residents 19 years and older with the Tillamook County Futures survey respondents. County data is taken from the 1990 U.S. Census. The two noticeable differences are in the 19 – 34 and 50 – 64 age groups. There may be several reasons for the under-representation of respondents aged 19 – 34 in the survey. One possibility is that people in this age group may have less free time to complete and return a survey because of family and work schedules. Or they may be less concerned about the future and did not respond. The 15% over-representation of persons in the age category 50 – 64 may be due to the rapidly increasing retirement group (3rd fastest growing county in the state). Also, some people in this age group may have more free time than other age groups because of retirement. Other respondent characteristics include an average household size of two to three people, a 55% rate of employment, and a 40% rate of retirement.

Figure 6.2
Age Distribution: Census Data vs. Survey Results

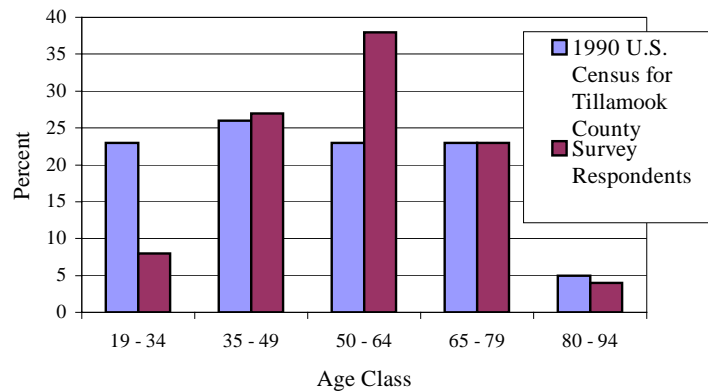


Table 6.5 shows the distribution in occupations of survey respondents. These results cannot be directly compared to Census data because the categories are not identical. However, this information does illustrate a wide range of occupations represented by survey respondents.

Table 6.5
Employment Distribution

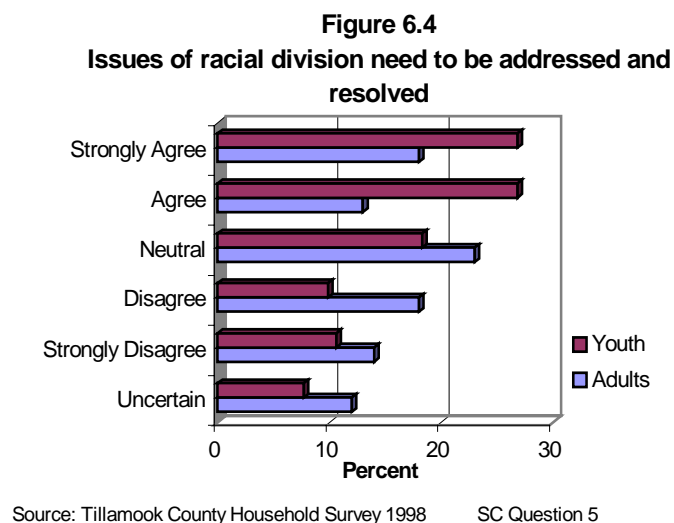
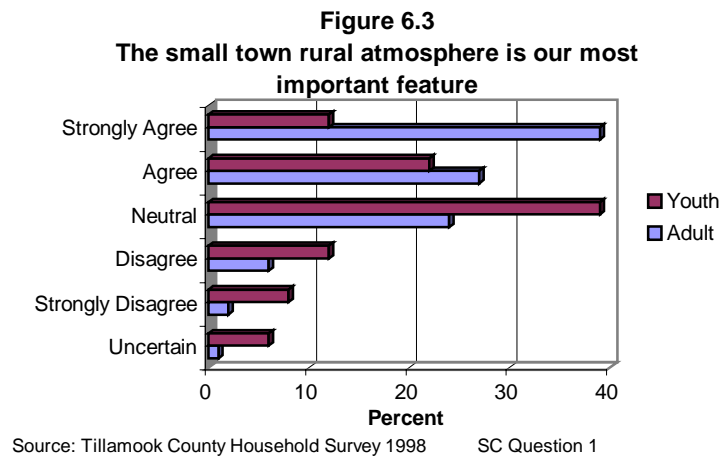
Occupation of Employment	Survey
Manufacturing	5%
Agriculture	6%
Government	8%
Forestry/Wood Products	6%
Recreation/Tourism	4%
Retail	9%
Fire	5%
Teacher	11%
Conservation	1%
Fishing	1%
Construction	10%
Other	36%

Source: 1998 Tillamook County Household Survey.

Society and Culture

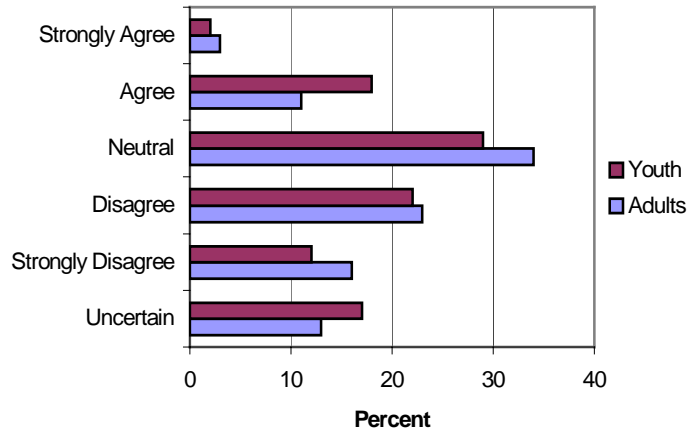
The remainder of this chapter discusses survey results for each of the major survey categories. The bar charts compare the household survey results with the high school survey results. The Society and Culture section of the survey covered a variety of topics including respondents' views on the rural character of their communities, the ethnic and cultural diversity within the County, and accessibility of local government. The most definitive responses related to the rural character and history of the County. Nearly 70% of respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that the small town rural atmosphere is the most important feature of the County (see figure 6.3). Preserving and sharing history was also considered very important (73% agreed or strongly agreed). However, there was less concurrence on how this rural character might be maintained. For example, 42% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that emphasizing fishing, logging, and farming employment will help sustain the County's rural environment now and through 2020, whereas 33% disagreed or strongly disagreed with this statement.

A number of survey statements pertained to culture and ethnic diversity in the County. There was considerable difference among the respondents regarding ethnic diversity. For example, 23% agreed or strongly agreed that the County needs more ethnic and cultural diversity, whereas 38% disagreed or strongly disagreed. Similarly, when asked whether issues of racial division needed to be addressed and resolved, 32% agreed or strongly agreed and 34% disagreed or strongly disagreed (see figure 6.4). The response to both of these questions is likely related to the recent immigration of Hispanic people to the County. The sensitive nature of racial issues and the conflicting responses to these survey questions suggest that the topic of ethnic diversity is a difficult issue and one that local officials and community leaders should approach with care and sensitivity.



More than 50% of respondents felt that more cooperation was needed between communities. Based on input from focus group meetings, such cooperation could take the form of joint economic development strategies, integrated planning for health and social services, or possibly a comprehensive plan for emergency response. In regards to citizen involvement with local government, the responses were mixed. Roughly one third of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that local government is helpful and accessible, whereas 27% disagreed or strongly disagreed. In the same vein, 14% felt there is adequate citizen involvement in government decision making, whereas 39% did not share this sentiment (see figure 6.5).

Figure 6.5
There is adequate citizen involvement in government decision making

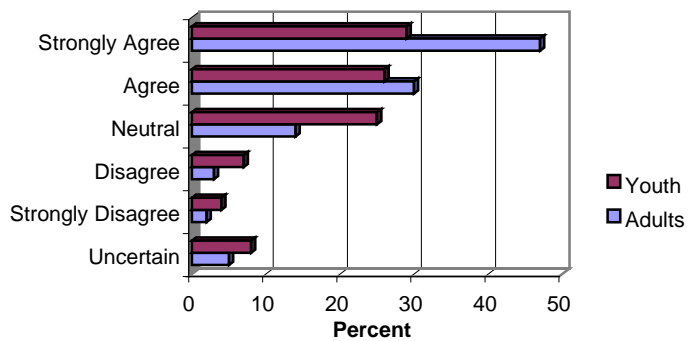


Source: Tillamook County Household Survey 1998 SC Question 8

Economy

The household survey included 11 statements about the economy of Tillamook County. Of primary concern to survey respondents was the strength of the economy. Seventy-six percent of the respondents indicated that Tillamook County needs a more diversified employment base (see Figure 6.6). In response to another question, 72% felt that the County does not have enough family wage jobs.

Figure 6.6
Tillamook County needs a more diversified employment base



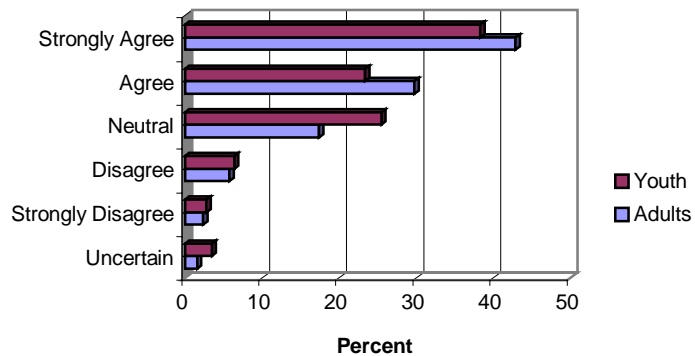
Source: Tillamook County Household Survey 1998; EC Q.1

Survey respondents had varying levels of agreement on how best to improve the economy. Protecting agriculture received the most support. Seventy-two percent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that protecting farmland is essential to the County's economy (see Figure 6.7). Encouraging the development of small locally owned businesses and improving the appearance of the County's towns in order to bring in more business both received 68% agreement. Sixty-two percent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that to improve incomes for persons in the low and moderate-income categories more vocational employment skills are needed.

Tourism received a mixed review as a strategy to improve the economy. Half of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed that to assure a viable economy the County should place increased emphasis on tourism, whereas 30% were neutral and 17% disagreed or strongly disagreed. The recruitment of new high-tech industry received slightly less support (47% in support, 25% neutral, and 23% against). Finally, the timber industry received the least support as a strategy to improve the economy (see Figure 6.8). Only 26% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that it is important to maintain high levels of timber harvesting in order to ensure jobs in the wood products industry, whereas 24% were neutral, and 47% disagreed or strongly disagreed.

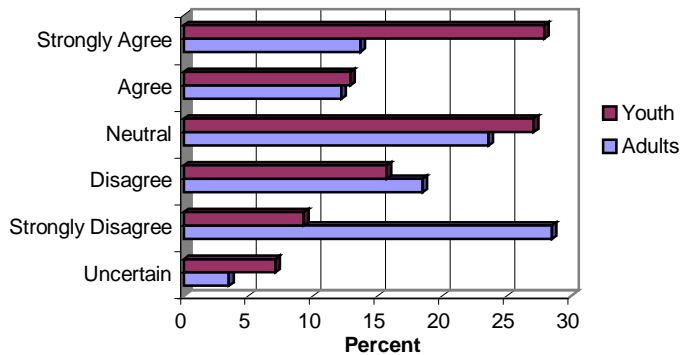
Results in the economy section of the survey reflect a real concern for the natural environment. For example, when asked whether providing jobs is more important than protecting the environment only 14 % agreed or strongly agreed, whereas 61% disagreed or strongly disagreed, and 24% were neutral (see Figure 6.9). It is interesting to note the considerable difference (25%) between the youth and adult responses in the strongly disagree category. These results suggest that Tillamook County youth are less concerned than the adult population is about protecting the environment. This is a trend that continues in the natural environment section. However, it must be kept in mind that the youth results are not as representative as the adult survey. Thus the difference may not be truly significant, but is still worth consideration.

Figure 6.7
Protecting farmland is essential to our economy



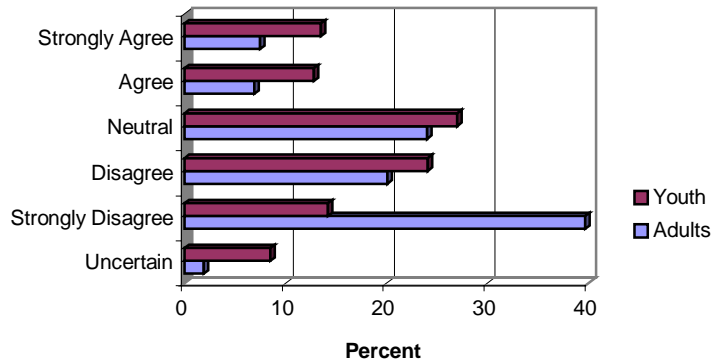
Source: Tillamook County Household Survey 1998 EC Question 8

Figure 6.8
It is important to maintain high levels of timber harvesting to ensure jobs



Source: Tillamook County Household Survey 1998 EC Question 5

Figure 6.9
Providing jobs is more important than protecting the environment

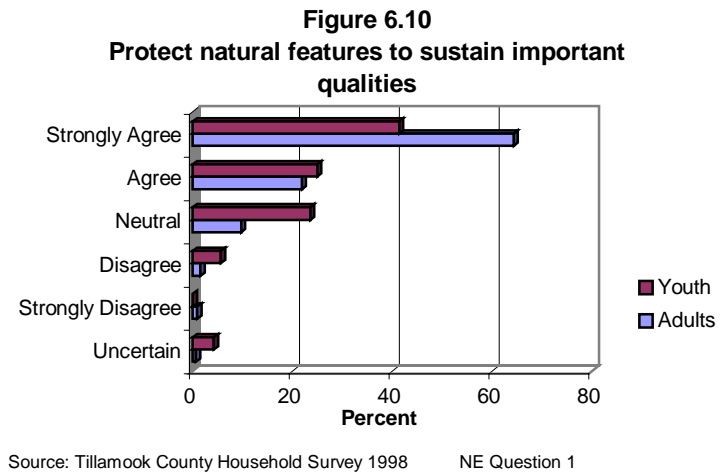


Source: Tillamook County Household Survey 1998 EC Question 4

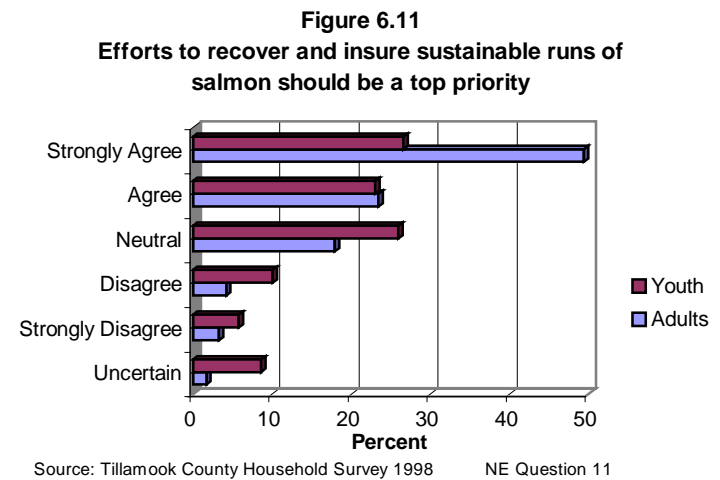
Results from the economy section suggest that residents believe a more vibrant economy depends on encouraging and expanding both traditional and new businesses. The growth in tourism and service industries has helped to strengthen the economy. However, the jobs that support tourism and service are typically seasonal and/or low paying. This may partially explain why survey respondents felt the County needs more family wage jobs and vocational training for local residents.

Natural Environment

The environment is clearly an important part of life in Tillamook County. It affects not only the economy through traditional industries like agriculture and forestry, but also provides a high quality of life and scenic beauty that many residents cherish. The responses in the survey pertaining to the natural environment reflect this strong connection and dependence. For example, 87% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that protecting the natural features of their environment was necessary to sustain the most important qualities in the County (see Figure 6.10).



Similarly, 83% indicated that the abundance of wildlife in the County is important to conserve. Survey respondents also expressed strong opinions regarding measures that should be taken to protect or improve environmental quality. For example, 79% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the riparian area along streams and estuaries should be preserved to improve fish habitat and water quality.



Similarly, 74% agreed or strongly agreed that efforts to recover and ensure sustainable runs of salmon should be a top priority now and through the year 2020 (see Figure 6.11).

Support for particular environmental management practices was more divided, although the majority of respondents favor greater environmental protection. For example, 57% disagreed or strongly disagreed that clear cutting is a necessary forest practice, whereas 25% agreed or strongly agreed with this statement (see Figure 6.12). Also, 53% agreed

or strongly agreed that fencing should be required to keep farm animals out of our rivers, whereas 24% disagreed or strongly disagreed.

The perception of surface water quality in the County varied widely. The most frequent response to the statement “The water quality of our rivers is satisfactory” was neutral (see Figure 6.13).

The remaining responses were divided equally among agree/strongly agree and disagree/strongly disagree. This diversity in responses suggests that a large portion of the population does not realize the County has a large number of water quality limited streams (according to the Department of Environmental Quality).

Despite the scattered opinions on current water quality in the County, there was strong support to protect or improve water quality from various sources of pollution. Most respondents (65%) indicated that agricultural water runoff should be better managed to improve water quality in the County (see Figure 6.14). Many of the respondents (63%) also felt that urban water runoff should be better managed to improve water quality. Finally, 69% of respondents thought that forest management practices should emphasize improved water quality.

Overall, these results show that residents highly value the County’s natural environment, both for its economic value as well as the scenic beauty and recreational opportunities it provides. This sentiment is consistent with views expressed in focus group meetings. Invariably, when meeting participants were asked what they wanted to preserve most through the year 2020, the first responses were the scenic beauty and

Figure 6.12
Clear cutting is a necessary forest practice

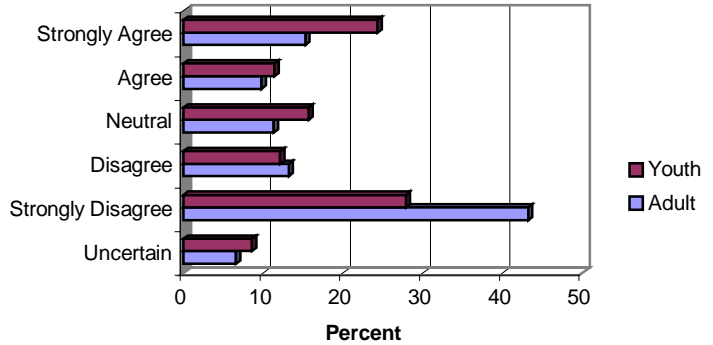
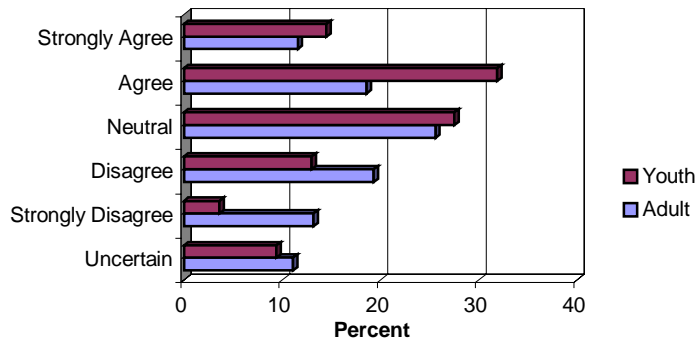
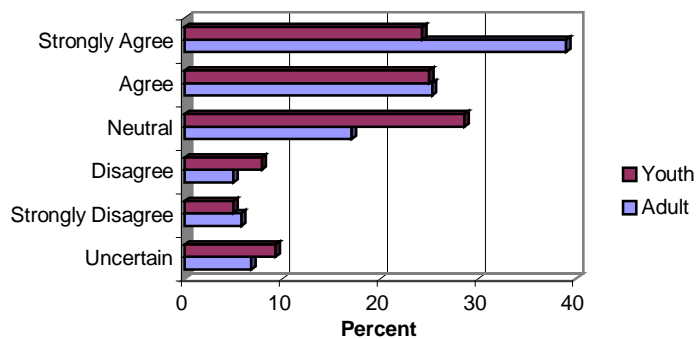


Figure 6.13
The water quality of our rivers is satisfactory



Source: Tillamook County Household Survey 1998 NE Question 5

Figure 6.14
Agriculture water runoff should be better managed to improve water quality



Source: Tillamook County Household Survey 1998 NE Question 8

natural resource base of the County. However, opinions on how the natural environment should be protected showed more variation. Many residents support traditional, resource based industries in the County, especially agriculture. The balance between economic profitability (via agriculture, fishing, tourism, etc.) and protecting the natural environment is a key issue that the County should address.

Health and Human Services

Overall, the responses to this section of the survey indicate that county residents and property owners are only marginally aware of health and human service issues. Even when responses did not reflect a high degree of uncertainty, they did not resonate with agreement either. One noteworthy exception was that 80% of the residents do agree or strongly agree with the statement “I feel safe in my community.” This may be one reason why many people speak highly of the quality of life in Tillamook County and why the comment “Tillamook County is a great place to raise a family” was often heard at focus group meetings.

The most frequent response to nearly half of the questions in this section was “uncertain.” For example, roughly 42% of respondents were uncertain as to whether more childcare services are needed (see Figure 6.15). Similarly high rates of uncertainty were reflected when households were asked whether mental health services are adequate, or whether the County has excellent assisted living services for seniors.

Teen pregnancy is another example of a social issue not directly affecting all community members, but having the potential to indirectly affect the entire population. Despite renewed increases in teen pregnancy within the County, 31% of the adult household survey respondents were uncertain about teen pregnancy as a continuing problem in Tillamook County (see Figure 6.16). However, 51% of the adults did agree or strongly agree that teen pregnancy is a problem. In contrast, only 5% of county youth were uncertain, and 71% either agreed or strongly agreed that teen pregnancy is a continuing problem.

Figure 6.15 More childcare services are needed

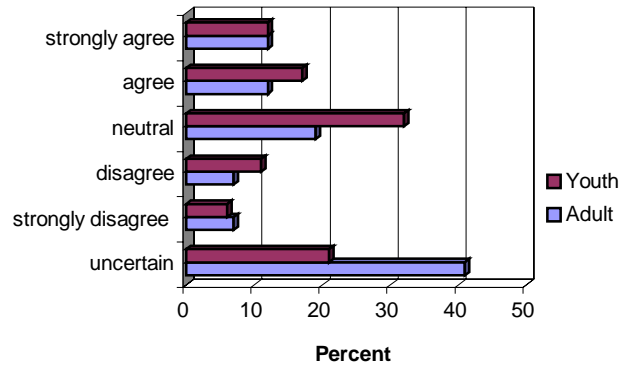
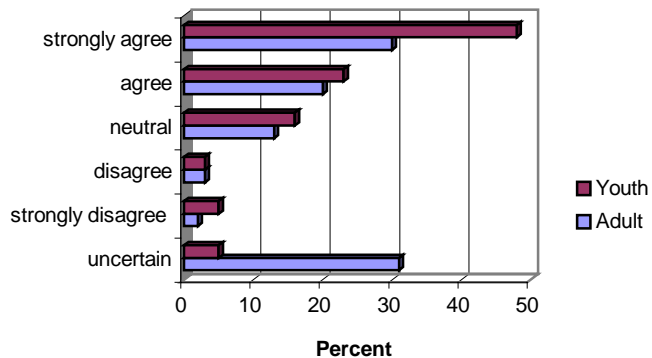
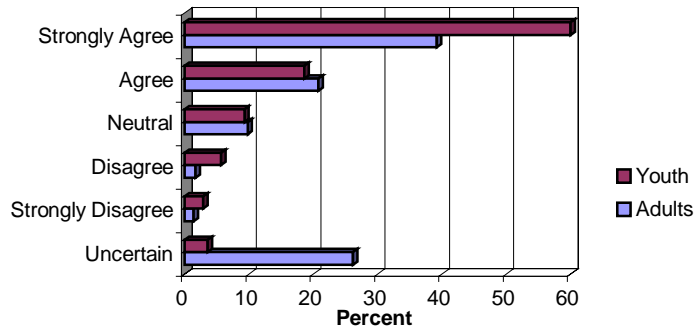


Figure 6.16 Teen pregnancy is a continuing problem in Tillamook County



When asked whether the availability and use of drugs is increasing among the young people in the County, 26% of adult survey respondents were uncertain and 61% agreed or strongly agreed. On the other hand, only 4% of the youth were uncertain and 81% were in agreement (see Figure 6.17). Not surprisingly, youth responses more accurately reflect countywide trends towards higher teen pregnancy rates and more drug related incidents.

Figure 6.17
The availability and use of drugs is increasing among youth

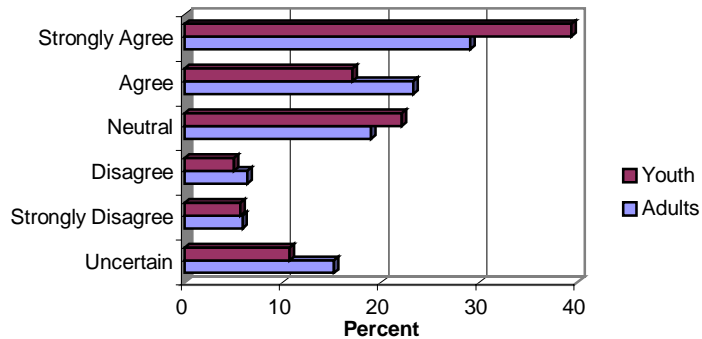


Source: Tillamook County Household Survey 1998 HH Question 3

A number of questions in the Health and Human Services section showed a moderate demand for increasing local health services. Specifically, 31% agreed or strongly agreed that they visit local health care providers for all their health care needs, whereas 44% disagreed or strongly disagreed. Also, 44% of respondents indicated they were concerned about the availability of medical services, whereas 23% did not indicate concern.

Housing issues elicited a more consistent response (see Figure 6.18). Although 15% of respondents were uncertain, 55% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that there is a need for more affordable housing in our County. This may reflect the fact that in 1996 the average single family home cost \$126,522, up from less than \$54,000 ten years ago.

Figure 6.18
We need more affordable housing



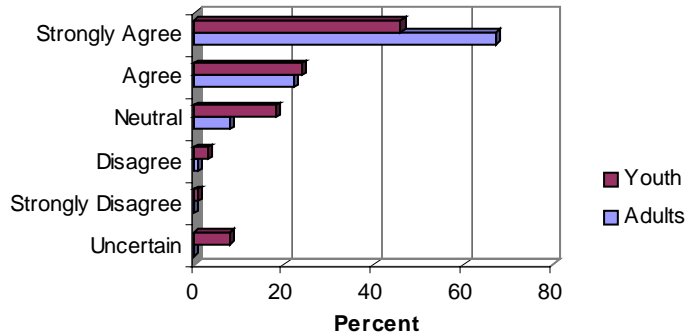
Source: Tillamook County Household Survey 1998 HH 6 Question

Growth and Development

Survey respondents had particularly strong opinions about growth and development issues, especially pertaining to development restrictions, protection of farmland, maintaining rural character, and providing adequate infrastructure. The most dramatic response out of all the survey questions came from the statement “We must assure that our sewage treatment plants are adequate.” Ninety percent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed with this statement (see Figure 6.19). Another result showing strong agreement was support for underground installation of utility systems where possible (80% agreed or strongly agreed).

A little over 50% agreed or strongly agreed that stricter controls on land use and development were needed in order to maintain livability in the County. Similarly, 51% felt that more growth management controls are needed. Even stronger support was shown for specific land use restrictions, including development in hazardous areas like flood plains and “The Capes.” Seventy-seven percent of respondents felt that more restrictions on development in flood plains were necessary (see Figure 6.20). A smaller number, 48%, felt that the County should use dredging and dikes to prevent flooding. In regards to The Capes, 84% (67% of whom strongly agreed) indicated that there should be more restrictions on developments in hazardous areas.

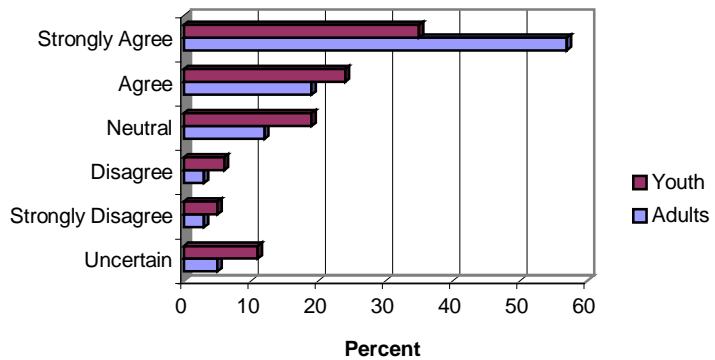
Figure 6.19
We must assure that our sewage treatment plants are adequate



Source: Tillamook County Household Survey 1998 GD 15

The desire to preserve the County’s rural atmosphere was supported by a number of survey results. Nearly 70% agreed or strongly agreed that farmland provides open space that is essential for the quality of life in Tillamook County. In the same vein, 68% agreed that development should be directed to already established towns in order to protect farms and forests and maintain the County’s rural quality of life (see Figure 6.21).

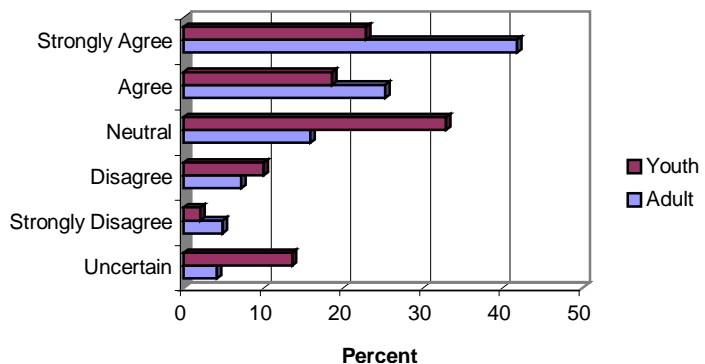
Figure 6.20
There should be more restrictions on development in flood plains



Source: Tillamook County Household Survey 1998 GD Question 11

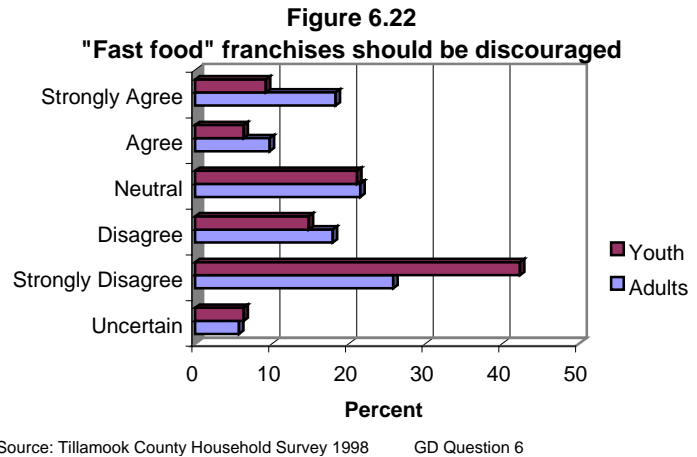
Although the response to questions on the economy indicate a desire for economic development, some reluctance is evident in promoting commercial and industrial development. For example, only 26% felt that more land should be made available for commercial and industrial sites to attract new business, whereas 38%

Figure 6.21
Direct development to already established towns



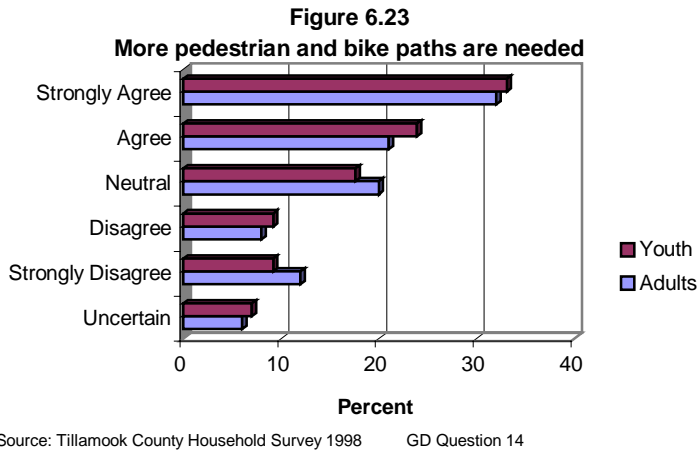
Source: Tillamook County Household Survey 1998 GD Question 5

disagreed with this strategy. A majority of survey respondents felt that the distinct character of each community needs to be maintained (67% agreed or strongly agreed), and that older buildings should be preserved (50% agreed or strongly agreed). This perspective contrasts with strong opposition to the reduction of fast food franchises; 44% disagreed or strongly disagreed that fast food franchises should be discouraged, an element that some might feel jeopardizes small town character (see Figure 6.22)!

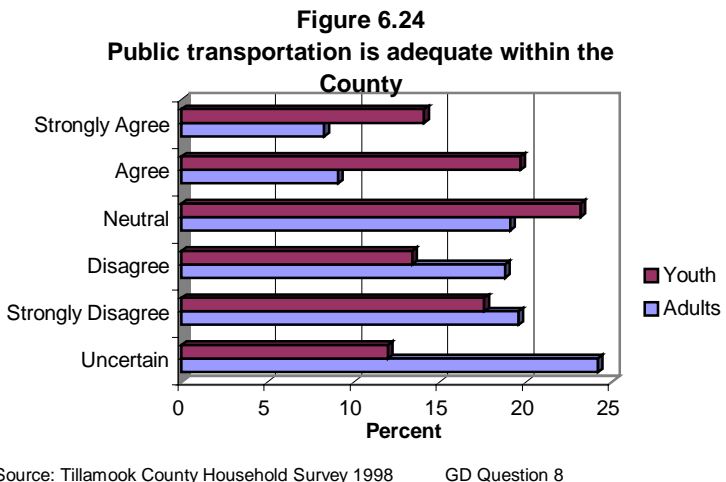


Transportation issues are another significant element of growth and development. Considering the County's increase in population and heavy seasonal tourist traffic it is not surprising that 76% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the quality and condition of the County's roads and highways need to be improved. The majority (53%) also supported more pedestrian and bike paths (see Figure 6.23).

Opinions on public transportation varied somewhat. When asked whether public transportation was currently adequate within the County, 39% disagreed or strongly disagreed, 18% agreed or strongly agreed, and 19% were neutral (see Figure 6.24).



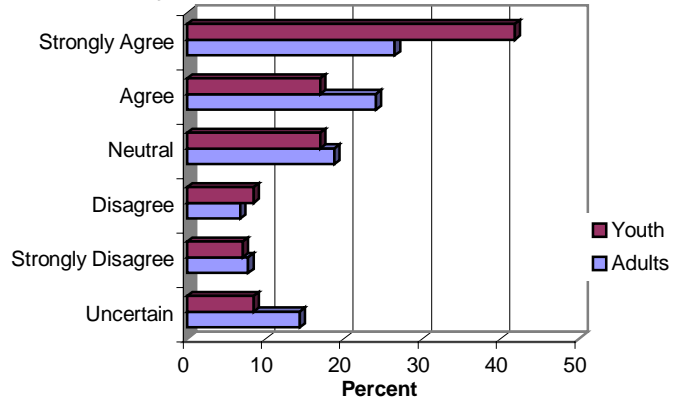
Public transportation from the County to major metropolitan areas around the state was also seen as inadequate. Fifty-two percent felt improvement was needed, 19% were neutral, and 15% disagreed or strongly disagreed (see Figure 6.25).



In general there is a high level of agreement on careful management of growth and development issues in the

County. Also evident is the inherent challenge the County faces in balancing somewhat conflicting goals. Preserving a small town feel, for example, yet wanting new business and tourism dollars to stimulate economic growth. But several areas of consensus are clear from this portion of the survey. First, residents want more careful assessment and stricter application of land use regulations, especially when they concern hazardous areas where development may ultimately cost the public. Second, there is a clear desire to protect the rural atmosphere with special emphasis on farms and forestlands. Finally, infrastructure needs to adequately meet current and future needs (i.e. sewage treatment facilities, utility systems, roads and highways).

Figure 6.25
Improve public transportation to and from the County to metropolitan areas in the state



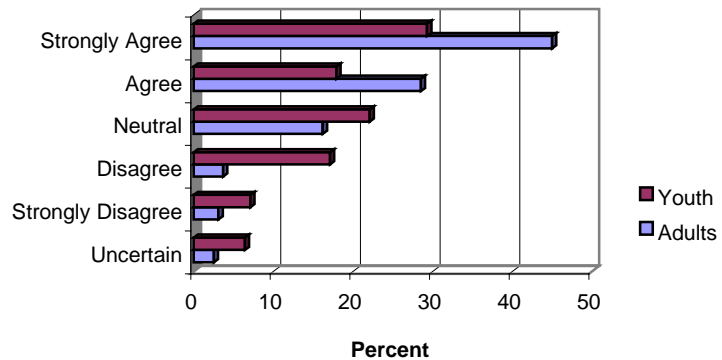
Source: Tillamook County Household Survey 1998 GD Question

Recreation and Tourism

The survey contained five questions pertaining to recreation and tourism in Tillamook County. Over half of the respondents indicated a desire for increased outdoor recreational opportunities (51%), as well as an interest in planning for and expanding tourism (56%). At the same time, 74% agreed or strongly agreed that recreation areas need to be protected from over use (see Figure 6.26). These results suggest a need to balance a desire for tourism and recreation with protection of environmental quality. In addition, although not specifically addressed in the survey, there may also be a concern that tourism will jeopardize local character and small town feel.

Respondents were fairly evenly split in regards to whether the present levels of access to recreational areas would meet their needs in 2020. This response probably reflects the difficulty in predicting increased demand for recreation, and how current levels of access will hold up in the future. However, in regards to beach access, a substantial percentage of respondents (41%) agreed or strongly agreed that it needs to be improved. In light of

Figure 6.26
Recreation areas need to be protected from overuse



Source: Tillamook County Household Survey 1998 RE Question 4

predicted growth, access to recreational sites may need to be improved or at least protected, as more beachfront property and other lands are developed.

Youth and Education

A significant number of residents were uncertain about questions asked regarding youth and education in the County. This may result from respondents who do not have children living at home, or who are non-resident property owners. Uncertainty aside, there was strong support for providing more services for youth in the County. A majority (63%) of residents agreed that the County needs more recreation and after school activities for youth (see Figure 6.27) and that there should be more opportunities for youth to provide community service. Fifty-four percent felt that more youth centers are needed. However, the response to whether schools in the County provide an adequate amount of extracurricular activities was less decisive. Twenty-five percent agreed there is an adequate amount, 18% were neutral, 28% disagreed, and 29% were uncertain. Whether there is currently enough funding for the County's schools also received mixed reviews. Twenty-four percent felt funding was sufficient, 16% were neutral, 35% disagreed and 25% were uncertain.

Support for continuing education programs also received moderate support. Forty-eight percent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that there should be more educational programs for people of all ages, and 47% felt that Tillamook Bay Community College needs to be expanded. In addition, 37% indicated that vocational training opportunities for County residents were inadequate, 13% thought they were adequate, 20% were neutral and 30% were uncertain.

Youth responded quite differently to this section than the adults. First of all, they were not uncertain about their views on education. Second, they showed a greater interest and support for increased educational and recreational

opportunities, after school activities, and youth centers. Sixty percent of youth felt there was inadequate funding for the County's schools, whereas only 35% of adults felt this

Figure 6.27
We need more recreation and after school activities for youth

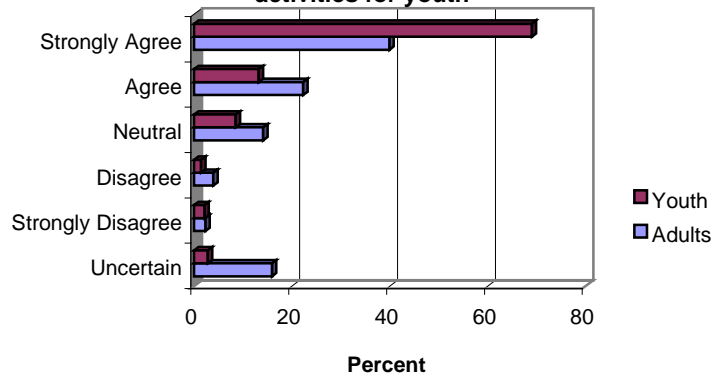
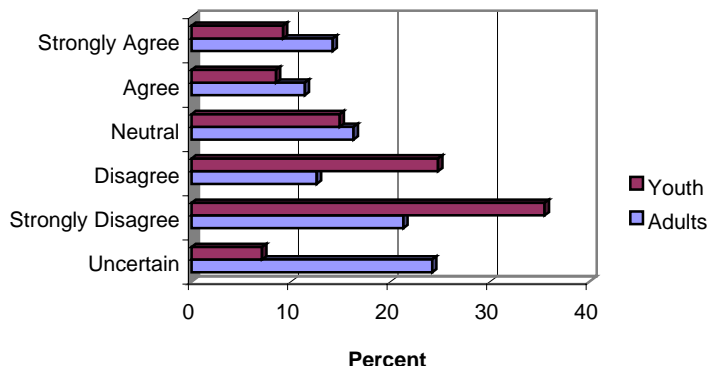


Figure 6.28
There is enough funding for the County's Schools



Source: Tillamook County Household Survey 1998 YE Question 5

way (see Figure 6.28). In contrast, 44% of youth respondent's thought that extracurricular activities at county schools are adequate compared to 25% of adult respondents. Finally, youth were slightly less excited (50% in agreement) than adults (63% in agreement) about opportunities for youth to provide more community service.

Summary

The survey responses echoed many of the issues raised in focus group meetings. Like focus group participants, survey respondents showed strong support for protecting the small town rural atmosphere of the County and the environment. Support for diversifying and strengthening the economy, increasing land use planning and development restrictions in some areas, and improving physical infrastructure also paralleled focus group issues. However, the survey provided more precise feed back on how these elements should best be protected. For example, a desire to protect the rural atmosphere included support for protecting farmland, encouraging more small, locally owned businesses, and revitalizing the appearance of towns. Support for protecting the environment was reflected in many ways, including improved management practices in timber, agriculture and urban areas. Recovery and protection of salmon runs, as well as water quality, were primary concerns in this regard as well. Respondents also favored more restrictions on development in flood plains and hazardous areas.

Based on the survey, youth and education are priorities to County residents. Although it is evident that some residents are not as aware of youth issues (e.g. teen pregnancy, alcohol and drug abuse), there is still a majority that expressed concern over increases in teen pregnancy and drug and alcohol abuse. There was also strong support for more recreation and after school activities for youth, and opportunities for them to provide community service.

The results of the survey were an essential part of the next step in the Visioning Process. Specifically, the issues that showed the greatest degree of consensus (i.e. the ones described above) were considered as targets for developing actions and strategies. Chapter 7 outlines the process of strategy development and illustrates the connection between the survey and visioning process.

Chapter 7 Making Appropriate Plans and Strategies

December 15, 2020

" Tillamook County will be the place to live in 2020! Living wage jobs combine with nature preservation to provide wholesome community! Education drives the vision as everyone works together to learn and plan. "

Introduction

The Tillamook County Futures Council requested a visioning process that would be open and easy to join at any time. The Council also maintained that each phase of the process be clearly connected to the expressed preferences of the residents. The focus groups (Chapter 5) and household survey (Chapter 6) served as the foundation for the visioning process. More than 80 focus group participants identified characteristics of the County they valued highly and did not want to change. These focus groups also identified features of the County they wanted to change or improve. The results of the focus group meetings provided the statements about life in Tillamook County. These statements were then featured in the household survey. The survey was mailed to a randomly selected set of 4,000 households. Results from the 864 completed surveys indicated that there are areas of strong agreement about conditions in the County.

The next step in the Visioning Process was to invite residents and property owners to identify strategies to maintain the positive features of the County and change or improve features identified as negative. This was accomplished by “Making Appropriate Plans and Strategies” (MAPS), a process the University Research Team used to engage a broad cross-section of residents in developing strategies to guide future conditions and characteristics of the County. More specifically this process was used to identify strategies or actions to meet goals established by the Tillamook County Futures Council. These goals were established by reviewing results from focus group meetings and the randomly distributed household survey. The strategies identified were primarily short-term (3-5 year) actions.

The following sections describe what the MAPS process is and how it was used to engage Tillamook County residents and property owners in developing strategies for the future of their county.

What is MAPS?

Making Appropriate Plans and Strategies (MAPS) is a citizen involvement process that was developed at the University of Oregon. The purpose of the process is to engage people in discussions about the future of their communities. The MAPS process was developed to encourage residents of an area to ask each other questions they might not normally ask about the future of an area they share in common.

The intended outcome of a MAPS process is that:

- All participants will have a chance to introduce strategies for the future
- The strategies will be shared with the group
- All participants will have an opportunity to comment on these strategies

- Strategies with strong group support will be identified
- All strategies are then shared with the organizing group (the Futures Council)

This outcome reflects the characteristics of an effective community-based planning process, which allows all participants to speak, to respond to suggestions and see that their suggestions and concerns are being considered in the planning process. The MAPS process was specifically designed to achieve these objectives.

Methods⁶

The first step in the MAPS process is to identify key questions about a community or region. These key questions should focus on the fundamental objectives of the planning or visioning process. The questions must also be narrow enough to elicit responses that lead to specific actions to improve the quality of life in the designated community or region.

In the case of Tillamook County the key questions focused on ways to manage future growth and change in the area. The Futures Council used the focus group and household survey results to identify questions that reflected what residents and property owners considered most important to the future of the County. A list of survey topics supported by 50% or more of the respondents was used to help develop the initial set of possible MAPS questions (see Tables 6.1 & 6.2). Survey questions with high levels of respondent consensus were considered most likely to indicate issues that would be acceptable targets for future action. In addition, issues that were brought up repeatedly in focus groups were also considered. Ultimately the Tillamook Futures Council narrowed the list to 12 questions.

Besides having strong respondent consensus, the 12 questions also needed to represent the four major divisions of the household survey: Growth and Development, Natural Environment, Economy and Society and Culture. The twelve questions used to develop strategies during the May 14, 15 and 16th Tillamook County Futures MAPS meetings are presented in Table 7.1.

⁶ See Appendix I for a more detailed description of the results of the MAPS process when applied at 5 public meetings in Tillamook County.

Table 7.1
MAPS Questions Used to Develop Tillamook County Strategies

<i>Natural Environment</i>	
I.	What do you think should be done to improve habitat for salmon and steelhead in our rivers?
II.	How do we protect our recreation areas from harm (beaches, forests, rivers)?
III.	What should Tillamook County do to emphasize the need for careful management of natural resources?
<i>Society and Culture</i>	
IV.	What can we do to discourage risky behaviors among our citizens (i.e. drugs & alcohol use, teen pregnancy, etc.)?
V.	How do we help youth feel valued in our communities?
VI.	What can we do to encourage more community involvement in planning and local government?
VII.	How do we provide adequate educational services as our county grows?
<i>Economy</i>	
VIII.	How do we develop jobs that maintain and enhance existing industries (dairy, forestry, fishing, and tourism)?
IX.	What type of new family wage jobs/businesses would you attract to Tillamook County?
<i>Growth and Development</i>	
X.	How do we manage growth in a manner that creates vibrant towns while maintaining the rural character and natural resources of our countryside?
XI.	How do we finance infrastructure (roads, water, sewer, etc.) that is required to serve the development that is occurring in our county?
XII.	What can be done to assure more affordable housing in our county?

The next step in the MAPS process was to engage a cross section of people in the MAPS meetings. It was particularly important that the participants represented different geographic areas and interests within the county. Radio and newspapers advertised public meetings and, in some instances, residents received personal phone calls from the Council encouraging participation. Meetings were held in north, central and south county in both the afternoon and evening. The schedule was selected to attract participants from different regions of the County and to provide at least two different meeting opportunities for each region. Two meetings were held Saturday to accommodate weekend residents and those unable to participate during the weekday. A map showing the distribution of MAPS meeting participants is located on the following page.

At the beginning of each meeting, the University Research Team Project Manager and Tillamook Futures Council Chair provided an overview of the planning process, describing the 17 focus group meetings, the randomly distributed households survey, and the purpose of the MAPS meetings.

The MAPS meeting attendees were then divided into groups of at least four, but no more than six, people. When 12 people attended, two groups of six each were formed. The same six questions were then given to each group. More often, however, there were not

exactly 12 people in attendance and adjustments were made to ensure even group size. Each person in the group was assigned one of the 12 questions shown in Table 7.1 and instructed to ask their question of the other members in their group. This was accomplished by pairing off group members and having them take turns asking each other their question. When each pair finished asking their questions and recording their answers they switched partners with someone else in their group. In this way everyone had an opportunity to ask their question of all group members and answer all the different questions. An example of the question response sheet used in the MAPS process is located in Appendix I.

Because there were a total of twelve questions, it was necessary for at least two people to work on the same question in order to generate a diversity of ideas. At most of the meetings six questions were used. Because the Futures Council selected 12 questions to identify a cross section of strategies it was necessary to ask a different set of six questions at half of the public meetings. If only 12 people attended the first meeting, a separate set of six questions would be used for the following meeting. If 24 or more people attended a meeting all 12 questions were used. At the end of the five MAPS public meetings, the Futures Council had 20 pages of suggested strategies and actions for the 12 questions. Although all 12 questions were not asked at every meeting, there were a sufficient number of responses and actions for the Council to feel comfortable selecting recommended strategies for Tillamook County.

In addition to providing specific strategies to address each question, participants were asked if they would be willing to pay additional taxes to finance the proposed action and/or if they would be willing to devote their own time and energy to implement a suggestion. Appendix I shows the full range of suggested strategies and the willingness to be taxed or spend time achieving these strategies.

After each group recorded their answers, people from different groups who had asked the same question formed a sub-committee. For example, a person in group A who was assigned the question, "How do we protect our recreation areas (beaches, forests, rivers) from harm?," would review the responses from her group with the person from group B who asked the same question in his group. After reviewing all their responses each sub-committee summarized their findings. At most of the meetings each sub-committee used an overhead transparency to show the summarized responses to their question and make their sub-committee recommendations for preferred strategies.

After the summary reports were prepared and given, the University of Oregon Research Team compiled the most frequent responses and actions in a spreadsheet for the Futures Council. The Futures Council used the summary of responses and recommended actions from each meeting to develop ten to thirteen strategies for each of the four categories. Through this process the Futures Council adopted 54 strategies which they included in their Draft Visions of Tillamook County.

Results

The five MAPS meetings generated as many as 66 proposed strategies for each question. Participants at each community meeting generated as few as ten or as many as sixty ideas which were summarized to a few of the most frequent responses. Below is a list of the recommended actions from the 12 MAPS meetings, which each sub-group recommended be taken to address and/or solve their question. Summaries of the strategies/responses can be found in appendix I.

Q-1 What do you think should be done to improve habitat for salmon and steelhead in our rivers?

Recommended Actions:

- 1 Support the work of watershed councils
- 2 Reach out to fishing and farming interests to form partnerships
- 3 Help with local restoration projects
- 4 More protection for streams
- 5 Improve riparian habitat
- 6 Focus more on educating people w/ regard to salmon needs

Q-2 How do we protect our recreation areas from harm (beaches, forests, rivers)?

Recommended Actions:

- 1 Emphasize educational efforts to help people realize individual responsibility for resource stewardship
- 2 Encourage volunteer clean up efforts
- 3 Increase user fees
- 4 Hire/volunteers for recreation areas
- 5 Education
- 6 Enforcement of existing laws

Q-3 What should Tillamook County do to emphasize the need for careful management of natural resources?

Recommended Actions:

- 1 Education
- 2 Unified acceptance of responsibilities
- 3 Involve Youth
- 4 Include resource users in developing solutions and provide forums
- 5 Try harder in educational system to help students understand the resource tradeoffs associated with various decisions
- 6 Educate everyone about conservation

Q-4 What can we do to discourage risky behaviors among our citizens (i.e. drugs & alcohol use, teen pregnancy, etc.)?

Recommended Actions:

- 1 Undertake a program of education
- 2 Provide rehabilitation/counseling
- 3 Increase outside after school activities
- 4 Educate public about prevention
- 5 Repeat "teen pregnancy" program at least every four years
- 6 Through the community build self esteem of the individual and self-respect grows

Q-5 How do we help youth feel valued in our communities?

Recommended Actions:

- 1 Involve them in civic affairs
- 2 Reward them for work well done
- 3 Work youth program
- 4 Convene school and community groups to discuss and to work forward
- 5 Get youth more involved – work study
- 6 Recognize in all community areas, the positive achievements of youth

Q-6 What can we do to encourage more community involvement in planning and local government?

Recommended Actions:

- 1 More personal contact
- 2 Hear what the people are saying
- 3 Convey to attendees that local government is listening
- 4 Increase in town hall meetings
- 5 Expand communication through publications
- 6 Encourage public officials to seriously accept citizens' input in decision-making process

Q-7 How do we provide adequate educational services as our county grows?

Recommended Actions:

- 1 Provide more funds to expand Tillamook Bay Community College
- 2 Strengthen ESD program
- 3 Encourage public involvement and grants for community college
- 4 Survey people about how increased funding could happen
- 5 Develop outreach programs to introduce/increase awareness of technological methods
- 6 Create an owner, in the community, of the schools

Q-8 How do we develop jobs that maintain and enhance existing industries (dairy, forestry, fishing, and tourism)?

Recommended Actions:

- 1 Education and job training
- 2 Refine ideas and take findings & recommendations to dairy industry, fishing, tourism & forestry
- 3 Hold individual hearings with state and county government
- 4 Obtain public support
- 5 Continue research on new processes for above

Q-9 What type of new family wage jobs/businesses would you attract to Tillamook County?

Recommended Actions:

- 1 Need coordination with county officers
- 2 Get a team of head-hunters to go to industries and make proposals
- 3 Research every possibility and explore successful options
- 4 Be prepared to make planning compromises
- 5 Improve access to hi-tech telecommunications options
- 6 Economic council needs to attract/seek companies that enhance existing industries

Q-10 How do we manage growth in a manner that creates vibrant towns while maintaining the rural character and natural resources of our countryside?

Recommended Actions:

- 1 Promote development within urban growth boundaries
- 2 Protect and enhance national resource land use laws
- 3 Do not promote big business
- 4 Work closely with special districts so that growth doesn't overtax schools, sewer, water, roads, etc.
- 5 More and continuing involvement by knowledgeable people
- 6 Greater participation in established and new committees. Committees structured according to a balance of all industries/interests affected by actions of that committee
- 8 Implement a "do not build" statute for incompatible areas such as the Capes
- 9 Develop zoning laws in towns/communities which control sensible development

Q-11 How do we finance infrastructure (roads, water, sewer, etc.) that is required to serve the development that is occurring in our county?

Recommended Actions:

- 1 Implementation of System Development Charges (SDCs)
- 2 Properly directed taxes and capped taxes
- 3 Implement user fees that cover costs incurred
- 4 Implement and maintain SDCs at proper full rate

Q-12 What can be done to assure more affordable housing in our county?

Recommended Actions:

- 1 Create a County sponsored sweat-equity program (e.g. Habitat for Humanity)
- 2 Seek federal grant money
- 3 Provide incentive programs that encourage developers to build affordable housing or convert existing housing into affordable housing
- 4 Encourage/support private programs that use sweat equity/public-private partnerships
- 5 Change regulations/rules/zoning and/or building ordinances to enable and encourage more affordable units
- 6 Tax incentive component/temporary tax incentives

Findings and Recommendations

Tillamook County residents who participated in the MAPS meetings were generally surprised to find they agreed on a majority of the proposed strategies generated by the 12 questions. Both residents and Council members also felt encouraged by the large number of residents who stated they would be willing to pay additional tax dollars and donate time to help implement their preferred strategies. Contributing time was chosen more often than tax dollars. However, both time and tax dollars were offered for the majority of the responses.

The MAPS process gave the Futures Council a greater sense of public support and understanding of publicly preferred strategies for the key issues identified in the focus groups and household survey. MAPS was a defining procedure in the visioning/ strategic planning process and it was a key element in assisting the Futures Council to clarify the goals and strategies that will guide decision making in the coming years. Overall, the MAPS process was an effective way to develop action strategies and engage the public in lively discussion about the future.

Chapter 8 Focusing on the Future

“I am proud of my community for ‘planning’ a friendly, environmentally safe place to live and play. The streams are clean and full of fish. The bays attract people from all over to experience quality salt-water experiences. The farms are protected and beautiful.” (Post card from the future dated November 7, 2020)

Introduction

How do you provide an equal opportunity for 20,000 residents to say how their rural county should grow in the next 20 years? Where do you start?

The answer is to find out what residents and property owners’ value highly and want to keep and what features they want to change. To accomplish these tasks and provide these opportunities the Tillamook County Futures Council convened focus groups, conducted a randomly distributed household survey and held public meetings. All residents and property owners in the County were invited to participate. More than 1,200 individuals were involved in helping the Council identify 19 goals and 52 strategies for guiding development in the County over the next 20 years.

The goals are expressed as desired future, long-term outcomes for the County. Although inter-related and inter-connected, the goals are divided into four distinct categories: 1) Growth and Development; 2) Natural Environment; 3) Economy and 4) Society and Culture. Realizing the 19 goals is dependent on the effective implementation of some portion of the 52 strategies that residents helped the Futures Council create. These strategies describe actions that will require the allocation of resources such as time, money and labor. It is very unlikely that all of the goals and strategies will be implemented simultaneously. Furthermore it will not be possible to make an equal geographic commitment of resources to achieve these goals countywide.

This chapter focuses on efforts by the Tillamook County Futures Council to identify those goals and strategies which residents consider the most important and the most in need of implementation in the near future. Also included in this chapter are recommendations for the next steps for the Futures Council in the process of helping residents to guide the future development of their county.

Establishing Priorities for the Future

The first step in the allocation of scarce resources such as time, money and volunteer commitments is to establish priorities. To do this the Tillamook County Futures Council used electronic polling. At a second, and final, set of public meetings participants were asked to determine the importance they placed on each of the 19 goals and 52 strategies.

The Use of Electronic Polling

Recent developments in computer software and related hardware technology have provided opportunities for individuals attending public meetings to anonymously offer their opinion on a range of topics important to their communities and regions. With the use of a number of handheld electronic data entry devices, much like a remote TV channel changer, as many as several hundred meeting participants can record their

opinions on a wide range of topics and issues at an hour and a half meeting. Individual opinions about a statement or question are recorded, tallied and the collective response can be instantly displayed on a large screen in the form of a bar chart.

The electronic polling process allows meeting facilitators to cover a large number of topics, enabling participants to share their collective opinions without getting bogged-down in lengthy discussions. The process also allows participants to find areas of mutual agreement as well as areas where significant differences of opinion exist.

Format and Details for Holding Electronic Polling Meetings

The Tillamook County Futures Council and the University Research team agreed that using electronic polling was the best way to prioritize the goals and strategies developed through the Tillamook County Futures process. The electronic polling also served to identify areas of particularly strong community support, areas where opinions were divided and topics about which participants needed additional information.

Application of the electronic polling process for Tillamook County took place at five meetings held in different communities in the County over a three day period. A total of 92 people attended the five meetings. Previous to the meetings a newsletter outlining the DRAFT Visions, Goals, Strategies and Benchmarks was distributed throughout the County. Residents and property owners were invited to suggest changes to the DRAFT and attend one of five meetings where recommended priorities would be established for the 19 goals and 52 strategies.

At each of the public meetings residents were provided an agenda describing the meeting sequence. Each meeting participant was given three items:

1. A copy of the DRAFT Tillamook County Futures Visions, Goals and Strategies appearing in newsletter 3.
2. A summary of the rank ordered household survey statements with the highest percentage of agree and strongly agree responses.
3. A rating sheet for the Tillamook County Futures DRAFT Goals and Strategies.

The electronic polling sessions began with a brief introduction of persons in attendance. The meeting facilitators then began the meetings with a brief overview of the work of the Futures Council. When these introductions were completed the meeting facilitator began the electronic polling process by asking some background questions of those attending the meeting. The questions included the following:

1. Which of the public meetings is this?
2. In which portion of the county do you live?
3. How long have you lived in Tillamook County?
4. What is your age?
5. Are there school-age children in your household?

Table 8.1
Region of Residence in the County

Region	Number of People	Percent
North County	41	46
Central County	37	41
South County	12	13
TOTAL	90	100

Source: CPW Tillamook Co Futures, Electronic polling 1998

Table 8.1 shows the percentage distribution of meeting participants by the region of the

County in which they reside. These numbers provide a relatively accurate reflection of the population distribution for Tillamook County, although in comparison with census figures South County is slightly under represented and North County may be just a bit over represented.

Table 8.2
Years Respondents Have Lived in Tillamook County

Table 8.2 shows that a majority (54%) of those who participated in the electronic polling process have lived in the County ten years or less. Table 8.3 indicates that

Years lived in Tillamook County	Number of People	Percent of Total
0-4 years	22	24
5-10	27	30
10-15	11	12
15-20	7	8
20 or more years	23	26
TOTAL	90	100

Source: CPW Tillamook Co Futures, Electronic polling 1998

59% of the persons who participated in the electronic polling process were 55 or older. Although Tillamook County has the third highest median age among Oregon's 36 counties, electronic polling participants between the ages of 65-84 were still more numerous than the County's average.

Table 8.3
Age of Respondents

Age Respondents	Number of People	Percent of Total
18-24 years of age	0	0
25-44	11	12
45-54	27	28
55-64	23	24
65-84	33	35
More than 85	1	1
	95	100

Source: CPW Tillamook Co Futures, Electronic polling 1998

Electronic Polling Results⁷

Table 8.4 shows that the top ranked goal was the improvement and maintenance of infrastructure, such as roads, sewers, water, fire, and schools, for future community development. Fifty-one percent of the participants rated the goal important and 41% rated the goal as very important. This was the only goal that received a combined rating of over 90% support.

Table 8.4 also shows that protecting waterways and riparian zones and providing high quality habitat for native fish and wildlife ranked as the second most important of the nineteen goals (87%, see row 2). Restoring wild salmon and steelhead populations (86%, row 3) and managing growth in a manner than creates vibrant towns while maintaining the rural resource based character (85%, row 4) were other goals with high combined rankings.

⁷ The results of the electronic voting should be considered advisory. The participants were not randomly selected and as a consequence opportunities exist for political and geographic preference and bias to emerge. In spite of these shortcomings it is clear that there is a close correlation between these results and the initial suggestions from the focus groups and the results of the household survey.

Table 8.4
Tillamook County Futures Goals
Rank ordered by combining ratings of Important and Very Important

Rank	Goal #	Ranked Goals	Imp	V Imp	Sum I+VI
1	1.2	The infrastructure (e.g. roads, schools, sewer, water, fire, medical services, etc) that serves our communities is improved and maintained.	51	41	92%
2	2.1	Waterways are managed to protect riparian zones and provide high quality habitat for native fish and wildlife. In addition, they provide recreational, aesthetic, educational and commercial values.	43	44	87
3	2.4	Wild salmon and steelhead populations are restored as integral, fully functioning components of our watersheds.	43	43	86
4	1.1	Manage growth in a manner that creates vibrant towns while maintaining the rural character of the countryside by concentrating growth in existing communities and by protecting our farms, forest, rivers, bays, beaches and coastline.	47	38	85
5	4.1	Protect the rural atmosphere and small town feeling	37	45	82
6	3.5	Include youth in local economic development by providing appropriate classroom and field-based education and training	40	41	81
7	4.3	There is strong community involvement in local schools. Community involvement is a part of every student's education in Tillamook County.	39	42	81
8	4.4	There is ample opportunity for citizens to become involved in local and County government.	49	32	81
9	2.6	Forest management practices sustain the full complement of associated plant and animal populations, as well as support a viable wood products industry.	50	30	80
10	3.3	Diversify the economy	37	41	78

Source: University of Oregon CPW Tillamook County Futures, Electronic polling 1998

The top rated goals identified in the electronic polling process were fairly evenly distributed among the four basic categories developed in the focus groups and applied in the household survey. The Natural Environment (goals 2.1, 2.4, & 2.6) and Society and Culture (4.1, 4.3, & 4.4) categories each accounted for three of the top ten ranked goals, whereas Growth and Development (1.1 & 1.2) and the Economy (3.3 & 3.5) accounted for two goals each.

Table 8.5 shows the rank-ordered distribution of the top 15 strategies identified by residents from among the 52 developed in the DRAFT Visioning process. These strategies are prioritized actions to be taken to achieve the preferred goals for the County. Review of the top ranked strategies indicates that residents and property owners are most supportive of actions that focus on improving conditions in the natural environment. Strategies related to the Natural Environment account for seven of the ten top ranked items. Strategies relating to Society and Culture were the next most popular, with five listed among the top fifteen.

Table 8.5
Tillamook County Futures Strategies
Rank ordered by combining ratings of Important and Very Important

Rank	Goal #	Ranked Strategies	Imp	V Imp	Sum I+VI
1.	2.2.2	Support efforts to improve and maintain water quality and quantity.	27	69	96
2.	4.3.3	Recognize positive achievements of youth	44	52	96
3.	2.2.3	Take action to reduce sources of fecal coliform bacteria and erosion from rural and urban non-point sources (e.g. urban storm water runoff)	35	58	93
4.	2.1.1	Support educational programs that help students understand the consequences and tradeoffs associated with use and management of our natural resources and each individual's responsibility for natural resource stewardship.	46	43	89
5.	2.1.2	Encourage timber, agricultural, and fishing industries to form partnerships with local communities to improve natural resource conditions (e.g. fish and wildlife habitat)	52	34	86
6.	3.5.2	Create opportunities for local schools and youth organizations to participate in projects important to the County.	47	39	86
7.	2.6.2	Encourage public agencies to work together to conserve natural resources.	45	40	85
8.	2.1.6	Support efforts to protect riparian zones from damage due to livestock, timber extraction, recreational use, and urban development.	32	50	82
9.	2.2.1	Encourage and support local groups (e.g. watershed councils) in restoration and monitoring of stream and riparian zone quality.	37	45	82
10.	3.5.1	Invite local businesses and schools to work together to create apprenticeships for youth	45	38	81
11.	4.2.1	Provide more supervised, quality recreation and extra curricular activities for youth.	38	43	81
12.	4.3.4	Educate people of all ages on the consequences of risky behaviors (teen pregnancy, alcohol and drug abuse etc)	29	52	81
13.	4.3.2	Encourage local residents to participate in and promote extracurricular or after-school activities for youth. Utilize local talent.	48	32	80
14.	1.2.1	Assure that infrastructure keeps pace with development within growth boundaries	50	30	80
15.	4.3.1	Involve youth in planning and implementing community service activities	47	32	79

Source: University of Oregon CPW Tillamook County Futures, Electronic polling 1998

Findings from the Strategic Visioning Process

Throughout the Strategic Visioning Process several themes emerged which seem to be important to all interest and age groups in the County. The importance of these themes was re-confirmed through the electronic polling process. The themes are:

- Maintain the infrastructure that serves both the incorporated and unincorporated communities of the county.
- Restore the quality of the streams and the fish habitat.
- Manage growth in ways that keep the local communities vibrant.
- Protect the rural atmosphere and small town feeling.
- Engage the youth of the County in helping to create the future.

The need for improved infrastructure was expressed at each step in the Visioning process. Focus group participants, survey respondents, MAPS participants and electronic voters all indicated strong support for improved roads, water treatment facilities that will meet the demands of a growing population, utility systems that will withstand extreme weather events, and schools that will serve the youth of the County.

There is also clear evidence that Tillamook County residents and property owners feel very strongly about protecting the natural environment, including habitat for fish and wildlife, water quality and the area's scenic beauty. At the same time, many see the economic activities of agriculture and timber making important contributions in maintaining open space and the rural character of the County. In turn, representatives from all social and economic sectors expressed concern about the impacts of future growth. Many participants supported strict enforcement of land use and environmental regulations that would help to protect water quality and maintain the rural, small town atmosphere.

Many who participated in the visioning process emphasized the need for life-long learning and engaging the youth of the County in community projects. Although many expressed concern over the County's youth, a significant percentage simply did not know whether teen pregnancy, alcohol and drug abuse, or a shortage of after school activities were a problem for youth. Similarly, many were unaware of social services and affordable housing within the County.

Recommended Next Steps

The Tillamook County Visioning Process provided strong and compelling evidence that there is more agreement among the various interest groups of the County than there is disagreement. It is important for the Futures Council to build on the strong, unified visions of the future that have emerged. To do this the Futures Council needs to identify specific actions for each strategy and facilitate their implementation by targeting and encouraging groups in the County to work together towards implementing strategies appropriate or relevant to their group.

To facilitate strategic actions that help residents achieve their top rated goals for the future it is recommended that the Tillamook County Futures Council:

1. Have members of the Futures Council give presentations about the Visioning process to other groups and organizations in Tillamook County. The purpose of these presentations is to invite the participation of other residents in the next steps of the Tillamook County Futures process.
2. Form four or five working committees led by council members and comprised of people who responded to the household survey indicating their willingness to help the Council. Possible committees might include: Stream stabilization, fish habitat enhancement, youth business/ community service programs, increased community college programs, and lower cost cluster housing opportunities.
3. Have these Futures Council Committees review the top ranked strategies and identify several actions that match with the interests, expertise and energies of the committee members.
4. Have the new committees identify complementary missions and goals of other organizations in the County (i.e. schools, dairy farmers, retirement groups) to determine the areas of agreement and support for possible future collaboration.
5. Encourage Futures Council Committees to identify resource persons in the County and elsewhere in the state/country who might help with and/or advise the work of the committee.
6. The Futures Council Committees need to develop a work program and timeline for achieving a set of objectives within a reasonable time period. Staff support might be provided through collaboration with complementary programs in higher education.
7. Encourage groups, organizations and individuals that have not previously worked together to form partnerships when they find they share common objectives.
8. Regularly encourage collaborative partnerships through recognition of the committees and the work of the individual members.
9. Have each Futures Council member attend a statewide or regional meeting / conference to share the work they have accomplished and learn from others about similar efforts.
10. Identify funding sources and opportunities to help support the cost of implementing strategies developed by the people of Tillamook County.

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APPENDIX A. 2020 Vision: Strategic Visioning for Tillamook County

A research team from the University of Oregon Community Planning Workshop will assist the Tillamook County Futures Council to determine:

Attitudes and values of residents and property owners regarding growth and development in Tillamook County (1998-2003);

Strategies to help guide future growth and development in the County and

Provide training for local leadership to implement steps in the Visioning Process

An estimated \$31,500 is required to complete a six month project with the following research steps:

- Develop and distribute three *Tillamook County Futures Newsletters* to describe the steps of the research, public involvement process, results of a survey of residents and property owners, and a Draft of a strategic plan.
- Conduct fifteen focus group meetings with primary stakeholder groups to determine key growth and development issues.
- Use results of the focus group meetings to draft a survey of residents and property owners. Field test with residents and property owners and revise, as needed, to meet the satisfaction of the Tillamook County Futures Council.
- Distribute approved Tillamook County Futures survey to as many residents and property owners as funding will permit.
- Analyze results of the survey and publish in a newsletter to area residents and non-resident property owners.
- Invite residents and non-resident property owners to a series of meetings with the Tillamook County Futures Council. At the meetings work together to establish goals, objectives and strategies to guide future growth and development in the county.
- Work with residents and the Futures Committee to establish priorities for implementation of strategic actions in 1998-99.

Table 1
2020 Vision: A Strategic Plan for Tillamook County
Proposed Project Sequence & Timeline

Activity Phases	Months					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Develop newsletter						
Focus group work						
Draft surveys						
Distribute survey						
Analyze survey results						
Draft Goals/Objectives						
Establish action priorities						

The proposed project will require six months to complete. Please see attached project timeline designed to begin January 1998 and end July 1998. A research team comprised of four University of Oregon Community & Regional Planning graduate students, under the direction of Professor David Povey, will spend a minimum of 900 hours on the project activities. County assistance is expected to add an additional 160 hours. Resident involvement in each of the seven phases will account for another 720 hours for a total estimated 1780 hours.

The estimated total costs for implementing the project (exclusive of the value of Tillamook resident/property owner participation) is \$31,533. Table 2 provides a detailed break down of the direct costs for each of the phases of the project.

Table 2
Tillamook County Futures
Expected Costs

ITEM	#	Unit Cost	UO \$ Share	From County	In-Kind Match	TOTAL
I. Travel (mileage/lodging/meals)						
1. Focus group meetings (15)						
8 trips @ 260 miles	2080 mi	\$.28	\$582			582
Lodging	8 nights	\$40			320	320
Per diem	8 days	\$36	288			288
2. Draft surveys						
4 meetings @ 260 miles	1040 mi	\$.28	291			291
Lodging	4	\$40			160	160
Per diem	4	\$36	144			144
3. Survey results meetings						
3 meetings @ 260 miles	780 mi	\$.28	218			218
Lodging	3	\$40			120	120
Per diem	3	\$36	108			108
4. Draft Goals/Objectives						
3 meetings @ 260 miles	780 mi	\$.28	218			218
Lodging	3	\$40			120	120
Per diem	3	\$36	108			108
5. Establish Priorities						
3 meetings @ 260 miles	780 mi	\$.28	218			218
Lodging	3	\$40			120	120
Per diem	3	\$36	108			108
Sub-total			\$2283		\$840	\$ 3123
II. Supplies/Materials						
Focus group newspaper pads	3	\$15	45			45
Refreshments	3	\$20	60			60
Computer disks 2 boxes	2	\$10	20			20
Film	3	\$7	21			21
Survey research book	1	\$30	33			33
Paper for survey			0		200	200
Envelopes for survey			0		200	200
Newsletter 3 @ 6000	18000	.04	720			720
Sub-total			\$899		\$400	1299
ITEM	#	Unit Cost	UO \$ Share	From County	In-Kind Match	TOTAL
III. Postage						
Focus group announcements	160	\$.32			51	51
Newsletters 3 mailed	18000	\$.20			3600	3600
Survey post cards	3000	\$.19			570	570
1 st mailing of survey	3000	\$.30			1800	1800
Sub-total					6021	6021
IV. Telephone & Fax						

6 months @ \$95	6	\$95	570			570
Sub-total			570			\$570
V. Production Costs						
Newsletters 3 x 6000 @ \$.33	18000	\$.33		6000		6000
Survey instrument 7000	7000	\$.30		2100		2100
Survey envelopes	14000	\$.20		2800		2800
Draft of surveys 200 @ \$.50			100	10		110
Draft of survey results			30	100		130
Draft recommendations			30	100		130
Draft Goals/Objectives			50	100		150
Training for implementation			50	200		250
Sub-total			260	11410		11670
VI. Contract Services						
Survey data analysis	3000	\$1.20		3600		3600
Newsletter design \$300				300		300
Sub-total				\$3900		\$3900
VII. Other						
Rental of meeting spaces					900	900
Electronic voting equip.		\$2000		1000	1000	2000
Sub-total				\$1000	\$1900	\$2000
Indirect costs (23%)				3751		3751
TOTAL (SUM Items I – VII)			\$3922	\$20061	\$10161	\$31,533

Budget Notes

A brief summary description of each of the line items in table 2 is provided below.

Travel.

Total travel costs for the project are expected to be \$3123. This cost includes 23 round trips by automobile from Eugene to Tillamook and return to Eugene. Twenty-one nights of lodging in the study area are required to support the meetings required for this project. Twenty-one days of per diem are required for the project. Lodging will be requested as an in-kind contribution by area lodging providers (\$840). The RARE U of O program will provide \$2283 in travel and per diem support.

Supplies and Materials

Total supply and material costs are projected to be \$1299. The U of O RARE program will cover \$899 of these costs which are primarily related to the support of focus groups and survey development. The County or a local merchant is invited to contribute \$200 worth of paper for the survey and \$200 worth of envelopes.

Postage

Postage costs are required for the distribution of two newsletters, the announcement of a household survey and the mailing out and return postage for 3000 surveys. The County is asked to provide this support in the form of in-kind cash match of \$6921.

Telephone & Fax

Establishing meeting times, reviewing progress and exchange of comments on DRAFT materials will be accomplished by phone, fax and e-mail. The estimated costs for this communication is \$480.

Production Costs

These are expenses associated with the development and printing of materials to be distributed to Tillamook County residents and property owners. Estimated costs are \$11,560.

Contract Services

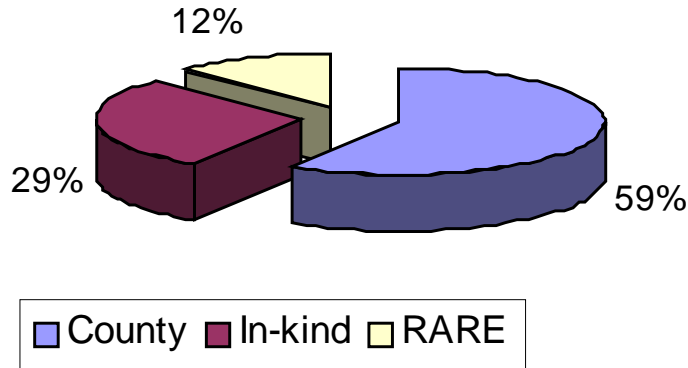
Survey data will be transferred to computer readable format and analyzed. The design for several newsletters will be established. The total for these items is \$2700.

Other Costs

Electronic voting equipment will be necessary to prioritize 2020 Visions issues and opportunities. Rental of this equipment is expected to be \$2,000.

Total projected costs for the project are \$31,533. In-kind match is expected to be \$9,161 or approximately 29% of the total project cost. Cash match¹ from Tillamook County and State agencies are \$18,450 or 58% of the total project cost. The RARE program will contribute \$3,922 or 12% of the project cost.

Cost Share for Tillamook County Futures



¹ The Department of Land Conservation and Development and Oregon Economic Development Department are being invited to help fund this pilot program. We believe that Tillamook County could serve as an important model of growth management processes for the Community Solutions Team.

Appendix B. Literature and Web Resources

The issues of community change and growth are quickly gaining space on the agenda at rural community meetings across the United States. Rural towns and regions face dramatic changes in economy. In many areas these changes are due to the loss of natural resource extraction and raw materials processing industries. In some rural communities environmental degradation from over harvesting natural resources has significantly reduced available resources. In the rural areas that are growing the new wave of growth brings with it demands for infrastructure improvement, resource protection and an expansion of social services.

The needs of rural communities are receiving considerable attention and assistance from federal and state agencies, institutes of higher education, and non-profit and organizations. A substantial body of literature addressing how the issues of change and growth are affecting these communities has ensued. One stream of literature addresses questions about why, where and how to organize and implement citizen driven planning processes to guide the forces of change and growth. Other streams of information include work in-progress appearing on web sites, in magazine articles, on list serves and other networking mediums. The literature is emerging and this report is one effort to describe the process of a guiding growth and managing development for rural areas.

Publications

The theoretical basis for the Tillamook Futures project lies in concepts of community-based development as described in Rural Environmental Planning for Sustainable Communities (Sargent et al, 1991) and Economic Renewal Guide (Kinsley, 1997). Both of these books focus on community based planning efforts that build on traditional small town activism and human resources. Each offers a series of step-by-step instructions and includes several case studies.

Rural Environmental Planning for Sustainable Communities (REP) elaborates on the process of initiating and organizing a public planning process. The book provides details on how to facilitate public participation to determine public goals. Also included are conceptual models on how to set goals and create plans through citizen input. The book contains many case studies that are rich with “how to” examples and templates for surveying and assessing human and environmental resources.

Economic Renewal Guide (ERG) offers an alternative and often-complementary perspective to the community development techniques described in REP. ERG promotes community wide collaboration in community development and describes means for promoting broad-based support for development efforts. Early chapters explain how to mobilize the community, determine stakeholder groups, and arrange for and hold effective public meetings. Also included and equally detailed are collaborative methods for identifying resources, determining preferred futures, drafting vision statements, and prioritizing goals to work towards visions.

The Focus Group (Templeton 1994) is a comprehensive guide on focus group meetings. Templeton discusses the purpose of focus group meetings and methods for conducting the meetings. She includes details about how to arrange meetings, how to select questions and how to document and analyze the responses. Several chapters address the role of the facilitator as well as methods for facilitating focus group meetings.

Guidebook for Facilitator's (Roberts & Kay, Inc., 1998) is a step-by-step guide designed to enable novice facilitators to hold productive focus group meetings. The Guidebook provides basics on how to design,

conduct and analyze focus group results. These include methods for determining desired meeting outcomes, selecting useful questions, selecting participants, and conducting meetings.

Community Strategic Visioning Programs, (Walzer, 1996) is a new and important collection of essays edited by Norman Walzer. The book begins with an essay about the strategic visioning process. Other essays cover the range of elements essential for a visioning process including methods, ways of measuring progress, necessary preconditions for successful visioning, benchmarking, implementing the vision, and ways to evaluate the process.

Web Resources

The World Wide Web contains a wealth of resources about sustainable community and community supported planning projects. The web should be considered a top priority for identifying community-planning projects in progress. The sites listed here represent strategic planning processes that have similar timelines to the Tillamook County Futures Council project and provide useful information on effective methods for eliciting community input. Each of these sites provides methodology, documentation and narratives about data and projects quite similar to the Tillamook County Futures Projects.

The first site, <http://www.racinecounty.com/sc/> is for the *Sustainable Racine* project in Racine, Wisconsin. The *Sustainable Racine* initiative began in 1996 and was established to help Racine bring their vision to reality. Accordingly, the charge is for the community to identify challenges for improving Racine and to then find sustainable ways to meet them. A broad spectrum of residents representing varied thought and ethnic diversity are engaged in research and discussion about how Racine can fulfill the American dream.

The second site, <http://www.artsgloucester.com/CASC/cascproject.html>, is for the *Cape Ann Sustainable Communities Project*, in Cape Ann, Massachusetts. The mission of the *Cape Ann Sustainable Communities Project* (CASC) is to motivate the residents of Gloucester, Rockport, Manchester and Essex, to envision a viable future for their communities and to work together to retain a measure of local control over that future.

The following web sites are useful resources for government agencies, business groups and grassroots organizations interested in citizen participation programs and sustainable community forums. These websites are excellent points of departure for anyone interested in starting a strategic visioning and/or process for a rural community or county. They contain numerous links to other websites that are relevant to community planning.

<http://www.sustainable.org/> is the homepage for the *Sustainable Communities Network*. The site is a resource for links to other information and monetary resources for communities engaging in sustainable community processes. It is an excellent starting point for becoming familiar with sustainability related resources available on the World Wide Web. The site has several downloadable sources of information about sustainable community projects. One such resource, the updated *Sustainability in Action*, gives an overview of 50 community projects. The book is a tremendous resource for getting a quick look at efforts taking place across the county.

<http://www.sustainable.doe.gov/> is the homepage for *The Center of Excellence for Sustainable Development*. The site is a service of the U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. The page was created to help communities design and implement innovative strategies that enhance the local economy as well as the local environment and quality of life. This site

also has links for grants and reports on successful sustainable community projects and projects-in-progress updates.

<http://www.econ.ag.gov/> is the homepage of the *Economic Research Center for the US Department of Agriculture*. Information of particular use to counties includes state and county demographic and economic profiles. County indicators for all states have been compiled and are available in table and map form. All information is electronically retrievable.

<http://www.reeusda.gov/fra/fundrfa.htm> posts announcements of availability of grant funds and request for proposals for *The Fund for Rural America – Rural Information Infrastructure Program*.

<http://www.rurdev.usda.gov/nrdp/rural.html> this site is called rural resources on-line. The information at this site is divided into eight categories: 1) internet directories on rural issues, 2) governmental/extension information on rural issues, 3) agricultural issues, 4) rural telecommunications, 5) rural health, 6) rural education, 7) rural economic development resources, and 8) miscellaneous rural resources.

<http://www.unl.edu/kellogg/index.html>. An annotated bibliography of the Collection of information available in the libraries of the University of Nebraska is available via this home page with information on how to obtain each publication.

<http://www.econ.state.or.us/ECONPG.HTM> The *Oregon Department of Economic Development* has community and county profiles available at this site. Comparative data on current population, economic trends and social needs are provided here.

<http://www.oclc.org/oclc/fs/database.htm> This site allows you to locate the full text of journal articles for immediate online viewing or e-mail delivery to an Internet address. Full text online offers more than 1.5 million articles from approximately 1,800 general and business journals, and newspapers. In addition, the full text of handy electronic reference sources--encyclopedias, phone books, almanacs—also are available online.

<http://www.oclc.org/oclc/man/6928fsdb/factsearch.htm> *FactSearch* is derived from over 1,000 newspapers, periodicals, newsletters, and documents such as the *Christian Science Monitor*, the *Congressional Record*, *Daily Press Briefings of the White House*, *State Department*, and *Department of Defense*; *Australian, British and Canadian Parliamentary Debates*, and *Congressional hearings*.

Summary

Although the process of Strategic Visioning is relatively new there are a number of outstanding data sources to help communities and counties implement a visioning process similar to the one described here. Individuals who use the sources cited above are encouraged to add their new sources and assessments of them. A more detailed bibliography is provided at the end of the report.

APPENDIX B. Focus Group Invitees

Recreation and Tourism: Buddy Abrahamson (Alderbrook Golf Course), Jose Curtis (fisherman), Sheila Deloe (hunters club), Dave Dillon (Vice President Nehalem Bay Chamber of Commerce), Penny Erickson (Manzanita Rentals), Toni Hatfield (owner, Sand Dollar Motel), Judy Hill (Tillamook Cheese Factory), Doug Olson (owner, Inn at Pacific City), Mike Stein (manager, Nehalem Bay State Park), David

Sutton (manager, Shiloh Inns), Deb Stasse (director, North County Community Center), representative from Tillamook Anglers Association

County Educators: Mike Ellis (Tillamook School District #9 board chairman), Ed Armstrong (Tillamook Education Consortium), Harry Coffman (instructor, Tillamook high school), Elaine Hopson (superintendent, Tillamook School District #9), Deb Lamb (instructor, Tillamook Bay Community College), Candy Armstrong (principal, Tillamook Jr. High School), Helen Bonsall (dean of instruction, Tillamook Bay Community College), Lisa Miller (instructor, South Prairie Elementary), Candie Hathaway (board member, Tillamook School District #9), Kathy Gervasi (principal, Liberty Elementary), Mike Kelly (instructor, Tillamook Jr. High School), Cecilia Dwiggins (curriculum coordinator, Tillamook School District #9)

Health & Social Services: Gary Smith (executive director, Tillamook Family Counseling Center), Larry Kiser (business manager, Rinehart Clinic), Ann Key (program development, Teen Parent program developer, TBCC), John Powers (branch manager, State Services to Children and Families), Diane Barnes (case manager, Tillamook City Health Department), Laurie Amerman (nurse manager, Tillamook City Health Department), Dan Krein (director, County Juvenile Department), Wendell Hesseltine (administrator Tillamook City General Hospital), Kay Johnson (case manager, Adult and Family Services), Mike Ellis (manager, YMCA), representative from Senior and Disabled Service Division, representative from C.A.R.E., Marlene Putman (executive director, Commission of Children and Families)

Special Districts (watershed councils, water, sewer, and ports): Carol Bickford (Nestucca Watershed Council), Jim Mundell (Netarts Watershed Council), Rich Felley (Soil and Water Conservation District), Charles Collin (Port of Nehalem), Don Bacon (Port of Garibaldi), Jack Crider (Port of Tillamook Bay), Darryl Carter (Nehalem Bay Wastewater Agency), Faith Dorothy (Nehalem Bay Regional Water Board, Dave Dillon (Neah Kan Nie Water Board), Joel Sacks (Lower Nehalem Watershed Council), Bruce Apple (Department of Environmental Quality), Paddy Blondo (Tillamook Flood Control District), Tony Owens (Pacific City Sanitary and Water District), Mack Merry (Oceanside Water District), Jim Guyton (Tillamook Bay, National Estuary Program)

Wood Products and Forestry: Don La France (Oregon Department of Forestry), Rick Klumpf (Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife), Don Gonzales (U.S. Forest Service), Warren Tauch (Bureau of Land Management), Rick Kneeland (BLM), George McKibben (Simpson Timber Company), Delton Moore (NW Hardwoods), Amy Miller (Small Woodlands Owner Association), Jim McCauley (Oregon Forest Industries Council), Dale Stockton (Nehalem Lumber Company), Dave Stephens (Manzanita Lumber Company), Gary Knight (Trask River Lumber Company), Barry Mammano (logger/owner, Grunder Equipment), Paul Levesque (Tillamook County management analyst), Doug Rosenberg (Rosenberg Lumber), Harvey Chandler (Tillamook Lumber Company), Barbara Simmons (Oregon Small Woodlots Association)

Miscellaneous Industry: Jon Oshel (Tillamook County Road master), Jeffery Volkema (Garibaldi Marina), Dick Crossly (Tillamook Country Smoker), Don Smith (Mohler S&G, Nehalem Ready Mix), Linda Schaefer (Headlight Herald), Michael Lehmen (West Coast Net), Tom Edmonds (Dragonslayers), Don and Joanne Smith (Commercial Communications), Kathleen Ryan (U-Cart-M Recycle), Jim Neilson (Wheeler Marina), Ken Bell (Bell's Office Equipment), Russ Halvorson (Halco), Scott Campbell & John Howarth (Specialized Component Supply), Doug Creasey (Bay Ocean Oysters), Lee Hanson (Larvae Oyster), Joe Okenfels (Ciggi G Charter Service), John Faudskar (OSU Extension Service, oyster & aquaculture)

Resident Youth: Brian Cameron (student, Tillamook High school), Michael Munly (student, Tillamook High School), Sam Lutz (student, Tillamook High school), Rik Clark (Career Specialist, Neahkahnie High School), Lavonne Bush (superintendent, Neah-ka-nie High School), Kathy Christensen (counselor, Neahkahnie, High School), Arum Kone (youth director, Rockaway Church), Marlene Putman (executive director, Commission on Children and Families)

Special Districts (Transportation, fire and PUD): Carl Wieseke (district program coordinator, Oregon Department of Transportation), Lee Dillard (president, Nehalem Tel and Tel), Jim Nelson (community relations director, Sprint United Telco), Kathy Wilkes (TBCC Small Business Development Center), Representative from the Nehalem rural Fire District, Jack Carriger (Nestucca Rural Fire District), Pat Ashby (manager, Tillamook PUD), Representative from Oceanside, Rural Fire District, Sherry Clement (administrator, Tillamook City Transportation District), Mark Collins (Board member, Tillamook City Transportation District), Van Moe (owner, Radio Station KTIL Tillamook)

Senior and Retired Persons: Jill Carter (Tillamook County Transportation Board), Charles Bake, Margie Tiggs, Louann Swanson, Carol Povey.

Local and State Government: Gina Firman (Tillamook County Commissioner), Jerry Dove (Tillamook County Commissioner), Bob McPheeters (Tillamook Mayor), James Bond (Manzanita Mayor), Don Brinkman (Wheeler Mayor), Tim Jose (State Representative), Barbara Trout (Tillamook PUD Board, SD 56 Board, Water District), Terry Watts (Rockaway Beach Mayor), Tom Dye (Sheriff, Tillamook County), Karen Richards, Dale Stockton (City Council President, Nehalem), Bay City Counselor, Garibaldi Counselor

Tillamook County Creamery Association: Harold Schild, Richard Woodward, Steven Neahring, George Allen, Rudolph Fenk, Don Josi, Dan Leuthold, Jeff Adams, Eric Peterson, Norman Bennett, Tim Emerson, Rick Hurliman, Robert Chatelain, Bryan Measor, Ron Hurliman, Charles Bailey, Dick Heathershaw, Lloyd Higdon

Hispanic Community: Benjamin Nunez, Ramiro Vieyra, Uziel Alcaraz, Jesus Sosa, Carlos Gomez Alvarez

Tillamook County Second Homeowners (two meetings): Peter Belluschi, Tom Galt, Harry and Joy Olson, Andrew and Barbara Klein, Bill Campbell, Doug Montgomery, Barbara Dugan, Mary McArthur, Bob Meaden, Ken and Karen Kruickshank, Rob and Jody McMaster, Gordon and Frances Reece, Scott Culp.

APPENDIX C. Summary of Focus Group Results

Focus Group Session #1: Recreation and Tourism, January 29, 1998

Priority Rank	Qualities to Maintain Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
I	Small community environment 10. Value of individual residents in working relationships – non-expendability of individuals	3	11
II	13. Maintain tourist related economy	3	9
III	11. Accessibility to rivers/streams	2	8

Priority Rank	Qualities to Change Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
I	1. Better city planning with cooperation with county 3. Professional government administration 13. Consolidation of governments for more efficiency 15. Cooperation/integration/ coordination	4	18
II	4. Preserve more jobs appropriate to the community that we want to maintain 10. Provide resources/reasons for young people to stay or return as young adults 12. Create self-sufficient communities	4	14
III	7. More opportunity to participate in higher education 16. Emphasize education, further integration of high school students into community	1	5

Focus Group Session #2: Educators, January 29, 1998

Priority Rank	Qualities to Maintain Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	5. Sense of personal safety 11. Relaxed atmosphere 16. Small class size at Community College and public schools 17. College program in community 19. Strong churches 21. YMCA 23. Strong fine arts / performing arts	6	24
<i>II</i>	3. Sense of community 6. Promotion of history and pride: blimp and pioneer museum 7. Tillamook County Fair, parade, and events 8. Unique identity 10. Special character of residents 13. Caring quality of residents; neighbor friendly 14. Wide range of community activities; lots of opportunity for participation 15. Support youth and programs (financial and time participation)	6	14
<i>III</i>	1. High quality of life: rural quality, environmental, natural resource, community services	3	11

Priority Rank	Qualities to Change Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	1. Drug and alcohol abuse 7. Transient families 10. Reduce teen pregnancy 16. Improve mental health (attitude, spirituality, self esteem, motivation) 17. Crime and violence (domestic and youth) 18. Lack of affordable child care 19. Improve social services	6	24
<i>II</i>	8. Quality, affordable housing 13. Better plans for housing and development of (protection of environ. and rural qualities) affordable housing	4	16
<i>III</i>	4. Lack of acceptance of differences / minority issues	4	6

Focus Group Session #3: Health and Social Services I, January 30, 1998

Priority Rank	Qualities to Maintain Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	1. Great place to raise a family 8. Low crime rate	5	18
<i>II</i>	11. Higher education opportunities 10. Strong school and health care	5	9
<i>III</i>	2. Collaborative nature/passion for helping 12. Meeting the needs of at risk individuals 4. Few divisive issues	2	8

Priority Rank	Qualities to Change Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	4. Recognizing the problems/ negative qualities in county 2. Drug and alcohol (all addictions) 7. Breaking the pattern of social dependency (low income/ at risk families) 10. Stronger ties between church and families	5	25
<i>II</i>	6. Economic development and diversification 1. Higher paying jobs for young people	5	15
<i>III</i>	8. Highway maintenance, infrastructure water sewer 9. Better lighting and more paths for pedestrian and bikes	4	4

Focus Group Session #3 : Health and Social Services II, January 30, 1998

Priority Rank	Qualities to Maintain Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	1. Management of natural resources 7. Recreation opportunities 12. Abundance of natural resources 13. Clean air and water 14. Respect for wildlife	5	21
<i>II</i>	10. Low crime rate, little hate crimes 17. No gangs 25. Safe community to live	4	14
<i>III</i>	6. Cooperation among social services groups 9. Continued partnership - working toward community wellness	2	8

Priority Rank	Qualities to Change Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	1. Better management of natural resources 17. Commercial/recreational resource balance 19. Managed approach to water resources	5	19
<i>II</i>	11. More support for small local entrepreneurial businesses 12. Countywide economic development efforts 10. Diversify of industry 9. County-wide planning 6. Planning for the downtown 2. Living wage 4. Less tourist dependent economy 8. Management of tourist industry	4	18
<i>III</i>	15. Tobacco, drugs, alcohol	2	4

Focus Group Session #4: Real Estate and Developers, January 30, 1998

Priority Rank	Qualities to Maintain Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
I	1. Rural lifestyle: One-on-one communication, small town feeling 2. Quality of life 11. Sense of community: response to emergency, school fund raising, camaraderie, volunteerism 16. High levels of trust within community: customer relations	Missing Data	35
II	9. Clean environment 3. Protect scenic lands		10
III	4. Recreation opportunities 6. Recreational fishing		6

Priority Rank	Qualities to Change Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
I	1. New small business, industry, diversify job opportunities, expand on existing 23. Jobs here that create products 24. Encourage more home occupations (telecommuting)	Missing Data	33
II	6. Housing rehabilitation 19. Multiple family housing 20. Lack of rental opportunities 21. Opportunities for home ownership		14
III	14. More cultural opportunities, connectivity to outside (electronic, internet) 15. Integrate north, central & south county		6

Focus Group Session #5: Culture and Churches, February 5, 1998

Priority Rank	Qualities to Maintain Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	17. Continue Active Churches	2	10
<i>II</i>	1. Community support, concern for others 4. Community feeling and involvement	3	9
<i>III</i>	2. Maintain Natural Beauty	2	8
<i>III</i>	5. Retain/keep the farms 3. Rural atmosphere	2	8

Priority Rank	Qualities to Change Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	1. See community move out of denial and come to work together around difficult issues	2	10
<i>II</i>	2. Address economics	4	10
<i>III</i>	14. Need better planning for development	3	7

Focus Group Session #6: Special Districts I (Watershed Councils, etc.), February 5, 1998

Priority Rank	Qualities to Maintain Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
I	2. Open space/natural resources 3. Rural nature of the area	5	25
II	13. Wildlife	5	13
III	5. Low traffic levels 7. Community friendliness/trust 8. Low violent crime/ lack of urban stress 10. Good place to raise a family, small class sizes	4	10

Priority Rank	Qualities to Change Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
I	2. Improve air quality (dairy odor) 3. Increase quality of watershed/environmental health 4. Improve farm practices	11	42
II	14. Improve forest health/habitat: leave snags and downed wood 17. Reduce and control exotic and non-native species	3	11
III	19. Improve dairy practices	2	2

Focus Group Session #6: Special Districts II (Water/sewer districts & ports), Feb. 5, 1998

Priority Rank	Qualities to Maintain Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
I	4. Combination of working and tourist economies 7. Close, accessible government	7	24
II	6. Agriculture as main component to landscape 10. Lack of high powered commercial business/industry	4	16
III	8. Unpaid elected officials	3	7

Priority Rank	Qualities to Change Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
I	1. Improve land management practices to improve water quality	5	15
II	4. greater emphasis on planning to improve/assure good development	4	14
III	6. Improve E-W, N-S road system and public transit	3	11

Focus Group Session #7: Wood and Forest Products, February 5, 1998

Priority Rank	Qualities to Maintain Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	14. Outstanding community to raise family 15. Good educational opportunities for kids to learn how to work 18. Low crime rate 20. Basic and wholesome lifestyle	9	29
<i>II</i>	3. Availability of the resource for the timber industry 11. Secure jobs in the wood products industry	6	24
<i>III</i>	2. Amount of open space available – public/private 4. Multiple recreation opportunities	2	10

Priority Rank	Qualities to Change Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	1. eliminate drug and alcohol abuse 8. more community involvement and funding – drug and alcohol	3	15
<i>II</i>	6. protect and reinstate private property rights	1	5
<i>III</i>	9. more law enforcement	2	4

Focus Group Session #8: Miscellaneous Industry, February 12, 1998

Priority Rank	Qualities to Maintain Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	27. Maintain distinct community's identity 11. Small towns 12. Network/connections of small town 25. Continue to control highway corridor development-balance with needs of youth	7	17
<i>II</i>	10. No development on public beaches Clean air, water, natural feel 4. Open/accessible parks (state, county) 5. Keep natural areas open to the public 13. Maintain greenways, animal corridors	4	18
<i>III</i>	3. Undeveloped farmland in river valleys 8. Agricultural lifestyle, 4H,FFA 17. Tie to the traditional industries (fishing, logging)	4	18

Priority Rank	Qualities to Change Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	4. Proactive selection of economic activities for the locals 20. Employment and other features to make county attractive to our kids 21. Find new economic activities suitable to the environment (e.g. grow flowers, use alders, value added products) 23. Support local business, diversify retail opportunities 24. Need cheerleader-support local service	6	28
<i>II</i>	18. Need qualified experts to help with land development decisions 17 Prevent building in flood areas	6	22
<i>III</i>	19. Need new revenue sources, other than property taxes, to support county services	4	10

Focus Group Session #9: Youth, February 12, 1998

Priority Rank	Qualities to Maintain Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	1. Community comes together when it counts ie: flooding & Children's hospital 2. Sense of connectiveness to others in community 8. Volunteer spirit with residents and merchants	4	16
<i>II</i>	3. Availability of natural recreational opportunities 4. Rural setting 5. Clean forests and beaches	3	11
<i>III</i>	9. Personal safety	2	4

Priority Rank	Qualities to Change Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	1. Youth drug and alcohol use, change cultural acceptance	2	10
<i>II</i>	2. Strengthen and broaden economic base to promote a "sense of hope" (improve economic structure)	3	7
<i>III</i>	10. Lack of hope - accommodation of different ideas, inability to change because of not knowing what's available/possible in a fast changing world – technology.	2	6

Focus Group Session #10: Special Districts (Fire, PUD, & Transit), February 13, 1998

Priority Rank	Qualities to Maintain Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	2. Good elementary and middle schools 4. Ability to work with schools before problems get big 16. Maintain community college	4	16
<i>II</i>	14. Maintain dairy industry and core traditional businesses ie: logging, fishing, tourism	3	11
<i>III</i>	7. Clean water – rivers and drinking water and air 8. Scenic beauty 13. Continue hunting and fishing tourism and other tourists	2	4

Priority Rank	Qualities to Change Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	1. Improve roads and highways and alternate routes. Apply scenic byway and highway corridor studies, hwy's 20,53,6,2,18	2	10
<i>II</i>	8. Improve understanding around ethnic, labor and cultural diversity through the education system (needs to start in the schools!)	1	5
<i>III</i>	3. Access to local businesses: public transportation, parking, bypass for trucks -- route trucks (log) outside of towns, while keeping tourists cars moving through towns	1	5

Focus Group Session #11: Seniors and Retirees, February 13, 1998

Priority Rank	Qualities to Maintain Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	2. Quiet peaceful life 3. Small, friendly towns that meet your needs 4. Community spirit, knowing your neighbor, rural atmosphere 7. Reasonably safe from violent crime 23. Talent is readily applied-used and enjoyed	4	16
<i>II</i>	8. Easy access to recreation 11. Easy access to beach, safe beaches 13. No motorized vehicles on beach, safe for pedestrians 14. Two-lane roads that accommodate scenery, allows a view 15. Beach time, pace of life	4	14
<i>III</i>	6. Ability to make and influence change when necessary 19. Community residents you can count on	4	6

Priority Rank	Qualities to Change Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	16. More concern for young people	NA	

Focus Group Session #12: Local Government, February 13, 1998

Priority Rank	Qualities to Maintain Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	1. Natural beauty 2. Rural atmosphere 3. Outdoor recreation 4. Clean environment 5. Quality of life, access to health care, emergency services, police and fire	5	25
<i>II</i>	8. Involved community members 9. Friendly atmosphere 15. Sense of community	4	10
<i>III</i>	11. Small government units	4	8

Priority Rank	Qualities to Change Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	1. Improve infrastructure: water and transportation, planning 21. Underground power 14. Stable funding for RR 16. New transfer station 17. Flood management plan 12. Support for parks	5	15
<i>II</i>	2. Economic growth and family wage jobs, jobs for teens 5. Stable business community 6. Provide more nourishment and support for tourism 20. Better quality clothing stores within county and health food stores i.e.: Nordstrom 11. Find ways to attract clean industry	3	11
<i>III</i>	3. Better land use planning methodology to protect natural resources 7. Salmon restoration, and need to address failing water quality	2	6

Focus Group Session #13: Futures Council and County Commissioners, February 18, 1998

Priority Rank	Qualities to Maintain Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	4. Rural atmosphere 16. Relative absence of big city urban problems 21. Good old days feel with modern conveniences 30. Open space – farmland 40. The existence of quiet, uncrowded places	9	35
<i>II</i>	8. Fresh air 28. Natural resources 20. Water -- fun, people, trees 24. Water that supports industry -- recreation, farming...	7	19
<i>III</i>	14. Quality of life	4	18

Priority Rank	Qualities to Change Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	3. Increase in per capita income while maintaining a quality of life	6	24
<i>II</i>	1. Unsustainable land use, economic, industrial practices need to be made sustainable	2	10
<i>III</i>	18. Address social al issue and overcome denial of crime, teen pregnancies, alcohol and drug abuse, domestic violence -- make TCP drug free, go after drug culture	2	8
	23. Retain/increase local dollars	2	8

Focus Group Session #14: Hispanic Community (ESL Class), February 18, 1998

Priority Rank	Qualities to Maintain Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
I	3. Sense of peace	4	20
II	1. Bilingual program	4	12
III	6. There are some opportunities (farm, business, for people with special skills)	4	4

Priority Rank	Qualities to Change Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
I	6. Adult education	3	15
II	2. Yearly floods	3	9
III	7. Acceptance of a stable bilingual education	1	5

Focus Group Session #15: Tillamook Creamery Association, February 25, 1998

Priority Rank	Qualities to Maintain Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	1. Maintain viability of dairy industry	NA	
<i>II</i>	3. Local control of land use		
<i>III</i>	19. Total county support structure		

Priority Rank	Qualities to Change Includes statement number and corollaries	Frequency of Vote	Point Value
<i>I</i>	1. Improve support from local government and businesses for creamery	19	73
<i>II</i>	4. Concentrated new development with urban services	18	72
<i>III</i>	8. Better education of Agriculture and forestry practices	8	10

APPENDIX D. Tillamook County Futures Household Survey

APPENDIX E. Tillamook County Futures Survey Results

Final Results 864 Household² surveys and 141 High School Students³

DEMOGRAPHICS Youth responses given in *italics*.

Q-1

Do you live in Tillamook County?

YES	75.3	<i>142</i>
NO	23.6	

Q-2

Do you own property in Tillamook County?

YES	86.8	<i>30.5</i>
NO	12.4	<i>69.5</i>

Q-3

Do you own a home in Tillamook County?

YES	88.2	<i>29.8</i>
NO	11.0	<i>70.2</i>

Q-4

In which portion of the county do you spend the most time?

	#	%	#	%
NORTH	263	30.4	<i>5</i>	<i>3.8</i>
CENTRAL	390	45.1	<i>111</i>	<i>83.5</i>
SOUTH	185	21.4	<i>17</i>	<i>12.8</i>

Q-5

Which community is closest to you home?

MANZANITA	8.4	TILLAMOOK	28.0/80.9
NEHALEM	5.6	OCEANSIDE	5.2/3.5
MOHLER	1.7	NETARTS	5.7/3.5
WHEELER	1.7	SAND LAKE	.8/.7
ROCKAWAY BEACH	12.3/2.1	BEAVER	3.4
GARIBALDI	5.1/.7	HEBO	1.6
BAY CITY	5.4/7.8	PACIFIC CITY	9.5
		CLOVERDALE	4.5/.7

Q-6

Including yourself how many people live in your household?

2.45 people per household (n=864)

4.57 people per household (n=141)

² Mailed surveys sent to 4,000 households randomly selected from the billing list of the Public Utility District

³ The household survey was given to Juniors and Seniors in 2 Tillamook County High Schools. This distribution was not random

Q-7

How many years have you lived in Tillamook County?

Mean 18.24 years *12.5*

Range 0 to 91

Q-8

How many years have you owned a home in Tillamook County?

Mean 14.9 years *10.41*

Range 0-85 years

Q-9

How many years have you lived at your current Tillamook address?

Mean 11 years *7.9 years*

Range 0-63 years

Q-10

What is your age?

Median age 55 year *17 years*

Range 0-91

Sample size = 696 n = 142

Q-11

Choose the category that best describes your current employment status.

	Employment Status	#	%
	Employed	375	54.6
	Not currently employed	12	1.7
	Homemaker	26	3.8
	Retired	271	39.4
	Student	3	.4

Q-12

Choose one category that best describes your occupational background/training

	Occupational Background	#	%
	Manufacturing	77	12.6
	Agriculture	50	8.2
	Government	83	13.6
	Forestry	38	6.2
	Recreation/Tourism	21	3.4
	Retail	92	15.1
	FIRE	74	12.1
	Teacher	100	16.4
	Fishing	5	.7
	Construction	71	10.2

Q-13

If you are employed, which category best describes your occupation?

Occupation of Employed	#	%
Manufacturing	22	5%
Agriculture	27	6.1
Government	34	7.7
Forestry/wood products	23	5.2
Recreation/tourism	17	3.8
Retail	41	9.2
FIRE	23	5.2
Teacher	44	9.9
Conservation	3	.7
Fishing	3	.7
Construction	47	10.6
Other	160	36.0

Q-14

What was the total income of your household in 1997?

Household Income	#	%
Under \$5,000	5	.8 %
\$5,000 – 9,999	20	3.2
\$10,000 – 14,999	28	4.4
\$15,000 – 24,999	84	13.3
\$25,000 – 34,999	97	15.3
\$35,000 – 49,999	126	19.9
\$50,000 – 74,999	140	22.2
\$75,000 – 99,000	54	8.5
\$100,000 – 149,000	43	6.8
\$ 150,000 or more	34	5.4

SOCIETY AND CULTURE

Q-1

The small town rural atmosphere is our most important feature

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
Strongly agree	278	39.0		17	12
Agree	187	27.5		31	21.8
Neutral	158	23.6		56	39.4
Disagree	41	5.8		17	12
Strongly disagree	14	1.6		12	8.5
Uncertain	8	1.0		9	6.3

Q-2

Preserving and sharing our history is important

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
Strongly agree	283	39.4		43	30.5
Agree	222	33.1		55	39
Neutral	147	21.5		29	20.6
Disagree	31	4.1		9	6.4
Strongly disagree	3	0.6		1	.7
Uncertain	6	0.9		4	2.8

Q-3

There are many opportunities to enjoy the visual and performing arts

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
Strongly agree	27	3.7		8	5.7
Agree	46	6.6		13	9.2
Neutral	190	27.4		35	24.8
Disagree	260	36.8		54	36.2
Strongly disagree	115	16.7		26	18.4
Uncertain	52	7.6		8	5.7

Q-4

We need more ethnic and cultural diversity in the County

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
Strongly agree	81	11.8		28	19.7
Agree	79	11.3		28	19.7
Neutral	203	29.9		41	28.9
Disagree	135	20.5		20	14.1
Strongly disagree	133	16.8		13	9.3
Uncertain	61	8.8		10	7.1

Q-5

Issues of racial division need to be addressed and resolved

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
Strongly agree	129	18.4		38	26.8
Agree	83	13.1		38	26.8
Neutral	159	23.5		26	18.3
Disagree	132	18.4		14	9.9
Strongly disagree	106	14.0		15	10.6
Uncertain	82	11.8		11	7.7

Q-6

More cooperation is needed between communities in the County.

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
Strongly agree	173	24.8		24	16.9
Agree	178	26.4		34	23.9
Neutral	182	26.2		49	34.5
Disagree	45	6.3		11	7.7
Strongly disagree	23	2.9		8	5.6
Uncertain	87	12.3		16	11.3

Q-7

I believe local government is helpful and accessible

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
Strongly agree	60	8.0		6	4.2
Agree	147	21.3		16	11.3
Neutral	243	35.0		43	30.3
Disagree	116	16.6		40	28.2
Strongly disagree	70	9.8		18	12.7
Uncertain	55	8.6		19	13.4

Q-8

There is adequate citizen involvement in government decision making

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
Strongly agree	27	3.1		3	2.1
Agree	71	10.6		25	17.7
Neutral	240	34.0		41	29.1
Disagree	154	22.7		31	22.
Strongly disagree	114	15.9		17	12.1
Uncertain	85	12.8		24	17.

Q-9

Tillamook County residents are friendly, caring and cooperative

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
Strongly agree	178	24.7		16	11.3
Agree	276	41.2		38	27.
Neutral	176	24.7		52	36.9
Disagree	38	5.3		20	14.2
Strongly disagree	13	2.0		10	7.1
Uncertain	11	1.5		5	3.5

Q-10

Emphasizing fishing, logging and farming employment will help sustain our rural environment now and through 2020

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	159	21.9		44	31.
agree	139	19.6		28	19.7
neutral	140	20.1		26	18.3
disagree	121	18.2		14	9.9
Strongly disagree	97	14.2		11	7.7
Uncertain	35	5.3		19	13.4

ECONOMY

Q-1

Tillamook County needs a more diversified employment base

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	323	45.6		41	29.3
agree	193	29.2		37	26.4
neutral	101	13.9		35	25.
disagree	21	2.8		10	7.1
strongly disagree	14	1.9		6	4.3
Uncertain	31	4.9		11	7.9

Q-2

Tillamook County does not have enough family wage jobs

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	319	45.7		45	31.9
agree	178	25.8		45	31.9
neutral	85	12.4		22	15.6
disagree	20	2.5		7	5.
strongly disagree	10	1.2		3	2.1
Uncertain	80	11.7		19	13.5

Q-3

I often purchase basic staples in communities outside of the County

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	159	22.3		18	12.9
agree	125	18.1		15	10.7
neutral	151	22.3		40	28.6
disagree	120	16.8		14	10.
strongly disagree	120	17.0		34	24.3
Uncertain	14	2.2		19	13.6

Q-4

Providing jobs is more important than protecting the environment

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	52	7.4		19	13.5
agree	48	6.4		18	12.8
neutral	166	23.5		38	27
disagree	139	20.7		34	24.1
strongly disagree	275	39.6		20	14.2
Uncertain	13	1.9		12	8.5

Q-5

It is important to maintain high levels of timber harvesting so we can ensure jobs in the wood products industry.

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	97	13.7		39	27.9
agree	87	12.2		18	12.9
neutral	171	23.5		38	27.1
disagree	116	18.4		22	15.7
strongly disagree	198	28.4		13	9.3
Uncertain	24	3.5		10	7.1

Q-6

Encouraging the development of small locally owned businesses would improve our economy.

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	254	35.1		21	14.9
agree	217	32.2		42	29.8
neutral	143	22.0		35	24.8
disagree	51	6.3		17	12.1
strongly disagree	14	1.7		13	9.2
Uncertain	15	2.4		13	9.2

Q-7

Improve appearance of our small towns to bring in more business.

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	268	38.1		50	35.7
agree	194	29.4		36	25.7
neutral	156	21.3		31	22.1
disagree	48	6.7		9	6.4
strongly disagree	19	2.7		6	4.3
Uncertain	9	1.5		8	5.7

Q-8

Protecting farmland is essential to our economy.

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	298	42.2		54	38.3
agree	207	29.7		33	23.4
neutral	121	18.1		36	25.5
disagree	40	5.2		9	6.4
strongly disagree	17	2.4		4	2.8
Uncertain	11	1.9		5	3.5

Q-9

Tillamook County needs to recruit new high-tech industry to strengthen the economy.

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	162	23.8		26	18.6
agree	160	22.9		33	23.6
neutral	174	25.1		32	22.9
disagree	71	10.2		29	20.7
strongly disagree	91	12.5		10	7.1
Uncertain	34	4.9		10	7.1

Q-10

To assure a viable economy in Tillamook County we need to place increased emphasis on tourism

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	145	20.6		15	10.6
agree	198	29.2		36	25.5
neutral	207	30.0		50	35.5
disagree	75	10.1		17	12.1
strongly disagree	53	7.1		14	9.9
Uncertain	16	2.7		9	6.4

Q-11

To improve incomes for persons in the low and moderate-income categories more vocational employment skills are needed.

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	217	31.3		38	27
agree	216	30.8		33	23.4
neutral	156	22.3		42	29.8
disagree	42	6.4		11	7.8
strongly disagree	19	2.3		3	2.1
Uncertain	44	6.6		14	9.9

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

Q-1

To sustain the most important qualities of Tillamook County we must protect the natural features of the area.

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	453	64.4		58	41.4
agree	151	21.9		35	25
neutral	62	9.7		33	23.6
disagree	13	1.6		8	5.7
strongly disagree	6	.9		0	0
Uncertain	6	.7		6	4.3

Q-2

To improve fish habitat and water quality we must preserve riparian areas along our streams and estuaries.

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	378	53.8		43	30.7
agree	172	24.7		46	32.9
neutral	74	11.1		28	20
disagree	21	3.0		5	3.6
strongly disagree	20	2.8		3	2.1
Uncertain	27	4.1		15	10.7

Q-3

The abundance of wildlife in the County is important to conserve

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	401	56.7		58	41.4
agree	169	25.7		42	30
neutral	99	13.9		29	20.7
disagree	14	1.9		6	4.3
strongly disagree	4	.6		0	0
Uncertain	5	.7		5	3.6

Q-4

We need to improve air quality in our County

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	84	11.5		30	21.4
agree	85	11.9		27	19.3
neutral	228	31.9		34	24.3
disagree	141	20.9		21	15
strongly disagree	111	15.9		17	12.1
Uncertain	39	6.8		11	7.9

Q-5

The water quality of our rivers is satisfactory

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	85	11.6		20	14.5
agree	137	18.6		44	31.9
neutral	177	25.6		38	27.5
disagree	130	19.3		18	13
strongly disagree	94	13.2		5	3.6
Uncertain	70	11.1		13	9.4

Q-6

Clear cutting is a necessary forest practice

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	110	15.3		34	24.3
agree	72	9.8		16	11.4
neutral	77	11.3		22	15.7
disagree	94	13.2		17	12.1
strongly disagree	294	43.2		39	27.9
Uncertain	45	6.6		12	8.6

Q-7

Fencing should be required to keep farm animals out of our rivers.

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	256	35.8		42	29.6
agree	105	16.7		22	15.5
neutral	113	16.0		27	19
disagree	68	9.4		7	4.9
strongly disagree	108	14.6		24	16.9
Uncertain	41	6.7		18	12.7

Q-8

Agriculture water runoff should be better managed to improve the water quality in the County

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	276	39.0		34	24.3
agree	175	25.3		35	25
neutral	115	17.1		40	28.6
disagree	35	5.0		11	7.9
strongly disagree	45	5.8		7	5
Uncertain	45	6.8		13	9.3

Q-9

Urban water runoff needs to be better managed to improved our water quality

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	254	36.1		39	27.9
agree	185	26.4		32	22.9
neutral	116	17.2		37	26.4
disagree	33	4.5		12	8.6
strongly disagree	25	3.2		7	5
Uncertain	78	11.6		13	9.3

Q-10

Forest management practices need to emphasize improved water quality

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	291	41.2		29	20.7
agree	191	27.7		24	17.1
neutral	122	17.4		53	37.9
disagree	26	3.9		9	6.4
strongly disagree	27	3.2		6	4.3
Uncertain	49	5.7			

Q-11

Efforts to recover and ensure sustainable runs of salmon should be a top priority now and through the year 2020

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	340	49.3		37	26.6
agree	161	23.4		32	23
neutral	123	17.0		36	25.9
disagree	29	3.9		14	10.1
strongly disagree	23	3.1		8	5.8
Uncertain	12	1.9		12	8.6

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Q-1

I feel safe in my community

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	276	40.2		55	39
agree	278	39.7		58	41.1
neutral	97	13.7		19	13.5
disagree	23	3.2		4	2.8
strongly disagree	13	1.6		4	2.8
Uncertain	6	0.9		1	.7

Q-2

Teen pregnancy is a continuing problem in Tillamook County.

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	211	30.3		67	47.9
agree	142	20.4		32	22.9
neutral	94	12.8		23	16.4
disagree	17	2.7		4	2.9
strongly disagree	15	2.2		7	5
Uncertain	215	30.9		7	5

Q-3

The availability and use of drugs is increasing among the young people in Tillamook County

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	281	39.2		84	60
agree	144	20.8		26	18.6
neutral	68	9.8		13	9.3
disagree	11	1.7		8	5.7
strongly disagree	11	1.4		4	2.9
Uncertain	178	26.2		5	3.6

Q-4

Mental health services are presently adequate

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	56	6.9		20	14.2
agree	70	9.8		21	14.9
neutral	148	21.2		41	29.1
disagree	84	11.3		21	14.9
strongly disagree	53	8		6	4.3
Uncertain	283	42.1		32	22.7

Q-5

Tillamook County has excellent assisted living services for seniors

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	46	5.3		11	7.9
agree	106	12.3		29	20.7
neutral	167	19.3		38	27.1
Disagree	117	13.5		17	12.1
strongly disagree	60	6.9		6	4.3
Uncertain	360	41.7		39	27.9

Q-6

I visit local health care providers for all of my health care needs

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	145	16.8		26	18.4
agree	114	13.2		29	20.6
neutral	125	14.5		33	23.4
disagree	111	12.8		16	11.3
strongly disagree	263	30.4		26	18.4
Uncertain	89	10.3		11	7.8

Q-7

More childcare services are needed

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	104	12.0		17	12.1
agree	106	12.3		24	17.1
neutral	164	19.0		45	32.1
disagree	57	6.6		16	11.4
strongly disagree	62	7.2		8	5.7
Uncertain	356	41.2		30	21.4

Q-8

We need more affordable housing in our county

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	251	29.1		55	
agree	201	23.3		24	17.1
neutral	164	19.0		31	22.1
disagree	55	6.4		7	5
strongly disagree	51	5.9		8	5.7
Uncertain	131	15.2		15	10.7

Q-9

Alcohol abuse is one of the most important social issues in the County

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	223	25.8		31	22.3
agree	188	21.8		30	21.3
neutral	159	18.4		30	21.3
disagree	59	6.8		17	12.2
strongly disagree	37	4.3		21	15.1
Uncertain	189	21.9		10	7.2

Q-10

I am concerned about the availability of medical services

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	198	22.9		22	15.6
agree	179	20.7		23	16.3
neutral	212	24.5		46	32.6
disagree	92	10.6		20	14.2
strongly disagree	102	11.8		19	13.5
Uncertain	73	8.4		11	7.8

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Q-1

We need stricter control of land use and development to maintain livability in Tillamook County

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	267	30.9		26	18.3
agree	171	19.8		19	13.4
neutral	178	20.6		44	31
disagree	88	10.2		13	9.2
strongly disagree	110	12.7		16	11.3
Uncertain	43	5.0		24	16.9

Q-2

Farmland provides open space that is essential for our quality of life

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	378	43.8		38	26.8
agree	217	25.1		31	21.8
neutral	155	17.9		44	31
disagree	54	6.3		8	5.6
strongly disagree	32	3.7		7	4.9
Uncertain	22	2.5		14	9.9

Q-3

To help attract new businesses more land should be made available for commercial and industrial development.

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	87	10.1		23	16.4
agree	133	15.4		27	19.3
neutral	258	29.9		38	27.1
disagree	150	17.4		20	14.3
strongly disagree	172	19.9		23	16.4
Uncertain	56	6.5		9	6.4

Q-4

The distinct character of each community needs to be maintained

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	335	38.8		34	24.1
agree	238	27.5		36	25.5
neutral	177	20.5		46	32.6
disagree	50	5.8		13	9.2
strongly disagree	26	3.0		1	.7
Uncertain	32	3.7		11	7.8

Q-5

We need to direct development to already established towns in order to protect our farms and forests and maintain our rural quality of life

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	361	41.8		32	22.9
agree	219	25.3		26	18.6
neutral	137	15.9		46	32.9
disagree	62	7.2		14	10
strongly disagree	42	4.9		3	2.1
Uncertain	36	4.2		19	13.6

Q-6 XXX (283 missing responses, 32.8%/ 64 missing. 45.1%)

We need to improve the quality and condition of our roads and highways

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	322	37.3		57	73.1
agree	120	13.9		13	12.8
neutral	106	12.3		5	6.4
disagree	16	1.9		3	3.8
strongly disagree	10	1.2		2	2.6
Uncertain	7	.8		1	1.3

Q-7

Utility systems should be installed underground, where possible

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	492	56.9		46	32.4
agree	195	22.6		27	19
neutral	112	13.0		31	21.8
disagree	22	2.5		5	3.5
strongly disagree	15	1.7		7	4.9
Uncertain	23	2.7		26	18.3

Q-8

Public transportation is presently adequate within the County

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	72	8.3		20	14.1
agree	79	9.1		28	19.7
neutral	165	19.1		33	23.2
disagree	162	18.8		19	13.4
strongly disagree	169	19.6		25	17.6
Uncertain	209	24.2		17	12

Q-9

We need to improve public transportation to and from the County and the major metropolitan areas of the state

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	229	26.5		59	41.8
agree	208	24.1		24	17
neutral	162	18.8		24	17
disagree	59	6.8		12	8.5
strongly disagree	67	7.8		10	7.1
Uncertain	124	14.4		12	8.5

Q-10

Older buildings need to be preserved

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	228	26.4		36	25.4
agree	199	23.0		31	21.8
neutral	214	24.8		41	28.9
disagree	98	11.3		17	12
strongly disagree	72	8.3		10	7
Uncertain	43	5.0		7	4.9

Q-11

There should be more restrictions on development in flood plains

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	490	56.7		50	35.2
agree	168	19.4		34	23.9
neutral	103	11.9		27	19
disagree	24	2.8		9	6.3
strongly disagree	25	2.9		7	4.9
Uncertain	46	5.3		15	10.6

Q-12

The County should use dredging and dikes to prevent flooding

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	258	29.9		56	39.7
agree	150	17.4		21	14.9
neutral	144	16.7		28	19.9
disagree	75	8.7		6	4.3
strongly disagree	90	10.4		11	7.8
Uncertain	136	15.7		19	13.5

Q-13

“Fast food” franchises should be discouraged

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	158	18.3		13	9.2
agree	84	9.7		9	6.3
neutral	186	21.5		30	21.1
disagree	155	17.9		21	14.8
strongly disagree	223	25.8		60	42.3
Uncertain	49	5.7		9	6.3

Q-14

More pedestrian and bike paths are needed

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	274	31.7		47	33.1
agree	182	21.1		34	23.9
neutral	172	19.9		25	17.6
disagree	73	8.4		13	9.2
strongly disagree	100	11.6		13	9.2
Uncertain	56	6.5		10	7

Q-15

We must assure that our sewage treatment plants are adequate

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	582	67.4		66	46.5
agree	188	21.8		34	23.9
neutral	72	8.3		25	17.6
disagree	8	.9		4	2.8
strongly disagree	3	.3		1	.7
Uncertain	4	.5		12	8.5

Q-16

More growth management controls are needed to protect the quality of life in Tillamook County

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	249	28.8		29	20.6
agree	186	21.5		26	18.4
neutral	200	23.1		44	31.2
disagree	83	9.6		11	7.8
strongly disagree	76	8.8		7	5
Uncertain	62	7.2		24	17

Q-17

There should be more restriction on development in hazardous areas like The Capes.

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
Strongly agree	580	67.1		72	51.1
Agree	140	16.2		28	19.9
Neutral	53	6.1		18	12.8
Disagree	32	3.7		8	5.7
Strongly disagree	37	4.3		5	3.5
Uncertain	15	1.7		10	7.1

RECREATION AND TOURISM

Q-1

We need to increase outdoor recreation opportunities

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	198	22.9		81	57
agree	239	27.7		32	22.5
neutral	230	26.6		17	12
disagree	80	9.3		2	1.4
strongly disagree	72	8.3		6	4.2
Uncertain	35	4.1		4	2.8

Q-2

The present levels of access to recreational areas (e.g. beaches, forests, and rivers) will meet our needs in 2020

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	138	16.0		19	13.4
agree	147	17.0		37	26.1
neutral	204	23.6		41	28.9
disagree	158	18.3		14	9.9
strongly disagree	109	12.6		17	12
Uncertain	101	11.7		14	9.9

Q-3

Tourism should be planned for and expanded in Tillamook County

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	238	27.5		35	24.6
agree	238	27.5		36	25.4
neutral	253	29.3		40	28.2
disagree	50	5.8		11	7.7
strongly disagree	54	6.3		13	9.2
Uncertain	23	2.7		7	4.9

Q-4

Recreation areas need to be protected from overuse

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	389	45.0		41	29.3
agree	246	28.5		25	17.9
neutral	140	16.2		31	22.1
disagree	32	3.7		24	17.1
strongly disagree	27	3.1		10	7.1
Uncertain	22	2.5		9	6.4

Q-5

Beach access needs to be improved

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	170	19.7		42	29.6
agree	178	20.6		34	23.9
neutral	269	31.1		27	19
disagree	114	13.2		15	10.6
strongly disagree	82	9.5		17	12
Uncertain	44	5.1		7	4.9

YOUTH AND EDUCATION

Q-1

We need more recreation and after school activities for youth

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	345	39.9		98	69
agree	193	22.3		23	13.2
neutral	122	14.1		12	8.5
disagree	32	3.9		2	1.4
strongly disagree	20	2.3		3	2.1
Uncertain	137	15.9		4	2.8

Q-2

We need more youth centers in the County

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	283	32.8		79	55.6
agree	176	20.4		24	16.9
neutral	153	17.7		28	19.7
disagree	48	5.6		3	2.1
strongly disagree	28	3.2		3	2.1
Uncertain	161	18.6		5	3.5

Q-3

Schools in the County provide an adequate amount of extracurricular activities (e.g. drama, debate, and sports)

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	94	10.9		30	21.1
agree	116	13.4		33	23.2
neutral	155	17.9		39	27.5
disagree	125	14.5		23	16.2
strongly disagree	110	12.7		12	8.5
Uncertain	250	28.9		5	3.5

Q-4

We need more opportunities for youth to provide community service

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	296	34.3		34	23.9
agree	242	28.0		37	26.1
neutral	159	18.4		33	23.2
disagree	20	2.3		17	12
strongly disagree	10	1.2		13	9.2
Uncertain	127	14.7		8	5.6

Q-5

There is enough funding for the County's schools

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	114	13.2		13	9.2
agree	89	10.3		12	8.5
neutral	134	15.5		21	14.9
disagree	111	12.8		35	24.8
strongly disagree	186	21.5		50	35.5
Uncertain	214	24.8		10	7.1

Q-6

We need more educational programs for people of all ages

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	215	24.9		46	32.9
agree	189	21.9		38	27.1
neutral	226	26.2		33	23.6
disagree	66	7.6		12	8.6
strongly disagree	31	3.6		5	3.6
Uncertain	123	14.2		6	4.3

Q-7

There are adequate vocational training opportunities for all County residents

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	53	6.1		5	3.6
agree	61	7.1		17	12.1
neutral	169	19.6		45	32.1
disagree	177	20.5		31	22.1
strongly disagree	135	15.6		8	5.7
Uncertain	256	29.6		34	24.3

Q-8

Tillamook Bay Community College needs to be expanded

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	200	23.1		58	41.1
agree	195	22.6		33	23.4
neutral	153	17.7		24	17
disagree	39	4.5		10	7.1
strongly disagree	40	4.6		5	3.5
Uncertain	222	25.7		11	7.8

Q-9

Youth involvement in our community is valued

	#	%	Youth Response	#	%
strongly agree	331	38.3		33	23.6
agree	200	23.1		30	21.4
neutral	128	14.8		32	22.9
disagree	53	6.1		21	15
strongly disagree	27	3.1		11	7.9
Uncertain	113	13.1		13	9.3

APPENDIX F. Countywide Futures Survey Results Confidence Intervals

Each survey response has a numeric value between five (5) and one (1) point, five points represent *Strongly Agree* and 1 point represents *Strongly disagree*. Given the number of responses the “Sum” then equals the total point value for the responses for a given question. The “Mean” is commonly understood to be the average and is determined by dividing the “Sum” by “ N_1 ”. The “Standard Deviation” is one number that represents the distribution of variability around the “Mean”.

In the Confidence Interval tables below the standard deviation represents the five percent (5%) variance of responses around the central tendency, which in this case is the “Mean”. This means that we are 95% certain that a population will respond to the survey question within this range. The explanation for how to arrive at the confidence interval and how to read Confidence Interval Tables follows.

To arrive at the range for a 95% Confidence Interval the Standard Deviation is added to the Mean and subtracted from the Mean. Thus there are two numbers for the 95% Confidence Interval that represent the high-end and low-end of the range of responses. For example, we can say with 95% certainty that a representative population within the County will respond to survey question GD 15 between 4.62 and 4.52 (halfway between *Strongly Agree* and *Agree*) (see Table 1). If another representative population were surveyed within the County we are 95% certain that their response to that question would also show a level of support between 4.62 and 4.52. This is a very small range, thus the sentiment is shared countywide.

Question NE 9 represents a question that has less support but still ranks in the top 40 for highest percentage of *Agree* and *Strongly Agree*. The number of responses is less (i.e. more missing responses) than for GD 15 and responses are more varied. This leads to a larger standard deviation for this question. A representative sample population in Tillamook County will respond between 4.13 and 3.88 according to the 95% confidence interval. This question does not have a high level of support and the predictable range of response is quite large.

It is important to know what a confidence interval is before reading these tables. A confidence interval is a term for the ability to be certain to an n^{th} degree about statistical results. The right hand columns in the following tables are labeled “Range”. The two numbers represent the numerical values for the high-end and low-end of the range given the desired 95% confidence interval.

The following tables display a wealth of data in a format that readily provides a baseline understanding of statistics. The three tables below rank survey results according to 1) Rank of highest percentage of *Agree* and *Strongly Agree*, 2) Rank of *Disagree* and *Strongly Disagree*, and 3) Rank of *Uncertain* responses. The first column shows the rank of each question. The second column is the question section and number (The same section letters and number are used to reference survey questions to the bar charts in Chapter 6.). **GD** denotes *Growth and Development*, **NE**, the **Natural Environment**, **HH** denotes *Health and Human Services*, **YE**, *Youth and Education*, **RT**, *Recreation and Tourism*, **SC** *Society and Culture* and **EC** is *Economics*. You will need to refer to the copy of the survey found in the appendix to discern what the survey statement is.

There were 864 surveys completed, returned and tabulated. The number in the “No Response” column is the number of people that either did not respond to the question or answered *Uncertain*. “ N_1 ” represents the total number of respondents who indicated a response in the range of *Strongly Agree* to *Strongly Disagree*. N_1 has a strong bearing on the confidence interval. The range of the Confidence Interval at 95% gets larger as the number of responses decrease.

Table 1. Ranked by highest percentage of Agree and Strongly agree

Rank	Question	N	<i>No response</i>	N ₁	Sum	Mean	Standard Deviation	Range (95% Confidence Interval)	
1	GD15	864	11	853	3897	4.569	0.0523	4.62	4.52
2	N1	864	13	851	3824	4.494	0.0648	4.56	4.43
3	GD17	864	22	842	3720	4.418	0.0869	4.50	4.33
4	NE3	864	11	853	3735	4.379	0.0674	4.45	4.31
5	HH1	864	14	850	3531	4.154	0.0726	4.23	4.08
6	GD7	864	28	836	3635	4.348	0.0849	4.43	4.26
7	NE2	864	40	824	3541	4.297	0.0945	4.39	4.20
8	GD11	864	54	810	3504	4.326	0.1015	4.43	4.22
9	EC1	864	58	806	3402	4.221	0.0955	4.32	4.13
10	GD6	864	290	574	2450	4.268	0.0937	4.36	4.17
11	RT4	864	30	834	3440	4.125	0.0878	4.21	4.04
12	NE11	864	28	836	3474	4.156	0.0869	4.24	4.07
13	SC2	864	12	852	3477	4.081	0.0731	4.15	4.01
14	EC8	864	20	844	3432	4.066	0.0836	4.15	3.98
15	GD2	864	28	836	3363	4.023	0.0931	4.12	3.93
16	NE10	864	57	807	3282	4.067	0.1014	4.17	3.97
17	EC7	864	16	848	3352	3.953	0.0836	4.04	3.87
18	GD5	864	43	821	3258	3.968	0.1021	4.07	3.87
19	SC1	864	21	843	3363	3.989	0.0788	4.07	3.91
20	EC6	864	24	840	3320	3.952	0.0863	4.04	3.87
21	GD4	864	38	826	3284	3.976	0.0977	4.07	3.88
22	SC9	864	19	845	3237	3.831	0.0786	3.91	3.75
23	NE8	864	67	797	3141	3.941	0.1144	4.06	3.83
24	YE1	864	150	714	2951	4.133	0.1390	4.27	3.99
25	NE9	864	108	756	3025	4.001	0.1260	4.13	3.88
26	YE4	864	137	727	2975	4.092	0.1350	4.23	3.96
27	EC11	864	60	804	3123	3.884	0.1025	3.99	3.78
28	YE9	864	125	739	2972	4.022	0.1342	4.16	3.89
29	HH3	864	234	630	2712	4.305	0.1696	4.47	4.14
30	RT3	864	31	833	3055	3.667	0.0958	3.76	3.57
31	YE2	864	176	688	2702	3.927	0.1472	4.07	3.78
32	GD14	864	63	801	2860	3.571	0.1183	3.69	3.45
33	HH8	864	142	722	2712	3.756	0.1379	3.89	3.62
34	NE7	864	66	798	2823	3.538	0.1243	3.66	3.41
35	SC6	864	117	747	2793	3.739	0.1200	3.86	3.62
36	GD9	864	139	725	2648	3.652	0.1386	3.79	3.51
37	GD1	864	50	814	2839	3.488	0.1128	3.60	3.37
38	RT1	864	45	819	2868	3.502	0.0939	3.60	3.41
39	HH2	864	273	591	2412	4.081	0.1675	4.25	3.91
40	GD16	864	70	794	2831	3.565	0.1076	3.67	3.46

Table 2. Rank of *Disagree* and *Strongly Disagree*

Question	N	No response	N ₁	Sum	Mean	Standard Deviation	Range (95% Confidence Interval)	
E4	864	21	843	1849	2.193	0.0858	2.28	2.11
N6	864	62	802	1895	2.363	0.1106	2.47	2.25
E5	864	34	830	2182	2.629	0.0985	2.73	2.53
S3	864	76	788	1879	2.385	0.0802	2.46	2.30
H6	864	106	758	2041	2.693	0.1190	2.81	2.57
GD13	864	58	806	2217	2.751	0.1073	2.86	2.64
SC8	864	118	746	1914	2.566	0.0931	2.66	2.47
GD8	864	217	647	1664	2.572	0.1217	2.69	2.45
SC4	864	84	780	2175	2.788	0.1008	2.89	2.69
GD3	864	64	800	2213	2.766	0.0970	2.86	2.67
NE4	864	68	796	2234	2.807	0.0960	2.90	2.71
YE7	864	269	595	1505	2.529	0.1233	2.65	2.41
YE5	864	230	634	1736	2.738	0.1352	2.87	2.60
EC3	864	30	834	2605	3.124	0.0994	3.22	3.02
SC5	864	109	755	2295	3.040	0.1045	3.14	2.94
NE5	864	10	854	2255	2.641	0.1005	2.74	2.54
SC10	864	52	812	2580	3.177	0.1048	3.28	3.07
RT2	864	108	756	2315	3.062	0.1123	3.17	2.95

Table 3. Rank of *Uncertain*

Question	N	No response	N ₁	Sum	Mean	Standard Deviation	Range (95% Confidence Interval)	
HH4	864	369	495	1454	2.937	0.1506	3.09	2.79
HH5	864	368	496	1449	2.921	0.1482	3.07	2.77
HH7	864	371	493	1612	3.270	0.1660	3.44	3.10
HH2	864	273	591	2412	4.081	0.1675	4.25	3.91
YE7	864	269	595	1505	2.529	0.1233	2.65	2.41
YE3	864	264	600	1759	2.932	0.1392	3.07	2.79
HH3	864	233	631	2712	4.298	0.1603	4.46	4.14
YE8	864	237	627	2357	3.759	0.1508	3.91	3.61
YE5	864	230	634	1736	2.738	0.1352	2.87	2.60
GD8	864	217	647	1664	2.572	0.1217	2.69	2.45
HH9	864	198	666	2499	3.752	0.1419	3.89	3.61

APPENDIX G. Tabulation of Survey Results with Statistical Analysis

for Tillamook County Futures Council

(4,000 surveys randomly distributed to PUD customers. 864 valid responses)

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent	Percent
	864		100.0	100.0	100.0
	-----	-----			
Total	864		100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 864 Missing cases 0

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SOC1 RURAL ATMOSPHERE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	9	1.0	1.1	1.1
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	14	1.6	1.6	2.7
	2	50	5.8	5.9	8.6
	3	204	23.6	23.9	32.5
	4	238	27.5	27.9	60.4
STRONGLY AGREE	5	337	39.0	39.6	100.0
.		12	1.4	Missing	
	-----	-----			
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

SOC1 RURAL ATMOSPHERE

Mean	3.947	Std err	.037	Median	4.000
Mode	5.000	Std dev	1.089	Variance	1.185
Kurtosis	.812	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	-.969
S E Skew	.084	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	3363.000		

Valid cases 852 Missing cases 12

SOC2 PRESERVING AND SHARING

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	8	.9	.9	.9
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	5	.6	.6	1.5
	2	35	4.1	4.1	5.6
	3	186	21.5	21.6	27.2
	4	286	33.1	33.3	60.5
STRONGLY AGREE	5	340	39.4	39.5	100.0
.		4	.5	Missing	

Total		864	100.0	100.0	

SOC2 PRESERVING AND SHARING

Mean	4.043	Std err	.034	Median	4.000
Mode	5.000	Std dev	.987	Variance	.975
Kurtosis	1.531	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	-1.068
S E Skew	.083	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	3477.000		

Valid cases 860 Missing cases 4

SOC3 MANY OPPORTUNITIES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	66	7.6	7.7	7.7
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	144	16.7	16.9	24.6
	2	318	36.8	37.2	61.8
	3	237	27.4	27.8	89.6
	4	57	6.6	6.7	96.3
STRONGLY AGREE	5	32	3.7	3.7	100.0
.		10	1.2	Missing	

Total		864	100.0	100.0	

SOC3 MANY OPPORTUNITIES

Mean 2.200 Std err .039 Median 2.000
 Mode 2.000 Std dev 1.149 Variance 1.321
 Kurtosis .039 S E Kurt .167 Skewness .156
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 1879.000

Valid cases 854 Missing cases 10

SOC4 MORE ETHNIC AND CULTURAL

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	76	8.8	8.9	8.9
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	145	16.8	16.9	25.8
	2	177	20.5	20.7	46.5
	3	258	29.9	30.1	76.6
	4	98	11.3	11.4	88.1
STRONGLY AGREE	5	102	11.8	11.9	100.0
.		8	9	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

SOC4 MORE ETHNIC AND CULTURAL

Mean 2.541 Std err .049 Median 3.000
 Mode 3.000 Std dev 1.437 Variance 2.066
 Kurtosis -.752 S E Kurt .167 Skewness .016
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2175.000

Valid cases 856 Missing cases 8

SOC5 ISSUES OF RACIAL DIVISION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	102	11.8	11.9	11.9
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	121	14.0	14.1	26.0
	2	159	18.4	18.6	44.6
	3	203	23.5	23.7	68.3
	4	113	13.1	13.2	81.4
STRONGLY AGREE	5	159	18.4	18.6	100.0
.		7	8	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

SOC5 ISSUES OF RACIAL DIVISION

Mean	2.678	Std err	.055	Median	3.000
Mode	3.000	Std dev	1.611	Variance	2.595
Kurtosis	-1.052	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	-.090
S E Skew	.084	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	2295.000		

Valid cases 857 Missing cases 7

SOC6 MORE COOPERATION IS NEEDED

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	106	12.3	12.4	12.4
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	25	2.9	2.9	15.4
	2	54	6.3	6.3	21.7
	3	226	26.2	26.5	48.2
	4	228	26.4	26.7	74.9
STRONGLY AGREE	5	214	24.8	25.1	100.0
.		11	1.3	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

SOC6 MORE COOPERATION IS NEEDED

Mean 3.274 Std err .054 Median 4.000
 Mode 4.000 Std dev 1.580 Variance 2.497
 Kurtosis -.176 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -.878
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2793.000

Valid cases 853 Missing cases 11

SOC7 LOCAL GOVERNMENT IS HELPFUL

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	74	8.6	8.6
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	85	9.8	18.6
	2	143	16.6	35.2
	3	302	35.0	70.5
	4	184	21.3	91.9
STRONGLY AGREE	5	69	8.0	100.0
.		7	.8	Missing
Total		864	100.0	100.0

SOC7 LOCAL GOVERNMENT IS HELPFUL

Mean 2.751 Std err .046 Median 3.000
 Mode 3.000 Std dev 1.348 Variance 1.818
 Kurtosis -.412 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -.436
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2358.000

Valid cases 857 Missing cases 7

SOC8 CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	111	12.8	13.0	13.0
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	137	15.9	16.0	28.9
	2	196	22.7	22.9	51.8
	3	294	34.0	34.3	86.1
	4	92	10.6	10.7	96.8
STRONGLY AGREE	5	27	3.1	3.2	100.0
.		7	.8	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

SOC8 CITIZEN INVOLVEMENT

Mean	2.233	Std err	.044	Median	2.000
Mode	3.000	Std dev	1.297	Variance	1.681
Kurtosis	-.656	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	-.153
S E Skew	.084	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	1914.000		

Valid cases 857 Missing cases 7

SOC9 RESIDENTS ARE FRIENDLY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	13	1.5	1.5	1.5
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	17	2.0	2.0	3.5
	2	46	5.3	5.4	8.9
	3	213	24.7	24.8	33.7
	4	356	41.2	41.5	75.2
STRONGLY AGREE	5	213	24.7	24.8	100.0
.		6	.7	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

SOC9 RESIDENTS ARE FRIENDLY

Mean 3.773 Std err .036 Median 4.000
 Mode 4.000 Std dev 1.040 Variance 1.081
 Kurtosis 1.666 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -1.058
 S E Skew .083 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 3237.000

Valid cases 858 Missing cases 6

SOC10 EMPHASIZING FISHING

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	46	5.3	5.4
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	123	14.2	14.3
	2	157	18.2	18.3
	3	174	20.1	20.3
	4	169	19.6	19.7
STRONGLY AGREE	5	189	21.9	22.0
.		6	.7	Missing
Total		864	100.0	100.0

SOC10 EMPHASIZING FISHING

Mean 3.007 Std err .052 Median 3.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev 1.523 Variance 2.320
 Kurtosis -1.031 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -.246
 S E Skew .083 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2580.000

Valid cases 858 Missing cases 6

ECO1 MORE DIVERSIFIED EMP. BASE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	42	4.9	5.0	5.0
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	16	1.9	1.9	6.8
	2	24	2.8	2.8	9.7
	3	120	13.9	14.2	23.8
	4	252	29.2	29.7	53.5
STRONGLY AGREE	5	394	45.6	46.5	100.0
.		16	1.9	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

ECO1 MORE DIVERSIFIED EMP. BASE

Mean	4.012	Std err	.045	Median	4.000
Mode	5.000	Std dev	1.297	Variance	1.683
Kurtosis	2.482	S E Kurt	.168	Skewness	-1.673
S E Skew	.084	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	3402.000		

Valid cases 848 Missing cases 16

ECO2 DO NOT HAVE ENOUGH FAMILY WAGE JOBS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	101	11.7	11.8	11.8
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	10	1.2	1.2	12.9
	2	22	2.5	2.6	15.5
	3	107	12.4	12.5	28.0
	4	223	25.8	26.0	54.0
STRONGLY AGREE	5	395	45.7	46.0	100.0
.		6	.7	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

ECO2 DO NOT HAVE ENOUGH FAMILY WAGE JOBS

Mean 3.779 Std err .055 Median 4.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev 1.622 Variance 2.630
 Kurtosis .782 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -1.403
 S E Skew .083 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 3242.000

Valid cases 858 Missing cases 6

ECO3 PURCHASE BASIC STAPLES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	19	2.2	2.2	2.2
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	147	17.0	17.2	19.5
	2	145	16.8	17.0	36.5
	3	193	22.3	22.6	59.1
	4	156	18.1	18.3	77.4
STRONGLY AGREE	5	193	22.3	22.6	100.0
.		11	1.3	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

ECO3 PURCHASE BASIC STAPLES

Mean 3.054 Std err .050 Median 3.000
 Mode 3.000 Std dev 1.465 Variance 2.147
 Kurtosis -1.129 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -.161
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2605.000

* Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown.

Valid cases 853 Missing cases 11

ECO4 PROVIDING JOBS IS MORE IMPORTANT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	16	1.9	1.9	1.9
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	342	39.6	39.8	41.7
	2	179	20.7	20.8	62.5
	3	203	23.5	23.6	86.1
	4	55	6.4	6.4	92.5
STRONGLY AGREE	5	64	7.4	7.5	100.0
	.	5	.6	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

ECO4 PROVIDING JOBS IS MORE IMPORTANT

Mean	2.153	Std err	.043	Median	2.000
Mode	1.000	Std dev	1.271	Variance	1.614
Kurtosis	-.353	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	.720
S E Skew	.083	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	1849.000		

Valid cases 859 Missing cases 5

ECO5 MAINTAIN HIGH LEVELS OF TIMBER HARVESTIN

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	30	3.5	3.5	3.5
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	245	28.4	28.5	32.0
	2	159	18.4	18.5	50.5
	3	203	23.5	23.6	74.1
	4	105	12.2	12.2	86.3
STRONGLY AGREE	5	118	13.7	13.7	100.0
	.	4	.5	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

ECO5 MAINTAIN HIGH LEVELS OF TIMBER HARVESTIN

Mean 2.537 Std err .049 Median 2.000
 Mode 1.000 Std dev 1.448 Variance 2.098
 Kurtosis -1.024 S E Kurt .167 Skewness .271
 S E Skew .083 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2182.000

Valid cases 860 Missing cases 4

ECO6 ENCOURAGING THE DEVELOPMENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	21	2.4	2.4	2.4
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	15	1.7	1.7	4.2
	2	54	6.3	6.3	10.5
	3	190	22.0	22.1	32.5
	4	278	32.2	32.3	64.8
STRONGLY AGREE	5	303	35.1	35.2	100.0
.		3	.3	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

ECO6 ENCOURAGING THE DEVELOPMENT

Mean 3.856 Std err .040 Median 4.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev 1.162 Variance 1.351
 Kurtosis 1.416 S E Kurt .166 Skewness -1.160
 S E Skew .083 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 3320.000

Valid cases 861 Missing cases 3

ECO7 IMPROVE APPEARANCE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	13	1.5	1.5	1.5
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	23	2.7	2.7	4.2
	2	58	6.7	6.7	10.9
	3	184	21.3	21.4	32.3
	4	254	29.4	29.5	61.8
STRONGLY AGREE	5	329	38.1	38.2	100.0
	.	3	.3	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

ECO7 IMPROVE APPEARANCE

Mean	3.893	Std err	.039	Median	4.000
Mode	5.000	Std dev	1.156	Variance	1.337
Kurtosis	.887	S E Kurt	.166	Skewness	-1.057
S E Skew	.083	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	3352.000		

Valid cases 861 Missing cases 3

ECO8 PROTECTING FARMLAND

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	16	1.9	1.9	1.9
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	21	2.4	2.4	4.3
	2	45	5.2	5.2	9.5
	3	156	18.1	18.1	27.7
	4	257	29.7	29.9	57.6
STRONGLY AGREE	5	365	42.2	42.4	100.0
	.	4	.5	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

ECO8 PROTECTING FARMLAND

Mean 3.991 Std err .039 Median 4.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev 1.155 Variance 1.334
 Kurtosis 1.583 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -1.295
 S E Skew .083 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 3432.000

Valid cases 860 Missing cases 4

ECO9 RECRUIT NEW HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	42	4.9	4.9
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	108	12.5	17.5
	2	88	10.2	27.7
	3	217	25.1	53.0
	4	198	22.9	76.0
STRONGLY AGREE	5	206	23.8	100.0
	.	5	.6 Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0

ECO9 RECRUIT NEW HIGH-TECH INDUSTRY

Mean 3.210 Std err .051 Median 3.000
 Mode 3.000 Std dev 1.481 Variance 2.194
 Kurtosis -.715 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -.515
 S E Skew .083 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2757.000

Valid cases 859 Missing cases 5

ECO10 ASSURE A VIABLE ECONOMY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	23	2.7	2.7	2.7
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	61	7.1	7.1	9.8
	2	87	10.1	10.1	19.9
	3	259	30.0	30.1	50.0
	4	252	29.2	29.3	79.3
STRONGLY AGREE	5	178	20.6	20.7	100.0
	.	4	.5	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

ECO10 ASSURE A VIABLE ECONOMY

Mean	3.384	Std err	.043	Median	3.500
Mode	3.000	Std dev	1.265	Variance	1.601
Kurtosis	-.011	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	-.663
S E Skew	.083	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	2910.000		

Valid cases 860 Missing cases 4

ECO11 IMPROVE INCOMES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	57	6.6	6.6	6.6
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	20	2.3	2.3	8.9
	2	55	6.4	6.4	15.3
	3	193	22.3	22.4	37.7
	4	266	30.8	30.9	68.6
STRONGLY AGREE	5	270	31.3	31.4	100.0
	.	3	.3	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

ECO11 IMPROVE INCOMES

Mean 3.627 Std err .047 Median 4.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev 1.387 Variance 1.925
 Kurtosis .845 S E Kurt .166 Skewness -1.159
 S E Skew .083 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 3123.000

Valid cases 861 Missing cases 3

NAT1 SUSTAIN THE MOST IMPORTANT QUALITIES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	6	.7	.7
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	8	.9	1.6
	2	14	1.6	3.3
	3	84	9.7	13.1
	4	189	21.9	35.1
STRONGLY AGREE	5	556	64.4	100.0
.		7	.8 Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0

NAT1 SUSTAIN THE MOST IMPORTANT QUALITIES

Mean 4.462 Std err .030 Median 5.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev .892 Variance .796
 Kurtosis 5.319 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -2.093
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 3824.000

Valid cases 857 Missing cases 7

NAT2 IMPROVE FISH HABITAT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	35	4.1	4.1	4.1
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	24	2.8	2.8	6.9
	2	26	3.0	3.0	9.9
	3	96	11.1	11.2	21.1
	4	213	24.7	24.8	45.9
STRONGLY AGREE	5	465	53.8	54.1	100.0
.		5	.6	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

NAT2 IMPROVE FISH HABITAT

Mean	4.122	Std err	.044	Median	5.000
Mode	5.000	Std dev	1.290	Variance	1.665
Kurtosis	2.642	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	-1.769
S E Skew	.083	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	3541.000		

Valid cases 859 Missing cases 5

NAT3 THE ABUNDANCE OF WILDLIFE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	6	.7	.7	.7
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	5	.6	.6	1.3
	2	16	1.9	1.9	3.1
	3	120	13.9	14.0	17.1
	4	222	25.7	25.8	43.0
STRONGLY AGREE	5	490	56.7	57.0	100.0
.		5	.6	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

NAT3 THE ABUNDANCE OF WILDLIFE

Mean 4.348 Std err .031 Median 5.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev .910 Variance .829
 Kurtosis 3.396 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -1.635
 S E Skew .083 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 3735.000

Valid cases 859 Missing cases 5

NAT4 IMPROVE AIR QUALITY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	59	6.8	6.9	6.9
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	137	15.9	16.0	22.9
	2	181	20.9	21.2	44.1
	3	276	31.9	32.3	76.4
	4	103	11.9	12.0	88.4
STRONGLY AGREE	5	99	11.5	11.6	100.0
.		9	1.0	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

NAT4 IMPROVE AIR QUALITY

Mean 2.613 Std err .047 Median 3.000
 Mode 3.000 Std dev 1.382 Variance 1.910
 Kurtosis -.649 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -.014
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2234.000

Valid cases 855 Missing cases 9

NAT5 THE WATER QUALITY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	96	11.1	11.2	11.2
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	114	13.2	13.3	24.4
	2	167	19.3	19.4	43.9
	3	221	25.6	25.7	69.6
	4	161	18.6	18.7	88.4
STRONGLY AGREE	5	100	11.6	11.6	100.0
.		5	.6	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

NAT5 THE WATER QUALITY

Mean	2.625	Std err	.051	Median	3.000
Mode	3.000	Std dev	1.499	Variance	2.246
Kurtosis	-.884	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	-.173
S E Skew	.083	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	2255.000		

Valid cases 859 Missing cases 5

NAT6 CLEAR CUTTING IS A NECESSARY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	57	6.6	6.6	6.6
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	373	43.2	43.4	50.1
	2	114	13.2	13.3	63.3
	3	98	11.3	11.4	74.7
	4	85	9.8	9.9	84.6
STRONGLY AGREE	5	132	15.3	15.4	100.0
.		5	.6	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

NAT6 CLEAR CUTTING IS A NECESSARY

Mean 2.206 Std err .055 Median 1.000
 Mode 1.000 Std dev 1.598 Variance 2.553
 Kurtosis -1.011 S E Kurt .167 Skewness .616
 S E Skew .083 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 1895.000

Valid cases 859 Missing cases 5

NAT7 FENCING SHOULD BE REQUIRED

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	58	6.7	6.8
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	126	14.6	21.5
	2	81	9.4	31.0
	3	138	16.0	47.1
	4	144	16.7	63.9
STRONGLY AGREE	5	309	35.8	100.0
.		8	.9 Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0

NAT7 FENCING SHOULD BE REQUIRED

Mean 3.298 Std err .057 Median 4.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev 1.679 Variance 2.820
 Kurtosis -1.050 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -.549
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2823.000

Valid cases 856 Missing cases 8

NAT8 AGRICULTURE WATER RUNOFF

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	59	6.8	6.9	6.9
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	50	5.8	5.8	12.7
	2	43	5.0	5.0	17.8
	3	148	17.1	17.3	35.0
	4	219	25.3	25.6	60.6
STRONGLY AGREE	5	337	39.0	39.4	100.0
.		8	.9	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

NAT8 AGRICULTURE WATER RUNOFF

Mean	3.669	Std err	.052	Median	4.000
Mode	5.000	Std dev	1.513	Variance	2.289
Kurtosis	.283	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	-1.120
S E Skew	.084	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	3141.000		

Valid cases 856 Missing cases 8

NAT9 URBAN WATER RUNOFF

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	100	11.6	11.7	11.7
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	28	3.2	3.3	15.0
	2	39	4.5	4.6	19.5
	3	149	17.2	17.4	36.9
	4	228	26.4	26.6	63.6
STRONGLY AGREE	5	312	36.1	36.4	100.0
.		8	.9	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

NAT9 URBAN WATER RUNOFF

Mean 3.534 Std err .056 Median 4.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev 1.634 Variance 2.670
 Kurtosis .034 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -1.082
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 3025.000

Valid cases 856 Missing cases 8

NAT10 FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	49	5.7	5.7
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	28	3.2	9.0
	2	34	3.9	13.0
	3	150	17.4	30.5
	4	239	27.7	58.4
STRONGLY AGREE	5	356	41.2	100.0
.	8	8	.9 Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0

NAT10 FOREST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Mean 3.834 Std err .048 Median 4.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev 1.391 Variance 1.935
 Kurtosis 1.239 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -1.364
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 3282.000

Valid cases 856 Missing cases 8

NAT11 EFFORTS TO RECOVER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	16	1.9	1.9	1.9
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	27	3.1	3.2	5.0
	2	34	3.9	4.0	9.0
	3	147	17.0	17.3	26.3
	4	202	23.4	23.7	50.0
STRONGLY AGREE	5	426	49.3	50.0	100.0
.		12	1.4	Missing	

Total		864	100.0	100.0	

NAT11 EFFORTS TO RECOVER

Mean	4.077	Std err	.041	Median	4.500
Mode	5.000	Std dev	1.189	Variance	1.413
Kurtosis	1.719	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	-1.420
S E Skew	.084	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	3474.000		

Valid cases 852 Missing cases 12

HEA1 I FEEL SAFE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	8	.9	.9	.9
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	14	1.6	1.6	2.6
	2	28	3.2	3.3	5.8
	3	118	13.7	13.8	19.6
	4	343	39.7	40.0	59.6
STRONGLY AGREE	5	347	40.2	40.4	100.0
.		6	.7	Missing	

Total		864	100.0	100.0	

HEA1 I FEEL SAFE

Mean 4.115 Std err .033 Median 4.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev .978 Variance .956
 Kurtosis 2.860 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -1.463
 S E Skew .083 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 3531.000

Valid cases 858 Missing cases 6

HEA2 TEEN PREGNANCY IS A PROBLEM

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	267	30.9	31.1
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	19	2.2	33.3
	2	23	2.7	36.0
	3	111	12.8	49.0
	4	176	20.4	69.5
STRONGLY AGREE	5	262	30.3	100.0
.	6		.7 Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0

HEA2 TEEN PREGNANCY IS A PROBLEM

Mean 2.811 Std err .071 Median 4.000
 Mode .000 Std dev 2.077 Variance 4.312
 Kurtosis -1.541 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -.394
 S E Skew .083 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2412.000

Valid cases 858 Missing cases 6

HEA3 USE OF DRUG IS INCREASING

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	226	26.2	26.4	26.4
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	12	1.4	1.4	27.8
	2	15	1.7	1.8	29.5
	3	85	9.8	9.9	39.4
	4	180	20.8	21.0	60.4
STRONGLY AGREE	5	339	39.2	39.6	100.0
.		7	.8	Missing	

Total		864	100.0	100.0	

HEA3 USE OF DRUG IS INCREASING

Mean	3.165	Std err	.070	Median	4.000
Mode	5.000	Std dev	2.054	Variance	4.217
Kurtosis	-1.232	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	-.690
S E Skew	.084	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	2712.000		

Valid cases 857 Missing cases 7

HEA4 MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	364	42.1	42.4	42.4
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	69	8.0	8.0	50.4
	2	98	11.3	11.4	61.8
	3	183	21.2	21.3	83.1
	4	85	9.8	9.9	93.0
STRONGLY AGREE	5	60	6.9	7.0	100.0
.		5	.6	Missing	

Total		864	100.0	100.0	

HEA4 MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Mean 1.693 Std err .058 Median 1.000
 Mode .000 Std dev 1.709 Variance 2.922
 Kurtosis -1.206 S E Kurt .167 Skewness .430
 S E Skew .083 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 1454.000

Valid cases 859 Missing cases 5

HEA5 HAS EXCELLENT ASSISTED LIVING SERVICES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	360	41.7	42.1
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	60	6.9	49.1
	2	117	13.5	62.7
	3	167	19.3	82.2
	4	106	12.3	94.6
STRONGLY AGREE	5	46	5.3	100.0
.		8	.9 Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0

HEA5 HAS EXCELLENT ASSISTED LIVING SERVICES

Mean 1.693 Std err .058 Median 2.000
 Mode .000 Std dev 1.684 Variance 2.835
 Kurtosis -1.257 S E Kurt .167 Skewness .387
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 1449.000

Valid cases 856 Missing cases 8

HEA6 VISIT LOCAL HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	89	10.3	10.5	10.5
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	263	30.4	31.1	41.6
	2	111	12.8	13.1	54.7
	3	125	14.5	14.8	69.4
	4	114	13.2	13.5	82.9
STRONGLY AGREE	5	145	16.8	17.1	100.0
.		17	2.0	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

HEA6 VISIT LOCAL HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS

Mean	2.410	Std err	.057	Median	2.000
Mode	1.000	Std dev	1.671	Variance	2.793
Kurtosis	-1.284	S E Kurt	.168	Skewness	.258
S E Skew	.084	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	2041.000		

Valid cases 847 Missing cases 17

HEA7 MORE CHILD CARE SERVICES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	356	41.2	41.9	41.9
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	62	7.2	7.3	49.2
	2	57	6.6	6.7	55.9
	3	164	19.0	19.3	75.3
	4	106	12.3	12.5	87.8
STRONGLY AGREE	5	104	12.0	12.2	100.0
.		15	1.7	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

HEA7 MORE CHILD CARE SERVICES

Mean 1.899 Std err .065 Median 2.000
 Mode .000 Std dev 1.881 Variance 3.539
 Kurtosis -1.437 S E Kurt .168 Skewness .324
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 1612.000

Valid cases 849 Missing cases 15

HEA8 NEED MORE AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Valid Cum Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	131	15.2	15.4	15.4
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	51	5.9	6.0	21.3
	2	55	6.4	6.4	27.8
	3	164	19.0	19.2	47.0
	4	201	23.3	23.6	70.6
STRONGLY AGREE	5	251	29.1	29.4	100.0
.		11	1.3	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

HEA8 NEED MORE AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Mean 3.179 Std err .060 Median 4.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev 1.752 Variance 3.070
 Kurtosis -.817 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -.701
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2712.000

Valid cases 853 Missing cases 11

HEA9 ALCOHOL ABUSE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	189	21.9	22.1	22.1
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	37	4.3	4.3	26.4
	2	59	6.8	6.9	33.3
	3	159	18.4	18.6	51.9
	4	188	21.8	22.0	73.9
STRONGLY AGREE	5	223	25.8	26.1	100.0
.		9	1.0	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

HEA9 ALCOHOL ABUSE

Mean	2.923	Std err	.064	Median	3.000
Mode	5.000	Std dev	1.869	Variance	3.493
Kurtosis	-1.199	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	-.503
S E Skew	.084	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	2499.000		

Valid cases 855 Missing cases 9

HEA10 THE AVAILABILITY OF MEDICAL SERVICES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	73	8.4	8.5	8.5
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	102	11.8	11.9	20.4
	2	92	10.6	10.7	31.2
	3	212	24.5	24.8	56.0
	4	179	20.7	20.9	76.9
STRONGLY AGREE	5	198	22.9	23.1	100.0
.		8	.9	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

HEA10 THE AVAILABILITY OF MEDICAL SERVICES

Mean 3.070 Std err .054 Median 3.000
 Mode 3.000 Std dev 1.576 Variance 2.484
 Kurtosis -.842 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -.468
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2628.000

Valid cases 856 Missing cases 8

GRO1 STRICTER CONTROL OF LAND USE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	43	5.0	5.0
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	110	12.7	12.8
	2	88	10.2	10.3
	3	178	20.6	20.8
	4	171	19.8	20.0
STRONGLY AGREE	5	267	30.9	31.2
.		7	.8	Missing
Total		864	100.0	100.0

GRO1 STRICTER CONTROL OF LAND USE

Mean 3.313 Std err .053 Median 4.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev 1.555 Variance 2.418
 Kurtosis -.840 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -.557
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2839.000

Valid cases 857 Missing cases 7

GRO2 PROVIDE OPEN SPACE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	22	2.5	2.6	2.6
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	32	3.7	3.7	6.3
	2	54	6.3	6.3	12.6
	3	155	17.9	18.1	30.7
	4	217	25.1	25.3	55.9
STRONGLY AGREE	5	378	43.8	44.1	100.0
	.	6	.7	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

GRO2 PROVIDE OPEN SPACE

Mean	3.920	Std err	.043	Median	4.000
Mode	5.000	Std dev	1.271	Variance	1.614
Kurtosis	.992	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	-1.224
S E Skew	.083	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	3363.000		

Valid cases 858 Missing cases 6

GRO3 ATTRACT NEW BUSINESS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	56	6.5	6.5	6.5
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	172	19.9	20.1	26.6
	2	150	17.4	17.5	44.2
	3	258	29.9	30.1	74.3
	4	133	15.4	15.5	89.8
STRONGLY AGREE	5	87	10.1	10.2	100.0
	.	8	.9	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

GRO3 ATTRACT NEW BUSINESS

Mean 2.585 Std err .048 Median 3.000
 Mode 3.000 Std dev 1.400 Variance 1.960
 Kurtosis -.832 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -.027
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2213.000

Valid cases 856 Missing cases 8

GRO4 DISTINCT CHARACTER

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	32	3.7	3.7
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	26	3.0	6.8
	2	50	5.8	12.6
	3	177	20.5	33.2
	4	238	27.5	61.0
STRONGLY AGREE	5	335	38.8	100.0
	.	6	.7	Missing
Total		864	100.0	100.0

GRO4 DISTINCT CHARACTER

Mean 3.828 Std err .044 Median 4.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev 1.293 Variance 1.671
 Kurtosis 1.113 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -1.216
 S E Skew .083 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 3284.000

Valid cases 858 Missing cases 6

GRO5 DIRECT DEVELOPMENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	36	4.2	4.2	4.2
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	42	4.9	4.9	9.1
	2	62	7.2	7.2	16.3
	3	137	15.9	16.0	32.3
	4	219	25.3	25.6	57.9
STRONGLY AGREE	5	361	41.8	42.1	100.0
.		7	.8	Missing	

Total		864	100.0	100.0	

GRO5 DIRECT DEVELOPMENT

Mean	3.802	Std err	.048	Median	4.000
Mode	5.000	Std dev	1.395	Variance	1.947
Kurtosis	.579	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	-1.169
S E Skew	.084	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	3258.000		

Valid cases 857 Missing cases 7

GRO6 IMPROVE THE QUALITY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	7	.8	1.2	1.2
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	10	1.2	1.7	2.9
	2	16	1.9	2.8	5.7
	3	106	12.3	18.2	23.9
	4	120	13.9	20.7	44.6
STRONGLY AGREE	5	322	37.3	55.4	100.0
.		283	32.8	Missing	

Total		864	100.0	100.0	

GRO6 IMPROVE THE QUALITY

Mean 4.217 Std err .044 Median 5.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev 1.072 Variance 1.149
 Kurtosis 2.291 S E Kurt .202 Skewness -1.502
 S E Skew .101 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2450.000

Valid cases 581 Missing cases 283

GRO7 UTILITY SYSTEMS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	23	2.7	2.7
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	15	1.7	4.4
	2	22	2.5	7.0
	3	112	13.0	20.0
	4	195	22.6	42.7
STRONGLY AGREE	5	492	56.9	100.0
.		5	.6 Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0

GRO7 UTILITY SYSTEMS

Mean 4.232 Std err .039 Median 5.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev 1.157 Variance 1.339
 Kurtosis 3.527 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -1.871
 S E Skew .083 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 3635.000

Valid cases 859 Missing cases 5

GRO8 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IS ADEQUATE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	209	24.2	24.4	24.4
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	169	19.6	19.7	44.2
	2	162	18.8	18.9	63.1
	3	165	19.1	19.3	82.4
	4	79	9.1	9.2	91.6
STRONGLY AGREE	5	72	8.3	8.4	100.0
	.	8	.9	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

GRO8 PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IS ADEQUATE

Mean	1.944	Std err	.054	Median	2.000
Mode	.000	Std dev	1.579	Variance	2.493
Kurtosis	-.922	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	.375
S E Skew	.084	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	1664.000		

Valid cases 856 Missing cases 8

GRO9 IMPROVE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	124	14.4	14.6	14.6
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	67	7.8	7.9	22.5
	2	59	6.8	6.9	29.4
	3	162	18.8	19.1	48.5
	4	208	24.1	24.5	73.0
STRONGLY AGREE	5	229	26.5	27.0	100.0
	.	15	1.7	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

GRO9 IMPROVE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

Mean 3.119 Std err .060 Median 4.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev 1.736 Variance 3.013
 Kurtosis -.895 S E Kurt .168 Skewness -.637
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2648.000

Valid cases 849 Missing cases 15

GRO10 OLDER BUILDINGS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	43	5.0	5.0
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	72	8.3	13.5
	2	98	11.3	24.9
	3	214	24.8	50.0
	4	199	23.0	73.3
STRONGLY AGREE	5	228	26.4	100.0
.		10	1.2	Missing
Total		864	100.0	100.0

GRO10 OLDER BUILDINGS

Mean 3.333 Std err .050 Median 3.500
 Mode 5.000 Std dev 1.448 Variance 2.098
 Kurtosis -.449 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -.630
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2846.000

Valid cases 854 Missing cases 10

GRO11 MORE RESTRICTIONS ON DEVELOPMENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	46	5.3	5.4	5.4
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	25	2.9	2.9	8.3
	2	24	2.8	2.8	11.1
	3	103	11.9	12.0	23.1
	4	168	19.4	19.6	42.8
STRONGLY AGREE	5	490	56.7	57.2	100.0
.		8	.9	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

GRO11 MORE RESTRICTIONS ON DEVELOPMENT

Mean	4.093	Std err	.047	Median	5.000
Mode	5.000	Std dev	1.386	Variance	1.921
Kurtosis	2.142	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	-1.711
S E Skew	.084	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	3504.000		

Valid cases 856 Missing cases 8

GRO12 USE DREDGING AN DIKES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	136	15.7	15.9	15.9
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	90	10.4	10.6	26.5
	2	75	8.7	8.8	35.3
	3	144	16.7	16.9	52.2
	4	150	17.4	17.6	69.8
STRONGLY AGREE	5	258	29.9	30.2	100.0
.		11	1.3	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

GRO12 USE DREDGING AN DIKES

Mean 3.004 Std err .063 Median 3.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev 1.826 Variance 3.334
 Kurtosis -1.220 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -.441
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2562.000

Valid cases 853 Missing cases 11

GRO13 FAST FOOD FRANCHISES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	49	5.7	5.7
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	223	25.8	26.1
	2	155	17.9	49.9
	3	186	21.5	71.7
	4	84	9.7	81.5
STRONGLY AGREE	5	158	18.3	100.0
.		9	1.0	Missing
Total		864	100.0	100.0

GRO13 FAST FOOD FRANCHISES

Mean 2.593 Std err .053 Median 3.000
 Mode 1.000 Std dev 1.554 Variance 2.415
 Kurtosis -1.128 S E Kurt .167 Skewness .207
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2217.000

Valid cases 855 Missing cases 9

GRO14 MORE PEDESTRIAN AND BIKE PATHS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	56	6.5	6.5	6.5
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	100	11.6	11.7	18.2
	2	73	8.4	8.5	26.7
	3	172	19.9	20.1	46.8
	4	182	21.1	21.2	68.0
STRONGLY AGREE	5	274	31.7	32.0	100.0
.		7	.8	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

GRO14 MORE PEDESTRIAN AND BIKE PATHS

Mean	3.337	Std err	.054	Median	4.000
Mode	5.000	Std dev	1.588	Variance	2.520
Kurtosis	-.734	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	-.652
S E Skew	.084	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	2860.000		

Valid cases 857 Missing cases 7

GRO15 SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	4	.5	.5	.5
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	3	.3	.4	.8
	2	8	.9	.9	1.8
	3	72	8.3	8.4	10.2
	4	188	21.8	21.9	32.1
STRONGLY AGREE	5	582	67.4	67.9	100.0
.		7	.8	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

GRO15 SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANTS

Mean 4.547 Std err .027 Median 5.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev .780 Variance .608
 Kurtosis 6.465 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -2.188
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 3897.000

Valid cases 857 Missing cases 7

GRO16 MORE GROWTH MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	62	7.2	7.2
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	76	8.8	16.1
	2	83	9.6	25.8
	3	200	23.1	49.2
	4	186	21.5	70.9
STRONGLY AGREE	5	249	28.8	100.0
.		8	.9 Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0

GRO16 MORE GROWTH MANAGEMENT CONTROLS

Mean 3.307 Std err .053 Median 4.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev 1.547 Variance 2.393
 Kurtosis -.563 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -.664
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2831.000

Valid cases 856 Missing cases 8

GRO17 MORE RESTRICTION ON DEVELOPMENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	15	1.7	1.8	1.8
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	37	4.3	4.3	6.1
	2	32	3.7	3.7	9.8
	3	53	6.1	6.2	16.0
	4	140	16.2	16.3	32.3
STRONGLY AGREE	5	580	67.1	67.7	100.0
	.	7	.8	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

GRO17 MORE RESTRICTION ON DEVELOPMENT

Mean	4.341	Std err	.041	Median	5.000
Mode	5.000	Std dev	1.201	Variance	1.442
Kurtosis	3.312	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	-2.017
S E Skew	.084	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	3720.000		

Valid cases 857 Missing cases 7

REC1 INCREASE OUTDOOR RECREATION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	35	4.1	4.1	4.1
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	72	8.3	8.4	12.5
	2	80	9.3	9.4	21.9
	3	230	26.6	26.9	48.8
	4	239	27.7	28.0	76.8
STRONGLY AGREE	5	198	22.9	23.2	100.0
	.	10	1.2	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

REC1 INCREASE OUTDOOR RECREATION

Mean 3.358 Std err .047 Median 4.000
 Mode 4.000 Std dev 1.371 Variance 1.881
 Kurtosis -.196 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -.702
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2868.000

Valid cases 854 Missing cases 10

REC2 LEVEL OF ACCESS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	101	11.7	11.8
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	109	12.6	24.5
	2	158	18.3	42.9
	3	204	23.6	66.7
	4	147	17.0	83.9
STRONGLY AGREE	5	138	16.0	100.0
.		7	.8 Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0

REC2 LEVEL OF ACCESS

Mean 2.701 Std err .054 Median 3.000
 Mode 3.000 Std dev 1.576 Variance 2.483
 Kurtosis -.988 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -.173
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2315.000

Valid cases 857 Missing cases 7

REC3 TOURISM SHOULD BE PLANNED

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	23	2.7	2.7	2.7
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	54	6.3	6.3	9.0
	2	50	5.8	5.8	14.8
	3	253	29.3	29.6	44.4
	4	238	27.5	27.8	72.2
STRONGLY AGREE	5	238	27.5	27.8	100.0
.		8	.9	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

REC3 TOURISM SHOULD BE PLANNED

Mean	3.569	Std err	.044	Median	4.000
Mode	3.000	Std dev	1.273	Variance	1.621
Kurtosis	.315	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	-.843
S E Skew	.084	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	3055.000		

Valid cases 856 Missing cases 8

REC4 RECREATION AREAS NEED TO BE PROTECTED

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid		Cum
			Percent	Percent	Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	22	2.5	2.6	2.6
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	27	3.1	3.2	5.7
	2	32	3.7	3.7	9.5
	3	140	16.2	16.4	25.8
	4	246	28.5	28.7	54.6
STRONGLY AGREE	5	389	45.0	45.4	100.0
.		8	.9	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

REC4 RECREATION AREAS NEED TO BE PROTECTED

Mean 4.019 Std err .041 Median 4.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev 1.210 Variance 1.464
 Kurtosis 1.948 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -1.465
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 3440.000

Valid cases 856 Missing cases 8

REC5 BEACH ACCESS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	44	5.1	5.1
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	82	9.5	14.7
	2	114	13.2	28.0
	3	269	31.1	59.4
	4	178	20.6	80.2
STRONGLY AGREE	5	170	19.7	100.0
.		7	.8	Missing
Total		864	100.0	100.0

REC5 BEACH ACCESS

Mean 3.126 Std err .048 Median 3.000
 Mode 3.000 Std dev 1.402 Variance 1.965
 Kurtosis -.495 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -.450
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2679.000

Valid cases 857 Missing cases 7

YOU1 NEED MORE RECREATION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	137	15.9	16.1	16.1
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	20	2.3	2.4	18.4
	2	34	3.9	4.0	22.4
	3	122	14.1	14.3	36.8
	4	193	22.3	22.7	59.5
STRONGLY AGREE	5	345	39.9	40.5	100.0
.		13	1.5	Missing	

Total		864	100.0	100.0	

YOU1 NEED MORE RECREATION

Mean	3.468	Std err	.061	Median	4.000
Mode	5.000	Std dev	1.793	Variance	3.216
Kurtosis	-.418	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	-.994
S E Skew	.084	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	2951.000		

Valid cases 851 Missing cases 13

YOU2 MORE YOUTH CENTERS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	161	18.6	19.0	19.0
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	28	3.2	3.3	22.3
	2	48	5.6	5.7	27.9
	3	153	17.7	18.0	45.9
	4	176	20.4	20.7	66.7
STRONGLY AGREE	5	283	32.8	33.3	100.0
.		15	1.7	Missing	

Total		864	100.0	100.0	

YOU2 MORE YOUTH CENTERS

Mean 3.183 Std err .063 Median 4.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev 1.846 Variance 3.406
 Kurtosis -.922 S E Kurt .168 Skewness -.708
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2702.000

Valid cases 849 Missing cases 15

YOU3 EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	250	28.9	29.4
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	110	12.7	42.4
	2	125	14.5	57.1
	3	155	17.9	75.3
	4	116	13.4	88.9
STRONGLY AGREE	5	94	10.9	100.0
.		14	1.6	Missing
Total		864	100.0	100.0

YOU3 EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Mean 2.069 Std err .060 Median 2.000
 Mode .000 Std dev 1.740 Variance 3.028
 Kurtosis -1.278 S E Kurt .168 Skewness .219
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 1759.000

Valid cases 850 Missing cases 14

YOU4 MORE OPPORTUNITIES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	127	14.7	14.9	14.9
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	10	1.2	1.2	16.0
	2	20	2.3	2.3	18.4
	3	159	18.4	18.6	37.0
	4	242	28.0	28.3	65.3
STRONGLY AGREE	5	296	34.3	34.7	100.0
.		10	1.2	Missing	

Total		864	100.0	100.0	

YOU4 MORE OPPORTUNITIES

Mean	3.484	Std err	.058	Median	4.000
Mode	5.000	Std dev	1.688	Variance	2.848
Kurtosis	.013	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	-1.110
S E Skew	.084	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	2975.000		

Valid cases 854 Missing cases 10

YOU5 ENOUGH FUNDING

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	214	24.8	25.2	25.2
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	186	21.5	21.9	47.2
	2	111	12.8	13.1	60.3
	3	134	15.5	15.8	76.1
	4	89	10.3	10.5	86.6
STRONGLY AGREE	5	114	13.2	13.4	100.0
.		16	1.9	Missing	

Total		864	100.0	100.0	

YOU5 ENOUGH FUNDING

Mean 2.047 Std err .060 Median 2.000
 Mode .000 Std dev 1.737 Variance 3.018
 Kurtosis -1.176 S E Kurt .168 Skewness .376
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 1736.000

Valid cases 848 Missing cases 16

YOU6 MORE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	123	14.2	14.5
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	31	3.6	18.1
	2	66	7.6	25.9
	3	226	26.2	52.5
	4	189	21.9	74.7
STRONGLY AGREE	5	215	24.9	100.0
.		14	1.6	Missing
Total		864	100.0	100.0

YOU6 MORE EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Mean 3.144 Std err .057 Median 3.000
 Mode 3.000 Std dev 1.656 Variance 2.743
 Kurtosis -.577 S E Kurt .168 Skewness -.710
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2672.000

Valid cases 850 Missing cases 14

YOU7 TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	256	29.6	30.1	30.1
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	135	15.6	15.9	45.9
	2	177	20.5	20.8	66.7
	3	169	19.6	19.9	86.6
	4	61	7.1	7.2	93.8
STRONGLY AGREE	5	53	6.1	6.2	100.0
.		13	1.5	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

YOU7 TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

Mean	1.769	Std err	.053	Median	2.000
Mode	.000	Std dev	1.535	Variance	2.357
Kurtosis	-.828	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	.426
S E Skew	.084	Range	5.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	1505.000		

Valid cases 851 Missing cases 13

YOU8 COLLEGE NEEDS TO BE EXPANDED

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	222	25.7	26.1	26.1
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	40	4.6	4.7	30.9
	2	39	4.5	4.6	35.5
	3	153	17.7	18.0	53.5
	4	195	22.6	23.0	76.4
STRONGLY AGREE	5	200	23.1	23.6	100.0
.		15	1.7	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

YOU8 COLLEGE NEEDS TO BE EXPANDED

Mean 2.776 Std err .066 Median 3.000
 Mode .000 Std dev 1.927 Variance 3.714
 Kurtosis -1.381 S E Kurt .168 Skewness -.402
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2357.000

Valid cases 849 Missing cases 15

YOU9 YOUTH INVOLVEMENT

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
UNCERTAIN	0	113	13.1	13.3
STRONGLY DISGREE	1	27	3.1	16.4
	2	53	6.1	22.7
	3	128	14.8	37.7
	4	200	23.1	61.2
STRONGLY AGREE	5	331	38.3	100.0
.		12	1.4	Missing
Total		864	100.0	100.0

YOU9 YOUTH INVOLVEMENT

Mean 3.488 Std err .059 Median 4.000
 Mode 5.000 Std dev 1.714 Variance 2.936
 Kurtosis -.296 S E Kurt .167 Skewness -.991
 S E Skew .084 Range 5.000 Minimum .000
 Maximum 5.000 Sum 2972.000

Valid cases 852 Missing cases 12

DEM1 LIVE IN THE COUNTY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	651	75.3	76.1	76.1
NO	2	204	23.6	23.9	100.0
.		9	1.0	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

DEM1 LIVE IN THE COUNTY

Mean	1.239	Std err	.015	Median	1.000
Mode	1.000	Std dev	.426	Variance	.182
Kurtosis	-.491	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	1.229
S E Skew	.084	Range	1.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	2.000	Sum	1059.000		

Valid cases 855 Missing cases 9

DEM2 OWN PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	750	86.8	87.5	87.5
NO	2	107	12.4	12.5	100.0
.		7	.8	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

DEM2 OWN PROPERTY IN THE COUNTY

Mean	1.125	Std err	.011	Median	1.000
Mode	1.000	Std dev	.331	Variance	.109
Kurtosis	3.178	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	2.274
S E Skew	.084	Range	1.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	2.000	Sum	964.000		

Valid cases 857 Missing cases 7

DEM3 OWN HOME IN THE COUNTY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
YES	1	762	88.2	88.9	88.9
NO	2	95	11.0	11.1	100.0
.		7	.8	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

DEM3 OWN HOME IN THE COUNTY

Mean	1.111	Std err	.011	Median	1.000
Mode	1.000	Std dev	.314	Variance	.099
Kurtosis	4.177	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	2.483
S E Skew	.084	Range	1.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	2.000	Sum	952.000		

Valid cases 857 Missing cases 7

Q4 WHICH PORTION OF THE COUNTY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
NORTH	1	263	30.4	31.4	31.4
CENTRAL	2	390	45.1	46.5	77.9
SOUTH	3	185	21.4	22.1	100.0
.		26	3.0	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

Q4 WHICH PORTION OF THE COUNTY

Mean 1.907 Std err .025 Median 2.000
 Mode 2.000 Std dev .726 Variance .527
 Kurtosis -1.092 S E Kurt .169 Skewness .143
 S E Skew .084 Range 2.000 Minimum 1.000
 Maximum 3.000 Sum 1598.000

Valid cases 838 Missing cases 26

Q5 THE COMMUNITY CLOSEST TO YOUR HOME

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
MANZANITA	1	73	8.4	8.5
NEHALEM	2	48	5.6	14.2
MOHLER	3	15	1.7	15.9
WHEELER	4	15	1.7	17.7
ROCHAWAY BEACH	5	106	12.3	30.1
CATIBALDI	6	44	5.1	35.2
BAY CITY	7	47	5.4	40.7
TILAMOOK	8	242	28.0	69.0
OCEASIDE	9	45	5.2	74.3
NETARTS	10	49	5.7	80.0
SAND LAKE	11	7	.8	80.8
BEAVER	12	29	3.4	84.2
HEBO	13	14	1.6	85.8
PACIFIC CITY	14	82	9.5	95.4
CLOVERDALE	15	39	4.5	100.0
.		9	1.0	Missing
Total		864	100.0	100.0

Q5 THE COMMUNITY CLOSEST TO YOUR HOME

Mean 7.682 Std err .133 Median 8.000
 Mode 8.000 Std dev 3.900 Variance 15.212
 Kurtosis -.577 S E Kurt .167 Skewness .124
 S E Skew .084 Range 14.000 Minimum 1.000
 Maximum 15.000 Sum 6568.000

Valid cases 855 Missing cases 9

Q6 NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1	135	15.6	15.9	15.9
	2	452	52.3	53.2	69.1
	3	101	11.7	11.9	80.9
	4	99	11.5	11.6	92.6
	5	44	5.1	5.2	97.8
	6	10	1.2	1.2	98.9
	7	4	.5	.5	99.4
	8	5	.6	.6	100.0
	.	14	1.6	Missing	
	Total	864	100.0	100.0	

Q6 NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN THE HOUSEHOLD

Mean	2.454	Std err	.042	Median	2.000
Mode	2.000	Std dev	1.234	Variance	1.523
Kurtosis	2.651	S E Kurt	.168	Skewness	1.461
S E Skew	.084	Range	7.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	8.000	Sum	2086.000		

Valid cases 850 Missing cases 14

Q7 NUMBER OF YEARS LIVING IN THE COUNTY

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	58	6.7	7.4	7.4
	1	47	5.4	6.0	13.4
	2	43	5.0	5.5	18.9
	3	37	4.3	4.7	23.6
	4	39	4.5	5.0	28.5
	5	30	3.5	3.8	32.4

6	32	3.7	4.1	36.4
7	18	2.1	2.3	38.7
8	20	2.3	2.5	41.3
9	14	1.6	1.8	43.1
10	38	4.4	4.8	47.9
11	21	2.4	2.7	50.6
12	26	3.0	3.3	53.9
13	14	1.6	1.8	55.7
14	9	1.0	1.1	56.8
15	14	1.6	1.8	58.6
16	6	.7	.8	59.4
17	11	1.3	1.4	60.8
18	16	1.9	2.0	62.8
19	7	.8	.9	63.7
20	26	3.0	3.3	67.0
21	7	.8	.9	67.9
22	8	.9	1.0	68.9
23	13	1.5	1.7	70.6
24	9	1.0	1.1	71.7
25	17	2.0	2.2	73.9
26	4	.5	.5	74.4
27	6	.7	.8	75.2
28	8	.9	1.0	76.2
29	4	.5	.5	76.7
30	9	1.0	1.1	77.8
31	2	.2	.3	78.1
32	5	.6	.6	78.7
33	6	.7	.8	79.5
34	6	.7	.8	80.3
35	9	1.0	1.1	81.4
36	1	.1	.1	81.5
37	4	.5	.5	82.0
38	6	.7	.8	82.8
39	4	.5	.5	83.3
40	25	2.9	3.2	86.5
41	2	.2	.3	86.8
42	3	.3	.4	87.1
43	2	.2	.3	87.4
44	5	.6	.6	88.0
45	11	1.3	1.4	89.4
46	1	.1	.1	89.6
47	2	.2	.3	89.8
48	4	.5	.5	90.3
49	4	.5	.5	90.8
50	13	1.5	1.7	92.5

Q7 NUMBER OF YEARS LIVING IN THE COUNTY

51	4	.5	.5	93.0
52	9	1.0	1.1	94.1
54	2	.2	.3	94.4
55	1	.1	.1	94.5
56	1	.1	.1	94.6
57	3	.3	.4	95.0
58	4	.5	.5	95.5
59	1	.1	.1	95.7
60	3	.3	.4	96.1
61	6	.7	.8	96.8
62	3	.3	.4	97.2
63	2	.2	.3	97.5
64	1	.1	.1	97.6
65	1	.1	.1	97.7
66	1	.1	.1	97.8
67	3	.3	.4	98.2
69	1	.1	.1	98.3
70	1	.1	.1	98.5
71	3	.3	.4	98.9
72	1	.1	.1	99.0
75	2	.2	.3	99.2
76	2	.2	.3	99.5
79	1	.1	.1	99.6
81	2	.2	.3	99.9
91	1	.1	.1	100.0
.	79	9.1	Missing	

Total	864	100.0	100.0	

Q7 NUMBER OF YEARS LIVING IN THE COUNTY

Mean	18.238	Std err	.660	Median	11.000
Mode	.000	Std dev	18.478	Variance	341.450
Kurtosis	.794	S E Kurt	.174	Skewness	1.224
S E Skew	.087	Range	91.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	91.000	Sum	14317.000		

Valid cases 785 Missing cases 79

Q8 NUMBER OF YEARS OWNING A HOME

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	9	1.0	1.2	1.2
	1	43	5.0	5.6	6.8
	2	42	4.9	5.5	12.2
	3	46	5.3	6.0	18.2
	4	41	4.7	5.3	23.5
	5	45	5.2	5.9	29.4
	6	28	3.2	3.6	33.0
	7	30	3.5	3.9	36.9
	8	33	3.8	4.3	41.2
	9	18	2.1	2.3	43.6
	10	55	6.4	7.2	50.7
	11	17	2.0	2.2	52.9
	12	20	2.3	2.6	55.5
	13	14	1.6	1.8	57.3
	14	15	1.7	2.0	59.3
	15	14	1.6	1.8	61.1
	16	12	1.4	1.6	62.7
	17	17	2.0	2.2	64.9
	18	19	2.2	2.5	67.4
	19	6	.7	.8	68.1
	20	45	5.2	5.9	74.0
	21	7	.8	.9	74.9
	22	10	1.2	1.3	76.2
	23	8	.9	1.0	77.2
	24	7	.8	.9	78.2
	25	23	2.7	3.0	81.1
	26	10	1.2	1.3	82.4
	27	8	.9	1.0	83.5
	28	12	1.4	1.6	85.0
	29	1	.1	.1	85.2
	30	36	4.2	4.7	89.9
	31	1	.1	.1	90.0
	32	1	.1	.1	90.1
	33	6	.7	.8	90.9
	34	3	.3	.4	91.3
	35	6	.7	.8	92.1
	36	2	.2	.3	92.3
	37	4	.5	.5	92.8
	38	2	.2	.3	93.1
	39	1	.1	.1	93.2
	40	18	2.1	2.3	95.6
	41	4	.5	.5	96.1
	42	3	.3	.4	96.5
	43	1	.1	.1	96.6
	44	1	.1	.1	96.7

45	1	.1	.1	96.9
48	2	.2	.3	97.1
50	7	.8	.9	98.0
51	3	.3	.4	98.4
52	2	.2	.3	98.7
53	1	.1	.1	98.8
54	1	.1	.1	99.0
57	1	.1	.1	99.1
58	1	.1	.1	99.2
60	1	.1	.1	99.3
61	1	.1	.1	99.5
65	3	.3	.4	99.9
85	1	.1	.1	100.0
.	95	11.0	Missing	

Total	864	100.0	100.0	

Q8 NUMBER OF YEARS OWNING A HOME

Mean	14.909	Std err	.469	Median	10.000
Mode	10.000	Std dev	13.003	Variance	169.072
Kurtosis	2.053	S E Kurt	.176	Skewness	1.343
S E Skew	.088	Range	85.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	85.000	Sum	11465.000		

Valid cases 769 Missing cases 95

Q9 NUMBER OF YEARS LIVING IN THE CURRENT AD

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	0	45	5.2	5.7	5.7
	1	86	10.0	11.0	16.7
	2	65	7.5	8.3	25.0
	3	54	6.3	6.9	31.9
	4	47	5.4	6.0	37.9
	5	52	6.0	6.6	44.5
	6	37	4.3	4.7	49.2
	7	23	2.7	2.9	52.2
	8	38	4.4	4.8	57.0
	9	22	2.5	2.8	59.8
	10	46	5.3	5.9	65.7

11	23	2.7	2.9	68.6
12	22	2.5	2.8	71.4
13	16	1.9	2.0	73.5
14	14	1.6	1.8	75.3
15	11	1.3	1.4	76.7
16	5	.6	.6	77.3
17	7	.8	.9	78.2
18	15	1.7	1.9	80.1
19	7	.8	.9	81.0
20	29	3.4	3.7	84.7
21	6	.7	.8	85.5
22	10	1.2	1.3	86.7
23	8	.9	1.0	87.8
24	7	.8	.9	88.6
25	17	2.0	2.2	90.8
26	6	.7	.8	91.6
27	6	.7	.8	92.3
28	5	.6	.6	93.0
29	1	.1	.1	93.1
30	14	1.6	1.8	94.9
31	2	.2	.3	95.2
32	3	.3	.4	95.5
33	3	.3	.4	95.9
34	3	.3	.4	96.3
35	3	.3	.4	96.7
36	1	.1	.1	96.8
37	1	.1	.1	96.9
38	4	.5	.5	97.4
40	5	.6	.6	98.1
42	1	.1	.1	98.2
45	1	.1	.1	98.3
48	1	.1	.1	98.5
50	4	.5	.5	99.0
52	1	.1	.1	99.1
54	2	.2	.3	99.4
58	2	.2	.3	99.6
61	2	.2	.3	99.9
63	1	.1	.1	100.0
.	80	9.3	Missing	

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Total 864 100.0 100.0

Q9 NUMBER OF YEARS LIVING IN THE CURRENT AD

Mean 10.401 Std err .388 Median 7.000
Mode 1.000 Std dev 10.857 Variance 117.873

Kurtosis	3.803	S E Kurt	.174	Skewness	1.782
S E Skew	.087	Range	63.000	Minimum	.000
Maximum	63.000	Sum	8154.000		

Valid cases 784 Missing cases 80

Q10 YOUR AGE

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	19	1	.1	.1	.1
	21	1	.1	.1	.2
	22	2	.2	.2	.5
	23	5	.6	.6	1.1
	24	3	.3	.4	1.4
	25	5	.6	.6	2.0
	26	7	.8	.8	2.8
	27	3	.3	.4	3.2
	28	3	.3	.4	3.5
	29	8	.9	.9	4.5
	30	2	.2	.2	4.7
	31	2	.2	.2	4.9
	32	7	.8	.8	5.8
	33	5	.6	.6	6.3
	34	9	1.0	1.1	7.4
	35	8	.9	.9	8.3
	36	8	.9	.9	9.3
	37	8	.9	.9	10.2
	38	12	1.4	1.4	11.6
	39	12	1.4	1.4	13.0
	40	21	2.4	2.5	15.5
	41	8	.9	.9	16.5
	42	16	1.9	1.9	18.3
	43	21	2.4	2.5	20.8
	44	16	1.9	1.9	22.7
	45	19	2.2	2.2	24.9
	46	25	2.9	2.9	27.8
	47	22	2.5	2.6	30.4
	48	22	2.5	2.6	33.0
	49	15	1.7	1.8	34.8
	50	29	3.4	3.4	38.2
	51	22	2.5	2.6	40.8
	52	19	2.2	2.2	43.0
	53	19	2.2	2.2	45.2
	54	17	2.0	2.0	47.2
	55	28	3.2	3.3	50.5
	56	17	2.0	2.0	52.5

57	22	2.5	2.6	55.1
58	20	2.3	2.4	57.5
59	21	2.4	2.5	59.9
60	29	3.4	3.4	63.3
61	15	1.7	1.8	65.1
62	26	3.0	3.1	68.2
63	16	1.9	1.9	70.0
64	24	2.8	2.8	72.9
65	20	2.3	2.4	75.2
66	11	1.3	1.3	76.5
67	25	2.9	2.9	79.4
68	15	1.7	1.8	81.2
69	14	1.6	1.6	82.8
70	28	3.2	3.3	86.1
71	19	2.2	2.2	88.4
72	13	1.5	1.5	89.9
73	15	1.7	1.8	91.7
74	10	1.2	1.2	92.8
75	7	.8	.8	93.7
76	5	.6	.6	94.2
77	6	.7	.7	94.9
78	4	.5	.5	95.4
79	7	.8	.8	96.2
80	9	1.0	1.1	97.3
81	4	.5	.5	97.8
82	4	.5	.5	98.2
83	7	.8	.8	99.1
84	1	.1	.1	99.2
85	2	.2	.2	99.4
86	1	.1	.1	99.5
87	1	.1	.1	99.6
90	1	.1	.1	99.8
92	1	.1	.1	99.9
94	1	.1	.1	100.0
.	13	1.5	Missing	

Total	864	100.0	100.0	

Q10 YOUR AGE

Mean	55.174	Std err	.476	Median	55.000
Mode	50.000	Std dev	13.897	Variance	193.134
Kurtosis	-.423	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	-.105
S E Skew	.084	Range	75.000	Minimum	19.000
Maximum	94.000	Sum	46953.000		

* Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown.

Valid cases 851 Missing cases 13

Q11 CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
EMPLOYED	1	471	54.5	55.2	55.2
NOT EMPLOYED	2	18	2.1	2.1	57.3
HOMEMAKER	3	33	3.8	3.9	61.2
RETIRED	4	328	38.0	38.5	99.6
STUDENT	5	3	.3	.4	100.0
.		11	1.3	Missing	
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

Q11 CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Mean	2.266	Std err	.050	Median	1.000
Mode	1.000	Std dev	1.446	Variance	2.092
Kurtosis	-1.835	S E Kurt	.167	Skewness	.322
S E Skew	.084	Range	4.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	5.000	Sum	1933.000		

Valid cases 853 Missing cases 11

Q12 OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
MANUFACTURING	1	91	10.5	12.1	12.1
AGRICULTURE	2	60	6.9	8.0	20.0
GOVERNMENT	3	105	12.2	13.9	34.0
FORESTRY	4	41	4.7	5.4	39.4
RECREATION	5	27	3.1	3.6	43.0
RETAIL	6	112	13.0	14.9	57.8
FINANCE	7	91	10.5	12.1	69.9

TEACHER	8	132	15.3	17.5	87.4
FISHING	9	11	1.3	1.5	88.9
CONSTRUCITON	10	84	9.7	11.1	100.0
.		110	12.7	Missing	

Total		864	100.0	100.0	

Q12 OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND

Mean	5.476	Std err	.105	Median	6.000
Mode	8.000	Std dev	2.875	Variance	8.268
Kurtosis	-1.207	S E Kurt	.178	Skewness	-.095
S E Skew	.089	Range	9.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	10.000	Sum	4129.000		

Valid cases 754 Missing cases 110

Q13 YOUR OCCUPATION

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
MANUFACTURING	1	26	3.0	4.7	4.7
AGRICULTURE	2	32	3.7	5.7	10.4
GOVERNMENT	3	44	5.1	7.9	18.3
FORESTRY	4	31	3.6	5.6	23.9
RECREATION	5	20	2.3	3.6	27.5
RETAIL	6	52	6.0	9.3	36.8
FINANCE	7	27	3.1	4.8	41.7
TEACHER	8	59	6.8	10.6	52.2
CONSERVATION	9	4	.5	.7	53.0
FISHING	10	4	.5	.7	53.7
CONSTRUCITON	11	57	6.6	10.2	63.9
OTHER	12	201	23.3	36.1	100.0
.		307	35.5	Missing	

Total		864	100.0	100.0	

Q13 YOUR OCCUPATION

Mean	8.140	Std err	.162	Median	8.000
Mode	12.000	Std dev	3.834	Variance	14.703

Kurtosis	-1.297	S E Kurt	.207	Skewness	-.426
S E Skew	.104	Range	11.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	12.000	Sum	4534.000		

Valid cases 557 Missing cases 307

Q14 TOTAL INCOME

Valid Cum

Value Label

Value Frequency

Percent Percent Percent

UNDER \$5,000	1	6	.7	.8	.8
\$5,000-\$9,999	2	28	3.2	3.5	4.3
\$10,000-\$14,999	3	31	3.6	3.9	8.2
\$15,000-\$24,999	4	111	12.8	14.1	22.3
\$25,000-\$34,999	5	125	14.5	15.8	38.1
\$35,000-\$49,999	6	161	18.6	20.4	58.6
\$50,000-\$74,999	7	165	19.1	20.9	79.5
\$74,000-\$99,000	8	64	7.4	8.1	87.6
\$100,000-\$149,000	9	50	5.8	6.3	93.9
\$150,000 OR MORE	10	48	5.6	6.1	100.0
.		75	8.7	Missing	
	-----	-----			
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

Q14 TOTAL INCOME

Mean	6.067	Std err	.070	Median	6.000
Mode	7.000	Std dev	1.977	Variance	3.910
Kurtosis	-.273	S E Kurt	.174	Skewness	.014
S E Skew	.087	Range	9.000	Minimum	1.000
Maximum	10.000	Sum	4787.000		

Valid cases 789 Missing cases 75

Q15A

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cum Percent	Cum Percent
	1	469	54.3	71.8	71.8
	2	36	4.2	5.5	77.3
	3	43	5.0	6.6	83.9
	4	77	8.9	11.8	95.7
	5	28	3.2	4.3	100.0
.		211	24.4	Missing	
	-----	-----			
Total		864	100.0	100.0	

APPENDIX H. Partial⁴ Listing of Household Survey Respondents with Addresses and Areas of Interest

FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	1 ST ADDRESS	CITY		SOC/ CUL/ GOV	ECON	NAT L ENV	HHS	GR OW TH/ DEV	REC /TO UR	YO UT H	ADD TO LIST
Les LaValle	Aaew Allen	PO Box 281 916 Nehalem	Wheeler Rockaway Beach	OR OR	x		x				x	
L.W.	Alluisi	34085 Mallard Circle	Nehalem	OR	x			x		x	x	
Don Lucinda	Ameele Amerman	35175 The Glade PO Box 228	Nehalem Hebo	OR OR		x	x	x			x	x
Carl E. Lucille	Anderson Anderson	PO Box 935 4615 Burk Ave W	Pacific City Tillamook	OR OR	x		x		x			x
Jon Lemmie	Anderson Apple	1745 Skyline Dr 26125 Sandlake Rd	Tillamook Cloverdale	OR OR								
Susan	Armitage	4640 Brickyard Rd	Tillamook	OR	x			x	x			
Ed Kevin	Armstrong Asal	35440 Hwy 22 2090 Riverdale Rd	Hebo Hood River	OR OR	x	x				x	x	
R.	B.	11100 Sollie Smith	Tillamook	OR		x	x				x	
Donald Elizabeth	Backman Baertlein	1503 4th St 14050 Misty Dr	Tillamook Cloverdale	OR OR		x	x			x	x	
Frances	Bailey	17370 Sandlake Rd	Cloverdale	OR		x			x	x	x	
Ruth Lorie	Ball Baltzer	304 NE 62nd PO Box 66	Portland Netarts	OR OR								
Janet	Banks	425 Furnace St	Lake Oswego	OR	x	x			x			x
Steve	Baron	41105 Anderson Rd	Nehalem	OR	x			x		x		
John Janna	Baron Barrett	PO Box 286 3006 N 320 East	Silverton Provo	OR UT		x		x			x	
Jan	Bartlett	6350 Whiskey Crk Rd W	Tillamook	OR		x	x			x		
Bill Charles	Bateman Bates	Box 492 10719 SE Riverway Lane	Pacific City Milwaukie	OR OR					x	x		
Henry L.	Bauer	2245 SW Park Place 7C	Portland	OR		x	x			x	x	

⁴ The list includes 555 names and addresses. Additional names and addresses are available on the prize response forms that were given to the Futures Council in May 1998.

FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	1 ST ADDRESS	CITY	SOC/ CUL/ GOV	ECON	NAT L ENV	HHS	GR OW TH/ DEV	REC /TO UR H	YO UT	ADD TO LIST
G. Larry Steve	Baughman Beatty Becic	PO Box 460 2880 Hoynie Rd 3828 NE Flanders St	Manzanita Custer Portland	OR WA OR	x x	 x x	 x	 x x	 x	 x	
Gary V. Kent Norma Connie Brooks Wayne	Beck Becker Beelerhiser Bell Bellis Bellport Bennett	1055 Moldred 975 Third 7085 Baseline PO Box 328 1420 Pearl St W PO Box 869 32255 Shiffman Rd	Tillamook Tillamook Bay City Nehalem Tillamook Garibaldi Nehalem	OR OR OR OR OR OR OR	x x x x x x x	x x x x x	 x x x x	 x x x x	 x x x	 x x x	x x
Glenn Sue	Benson Bergstrom	PO Box 375 31053 SW Kensington Dr	Neskowin Willsonville	OR OR	 x	 x	 x	 x	 x	 x	
Henry Jim	Berringer Betzer	PO Box 40 7200 Fawcett Cr Rd	Cloverdale Tillamook	OR OR	 x	 x	 x	 x	 x	 x	
	Bieker	2329 SE Beaver Cr Ln	Troutdale	OR		x	x	x	x		
Albert Mrs. Paul	Bigej Blachly	PO Box 83 3348 NW Skyline	Garibaldi Portland	OR OR	x x	 x	 x	 x	 x	 x	x x
Russez	Black	3852 SW Greenleaf Dr	Portland	OR							
Keith Dr. Kathy	Blanchard Blevins	1080 Aurthers Rd 1095 N Main	Tillamook Tillamook	OR OR	x x	 x	 x	 x	 x	 x	
Darryl Alec James Shirley Oscar Fred Ron	Bliven Blum Bock Boettcher Bolliger Bonnell Bottom	PO Box 924 7915 Rocky Rd 605 NE 196th 5525 Ocean PO Box 416 3200 Alla 13990 Wilson River Hwy	Neskowin Tillamook Portland Bay City Garibaldi Tillamook Tillamook	OR OR OR OR OR OR OR	 x x x x x x	 x x x x	 x x x	 x x x	 x x x	 x x x	x x
Shelly Valerie	Bowe Bowen	PO Box 382 10975 Old Woods Rd	Tillamook Cloverdale	OR OR	x x	 x	 x	 x	 x	 x	
Terry	Bowman	8540 SW Maverick Terrace	Beaverton	OR		x	x	x	x		
Richard	Brabham	7905 Fawcett Cr Rd	Tillamook	OR		x	x	x			
Marylou	Bracy	PO Box 726	Rockaway Beach	OR							
Amy J.	Braden Bradley	7542 S Prarie 3160 SW Westwood Dr	Tillamook Portland	OR OR	 x	 x	 x	 x	 x	 x	
Frank Marjorie	Branner Branze	5645 Odin Way 143 SW Edgefield Ct	Neskowin Troutdale	OR OR	x x	 x	 x	 x	 x	 x	x x

FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	1 ST ADDRESS	CITY	SOC/ CUL/ GOV	ECON	NAT L ENV	HHS	GR OW TH/ DEV	REC /TO UR H	YO UT H	ADD TO LIST
Barbara Sarah	Brassfield Brault	PO Box 345 11625 SW 27th Ave	Beaver Portland	OR	x	x		x			
Larry	Brecht	3630 SW Patton Rd	Portland	OR	x		x		x	x	
Douglas	Bridwell	7100 Fawcett Crk Rd	Tillamook	OR		x	x	x			
Justin	Brock	285 Bluebird Ln	Tillamook	OR	x			x	x		
Bob	Brook	PO Box 121	Wheeler	OR							
Carol	Brown	PO Box 121	Rockaway Beach	OR	x	x		x		x	
Mark	Brown			OR	x			x	x		
Ellen E.	Brown	PO Box 579 17005 Trask River Rd	Pacific City Tillamook	OR	x		x				x
Charles	Bruner	PO Box 732	Rockaway Beach	OR				x	x	x	
Shirley	Buchanan	8330 Cedar St	Rockaway Beach	OR	x	x		x	x	x	
Jan	Buckmeier	PO Box 828	Garibaldi	OR		x		x	x		x
John	Burdick	7050 Fairview	Tillamook	OR	x	x			x	x	
Nancy	Bush	PO Box 573	Pacific City	OR	x	x			x		
Dick & Eileen	Buyserie	20794 French Prarie Rd NE	St. Paul	OR							x
David	Cameron	1728 NW Aspen Ave	Portland	OR							x
John	Camp	21375 Wilson R Hwy	Tillamook	OR	x		x				x
George	Campbell	225 NE 41st Ave	Portland	OR	x		x			x	
Bruce	Cardin	1715 Buck Circle	Tillamook	OR	x	x					x
Ed	Carpenter	50555 Wilson River Hwy	Tillamook	OR							
Dan	Carter	1640 Deer Rd	Tillamook	OR		x		x	x		x
James	Casey	PO Box 411	Oceanside	OR	x	x		x			
Kathy	Cawley	34105 Miami-Foley Rd	Nehalem	OR		x	x			x	x
George	Chaffee	4207 Dogwood	Tillamook	OR	x			x	x		
Jean	Chapin	PO Box 154	Oceanside	OR		x		x		x	x
Robert	Chatelain	22700 Sandlake Rd	Cloverdale	OR	x			x	x		
D.A.	Cherry	8300 Bewley St	Bay City	OR	x			x		x	x
Tonya	Cieszynski	PO Box 252	Garibaldi	OR		x		x		x	x
John	Clarenbach	4910 Donald St	Eugene	OR		x		x	x		
Mary	Clark	14895 Hwy 101 S	Rockaway Beach	OR	x		x	x			
Susan	Close	PO Box 555	Rockaway Beach	OR				x	x	x	x
Richard	Cobb	PO Box 643	Rockaway Beach	OR		x				x	
Norman	Cohen	PO Box 576	Manzanita	OR	x	x	x				

FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	1 ST ADDRESS	CITY	SOC/ CUL/ GOV	ECON	NAT L ENV	HHS	GR OW TH/ DEV	REC /TO UR	YO UT H	ADD TO LIST
Pam Robert	Colby Cole	PO Box 3263 24990 Tony Crk Rd	Bay City Beaver	OR OR						x	
Sonya Joe	Combs Conrad	23255 Blaine Rd 5538 S Basalt Ave	Beaver Boise	OR ID	x x	x x		x		x	x
Warren Melinda	Conteras Conti	1703 Pacific Ave 3107 NE Rodney	Forest Grove Portland	OR OR	x		x x	x x		x	
Lillian Dale	Cook Cooper	5890 4th St NW 915 4th St	Cape Meares Tillamook	OR OR							
F.R. John F.	Corbett Corliss	PO Box 450 PO Box 5803	Neskowin Eugene	OR OR	x x		x	x		x	x
Ted Betsy	Cornett Costi	5103 Kenway Dr 9921 SE Kela Pl	Tillamook Portland	OR OR		x		x		x	
Danny Byron	Cotton Courts	Deer Pl W 3936 NE Davis	Tillamook Portland	OR OR	x	x	x				
Esther Nancy	Cox Craft	10310 7th St PO Box 432	Bay City Pacific City	OR OR	x	x	x	x		x	
Michael Dolores	Crawford Crawford	6930 S Prairie Rd 3810 12th Apt 5A	Tillamook Tillamook	OR OR			x	x		x	
Natalie Alpha	Crenshaw Crist	PO Box 753 37700 Hwy 53	Manzanita Nehalem	OR OR	x	x		x			
Vicki Mary	Cruz Cunningham	702 Park Ave 3604 Walnut Lane	Tillamook Tillamook	OR OR			x	x		x	
Barbara Julie	Curtis Darby	PO Box 415 150 Donaldson Rd	Netarts Tillamook	OR OR		x	x			x	x
Regina Lynn	Daughn Davis	705 Netarts Hwy 2825 Tupper Rd	Tillamook Tillamook	OR OR		x	x			x	x
Albertha Rick	Davis Davison	PO Box 202 PO Box 371	Wheeler Rockaway Beach	OR OR	x					x	x
Billy George	DeLoe Demas	6450 Wood St Box 969	Bay City Oregon City	OR OR	x		x			x	
Gary Joe	Dennison Donaldson	5185 Main St 2915 Bay Ocean Rd	Bay City Tillamook	OR OR	x		x				
Don Douglas	Doos Doyle	1307 3rd St 34575 Miami Foley Rd	Tillamook Nehalem	OR OR	x		x	x		x	
Dale D.	Draper	PO Box 875	Rockaway Beach	OR	x	x		x			x
Tomi David	Dressel Duffy	6750 Tillamook PO Box 604	Bay City Garibaldi	OR OR	x		x				
Lynda	Dumas	20150 Trask River Rd	Tillamook	OR		x	x			x	
Vivian	Dunkle	PO Box 264	Cloverdale	OR		x	x			x	

FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	1 ST ADDRESS	CITY	SOC/ CUL/ GOV	ECON	NAT L ENV	HHS	GR OW TH/ DEV	REC /TO UR H	YO UT H	ADD TO LIST
E. Marie Lorena	Dvorak Dye	PO Box 110 10065 South Prairie Rd	Netarts Tillamook	OR	x	x	x				
Dwayne	Eberly	PO Box 888	Rockaway Beach	OR	x		x	x			
Arthur	Eccleston Gail	24725 River Bend Rd	Beaver	OR	x		x				
John	Eckhardt	17480 Sandlake Rd	Cloverdale	OR	x	x		x			
Linda	Ediger	110 Cedar	Tillamook	OR	x				x	x	
James	Edwards	220 NW 6th	Corvallis	OR							
Gary	Ehrig	6044 Clairmont Ct	Lake Oswego	OR							
Delores	Eisen	2295 Martin Ave	Tillamook	OR				x	x	x	x
John	Elder	PO Box 236	Cloverdale	OR	x		x			x	
Leila	Elliott	1051 SW Forest Meadows Way	Lake Oswego	OR		x	x		x	x	
Keri	Ellis	1212 4th St	Tillamook	OR	x		x	x		x	
F	Englert	PO Box 288	Hebo	OR	x		x		x	x	
Mr. & Mrs. J.B.	Erickson	R. Rt. 1 Box 268	Nehalem	OR							
Vickie	Erickson	4835 Phelps Ave #2	Tillamook	OR		x					x
E. P.	Eselius	18018 S Skyland Circle	Lk Oswego	OR							
John	Esplin	33555 Hwy 53	Nehalem	OR	x		x	x			
Ralph	Etheridge	7845 Warren Ave	Bay City	OR	x						
Donald	Fannelly	7220 SE Alder	Portland	OR	x		x	x			
Dale	Farley	14690 SW Bonanza Ct	Beaverton	OR	x	x	x				
David	Farris	3795 SW Chehalem Ave	Portland	OR		x					
Karla	Fayerweather	704 Pacific Ave	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x			
Richard	Felley	28810 Miami-Foley Rd	Nehalem	OR		x					
Rudy	Fenk	40 Fenk Rd	Tillamook	OR		x		x			x
Lloyd	Fish	6787 Whiskey Crk Rd W	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x			x
Vivian	Fisher	6960 A	Cloverdale	OR		x		x			x
H.	Flaherty	12017 SE Sequoia	Milwaukie	OR		x	x	x			
Kelli	Fletcher	40750 Upper Nestucca River Rd	Beaver	OR	x		x				x
Jim	Fluge	6901 Glen Echo Ave	Gladstone	OR				x	x		x
Bill	Ford, Sr.	707 Evergreen Dr.	Tillamook	OR	x			x	x		x
Richard	Foreman	PO Box 202	Pacific City	OR		x				x	x
Jan	Fortin	1020 Hillsdale St W	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x			x

FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	1 ST ADDRESS	CITY	SOC/ CUL/ GOV	ECON	NAT L ENV	HHS	GR OW TH/ DEV	REC /TO UR H	YO UT	ADD TO LIST
Rachel	Fosmark	Netarts Bay Rd W	Tillamook	OR		x		x		x	x
Kathryn	Foster	PO Box 421	Oceanside	OR			x	x		x	x
Jim	Franklin	PO Box 343	Netarts	OR		x		x	x		x
Renee	Fredrickson	Box 681	Garibaldi	OR		x	x	x			
Peggy	Fry	5833 SW Lane Ct	Portland	OR	x				x	x	
William	Frye	PO Box 882	Garibaldi	OR	x			x			x
Lester	Fultz	4880 South Beach Rd	Neskowin	OR		x		x	x		
Fred	Furman	24395 Miami Foley Rd	Nehalem	OR	x	x		x			
Catherine	Fusco	7920 Greentree Ridge Rd	Tillamook	OR	x			x		x	
Amy	Gage			OR			x	x		x	x
Richard	Gaines	18370 Peerless Loop	Nehalem	OR		x			x		
Connie	Gann	13625 Mill Rd.	Cloverdale	OR	x	x				x	x
Chuck	Gassman	3826 SW Lyle Ct	Portland	OR	x			x	x		x
Barbara	Gedderup	29920 Nanleecliet Dr	Cloverdale	OR							
John	Gerke	1775 Vista (Netarts) Dr. W	Tillamook	OR	x	x				x	x
William	Gibson	PO Box 136	Cloverdale	OR		x		x		x	x
Joe	Giertya	PO Box 829	Garibaldi	OR	x	x			x		
Ivan	Gilliam	9649 Musket Ball Circle	Anchorage	AK	x	x	x				
Jim	Givens	PO Box 373	Neskowin	OR		x		x	x		x
Lonnie	Glover	38200 Northfork	Nehalem	OR		x		x		x	
John	Gomena	PO Box 667	Pacific City	OR	x	x			x		
Edward	Gorayinski	PO Box 304	Oceanside	OR	x		x	x			
Ron	Gragert	9775 4th St	Bay City	OR					x		x
Bert	Gredvig	18266 SW Fallatin Loop	Beaverton	OR							
Adelaido	Guerra	26915 Trask River Rd	Tillamook	OR	x		x				x
Fred	Guske	36460 Hwy 22	Hebo	OR							
Bruce	Hagerty	35395 Hwy 101 S	Cloverdale	OR	x				x	x	
Ishbel	Hall	PO Box 669	Garibaldi	OR			x	x		x	
Teresa	Hall	33855 Hwy 22	Hebo	OR		x					
Cindy	Hall	1608 5th St	Tillamook	OR					x	x	x
Mary	Hall	1514 11th St Unit B	Tillamook	OR	x			x			x
Michael	Hall	1770 Tillamook River Rd #1	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x			x
Gary L.	Hamann	16030 Miami Rd	Bay City	OR	x	x			x		x
Tim	Hamburger	308 Douglas Ave	Tillamook	OR							
Robert	Hamilton	PO Box 412	Rockaway Beach	OR							

FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	1 ST ADDRESS	CITY	SOC/ CUL/ GOV	ECON	NAT L ENV	HHS	GR OW TH/ DEV	REC /TO UR H	YO UT H	ADD TO LIST
Michelle	Hamilton	9725 Meda Loop	Cloverdale	OR	x	x		x			
Jean	Hammon	Box 425-250 Glenwood	Oceanside	OR	x		x		x	x	
Julia	Hammond	1307 5th St	Tillamook	OR	x	x	x				
Sterling	Hanakahi	1113 Ninth St	Tillamook	OR			x	x		x	
G.H.	Hanson	PO Box 357	Beaver	OR	x			x	x		
Ada	Harris	9590 6th St	Bay City	OR	x	x				x	
George	Hastings	2125 Orchard Ct	Tillamook	OR	x	x				x	
Ann	Haward	38040 Island Dr	Nehalem	OR		x	x			x	
June	Heathershaw	41775 Little Nestucca Rd	Cloverdale	OR							
Ellen	Heaton	27175 Hwy 101S	Cloverdale	OR	x			x		x	x
Dave	Heckeroth	4112 Beech	Tillamook	OR							
Ann	Helm	Box 760	Lafayette	OR		x		x	x		
Ivy	Herchinhein	Box 231	Manzanita	OR	x	x					x
Elliott	Herder	15160 Hwy 101 N	Rockaway Beach	OR							
Nadine	Hieter	520 Hwy 101 N	Rockaway Beach	OR							
Lloyd	Higdon	9525 Meda Loop	Cloverdale	OR							
James	Hill	29805 Miami Foley Rd	Nehalem	OR							
Robert	Hill	General Delivery	Wheeler	OR	x		x		x		
Marjorie	Hirsch	3325 NE 18th	Portland	OR		x		x	x		
Lloyd	Hirte	26325 Geneva	Rockaway Beach	OR		x		x		x	
Lois	Holloway	2429 SE Singing Woods Dr	Hillsboro	OR		x	x	x			
Vern	Holstad	2709 5th St	Tillamook	OR	x		x	x			
Gordon	Hood	PO Box 931	Pacific City	OR	x	x		x			
Mrs.	Hopkins	PO Box 36	Beaver	OR	x		x			x	
Thyril											
Robert	Hopmann	PO Box 595	Garibaldi	OR	x	x			x		
Shawn	Hoskins	PO Box 991	Tillamook	OR							
Bruce	Howe	974 Nehalem	Rockaway Beach	OR		x		x		x	
Diane	Humke	13725 SE LeAnn Ct	Boring	OR	x	x		x			
Jeff	Hurliman	PO Box 298	Tillamook	OR		x		x		x	
Cameron	Hyde	3150 SW Hamilton	Portland	OR		x			x	x	
Tom	Inouye	PO Box 617	Manzanita	OR		x		x	x	x	x
Chester	Isaacson	502 Linden Dr	Tillamook	OR	x	x			x		
Jim	Jackson	1051 NW Jackson St	Hillsboro	OR	x	x			x		x
Cyril	Jacob	8905 Kilchis Forest Rd	Tillamook	OR	x		x			x	x
Gladys	Jacobsen	37750 N Fork Rd	Nehalem	OR	x	x	x				x
Ray	James	1914 2nd	Tillamook	OR	x		x			x	
George	Jeffustt	363 Mary Lane	Eugene	OR		x		x	x		x

FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	1 ST ADDRESS	CITY	SOC/ CUL/ GOV	ECON	NAT L ENV	HHS	GR OW TH/ DEV	REC /TO UR H	YO UT H	ADD TO LIST
Joanne	Jene	PO Box 101	Oceanside	OR	x		x	x		x	
John	Jenner	39330 Hwy 53	Nehalem	OR		x	x	x	x	x	
Gordon	Jensen	6515 NE Everett Ct	Portland	OR	x	x		x		x	
Paul	Jensen	222 SE 47	Portland	OR	x	x	x				
Keith	Johanson	6080 7th St NW	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x			
DMR	Johnson	35075 The Glade	Nehalem	OR	x	x		x			x
Raymond	Johnson	2905 NE 46th	Portland	OR	x			x		x	x
Fred	Johnson	PO Box 52	Pacific City	OR	x			x		x	
Steven	Johnson	4484 West Bay Rd	Lake Oswego	OR	x			x		x	
Bob	Johnson	18402 SW Castle Ct	Aloha	OR	x	x		x			
Phil	Johnson	PO Box 501	Burns	OR		x		x			
Ken	Johnson	18310 Old Carousel Ranch Rd	Ramona	CA						x	
Jeanie	Johnson	PO Box 3410	Bay City	OR		x				x	x
R.C.	Jones	PO Box 53	Tillamook	OR		x	x			x	x
Liza	Jones	3508 SW Corbett Ave	Portland	OR		x		x		x	
Paul	Jones	PO Box 14	Beaver	OR	x	x	x				
Marian	Jones	3970 Gienger Rd sp2	Tillamook	OR	x			x		x	
Paul	Keen	4250 Latimer Rd N	Tillamook	OR	x		x			x	
Ed	Keith	1545 Pearl St W	Tillamook	OR		x			x	x	
Kathleen	Kelley	PO Box 18	Garibaldi	OR	x	x	x				
Loida	Kellow	4600 Idaville Rd- Sp 30	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x			x
Edwin	Kellow	23125 Hwy 101 S	Cloverdale	OR	x	x		x			
E. Lillian	Kent	Box 416	Pacific City	OR			x	x			x
Anne	Key	16160 Farmer Creek	Cloverdale	OR	x		x				x
Gordon	King	15715 NW St Andrews Dr	Portland	OR	x	x		x			x
Steve	Kinne	1010 Skyline Dr	Tillamook	OR							
Graham	Kinsman	4402 Third St	Tillamook	OR		x		x	x		x
M.	Kirkland	35255 Tohl Ave	Nehalem	OR		x		x		x	
Dave	Kiser	10385 Mada Loop	Cloverdale	OR	x			x		x	
Larry	Klingler	PO Box 3402	Bay City	OR	x	x				x	x
Rick	Klumph	920 Azalea	Tillamook	OR		x					
Tiecia	Knoll	2000 NE 27	Portland	OR							
Michael	Koike	12631 SE 126th Ave	Clackamas	OR		x		x	x		x
Donald	Kornski	5680 Main St	Bay City	OR	x		x	x			
Lucille	Koski	3221 NW Huckleberry	Corvallis	OR	x		x			x	

FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	1 ST ADDRESS	CITY	SOC/ CUL/ GOV	ECON	NAT L ENV	HHS	GR OW TH/ DEV	REC /TO UR H	YO UT H	ADD TO LIST
Mike	Kowalski	Place 1837 Michelbook	McMinnville	OR		x		x	x		x
Fred	Kroon	41595 NW Lodge Rd	Banks	OR			x	x	x	x	
John	Kuppler	191 NE 30	Hillsboro	OR	x		x	x			
Charles	La Tourette	1613 2nd St	Tillamook	OR			x	x	x		
Kim	Labar	403 Pine Ave #28	Tillamook	OR			x	x	x	x	
Walt	LaChapelle	PO Box 186	Nehalem	OR	x	x		x		x	
L.B.	LaFord	PO Box 87	Beaver	OR	x		x	x	x	x	
J.A.	Lahoude	1606 2nd	Tillamook	OR	x	x	x				
Wanda	Lakin	4475 Silver Sands W	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x		x	
Olga	Lane	19825 Blanchard Rd	Cloverdale	OR	x			x		x	
LaMae	Larkins	15683 SW Summerfield Lane	Tigard	OR							
Ron	Larson	PO Box 102	Wheeler	OR			x	x	x		
Mrs. Jesse	Larson	37360 3rd St	Neah-Kah-Nie	OR	x		x	x			
Chalmers	Larson	25665 Sandlake Rd	Cloverdale	OR	x		x	x			
Steve	Laskey	5903 SW Sheridan Ct	Portland	OR		x	x	x			
Earl	Layman	PO Box 358	Neskowin	OR	x		x		x		
Leota	Leake	5308 Woodlawn	Tillamook	OR	x			x	x	x	
Pam	Ledgerwood	25855 Boulder Crk Rd	Beaver	OR	x	x	x				
Ray	Ledington	PO Box 106	Pacific City	OR							
Roland	Ledsould	PO Box 916	Rockaway Beach	OR		x	x	x			
Eloise	Legg	3370 Gieger Rd #30	Tillamook	OR			x	x	x		
Ben	Lentell	10215 Hughey Lane	Tillamook	OR		x					
Tom	Leonnig	5600 Hwy 101 S	Tillamook	OR	x	x				x	
Melinda	LeRoy	4539 SE 30th Ave	Portland	OR			x	x	x		
Gary	Lewis	112 NE 108th Ave	Portland	OR		x		x	x		
George	Lewis	7860 Kilchis River Rd	Tillamook	OR	x		x	x			
J.D.	Lienert	23400 Foss	Nehalem	OR						x	
Henry	Lisignoli	24810 River Bend Rd	Beaver	OR		x		x	x		
Joan	Lissner	9925 Estruria	Spring Valley	CA						x	
Jean	Lloyd	814 Beachwood Ave	Tillamook	OR							
Marion	Locke, Jr	4803 SE Logus	Milwaukie	OR	x		x	x			

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Louis	Lofland	9150 NW Lonejay	Portland	OR							
Bonnie	Lommen	PO Box 220	Cloverdale	OR			x	x	x	x	
Pete	Luth	PO Box 251	Nehalem	OR	x			x		x	
Myrna	Lutz	PO Box 25	Beaver	OR		x	x	x			
Ed	Lyrter	24720 Foss Rd	Nehalem	OR		x		x	x		
Vickie	MacKenzie	1215 2nd St	Tillamook	OR	x						
Ian	MacMillan	8025 Kahnie Loop Trail	Nehalem	OR		x	x	x			
Melissa	Madenski	9990 Slab Cr Rd	Neskowin	OR							
Stefan J.	Malecek	105 Park Avenue #2	Tillamook	OR		x		x		x	
George	Maleta	21223 SW Teton Ave	Tualatin	OR							x
Ann	Markowitz	PO Box 690	Manzanita	OR			x	x	x		
John	Marquardt	PO Box 1615	Vancouver	WA	x			x	x	x	
Melvin	Marshall	1512 2nd	Tillamook	OR	x		x		x	x	
Gerald E.	Martin	35200 The Glade	Nehalem	OR		x	x				x
Shannon	Martin	2602 5th St	Tillamook	OR					x		
Tim	Mayne	6790 Williams Ave	Bay City	OR							x
Roger	McCann	2765 NW 153	Beaverton	OR		x		x	x		
Kevin	McCarthy	25990 Beach Dr	Rockaway Beach	OR		x			x	x	
Mark	McClellan	502 Evergreen Dr.	Tillamook	OR	x				x		x
Mike	McDonough	46540 Terrace Drive	Neskowin	OR	x			x	x		x
Pat	McGrath	Box 118	Rockaway Beach	OR							
Norman	McIntosh	PO Box 0672	Rockaway Beach	OR		x	x		x		
Steven D.	McKeone	9965 Hughey Lane	Tillamook	OR	x	x				x	x
David	McKillip	PO Box 85	Beaver	OR	x			x		x	
Valerie	McLean	2714 NE 41st	Portland	OR		x		x		x	
James	McMillan	23575 Sandlake Rd	Cloverdale	OR			x			x	x
Kerry	McNeel	810 4th St	Tillamook	OR							
Albert	Meisner	970 Doe Circle	Tillamook	OR	x	x			x		
Olivia	Mercado	PO Box 135	Nehalem	OR	x	x		x			
Jim	Metcalfe	3700 Possetti Rd	Tillamook	OR				x	x	x	
Richard	Meyers, Sr.	PO Box 813	Garibaldi	OR	x	x			x		
Herbert	Miller	8350 Doughty Rd.	Tillamook	OR	x	x	x				x
Ray	Miller	3236 SE Harvey #59	Milwaukie	OR							x
Jon	Miller	1210 Sunset	Hood River	OR	x	x			x		
Owen	Miller	7709 NW Skyline Blvd	Portland	OR	x	x		x			

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Steve	Miller	10880 Tillicum Loop	Neskowin	OR	x	x	x				
L.	Miller	38295 Hiagua Lane	Nehalem	OR			x		x		
Louise	Minisce	5575 Ocean St	Bay City	OR	x		x	x	x	x	
Tim	Moran	726 W 21st Ave	Spokane	WA		x	x			x	
Gary	Moriarty	PO Box 205	Pacific City	OR		x		x		x	
Dave	Morrison	19150 Blanchard Rd	Cloverdale	OR	x		x			x	
Brian	Motsinger	2085 Yellow Fir Rd	Tillamook	OR							
Jacyn	Motsinger-Jenck	906 Nestucca Ave	Tillamook	OR		x		x	x		
Marwyn	Naegeli	175 Wilson River Loop	Tillamook	OR	x	x			x		
Richard	Nash	295 Hummingbird Ln	Tillamook	OR	x		x		x		
Doris	Nelson	PO Box 882	Rockaway Beach	OR		x	x		x		
Joy	Neufeld	PO Box 8	Cloverdale	OR		x	x		x		
Earl A.	Newberg	35440 Bay Place	Nehalem	OR					x	x	
Michael	Newell	PO Box 415	Oceanside	OR	x	x	x				
Irma	Nickel	709 Manor Pl.	Tillamook	OR			x	x		x	
Albert	Nickels	19110 Kantara Way	West Linn	OR	x	x		x			
Fred	Noe	PO Box 122	Cloverdale	OR	x	x		x			
Peggy	Noone	3015 NE Davis St	Portland	OR	x		x			x	x
Jerry	Nutt	PO Box 410	Hebo	OR		x	x			x	
Marylou	Oakes	415 Birch	Tillamook	OR	x		x		x		
Michael	O'Brien	5480 4th St NW	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x			
R. M.	O'Brien	34395 Sandpiper Dr	Pacific City	OR							
Betty	Oliver	7975 18th St	Bay City	OR		x		x	x		
Robert	Ollihaine	110 Enio Ave	Vancouver	WA							
Chuck	Olsen	356 SE 35th Ct	Hillsboro	OR		x		x	x	x	
Steven	Olsen	32455 Hwy 101 N	Rockaway Beach	OR	x			x	x		
Robert	Olson	PO Box 541	Rockaway Beach	OR						x	
Kent	Olson	4007 Cypress	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x			
Alice	O'Neil	1575 Sutton Crk	Tillamook	OR	x	x	x				
Norma	Origer	19620 Hwy 101 S	Cloverdale	OR	x	x			x		
Robert	Oringdulph	6205 SE Reed College Pl	Portland	OR	x		x		x		x
Lorraine	Ortiz	39450 Northfork Rd	Nehalem	OR	x		x			x	
Deana	Oskars	35555 Seaforest Way	Nehalem	OR	x		x		x		x

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Vicki	Ostergard	Box 722	Garibaldi	OR			x	x			
Kathleen	Ovall	PO Box 462	Rockaway Beach	OR						x	
Tim	Packer	7765 Fairview Rd.	Tillamook	OR		x		x	x	x	
Donna	Parks	3713 Maple Ln	Tillamook	OR	x		x	x			x
Judith	Parrott	PO Box 157	Pacific City	OR			x	x	x		
Harold	Penner	PO Box 124	Tillamook	OR	x			x	x		
James	Perkins	PO Box 909	Pacific City	OR		x	x		x		
Rachel	Perry	1937 N Miller St	Rockaway Beach	OR							
Roy	Peterson	600 Tomlinson Rd W	Tillamook	OR	x	x	x				
Beverly	Pezl	2742 E Territorial	Canby	OR	x		x		x		x
Rachel	Phillips	PO Box 306	Manzanita	OR	x	x		x			x
Robert	Phillips	PO Box 384	Oceanside	OR							
Vicky	Pierce	814 Nestucca Ave	Tillamook	OR		x				x	x
Susan	Pierce	7615 Fawcett Crk Rd	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x			
V.	Pinson	4945 Bourbon Pl W	Tillamook	OR			x		x	x	x
Willis	Pitman	581 E 27th	McMinnville	OR	x		x		x		
Steve	Pollard	4208 Elmwood	Tillamook	OR	x		x		x		x
Walter	Pollock	0228 SW Lane	Portland	OR							
John	Portman	990 9th St	Tillamook	OR							
Joy	Pryer	3280 Aldercrest Rd	Tillamook	OR	x		x	x			
R. M.	Putnam	35800 Airport Way	West Linn	OR			x		x	x	
Jim	Pyne	31944 SE Procter St	Gresham	OR		x		x	x		
Debbie	Queen	502 Grove Ave	Tillamook	OR		x		x	x	x	
Jim	Quinn	622 SE 69th	Portland	OR						x	
Gerald	Raatz	Box 854	Rockaway Beach	OR	x	x			x		
Kathy	Read	PO Box 1294	Tillamook	OR	x			x		x	x
Frank	Reding	9080 Bravley Ln	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x			
Bob	Reed	5410 Grand Ave	Oceanside	OR		x		x		x	
Geralyn	Regan	41200 Oretown Rd	Cloverdale	OR		x		x			
F. A.	Reinhard	9798 Whiskey Crk Rd	Tillamook	OR	x	x				x	
Loren	Remy	397 NW Silverado	Beaverton	OR							
Jim	Rennick	304 Birch	Tillamook	OR		x	x	x			
Virginia	Richard	14320 Misty Dr	Cloverdale	OR	x		x	x			
Kathy	Rieger	15265 Green Timber Rd	Tillamook	OR	x	x	x				

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Walt	Rigterink	9085 Fawcett Crk Rd	Tillamook	OR	x	x	x				
Sid	Ritterbach	4900 Bourban	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x			
Jack	Robinson	310 Stillwell	Tillamook	OR							
Andy	Rolfs	PO Box 1199	Tillamook	OR		x	x		x		
Betty	Rolston	5025 Boquist Rd	Tillamook	OR		x	x	x	x	x	
Stephan	Ross	PO Box 26	Garibaldi	OR			x	x	x		
William	Rouse	9350 So. Prairie	Tillamook	OR							
Larry	Rouse	Box 1094	Pacific City	OR		x	x	x			
David	Rucka	10185 Hwy 101 S	Tillamook	OR							
Dale	Russell	6950 Bayocean Rd	Tillamook	OR		x		x	x		
Dale	Rux	1981 NE Brogden Ct	Hillsboro	OR		x	x	x			
Laura	Sacks	PO Box 596	Manzanita	OR		x		x	x		
Daniel	Sagen	17285 Wilson River Hwy	Tillamook	OR	x	x	x				x
Glenda	Salisbury	14750 Tideland Rd	Nehalem	OR	x	x		x		x	
F.M.	Samuel	Box 352	Rockaway Beach	OR	x		x	x			
Jean	Sartor	13903 NE Russell	Portland	OR	x		x		x		x
Leroy	Satter	5303 3rd St	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x		x	
Katy	Sauber	5630 River St	West Linn	OR			x		x	x	x
Jennie	Schaefer	606 Cottonwood Ave	Tillamook	OR		x					
Theodore	Schilting	PO Box 765	Neskowin	OR	x			x		x	x
Tracy	Schmahl	7710 Fawcett Crk Rd	Tillamook	OR			x	x		x	
John	Schmidt	29600 NE David Ln	Newberg	OR		x		x	x		
Gene	Schmuck		Nehalem	OR	x			x	x		
Norman	Schmulmerich	1069 NE Tillamook Ave	Rockaway Beach	OR							
Roger	Schoenborn	Route 4 Box 288	Astoria	OR	x	x			x		
Mike	Schoenwald	935 3rd	Tillamook	OR		x	x				
Jack	Scholerman	PO Box 3321	Bay City	OR	x	x		x			
Chris	Schroeder	12575 SW Glenhaven	Portland	OR		x		x	x		x
Gary	Schults	Box 268	Beaver	OR				x	x	x	
Barbara	Schultz	123 NE 12th	Rockaway Beach	OR			x		x		x
Daniel	Schweizer	PO Box 512	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x			
Lloyd	Scudder	17775 Wilson River Hwy	Tillamook	OR				x	x	x	
Don	Searcy	7340 Trask River Rd	Tillamook	OR	x	x				x	
Steve	Sewell	18800 Nestucca	Cloverdale	OR	x			x	x		

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		Dr									
John	Shaffer	525 Makinster	Tillamook	OR	x			x		x	
Sheila	Sheeley	3990 Westward	Tillamook	OR	x	x			x		
Dennis	Sheldon	31650 Blaine Rd	Beaver	OR	x	x			x		
Shell	Sheldon	PO Box 39	Garibaldi	OR	x	x				x	
Don	Sheneberger	6355 Whiskey Cr.	Tillamook	OR		x	x		x	x	
William	Sherin	9550 Willow Brook Dr	Tillamook	OR							
Phyllis	Sherman	8805 Adah Hidy St	Rockaway Beach	OR	x		x	x			
Jackie	Shirely	8225 Kilchis River	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x			
Sandie	Shockey	4680 Silver Sands	Tillamook	OR							
Patricia	Shotwell	PO Box 46	Rockaway Beach	OR							
James	Shotwell	PO Box 46	Rockaway Beach	OR	x	x			x		
Gary	Showell	323 Quadrant	Rockaway Beach	OR	x		x		x	x	
Dana	Shuford	9100 Bewley Ck Rd	Tillamook	OR	x	x	x				
David	Siegner	8924 NW Mius	Portland	OR	x		x	x		x	
Dave	Siewert	40255 Anderson Rd.	Nehalem	OR			x	x	x	x	
Denis	Simkins	3105 Hillcrest Rd	Tillamook	OR		x		x	x		
Gary P.	Smith	PO Box 519	Pacific City	OR						x	
Roman	Smith	PO Box 7	Nehalem	OR		x	x	x		x	
Gordon	Smith	PO Box 706	Garibaldi	OR							
Clarence	Smith	8115 Sollie Smith Rd	Tillamook	OR	x				x	x	
Ila	Snyder	925 SW 211th Ave	Aloha	OR	x	x		x		x	
Ed	Sober	7630 Trask River Rd	Tillamook	OR	x		x	x			x
Clarence	Soderstrom	35080 Bayside Gardens Rd	Nehalem	OR	x		x	x			
Karen	Sorensen	PO Box 332	Nehalem	OR	x	x			x	x	
Gordon	Southwick	PO Box 530	Garibaldi	OR	x		x			x	x
James	Spaulding	605 Main #107	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x		x	x
Raymond E.	Spearing	11206 NE Klickitat St.	Portland	OR		x		x	x	x	
Dave	Spierine	1811 D St	Forest Grove	OR						x	
Thomas	Stacey	2740 SE Kelvin St	Milwaukie	OR							
Janet	Stall	9780 Whiskey Crk Rd W	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x		x	
Melissa	Stanfield	13975 Trask River Rd	Tillamook	OR							
Ron	Steiger	9215 Hughey	Tillamook	OR	x					x	

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Robert	Stephens	Lane 10915 Ocean Way	Nehalem	OR		x	x	x			
Ken	Sternes	PO Box 874	Garibaldi	OR	x	x			x		
Lowell	Stewart	48460 Wilso R Hwy	Tillamook	OR				x	x	x	
Ray	Steygert	5875 Gage Ave	Cloverdale	OR	x	x	x			x	
Judith	Stone	PO Box 281	Wheeler	OR		x	x		x	x	
Karen	Stougard	PO Box 215	Nehalem	OR	x		x		x	x	
Venessa	Stougard	11300 Wilson River Hwy	Tillamook	OR		x	x		x		
Donald	Stout	21385 Trask River Rd	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x		x	
J.	Strader	2225 SW 81st Ave	Portland	OR		x		x		x	
Mel	Stricklett	7327 N Wabash	Portland	OR	x		x	x			
Sallie	Sugarman	19230 Alder St	Rockaway Beach	OR	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Ken	Surbrook	408 Beach St	Manzanita	OR	x		x	x			
Ardeen	Sykes	615 Miller	Tillamook	OR		x		x	x		
Stuart	Symons	1000 Elm Ave	Tillamook	OR	x	x					x
John	Tarnasky	2430 SW 85th Cr	Tillamook	OR							x
Jerry	Taylor	PO Box 759	Manzanita	OR	x		x	x		x	
Rosmarie	Taylor	PO Box 392	Garibladi	OR	x		x		x		
Brad	Telyea	14355 SW 22nd	Beaverton	OR	x		x	x			
Mack	Temple	37386 Temple Rd.	Echo	OR							x
Russ	Tersino	133 SW 2nd #210	Portland	OR	x		x	x			
Joseph	Texter	PO Box 733	Neskowin	OR	x		x				x
James	Thomassen	PO Box 988	Pacific City	OR	x		x	x			
Albert	Thornton	PO Box 815	Rockaway Beach	OR	x		x	x			
Ivy	Timre	2758 NW Columet Ter	Portland	OR	x	x	x				
Rolph	Toisges	PO Box 248	Manzanita	OR		x		x			
Heather	Tolford	4615 Hughey St W	Tillamook	OR	x	x					x
Yovonda	Torrence	21080 E Beaver Crk Rd	Cloverdale	OR			x	x		x	
Ray	Torrey	43635 Hwy 101 S	Neskowin	OR	x	x	x				
Richard	Trammel	608 Madrona	Tillamook	OR	x		x			x	
Jolyn	Trewartha	PO Box 905	Neskowin	OR	x	x	x				
E. Stanley	Trogen, Jr.	3826 N Melrose Dr	Portland	OR	x		x				x
Richard	Tron	7823 SE 32 Ave	Portland	OR	x		x				x
Mel	Tupper	410 Marolt Loop	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x		x	
George	Urrey	15760 Wilson	Tillamook	OR	x		x		x		x

FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	1 ST ADDRESS	CITY	SOC/ CUL/ GOV	ECON	NAT L ENV	HHS	GR OW TH/ DEV	REC /TO UR H	YO UT H	ADD TO LIST
Neil	Van Zyl	River Hwy Box 562, 33520 Shore Dr	Pacific City	OR	x	x				x	
J.	VanderEnde	23700 Miami- Foley Rd	Nehalem	OR	x		x				x
Steve	VanDerhoef	17100 West Point Dr	Nehalem	OR		x	x		x	x	
Linda	Varner	545 Fairlane Dr	Tillamook	OR	x	x			x		
Mark	Velazquez	38265 Reed Rd	Neah-kah- nie	OR	x	x	x				
Evelyn	Vermilyea	6810 Tillamook Ave	Bay City	OR		x	x		x	x	
Leroy	Viersen	5315 High St	Bay City	OR		x	x	x			
Carl	Vkuykendall	2143 SE Muiberry Dr.	Milwaukie	OR	x			x	x		x
Wally	Wagner	3370 Gienger Rd. #35	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x			x
David	Walker	10005 Hughey Lane	Tillamook	OR	x			x		x	x
James	Walker	PO Box 745	Pacific City	OR	x	x		x			x
Doug	Walker	2950 Old Netarts Rd W	Tillamook	OR	x	x				x	
Fred	Walker	7350 Alderbrook Rd	Tillamook	OR		x		x		x	
Frank J.	Ward	2350 Fleming Ave W	Netarts Bay	OR	x	x	x		x		x
Anita	Wassmer	7250 Fawcett Crk	Tillamook	OR				x	x	x	
Faye	Watson	710 Meadow Ave	Tillamook	OR			x		x	x	x
James	Welty	PO Box 203	Hebo	OR	x	x				x	
Marjorie	Wetzel	1240 N Main	Tillamook	OR	x			x	x		
Linda	Wheeler	Box 925	Garibaldi	OR						x	
Brian	White	PO Box 345	Rockaway Beach	OR	x	x				x	x
Gordon	Whitehead	PO Box 384	Hebo	OR	x	x		x			x
Mark	Widmer	4213 Third St	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x			
Robert	Wiley	PO Box 408	Oceanside	OR							x
Terry	Wilkerson	5970 Main St	Bay City	OR	x	x				x	
Carmelita	Williams	12020 S sp 1	Tillamook	OR	x		x			x	
Vickie	Willis	PO Box 1294	Tillamook	OR			x	x	x		x
Richard	Wilson	7400 NE Avalon Dr	Corvallis	OR							
Joseph B.	Wimmer	15361 SE Thornton Dr.	Milwaukie	OR	x				x	x	x
Dave	Wise	PO Box 273	Rockaway Beach	OR	x				x	x	
F.P.	Wiser	13435 Trask River Rd	Tillamook	OR	x			x	x		x
Miriam	Wolfe	PO Box 196	Netarts	OR	x						x
Janice	Wolk	PO Box 573	Garibaldi	OR			x	x		x	
Dale	Wood	44140 Shea Hill	Foster	OR	x				x	x	

FIRST NAME	LAST NAME	1 ST ADDRESS	CITY	SOC/ CUL/ GOV	ECON	NAT L ENV	HHS	GR OW TH/ DEV	REC /TO UR	YO UT H	ADD TO LIST
John	Wood	Dr 17980 Wilson River Hwy	Tillamook	OR							
W.G.	Wood	3935 NE 65th	Portland	OR	x	x		x			
Rick	Worthey	PO Box 6	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x			
David	Wrench	4747 SW 1st #B	Portland	OR	x	x			x	x	
Robert	Wright	PO Box 103	Rockaway Beach	OR	x			x	x		
Maxine	Wright	PO Box 28	Pacific City	OR							
Dorothy	Wyffels	5350 Brickyard Rd	Tillamook	OR	x	x		x			
Harvey	Wyss	9300 Trask River Rd	Tillamook	OR	x		x		x		
Brad	Yates	PO Box 150	Hebo	OR					x		
Warren	Youker	PO Box 834	Tillamook	OR		x	x		x		
Stephen	Young	600 Ridgewood Rd	Tillamook	OR	x			x	x		
Jim	Young	4140 Latimer Rd N	Tillamook	OR		x	x		x		
Robert	Young	1445 Acaom Dr. S	Salem	OR		x			x	x	
Lin A.	Zimmerman	11990 SW Rose Vista Drive	Tigard	OR	x	x		x			x
Gerald	Zimmerman	PO Box 766	Neskowin	OR	x	x	x				
Mark	Engelstad	7782 SW Kingfisher Way	Durham	OR	x	x		x	x		x
Chuck	Beasley	4416 SW Coronado	Portland	OR				x			x

APPENDIX I. Newsletter #2 Survey Results

APPENDIX J. Results of MAPS⁵ Process at 5 Public Meetings

Question One: What do you think should be done to improve habitat for salmon and steelhead in our rivers?

	Place	Individual Responses	\$	Time
1	PC	Encourage work of watershed councils and ODFW	yes	yes
2	PC	Limit commercial fishing	yes	yes
3	PC	Pollution control	yes	yes
4	PC	Limit clear cut logging and development along rivers	no	yes
5	PC	Restocking fish, fish hatcheries (native fish)	yes	yes
6	PC	Control sport and commercial fishing	yes	yes
7	PC	Make environmental sacrifice before economic	yes	no
8	PC	Reduce predators	yes	yes
9	PC	Control net fisheries	yes	yes
10	PC	Education from professionals	yes	yes
11	PC	Step Program	yes	yes
12	PC	Help mother nature		
13	PC	More public involvement in aiding fish	yes	yes
14	PC	Limit Stream development	yes	yes
15	PC	Control private and federal soil erosion	yes	yes
16	PC	Increase setbacks on streams and rivers	yes	yes
17	PC	Keep predators under control		
18	PC	Improve riparian zone habitat	yes	yes
19	PC	Step Program	yes	yes
20	PC	Increase stream complexity, logs	yes	yes
21	PC	Increase wetland protection	yes	yes
22	PC	Increase stream complexity for rearing habitat	yes	yes
23	MZ	Follow, implement Governor's Plan	yes	yes
24	MZ	Educate community with respect to clean water and fish needs	yes	yes
25	MZ	Recycle, store contaminants	yes	yes
26	MZ	Watershed council activities	yes	yes
27	MZ	Reduce seal and cormorant populations	yes	no
28	MZ	Improve water quality w/ respect to dairy industry	yes	no
29	MZ	Protect and restore lowland rearing habitats	yes	yes
30	MZ	Increase instream complexity	yes	yes
31	MZ	Stabilize logging roads throughout county to limit sediment loading into rivers	yes	yes
32	MZ	Restore STEP program	yes	yes
33	MZ	ODFW needs to work with sport and commercial fisherman on projects	yes	yes
34	MZ	Individual landowners need to get more involved in restoration	yes	yes

⁵ Making Appropriate Plans and Strategies (MAPS) an interactive process for linking strategies with goals and objectives

Question One: What do you think should be done to improve habitat for salmon and steelhead in our rivers?

35	MZ	Fencing cattle		
36	MZ	Place large woody in streams		
37	MZ	Enforce riparian regulations		
38	MZ	Increase offstream rearing		
39	MZ	Protect and enhance wetlands	yes	yes
40	MZ	Limit road building in steep areas	no	no
41	MZ	Limit excessive commercial fishing	no	no
42	MZ	Fair financial remuneration for loss of riparian zones and farms	yes	yes
43	MZ	Improve water quality	yes	no
44	MZ	Limit clear cutting	no	no
45	MZ	Control timber harvest to selective cutting instead of clear cutting	no	no
46	MZ	More fencing in agricultural areas	yes	no
47	MZ	Monitoring of chemicals, oils, gas polluting creeks, rivers, bays	yes	yes
48	MZ	Limit on daily catches	yes	no
49	MZ	Prohibit logging close to streams	yes	no
50	MZ	Continue education on actual physical processes of fish habitat	yes	no
51	MZ	Address roads that are too close to stream beds	yes	no
52	MZ	Volunteer at clean-up of rivers and streams		
53	MZ	Clean up rivers and beds		
54	MZ	Limited fencing		
55	MZ	Restrict but do not totally eliminate cattle raising		
56	MZ	Conservation of vegetation along stream	yes	yes
57	MZ	Encourage fencing and assist in implementation	yes	yes
58	MZ	Identify problems and act on them	yes	yes
59	MZ	Dredge Nehalem River regularly to keep water flowing upstream		
60	MZ	Restrict logging debris from getting into creeks and streams	yes	
61	MZ	Limit logging close to streams	yes	
62	MZ	Fencing where necessary	yes	
63	MZ	Keep clean (streams) and free from debris	yes	
64	RB	Need to prioritize environmental issues as compared to all community needs	yes	yes
65	RB	Strictly supervise causes of declining numbers	yes	no
66	RB	Restrict times for fishing	yes	no
67	RB	Remove the dams – selectively	yes	yes
68	RB	Return rivers and streams to natural state as much as possible without doing economic harm	yes	
69	RB	Clean up the pollutants in the water	yes	yes
70	RB	Support watershed councils and identify our current assets	yes	yes
71	RB	Seek federal and state dollars to support local fish projects	yes	yes
72	RB	Endeavor to control contamination of the water resources in a manner with least impact on use of forest and agricultural resources	yes	no
73	RB	Reduce the number of fish taken by limiting the catch and increasing	no	no

Question One: What do you think should be done to improve habitat for salmon and steelhead in our rivers?

fees to offset habitat improvement				
74	RB	Continue research on the development of hatchery fish species	yes	no
75	RB	Overuse of streams by livestock has to be studied	na	
76	RB	Emphasize protection of riparian zones by streams	yes	yes
77	RB	Encourage watershed council activities	yes	yes
78	RB	Reach out to the dairy industry and try to form partnerships to find out effective solutions	yes	no
79	RB	Encourage all of the various state agencies that deal with this problem to work together for a solution and programs	na	yes

Summary Sheet			34 = N	
Place	Most frequent responses		\$	Time
A	PC	Control sport and commercial fishing	yes	yes
B	PC	Limit Stream development	yes	yes
C	PC	Increase setbacks on streams and rivers	yes	yes
D	PC	Keep predators under control		
E	PC	Improve riparian zone habitat	yes	yes
f	PC	Step Program	yes	yes
g	PC	Increase wetland protection	yes	yes
h	PC	Increase stream complexity for rearing habitat	yes	yes
I	MZ	Stop harvesting in riparian areas	yes	no
j	MZ	Fence rivers on ag lands	yes	yes
k	MZ	Improve water quality	yes	no
l	MZ	Increase large woody debris	yes	yes
m	RB	Clean up contamination/pollution in the rivers		
n	RB	Encourage timber and agriculture interests to work with communities to save fish.		
O	RB	support watershed council activities		
p	RB	Return river and streams to natural state as much as possible without doing severe economic damage		

Recommended Actions:	
A	Support the work of watershed councils
B	Reach out to fishing and farming interests to form partnerships
C	Help with local restoration projects
D	More protection for streams
E	Improve riparian habitat
F	Focus more on educating people w/ regard to salmon needs
G	Increase large woody debris
H	Improve water quality
I	More hatchery fish production
J	Predator control

Question 2: How do we protect our recreational areas from harm?

	Place	Individual Responses	\$	Time
1	GB	Share public beaches/ no fenced off areas	yes	yes
2	GB	Need to have state fund garbage pick up. Hard for tourists to dispose of junk	yes	yes
3	GB	Use groups like SOLV to help educate all people to feel responsibility for these sites and take pride	yes	yes
4	GB	Need to include local people in these efforts	yes	yes
5	GB	Need to have available restrooms	yes	yes
6	GB	Toll gate (fees) to access these areas in case of extreme growth	yes	
7	GB	Regulate access by permit	no	yes
8	GB	Educate with signs: elaborate in school systems from ecology standpoint	no	yes
9	GB	Restoration efforts "like beach clean up"	yes	yes
10	GB	Policing of certain areas when out of hand	yes	yes
11	GB	Education. Make people aware of their responsibility for stewardship	yes	yes
12	GB	Change the culture so that we raise a generation with a healthy stewardship mentality	yes	yes
13	GB	Local efforts to clean up and mitigate damage occurring as learning occurs	no	yes
14	PC	Working closely with informed councils	yes	yes
15	PC	Stressing information accurately	yes	yes
16	PC	Youth involvement	yes	yes
17	PC	Hire guardians to ensure that these areas are not abused	yes	yes
18	PC	Increase user fees	no	yes
19	PC	Obtain a pattern of respect from the user	na	na
20	PC	More tourist attractions like the cheese factory	yes	yes
21	PC	Fish raising facilities with fishing abilities for people	yes	yes
22	PC	More control on areas such as Sand Lake Dunes	yes	yes
23	PC	Maximum user fees	no	no
24	PC	Establish permanent boundaries – no changes!	Yes	no
25	PC	Limit use of recreation areas	no	no
26	PC	Clearcut only in areas that will not cause erosion	no	no
27	PC	Discourage motor vehicle use on beaches, jet skis on rivers	yes	yes
28	PC	Community liaison between citizens and enforcement personnel	yes	no
29	PC	Rules posted in more places	no	yes
30	RB	Vigilantly enforce regulations that are already in place	yes	maybe
31	RB	Educate people about our natural resources	yes	
32	RB	Strict supervision by wildlife and game authorities	yes	yes
33	RB	Strict penalties for violation	yes	yes
34	RB	Set environmental issues at high priority for funding	yes	yes
35	RB	More supervision in forest and other environmentally sensitive areas	yes	yes
36	RB	Use volunteers	yes	yes
37	RB	Educate people about how to behave and how to treat the natural environment	yes	yes

38	RB	State parks need financial aid because they are in poor repair	yes	yes
39	RB	Let tourists know that we are proud of our countryside and they should respect it	yes	yes
40	RB	Promote strong planning at county level—strong use of permits	yes	yes
41	RB	Encourage each town to take responsibility to identify resources and develop plans to protect them	yes	yes
42	RB	Involve schools	yes	yes
43	RB	Have more clean ups like SOLV, not just beach	yes	yes
44	RB	Litter bag dispensers at recreational areas	yes	yes
45	RB	Review existing controls for reasonableness – enforce and penalize violators	yes	yes
46	RB	Promote more countywide use removing parochial interests	no	no
47	RB	Education – by more community sponsored programs aimed at tourists who use the areas	yes	yes
48	RB	SOLV	yes	yes
49	RB	Education		
50	RB	Fish and Wildlife		
51	RB	General conservation	yes	yes
52	RB	Need conservation program of public and private citizens		
53	RB	Education of the public		
54	RB	Conscientious zoning	no	yes
55	RB	Adopt enhancement and protection program	yes	
56	RB	Town hall meetings with public input		
57	RB	Education of public	yes	yes
58	RB	Strong, well-known conservation programs posted frequently		
59	RB	More guidelines about use of areas		
60	RB	Need for more waysides – positive access	yes	no

Summary Sheet

Total interviewed: 23

	Place	Most frequent responses	Tax \$	Time
a	GB	Educate: Make people aware of their responsibilities for stewardship	yes	yes
b	GB	Encourage volunteer clean up efforts	yes	yes
c	GB	Regulate access via permits and fees when numbers get too high	yes	yes
d	PC	Increase user fees	no	
e	PC	Control recreation vehicles on water and land	yes	yes
f	PC	Hire guardians or volunteers to ensure recreation areas are safe	yes	
g	RB	Education	high	medium
h	RB	Enforcement of existing laws	high	medium
I	RB	Clean up programs such as SOLV	high	medium
j	RB	Litter bag dispensers at trailheads	high	medium

Recommended Actions

A	Emphasize educational efforts to help people realize individual responsibility for resource stewardship
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B	Encourage volunteer clean up efforts
C	
D	Increase user fees
E	Hire/volunteers for recreation areas
F	
G	Education
H	Enforcement of existing laws
I	Clean up programs such as SOLV
J	Litter bag dispensers at trailheads

	Question 3: What should the county do to emphasize the need for Natural Resource management		
<i>Place</i>	<i>Individual Responses</i>	<i>Tax \$</i>	<i>Time</i>
GB	Include farmers, fishers, and forestry users in developing solutions	no	yes
GB	Qualified experts to provide educational meetings	yes	yes
GB	Schools: kids in wetlands field trips	no	yes
GB	Support watershed councils to raise level of awareness for adults	yes	yes
GB	Strengthen educational efforts of extension service for education in farm/forestry/fishery		yes
GB	Performance partnerships and local investment	yes	yes
GB	Educate everyone: K – infinity	yes	yes
GB	Try harder in education system to help students understand the resource trade-offs	yes	yes
GB	Find ways to help industrial land owners to find personal value in providing for natural resource desired by the general populace	yes	yes
GB	Talk about it, campaign sensibly	yes	yes
GB	Talk about how we can conserve water, power, substitutes for wood, new systems for waste water	yes	yes
GB	Teach conservation	yes	yes
GB	Give up paper towels	yes	yes
RB	More authority of planning department to overview best use of natural resources		yes
RB	Analysis of current natural resources, educate about the findings	yes	yes
RB	Each town should identify its natural resources		yes
RB	We should support watershed councils and estuary projects that are currently in our county	yes	yes
RB	Enforce current regulations that address natural resource issues	yes	no
RB	Continue to advertise the beauty of the natural resources	yes	no
RB	Emphasize danger of pollution	yes	no
RB	Set environmental quality as a high priority	yes	no

RB	Promote environmental issues which will emphasize preservation	yes	yes
RB	Program to show recent past decline in preservation and how we caused it and arrest the abuse	yes	yes
RB	Promote education of visitor/tourist of our concern and respect for the environment	yes	yes
RB	Develop program in school to teach value of protecting natural resources	yes	yes
RB	Need continuing education programs regarding the importance of our natural environment	yes	yes
RB	Start in education system to develop in youth an understanding of these needs	yes	yes
RB	Education via school newspaper		yes
RB	Community leaders – unified approach		
RB	Education effort		
RB	Endangered Species list	no	no
RB	Wildlife groups		
RB	Cross section council to provide planning guidelines	no	no
RB	Learn to conserve – promote conservation	no	no
RB	Steelheaders – wildlife – take responsibility	no	no
	Summary Sheet	16 interviewed	
<i>Place</i>	<i>Most frequent responses</i>	<i>Tax \$</i>	<i>Time</i>
GB	Educate adults and kids	yes	yes
RB	Education of all residents/tourist	minimal	yes
RB	Use historical events to emphasize	minimal	yes
RB	Enforce current regulations and penalize	minimal	yes
RB	Users assume more responsibility	minimal	yes
<i>Recommended Actions</i>			
Education			
Unified acceptance of responsibilities			
Involve Youth			
Include resource users in developing solutions and provide forums			
Try harder in educational system to help students understand the resource tradeoffs associated with various decisions			
Educate everyone about conservation			

Q4: How do we prevent risky behaviors among our citizens?				
	<i>Place</i>	<i>Individual responses</i>	<i>Tax \$</i>	<i>Time</i>
1	GB	Educate the individuals how the abuse affects their health		
2	GB	State the consequences of flagrant abuse of an individual		
3	GB	Build self esteem in the individual and their self-respect grows		
4	GB	Educate about impact and effect to heighten awareness	no	yes
5	GB	Providing alternatives of recreational activities	no	yes
6	GB	Effective treatment of involved individuals	yes	yes

7	GB	Education – missionary work with peer groups	yes	yes
8	GB	Repeat the programs at least every four years	yes	yes
9	GB	Restrict driving privileges	yes	yes
10	GB	Involve people in community activities to help make them feel valued	yes	yes
11	RB	Strong education programs in schools	yes	yes
12	RB	Numerous opportunities for family recreation	yes	yes
13	RB	Keep busy by creating meaningful jobs	yes	yes
14	RB	Organize activities that kids like, not what we want	no	maybe
15	RB	Put more emphasis on existing programs	yes	yes
16	RB	Teen pregnancy program needs to be reactivated	yes	yes
17	RB	Be creative to educate children about drugs and alcohol	yes	yes
18	RB	Educational system to be based upon aggressive enforcement	yes	yes
19	RB	Minors to develop custodial penalties for parents	yes	yes
20	RB	More structured activities for youth	yes	yes
21	RB	More extracurricular activities for youth	yes	yes
22	RB	School to become integral part of community	yes	yes
23	RB	Return to importance of families	yes	yes
24	RB	Educate by TV with images that scare them	yes	yes
25	RB	Strengthen family ties through church and school activities	yes	yes
26	RB	Educate children on dangers of VD, drugs and alcohol	yes	yes
27	RB	Educate on consequences of behavior	yes	yes
28	RB	Teach personal responsibilities	yes	yes
29	RB	Support local churches and religious organizations	yes	yes
30	RB	Increase youth centers/social programs	yes	yes
31	RB	Increase family services	yes	yes
32	RB	Early intervention via family and schools	yes	yes
33	RB	Education – churches, schools, hospitals	yes	no
34	RB	More publicity on AA and like meetings	no	no
35	RB	Education in schools	yes	no
36	RB	Law enforcement	yes	no
37	RB	Educate	yes	yes
38	RB	Improved access to healthy activities	yes	yes
39	RB	More activities for youth	yes	
40	RB	Involve youth in community and volunteer services		
41	RB	Expand entertainment opportunities for adults in the county	yes	no
42	PC	Have more positive school activities	yes	yes
43	PC	education programs needed	yes	yes
44	PC	Get parents involved in programs to help out teens	yes	yes
45	PC	More education needed for youth and seniors	yes	yes
46	PC	Listen to the children	yes	yes
47	PC	Apply for more grants to make solutions possible	yes	yes
48	PC	Ensure more citizen involvement	yes	yes
49	PC	Education to stem use	yes	yes
50	PC	PASS		

51	PC	Education on negative aspects of that lifestyle	yes	yes
52	PC	Create atmosphere where there are more positive role models	yes	yes
53	PC	Work to change adult societal attitudes	yes	yes
54	PC	Provide counseling services more district wide	yes	yes
55	PC	Working through the religious community to form a coalition	yes	yes
56	PC	Provide supervised quality recreation	yes	yes
57	PC	Increase education in schools	no	no
58	PC	Offer a county rehab program	yes	yes
59	PC	Increase law enforcement	yes	yes
60	PC	Stronger laws	yes	yes
61	PC	Stronger justice system	yes	yes
Summary Sheet			21	
			Interviewed	
	<i>Place</i>	<i>Most frequent responses</i>	<i>Tax \$</i>	<i>Time</i>
A	GB	Educate about impact and effects	no	yes
B	GB	Involve people of peer group in solution	no	yes
C	GB	Restrict driving or limit activity		yes
D	GB	Involve family and church	no	yes
E	RB	Education – schools, churches, hospital	yes	yes
F	RB	Family activities – social, public events	yes	yes
G	RB	Youth programs – centers, schools, extracurricular	yes	yes
H	RB	Help groups – AA, Teen pregnancy, churches	yes	yes
I	PC	Educate the populous	yes	yes
J	PC	Provide local rehabilitation	yes	yes
K	PC	More positive non-school activities	yes	yes
<i>Recommended Actions</i>				
A	Undertake a program of education			
B	Provide rehabilitation/counseling			
C	Increase outside after school activities			
D	Educate public about prevention			
E	Repeat “teen pregnancy” program at least every four years			
F	Through the community build self esteem of the individual and self-respect grows			

		Question 5: How do we help youth feel valued in our communities?		
	<i>Place</i>	<i>Individual responses</i>	<i>Tax \$</i>	<i>Time</i>
1	MZ	Publicize good things they do		yes
2	MZ	Include them in community activities as volunteers		yes
3	MZ	Involve them in activities with positive goals (e.g. environmental)		yes
4	MZ	Listen to them, ask them what they want		yes
5	MZ	Encourage them to take advantage of things that are available		yes

6	MZ	Support and volunteer for activities		yes
7	MZ	Listen to them, ask them what they want		
8	MZ	Help carry it to fruition		
9	MZ	Make internships, work part time		
10	MZ	Incorporate them into community organizations and planning committees		yes
11	MZ	Provide part time and summer jobs	yes	yes
12	MZ	Leadership training	yes	yes
13	MZ	Increase their participation in community affairs	yes	yes
14	MZ	Develop program that sends citizen volunteers to talk to youth about involvement	yes	yes
15	MZ	Increase offerings of clinics as political science	yes	
16	MZ	Internships—real world work study programs	yes	yes
17	MZ	Give them community responsibilities		
18	MZ	Give them important things to do		
19	MZ	After school programs		
20	MZ	Involvement in planning process		
21	MZ	Involvement		
22	MZ	Education towards community activities		
23	MZ	Monetary rewards		
24	MZ	Involve in civic affairs	no	yes
25	MZ	Involvement in government decision making process	yes	yes
26	MZ	Rewards for work well done	yes	yes
27	MZ	Encourage regular ongoing activities in local communities	yes	yes
28	RB	Better schools and employment opportunities	yes	
29	RB	Provide youth oriented activities	no	yes
30	RB	More youth centers	yes	maybe
31	RB	Involve youth in decision making	no	
32	RB	Involve youth in community service activities		yes
33	RB	Finish library	yes	yes
34	RB	Street dances, bonfires, youth planned cleanup	yes	yes
35	RB	Involve in questions and solutions		yes
36	RB	Programs like “lunch buddies”		yes
37	RB	More youth centers	yes	yes
38	RB	More opportunities for involvement		yes
39	RB	Attitude adjustment towards youth		
40	RB	Include in community activities	yes	yes
41	RB	We need youth perspective	yes	yes
42	RB	Include churches and other organizations in supporting youth	yes	yes
43	RB	Endeavor to provide facilities and diversified entertainment	minimal	yes
44	RB	Present them with a view – meaningful jobs	minimal	yes
45	RB	Not enough structured activities to promote	yes	yes
46	RB	More group events between small towns	yes	yes

47	RB	Promote more events – city, school facilities	yes	yes
48	RB	Create meaningful employment and training	yes	yes
49	RB	Those in school create activities for recreation and challenges to think about community values		yes
50	RB	Encourage youth to do activities besides sports	yes	yes
51	RB	Encourage youth to do other activities and achieve	yes	yes
52	RB	Work with youth organizations, promote and support	yes	yes
53	RB	Promote community involvement in schools	yes	yes
54	RB	Promote more social recreational opportunities	yes	yes
55	RB	Focus on motivated kids, recognize their achievements	yes	yes
56	RB	Recognize positive achievements	yes	yes
57	RB	Expand after school activities – jobs, work, social	yes	yes
58	RB	Support families with events – help raise “good” kids	yes	yes
	Summary Sheet		Total number: 25	
	<i>Place</i>	<i>Most frequent responses</i>	<i>Tax \$</i>	<i>Time</i>
A	MZ	Involvement in planning	yes	yes
B	MZ	Make work with monetary rewards	yes	yes
C	MZ	Education toward community activities	yes	yes
D	MZ	Publicity and recognition for their involvement	yes	yes
E	RB	Better schools and employment activities	yes	yes
F	RB	Provide more youth activities	yes	yes
G	RB	Get youth involved in community decision making	yes	yes
H	RB	Get youths in community service	yes	yes
	<i>Recommended Actions</i>			
A	Involve them in civic affairs			
B	Reward them for work well done			
C	Work youth program			
D	Convene school and community groups to discuss and to work together			
E	Get youth more involved – work study			
F	Recognize in all community areas, the positive achievements of youth			

Q6: What can we do to encourage more community involvement in planning and local government?					
Number		<i>Place</i>	<i>Individual Responses</i>	<i>Tax \$</i>	<i>Time</i>
6-	1	Manzanita	More meetings requesting citizen input	no	no
6-	2	Manzanita	Have meetings on specific items	no	no
6-	3	Manzanita	All ages must be targeted	no	no
6-	4	Manzanita	Not convinced any more can be done	no	no
6-	5	Manzanita	For hearings – use a volunteer recruiter	yes	yes

6-	6	Manzanita	Use current volunteer to recruit new volunteers	yes	yes
6-	7	Manzanita	Increase publicity featuring additional volunteers	yes	yes
6-	8	Manzanita	Make the event inspiring	no	yes
6-	9	Manzanita	Give the people the sense we need their input and expertise	no	yes
6-	10	Manzanita	Encourage multiple meeting times and days	no	no
6-	11	Manzanita	Property tax incentive for people who participate for a certain number of hours	yes	yes
6-	12	Manzanita	Keep the lines of communication open	no	yes
6-	13	Manzanita	Make people feel like they can be involved without being discounted or attacked		
6-	14	Manzanita	Try to relate the topics with how they affect the individual		
6-	15	Manzanita	Call in your chips if the issues are important		
6-	16	Manzanita	Suggest a tax—involve outside expertise, explain both sides		yes
6-	17	Manzanita	Futures survey and planning – truly listen an exercise in futility		yes
6-	18	Manzanita	Community based meeting with qualified people		yes
6-	19	Manzanita	Town hall meetings to address concerns and needs	yes	yes
6-	20	Manzanita	Educational program to inform people about quality of life	yes	yes
6-	21	Manzanita	Make county and local government more user friendly	yes	yes
6-	22	Manzanita	Don't ask for volunteers – entice them	no	yes
6-	23	Manzanita	Make people feel valued for their knowledge, tell them they are needed	no	yes
6-	24	Manzanita	write personal letters to indicate help	yes	yes
6-	25	Rockaway	Education through communication	no	yes
6-	26	Rockaway	More town hall meetings	no	yes
6-	27	Rockaway	More acceptance of citizens' input in decision making process	no	yes
6-	28	Rockaway	More communication between public officials and citizens both permanent & temporary	no	yes
6-	29	Rockaway	More town hall meetings on weekends to include temporary residents	no	yes
6-	30	Rockaway	more communication between public officials and citizens through publications and town hall meetings	no	yes
6-	31	Rockaway	Public officials to consider seriously citizen input in decision making	no	yes
6-	32	Rockaway	Address citizens' questions/concerns appropriately by public officials	no	yes
6-	33	Rockaway	More communication through invitations, town hall meetings and publications	no	yes
6-	34	Rockaway	More town hall meetings	no	yes
6-	35	Rockaway	More communication between public officials and citizens	no	yes

6-	36	Rockaway	Increase in communication through more town hall meetings of important issues	no	yes
6-	37	Rockaway	Willingness of public officials to seriously consider citizen input prior to decision making	no	yes
6-	38	Rockaway	talk to people and encourage them to participate point out it is to their benefit to do so	no	yes
6-	39	Rockaway	I feel strongly there should be better PR between City staff and the hot shots	minimal	yes
6-	40	Rockaway	ensure people in community are encouraged to participate by taking their input seriously	yes	yes
6-	41	Rockaway	all actions taken by City regardless how small should be explained to citizens		
6-	42	Rockaway	towns should do newsletter reports on issues	yes	yes
6-	43	Rockaway	encourage communication in town hall meetings	yes	yes
6-	44	Rockaway	as developers seek to change public presentations- citizens should know how it will affect them	yes	yes
6-	45	Rockaway	government must personally ask individuals to participate	yes	yes
6-	46	Rockaway	keep committees informed; local govt. newsletter	yes	yes
6-	47	Rockaway	local need to open and reach out and listen to citizens	yes	yes
6-	48	Rockaway	educate people on process-what is going on	yes	no
6-	49	Rockaway	educate on decisions that are to be made	yes	no
6-	50	Rockaway	contact people: mailings, newspaper	yes	no
6-	51	Rockaway	It is their tax \$ so go to meetings to see what is going on	no	yes
6-	52	Rockaway	ask people to get involved (call them, talk to them)	yes	yes
6-	53	Rockaway	expand newsletter	yes	yes
			Q6. Summary Sheet	Total interviewed: 26	
<i>Number</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Most frequent response</i>		<i>Tax \$</i>	<i>Time</i>
6-	1	Manzanita	Relate topics of meeting to the people	No	Yes
6-	2	Manzanita	Education programs to inform people about local concerns		yes
6-	3	Manzanita	Give people the sense that their input is of value		Yes
6-	4	Manzanita	Keep communications open	no	yes
6-	5	Rockaway	More town hall meetings to address issues and information	no	yes
6-	6	Rockaway	More publications of issues and concerns and decisions made	no	yes
6-	7	Rockaway	All actions taken by the city needs to be explained to citizens in various forms	no	yes
6-	8	Rockaway	More public officials should seriously accept citizens' input in the decision making process	no	yes
			<i>Recommended Actions</i>		
6-	1	Manzanita	More personal contact		
6-	2	Manzanita	Hear what the people are saying		
6-	3	Manzanita	Convey to attendees that local govt. is listening to them		
6-	4	Rockaway	Increase in town hall meetings		
6-	5	Rockaway	Expand communication through publications		

6-	6	Rockaway	Increase in public officials to accept seriously citizens' input in decision-making process.
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Q7: How do provide adequate educational services as our county grows?				
Number	Place	Responses	Tax \$	Time
7- 1	Manzanita	Decrease class size for children	yes	no
7- 2	Manzanita	Offer more classes at Community College	yes	yes
7- 3	Manzanita	State has to make school funding a higher priority	yes	yes
7- 4	Manzanita	County residents need to feel more of a commitment to school	yes	yes
7- 5	Manzanita	Develop a school ADC for new construction	yes	yes
7- 6	Manzanita	Schools need to look at programs, balance them with vocational opportunities that lead to family wage jobs	yes	yes
7- 7	Manzanita	Local communities need to offer more programs – after school, recreational	yes	yes
7- 8	Manzanita	Needs to become number 1 priority	yes	no
7- 9	Manzanita	See that schools are adequately funded	yes	no
7- 10	Manzanita	Hire a good teacher	yes	yes
7- 11	Manzanita	Maintain and improve information services	yes	yes
7- 12	Manzanita	Enable alternative education through hi-tech opportunities	yes	yes
7- 13	Manzanita	Have more community involvement	yes	yes
7- 14	Manzanita	Do an inventory of valuable buildings suited for public education	yes	yes
7- 15	Manzanita	Also inventory talent in community – people who can teach min-courses	yes	yes
7- 16	Manzanita	More support for community college	yes	yes
7- 17	Manzanita	Do a better of job of determining educational needs	yes	yes
7- 18	Manzanita	...then address the needs	yes	yes
7- 19	Manzanita	Support needed for bond issues	yes	yes
7- 20	Manzanita	More public involvement in the budget process	na	yes
7- 21	Manzanita	Improve school busing program	yes	no
7- 22	Manzanita	Increased grant funding for identified special needs	yes	yes
7- 23	Manzanita	Public/private funding for adult education	yes	yes
7- 24	Manzanita	Fund them	yes	yes
7- 25	Manzanita	After school programs	yes	yes
7- 26	Manzanita	More Parental involvement	yes	yes

7- 27	Manzanita	Share district resources	yes	yes
7- 28	Manzanita	Greater student involvement in community affairs	no	yes
7- 29	Manzanita	Create satellite schools	yes	yes
7- 31	Manzanita	Greater public support of our community college	yes	yes
7- 32	Rockaway	Tell legislators schools need better funding	yes	yes
7- 33	Rockaway	use talented volunteers to work with students within the schools	yes	yes
7- 34	Rockaway	work with the business community to better prepare students for the work force	yes	yes
7- 35	Rockaway	start at the student/school level to motivate students to learn, and to pass message into peers	?	?
7- 36	Rockaway	more involvement from the community in the schools	no	yes
7- 37	Rockaway	more communication from the school on activities, etc. that people could attend or be involved in	no	yes
7- 38	Rockaway	concentrate on the basics, 3 r's, morality/ethics	yes	yes
7- 39	Rockaway	consolidate all services into a single county school district	yes	yes
7- 40	Rockaway	increase vocational and technical training	yes	yes
7- 41	Rockaway	promote parent involvement in the schools	yes	yes
7- 42	Rockaway	train students in personal responsibility in regard to education, and benefits of education	yes	yes
7- 43	Rockaway	teach morality/ethics-as a society we agree on most moral, ethical issues so it need not be religious by nature	yes	yes
7- 44	Rockaway	utilize computers in schools, and community libraries to expand learning	yes	yes
7- 45	Rockaway	Tie school programs to community college programs, and encourage universities to help Tillamook Co. improve education	yes	yes
7- 46	Rockaway	develop partnership w/ community businesses to make education practical also involve public sector	yes	yes
7- 47	Rockaway	promote/develop work studies	yes	no
7- 48	Rockaway	local business participation emphasize local job opportunities	yes	yes
7- 49	Rockaway	expand community college at comparable cost of other comm.coll.	yes	yes
7- 50	Rockaway	raise teacher salaries to attract quality teachers		
7- 51	Pacific City #1	Bring more community college classes to So.Tillamook Co.	yes	yes

7-52	Pacific City #1	Hire well qualified teachers paid for performance. Keep existing schools well maintained thereby less need to build new schools	no	yes
7-53	Pacific City #1	Provide qualified teachers to allow smaller classes; Change to year round school year to better utilize schools-requiring fewer new schools	no	no
7-54	Pacific City #1	Provide new schools as necessary. Expand community college facilities outside of Tillamook	yes	no
7-55	Pacific City #1	Stay the course; encourage more interaction between high schools and community colleges	no	yes
7-56	Pacific City #1	Tax dollars; more qualified teachers	yes	yes
7-57	Pacific City #1	Allow, provide bonding authority so TBCC can grow w/ our needs	yes	yes
7-58	Pacific City #1	Need to strengthen ESD program	yes	yes
7-59	Pacific City #1	Find a way to regain local control	yes	yes
7-60	Pacific City #1	adequate experience at top level	yes	yes
7-61	Pacific City #1	increase tax from local tax payer	yes	yes
7-62	Pacific City #1	more cooperation w/ TBCC	yes	yes
7-63	Pacific City #1	More community awareness	yes	yes
7-64	Pacific City #1	Develop national sponsors to support local programs	n/a	n/a

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		Q7. Summary Sheet	Total interviewed: 31	
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<i>Number</i>	<i>Place</i>	Most frequent responses	<i>Tax \$</i>	<i>Time</i>
7-1	Pacific City #1	More cooperation with Tillamook Bay Community College	yes	yes
7-2	Pacific City #1	More qualified teachers		
7-3	Pacific City #1	Regain local control	yes	yes
7-4	Pacific City #1	Tax dollars directed to schools	yes	yes
7-5	Manzanita	Increase funding	high	high
7-6	Manzanita	Increased support and offerings at community college level	high	high
7-7	Manzanita	Improved community involvement in schools	high	high
7-8	Manzanita	Increased innovative technological teaching methods	high	low
7-9	Rockaway	use of volunteers, and community business involvement	yes	yes
7-10	Rockaway	expand community college-convert lower grades to CC	yes	yes
7-11	Rockaway	make education practical in regard to jobs/careers	yes	yes

		<i>Recommended Actions</i>		
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7-1	Pacific City #1	Provide more funds to expand Tillamook Bay Community College		
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7-	2	Pacific City #1	Strength ESD program		
7-	3	Manzanita	Encourage public involvement and grants for community college		
7-	4	Manzanita	Survey people about how increased funding could happen		
7-	5	Manzanita	Develop outreach programs to introduce/increase awareness of technological methods		
7-	6	Rockaway	Create an owner, in the community, of the schools		
7-	7	Rockaway	Develop a program/means of getting volunteers into the schools. Example:like we already do in sports programs		
7-	8	Rockaway	Increase communication from the schools		
7-	9	Rockaway	Improve our community college; promote it		

Q8: How do we develop jobs and maintain and enhance existing industries?				
Number	Place	Individual Responses	Tax \$	Time
8-1	Garibaldi	Industries to maintain tools, etc, that are used in all industries	yes	yes
8-2	Garibaldi	Industries dealing with products...value added	yes	yes
8-3	Garibaldi	Develop industries and jobs related to these industries...nutrients from dairy to grow trees	yes	yes
8-4	Garibaldi	Develop tourism, conferences, destination packages, county tours		
8-5	Garibaldi	Involve efficiency in forest practices, educate public to produce changes which enhance environment		
8-6	Garibaldi	Forestry-enhance and encourage new logging practices; Fishing-find additional edible species; Farming-feel important to the communities and applauded for new and innovative methods	yes	yes
8-7	Garibaldi	Educate about agencies to help above agencies, help w/ current operations and environment	yes	yes
8-8	Garibaldi	Attract businesses which support those industries	yes	yes
8-9	Garibaldi	Broaden base of economy	yes	yes
8-10	Garibaldi	Developing and providing technical support, allow new technologies working in concert with one another	yes	yes
8-11	Garibaldi	Tourism-focus on off season marketing, create year round industry. Make sure adequate affordable housing and solid public transportation system	yes	yes
8-12	Garibaldi	Better intl., state, and federal marketing	yes	yes
8-13	Rockaway	Reduction of regulations that impose unrealistic requirements on those industries	no	minimal
8-14	Rockaway	Our only industry in Rockaway is tourism-so clean up and make eye pleasing	yes	yes
8-15	Rockaway	start work study	yes	yes
8-16	Rockaway	build on natural resources in County and use p.r. to encourage outside interest to invest in these industries	yes	yes
8-17	Rockaway	Encourage industry to diversify and stay in County	yes	yes
8-18	Rockaway	Promote area for tourism	no	yes
8-19	Rockaway	We need new industry	no	yes
8-20	Rockaway	attractive wages and housing for families	no	minimal

8-21	Rockaway	encourage clean light industry and tax incentives	no	minimal
8-22	Rockaway	people who have need of help to mentor and hire young people to create interest	no	yes
8-23	Rockaway	can't enhance jobs in dairy industry; changes are coming in all industry and our labor force needs to be trained in these areas	-	-
8-24	Rockaway	We need to continue to support things like "jobs in the woods"	yes	yes
8-25	Rockaway	support cooperation in these industries	yes	no
8-26	Rockaway	Natural resources summit of industry sectors to agree on primary, highest goods, from environment. Holistic approach to serving all industries w/ coop. Programs		
8-27	Rockaway	good wages and benefits	no	no
8-28	Rockaway	fishing and forestry are dying industries, hireable wages in jeopardy	no	no
8-29	Rockaway	have a downtown that looks inviting instead of a slum area	no	
8-30	Rockaway	job training in schools and TBCC		
8-31	Rockaway	education and conservation		
8-32	Rockaway	promote living wages and benefits		
		Q8: Summary Sheet	Number interviewed:17	
<i>Number</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Most frequent responses</i>	<i>Tax \$</i>	<i>Time</i>
8-1	Rockaway	livable wages, benefits	no	minimal
8-2	Rockaway	education & job training	no	minimal
8-3	Rockaway	new industry	no	minimal
8-4	Rockaway	clean up towns for tourism	no	minimal
8-5	Garibaldi	Enhance ability to improve forestry practices, encourage use of new tools	yes	yes
8-6	Garibaldi	Encourage tourism conferences, off-season travel	yes	yes
8-7	Garibaldi	Find value-added products, ideas for all of above	yes	yes
8-8	Garibaldi	Have adequate housing, public transportation system for attracting workers	yes	yes
		<i>Recommended Actions</i>		
8-1	Rockaway	Education and job training		
8-2	Garibaldi	Refine ideas and take findings & recommendations to dairy industry, fishing, tourism & forestry		
8-3	Garibaldi	have individual hearings w/ state and county govt.		
8-4	Garibaldi	Get public support		
8-5	Garibaldi	Continue research on new processes for above		

Q9. What type of new family wage jobs/businesses would you attract to Tillamook?				
<i>Number</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Individual responses</i>	<i>Tax \$</i>	<i>Time</i>
9-1	Pacific City #1	Develop products that will enhance the country's status, out of Tillamook's Industry	no	yes

9- 2	Pacific City #1	Support of essentials priority along with tourist attraction	yes	no
9- 3	Pacific City #1	Small non-tourist businesses	n/a	n/a
9- 4	Pacific City #1	Small, environmentally sensitive business or industry	n/a	yes
9- 5	Pacific City #1	Small businesses that are not resource dependant	n/a	yes
9- 6	Pacific City #1	Businesses that do not require a subsidy to locate here	no	yes
9- 7	Pacific City #1	Develop local industry	n/a	yes
9- 8	Pacific City #1	Telecommunication	no	no
9- 9	Pacific City #1	Clean small businesses that would use skilled labor	no	yes
9- 10	Pacific City #1	Done in conjunction with existing Chamber of Commerce	no	yes
9- 11	Pacific City #1	Tax incentives by County		
9- 12	Pacific City #1	Environmentally clean, high tech, higher wages	no	yes
9- 13	Pacific City #1	located in major cities		
9- 14	Pacific City #1	computer jobs	no	yes
9- 15	Pacific City #1	recreation jobs	no	yes
9- 16	Pacific City #1	health oriented jobs	no	yes
9- 17	Pacific City #1	non polluting businesses	no	yes
9- 18	Pacific City #1	computer – high tech	no	no
9- 19	Pacific City #1	high tech such as computer industry	no	no
9- 20	Pacific City #1	recreation type	no	no
9- 21	Pacific City #1	Health related activities	no	no
9- 23	Manzanita	Service – telecommuters	yes	yes
9- 24	Manzanita	manufacture – things that can be shipped by rail	yes	yes
9- 25	Manzanita	Tourism?	Yes	yes
9- 26	Manzanita	Small hi-tech – with broad focus ie international	yes	yes
9- 27	Manzanita	Eco-tourism		
9- 28	Manzanita	information/telecommuting/intellectual, out of home		
9- 29	Manzanita	Light industry, manufacture	yes	
9- 30	Manzanita	Corporate research and development	yes	
9- 31	Manzanita	Timber related manufacture		
9- 32	Manzanita	hi-tech		
9- 33	Manzanita	research and development organizations		
9- 34	Manzanita	auto-industry		
9- 35	Manzanita	Environmentally friendly	yes	yes
9- 36	Manzanita	Manufacturing – even put farmland out of production	tax incentive	yes
9- 37	Manzanita	Computer parts, overseas commerce	yes	yes
9- 38	Manzanita	Find more use for railroad	yes	yes
9- 39	Manzanita	Above minimum wage clean industry	yes	yes
9- 40	Manzanita	Environmentally healthy fishing	yes	yes
9- 41	Manzanita	Recycling	yes	yes
9- 42	Manzanita	High quality conference center in Nehalem area – not rustic	yes	yes

			not rustic		
9- 43	Manzanita		Computer components	yes	yes
9- 44	Manzanita		Attract movies, tv, video, web sites	yes	yes
9- 45	Manzanita		Encourage family owned business, computer driven	yes	yes
9- 46	Manzanita		Tourism related	no	yes
9- 47	Manzanita		Encourage new plumbers, builders, suppliers, furniture	yes	yes
9- 48	Manzanita		Small business	yes	yes
9- 49	Manzanita		Environmentally clean	yes	yes
9- 50	Manzanita		Businesses that are nature dependent	yes	yes
9- 51	Manzanita		Sustainable forest products	yes	yes
9- 52	Manzanita		Eco-tourism	yes	yes
9- 53	Manzanita		technologically based industries	tax incentive	no
9- 54	Pacific City #2		light manufacturing	yes	n/a
9- 55	Pacific City #2		dry cleaning	yes	
9- 56	Pacific City #2		copy centers	yes	
9- 57	Pacific City #2		businesses which complement current base industries: dairy, forestry	yes	public forum
9- 58	Pacific City #2		clean non-polluting business (computer related)	yes	
9- 59	Pacific City #2		building trades	no	
9- 60	Pacific City #2		find out what Tillamook Co. employees are capable of doing	yes	yes
9- 61	Pacific City #2		environmentally sound (high tech); avoid correction facilities	yes	yes
9- 62	Pacific City #2		resurrect canneries	yes	yes
9- 63	Pacific City #2		business jobs that are compatible w/ existing environment	yes	yes
9- 64	Pacific City #2		specialized jobs	yes	yes
9- 65	Pacific City #2		look for small productive businesses (using natural materials)	yes	yes
9- 66	Pacific City #2		attract businesses that don't conflict w/ small town values	yes	yes
			Q9. Summary Sheet	number interviewed: 29	
	<i>Place</i>		<i>Most frequent responses</i>	<i>Tax \$</i>	<i>Time</i>
9- 1	Pacific City #1		high tech computer	no	yes
9- 2	Pacific City #1		small business	no	no
9- 3	Pacific City #1		recreation related	no	yes
9- 4	Pacific City #1		health	no	no
9- 5	Manzanita		Clean, environmentally friendly	yes	yes
9- 6	Manzanita		Telecommunications, computer components	yes	yes
9- 7	Manzanita		light Mfg., timber product related, auto parts	yes	yes
9- 8	Manzanita		tourism, eco-type, conferences	yes	yes
9- 9	Pacific City #2		Jobs that are compatible w/ existing industries and environment	yes	yes

9-10	Pacific City #2	Attract high-tech/ computer related	yes	yes
9-11	Pacific City #2	Attracting more trades-people	yes	yes
		<i>Recommended Actions</i>		
9-1	Pacific City #1	essential to live enough time to important questions		
9-2	Pacific City #1	need coordination with county officers		
9-3	Manzanita	Get a team of head-hunters to go to industries and make proposals		
9-4	Manzanita	research every possibility and explore successful options		
9-5	Manzanita	Be prepared to make planning compromises		
9-6	Manzanita	Improve access to hi-tech telecommunications options		
9-7	Pacific City #2	Economic council needs to attract/seek companies that enhance existing industries		
9-8	Pacific City #2	Public relationship program to draw appropriate industry to County (environmentally sound)		

Q10. How do we manage growth in a manner that creates vibrant towns while maintaining the rural character and natural resources of our countryside?

<i>Number</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Individual Responses</i>	<i>Tax \$</i>	<i>Time</i>
10-1	Pacific City #1	pick our priorities and stick to them	yes	no
10-2	Pacific City #1	compromise between priorities	yes	no
10-3	Pacific City #1	keep most growth within towns – maintain farm and forestland	yes	no
10-4	Pacific City #1	malls versus strip commercial	no	no
10-5	Pacific City #1	local public input into zoning	no	no
10-6	Pacific City #1	do not promote big business to provide better paying jobs	yes	no
10-7	Pacific City #1	let the county grow at its own pace	yes	yes
10-8	Pacific City #1	Encourage growth within city boundaries	n/a	yes
10-9	Pacific City #1	protect and enhance natural resource land use laws	yes	yes
10-10	Pacific City #1	limit growth boundary / smaller signs limit commercial zoning	yes	yes
10-11	Pacific City #1	zoning – including rezoning marginal forest and farm lands – clean small industrial	no	yes
10-12	Pacific City #1	maintain urban growth boundaries not develop beyond capacity of sewer system	no	yes
10-13	Pacific City #1	Encourage high quality job. Limit growth boundary to cities. Vote for commissioners that support vision	no	yes
10-14	Pacific City #1	limit growth boundary for residential and commercial growth, don't build beyond capacity of roads, sewer, water	no	yes
10-15	Pacific City #1	any employment areas should be in urban areas		
10-16	Pacific City #1	keep zoning provisions tight so we don't have sprawl		
10-17	Manzanita	Careful planning—assess needs, provide for needs before crisis	yes	yes
10-18	Manzanita	Firm implementation of planning	yes	yes

10-	19	Manzanita	control timber industry – require selective cutting rather than clear cutting	yes	yes
10-	20	Manzanita	creative planning of green spaces, zoning, and preservation of natural spaces as part of new building	no	yes
10-	21	Manzanita	Plan to maintain rural character	yes	no
10-	22	Manzanita	Strengthen land use program	yes	no
10-	23	Manzanita	Greater focus on controlled growth, rather than no growth	yes	no
10-	24	Manzanita	Recruit telecommuters	yes	yes
10-	25	Manzanita	Push tourism more	yes	yes
10-	26	Manzanita	Limit development to single family residences	n	no
10-	27	Manzanita	Limit commercial zoning in each town	n	no
10-	28	Manzanita	After building—replace or maintain natural vegetation and look or preserve as much as possible	n	no
10-	29	Manzanita	Implement current land use planning	yes	no
10-	30	Manzanita	Planning development to preserve green spaces while allowing some density of housing	yes	yes
10-	31	Manzanita	Improved efficiency in commercial areas, parking, business access	yes	no
10-	32	Manzanita	Confine businesses to specific space or area	no	no
10-	33	Manzanita	Provide space for craftsmen and artists to sell products	yes	yes
10-	34	Manzanita	Encourage development in towns and urban growth boundaries	yes	yes
10-	35	Manzanita	Avoid business strip development	yes	yes
10-	36	Manzanita	Encourage development away from agricultural areas	yes	yes
10-	37	Manzanita	Need to have zoning – a more effective land use planning	yes	yes
10-	38	Manzanita	Backed up by tough and enforced laws	yes	yes
10-	39	Manzanita	Strengthen local planning commissions	yes	yes
10-	40	Manzanita	Involve a committee related to tourism	no	yes
10-	41	Manzanita	Recommend businesses that could foster rural community attributes	no	yes
10-	42	Manzanita	Cluster development	yes	na
10-	43	Manzanita	Provide and encourage locally owned services vs large corporations	yes	yes
10-	44	Manzanita	Establish regulations within local ordinances to preserve natural features	yes	yes
10-	45	Manzanita	Community meetings	no	yes
10-	46	Manzanita	Encourage local businesses to limit increases in fees during tourism	na	yes
10-	47	Manzanita	Make towns feel part of growth and not us/them	grants	yes
10-	48	Manzanita	Have towns make new comers feel welcome	na	yes
10-	49	Manzanita	Take an inventory of al people and see how they can be used as part of scene	na	yes
10-	50	Pacific City #2	Vary land use planning w/ community input	yes	yes
10-	51	Pacific City #2	centralized shopping	yes	yes
10-	52	Pacific City #2	youth involvement	yes	yes
10-	53	Pacific City #2	first access buildable land, examine existing county codes. enforce current laws	yes	yes

			codes, enforce current laws		
10-	54	Pacific City #2	Change planning statutes to require more space when building homes and businesses	yes	Yes
10-	55	Pacific City #2	require home developers to be better stewards of the land	yes	Yes
10-	56	Pacific City #2	Protect coastal areas by placing a no build statute in place	yes	Yes
10-	57	Pacific City #2	Keep growth contained within the urban growth boundaries which protects the rural farmland and forests	no	no
10-	58	Pacific City #2	Zone more property requiring sewer instead of septic, which will help contain sprawling growth	no	no
10-	59	Pacific City #2	Limit the number of new housing starts	no	no
10-	60	Pacific City #2	realistic regulation of land use (not another Capes)	no	no
10-	61	Pacific City #2	knowledgeable and adequate monitoring of regulations (no bending of rules)	no	no
10-	62	Pacific City #2	develop growth guidelines consistent from community to community	yes	no
10-	63	Pacific City #2	clearly define zoning and setback requirements which will minimize confusion	yes	no
		Q10. Summary Sheet			Total number:30
Number		Place	Most frequent responses	Tax \$	Time
10-	1	Pacific City #1	growth within urban boundary	yes	yes
10-	2	Pacific City #1	protect farm and forest lands	yes	yes
10-	3	Pacific City #1	careful thoughtful zoning	yes	yes
10-	4	Pacific City #1	don't develop beyond water, roads and sewer	yes	yes
10-	5	Pacific City #1	do not promote big business	yes	yes
10-	6	Manzanita	enforcement of codes, zoning, controlled growth, cluster development, landscaping codes		
10-	7	Manzanita	local citizens involved in planning and implementation		
10-	8	Manzanita	support local businesses and services		
10-	9	Manzanita	planning by local groups		
10-	10	Pacific City #2	Wise land use planning	yes	yes
10-	11	Pacific City #2	enforcing wise practices	yes	yes
10-	12	Pacific City #2	Requiring more spaces between building houses	yes	yes
			<i>Recommended Actions</i>		
10-	1	Pacific City #1	promote within urban growth boundaries		
10-	2	Pacific City #1	protect and enhance national resource land use laws		
10-	3	Pacific City #1	don't promote big business		
10-	4	Pacific City #1	Work closely with special districts so that growth doesn't over tax schools, sewer, water, roads, etc.		
10-	5	Manzanita	More and continuing involvement by knowledgeable people		
10-	6	Manzanita	Greater participation in established and new committees. Committees structured according to a balance of all industries/interests affected by actions of that committee		
10-	7	Pacific City #2	Enforce current/wise regs.		
10-	8	Pacific City #2	implement a "do not build" statute for incompatible areas such as the Capes		
10-	9	Pacific City #2	Develop zoning laws in towns/communities which control sensible development		

Q11: How do we finance infrastructure that is required to serve the development that is occurring in our county?

<i>Number</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Individual Responses</i>	<i>Tax \$</i>	<i>Time</i>
11- 1	Pacific City #1	system development charges that are adequate and legal that will finance to maintain a 5 year cushion pay as you go	no	yes
11- 2	Pacific City #1	Develop fees and users fees	no	no
11- 3	Pacific City #1	establish a public road district and public water district and public sewer district	yes	yes
11- 4	Pacific City #1	system development	no	no
11- 5	Pacific City #1	user fees		
11- 6	Pacific City #1	water and sewer – user fees	no	no
11- 7	Pacific City #1	Roads – Develop fees (for new roads)	no	no
11- 8	Pacific City #1	development fee paid by developers	no	no
11- 9	Pacific City #1	the water and sewer are already paid for by the citizens, the roads paid for by the people that use them	no	yes
11- 10	Pacific City #1	sales tax – eliminate block grants from lottery dollars	no	yes
11- 11	Pacific City #1	encourage block grants from lottery dollars	no	yes
11- 12	Pacific City #1	bond levies	yes	yes
11- 13	Pacific City #1	state needs to increase the gas tax	yes	yes
11- 14	Pacific City #1	increase taxes	yes	no
11- 15	Pacific City #1	matching federal funds by increasing public education	n/a	yes
11- 16	Pacific City #1	fuel tax increase	yes	yes
11- 17	Pacific City #1	sales tax implemented	yes	yes
11- 18	Pacific City #1	more taxation on industrial traffic	yes	yes
11- 19	Pacific City #1	sales tax	yes	yes
11- 20	Manzanita	Taxes	yes	na
11- 21	Manzanita	bonds	yes	na
11- 22	Manzanita	federal & state grants	yes	na
11- 23	Manzanita	lobby legislature to increase state wide gas tax and vehicle reg. Fees	yes	yes
11- 24	Manzanita	Higher level of commitment of state lottery dollars	na	yes
11- 25	Manzanita	Repeat measure 47 – double majority provision	na	yes
11- 26	Manzanita	Expect builders/individuals to pay for infrastructure	na	yes
11- 27	Manzanita	Places where they don't have sewers they should explore recent disposal inventories/install proper waste water		yes
11- 28	Manzanita	Roads – paid for by user fees/log trucks	yes	yes
11- 29	Manzanita	Better supervision of government agencies	na	yes
11- 30	Manzanita	Consultants/outside not internal	yes	yes
11- 31	Manzanita	taxes, city and county	yes	no
11- 32	Manzanita	Bonds	yes	yes
11- 33	Manzanita	Spend tax dollars wisely	yes	no

11-34	Manzanita	More money from lottery and vehicle fees	yes	yes
11-35	Manzanita	Selective sales tax	yes	na
11-36	Manzanita	Gas tax		
11-37	Manzanita	Vehicle licensing		
11-38	Manzanita	User fees to some expert person	yes	unsure
11-39	Manzanita	System enhancement fees		no
11-40	Manzanita	System development fees – a new road tax		
11-41	Manzanita	Instead of gas tax		
11-42	Manzanita	Bonding for construction		
11-43	Manzanita	gas tax by county or state – provide \$ into our county roads	yes	no
11-44	Manzanita	A bus system for county and Portland	yes	yes
11-45	Manzanita	Property taxes		
11-46	Manzanita	Room taxes		
11-47	Manzanita	SDC's for new users (enhancement fees for current users	yes	yes
11-48	Manzanita	Small gas tax deducted or for road work spread around county	yes	yes
11-49	Manzanita	gas tax		
11-50	Manzanita	user fees		
11-51	Manzanita	bond issues		
11-53	Manzanita	a small county gas tax		
Q11. Summary Sheet			Total interviewed:24	
<i>Number</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Most frequent responses</i>	<i>Tax \$</i>	<i>Time</i>
11-1	Pacific City #1	system develop charges and user fees	no	yes
11-2	Pacific City #1	sales tax	yes	yes
11-3	Pacific City #1	gas tax increase	yes	no
11-4	Pacific City #1	puc fees	no	no
11-5	Pacific City #1	block grants	no	no
11-6	Pacific City #1	lottery	no	no
11-7	Manzanita	Tax increases		med
11-8	Manzanita	User fees		high
11-9	Manzanita	new user fees to hook up (SDCs)		high
		<i>Recommended Actions</i>		
11-1	Pacific City #1	the implementation of sdc's and users fees		
11-2	Manzanita	Properly directed taxes and capped taxes		
11-3	Manzanita	Implement user fees that cover costs incurred		
11-4	Manzanita	Implement and maintain SDCs at proper full rate		

Q12: What can be done to assure more affordable housing in our county?				
<i>Number</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Individual Responses</i>	<i>\$</i>	<i>Time</i>
12-1	Pacific City#1	More use of good quality manufactured homes	No	yes

12- 2	Pacific City#1	Provide multi dwellings	No	no
12- 3	Pacific City#1	Better transportation to Tillamook for people to get to work	No	no
12- 4	Pacific City#1	Build houses in less expensive areas	No	no
12- 5	Pacific City#1	More trailer courts	No	no
12- 6	Pacific City#1	Tax incentive for creative sweat-equity projects		
12- 7	Pacific City#1	Federal grants	Yes	yes
12- 8	Pacific City#1	Limit use of vacation rentals		
12- 9	Pacific City#1	Tax incentive for creative sweat-equity projects	yes	no
12- 10	Pacific City#1	Streamline permitting process	n/a	yes
12- 11	Pacific City#1	Provide longer term & low interest loans	yes	yes
12- 12	Pacific City#1	Provide adequate number of building lots within our cities	n/a	yes
12- 13	Pacific City#1	Encourage projects such as habitat for humanity	n/a	yes
12- 14	Pacific City#1	Provide projects that encourage builders to build affordable housing		
12- 15	Pacific City#1	Hold a status quo of all expansions, upgrade existing buildings	n/a	no
12- 16	Pacific City#1	Zero increase in system development charges		
12- 17	Pacific City#1	Incentives for builders to build affordable housing	no	yes
12- 18	Pacific City#1	Keep property taxes at affordable levels		
12- 19	Pacific City#1	Streamline permitting process		
12- 20	Manzanita	Federal and state resources		
12- 21	Manzanita	Habitat for humanity	yes	yes
12- 22	Manzanita	Require a percent of new houses for lower income housing		
12- 23	Manzanita	Establish an area for low-income housing utilizing government	yes	no
12- 24	Manzanita	Improve standards for rental properties	yes	yes
12- 25	Manzanita	Provide tax incentive for construction of new affordable housing	yes	yes
12- 26	Manzanita	Develop and support habitat for humanity	yes	yes
12- 27	Manzanita	Zoning change to encourage affordable housing	yes	no
12- 28	Manzanita	More family wage employment so that they can afford housing	yes	no
12- 29	Manzanita	Clustered homes, shared resources	yes	no
12- 30	Manzanita	Federal funding/subsidy	yes	no
12- 31	Manzanita	Habitat for Humanity	yes	yes
12- 32	Manzanita	Zoning changes	yes	yes
12- 33	Manzanita	Tax Break to contract affordable housing	yes	yes
12- 34	Manzanita	Habitat for humanity		
12- 35	Manzanita	Develop low cost, multi units	yes	
12- 36	Manzanita	Creative high density housing	no	no
12- 37	Manzanita	More money and land gifts from county to support programs	yes	yes

12-38	Manzanita	Support low-income housing units with lower tax rates	yes	
12-39	Manzanita	More land and places set aside for low income and subsidized apartments	yes	na
12-40	Manzanita	Sweat equity programs	yes	yes
12-41	Manzanita	Streamline building permits process when practical	yes	yes
12-42	Manzanita	Provide government incentives for builders to build affordable housing	yes	yes
12-43	Manzanita	Senior affordable housing, re cluster housing	yes	yes
12-44	Manzanita	Encourage Habitat for Humanity and like programs	yes	yes
12-45	Manzanita	Inventory buildings for conversions	yes	yes
12-46	Manzanita	Change eligibility requirements to enable more people to meet government criteria	yes	yes
12-47	Manzanita	Change some building and zoning regulation/codes to enable affordable housing	yes	yes
12-48	Manzanita	Educate public to be willing to help with private programs and create self-pride to maintain programs	yes	yes
12-49	Manzanita	Seek grants	yes	na
12-50	Manzanita	Seek/encourage private programs like Habitat for Humanity	no	yes
		Q12. Summary Sheet	Total interviewed: 25	
<i>Number</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Most frequent responses</i>	<i>Tax \$</i>	<i>Time</i>
12-1	Pacific City #1	Sweat-equity projects such as Habitat for Humanity	yes	y/n
12-2	Pacific City #1	Federal grants	yes	n
12-3	Pacific City #1	Incentives or tax breaks for owners and builders	yes	y/n
12-4	P.C.-5/14	Build in less expensive areas		
12-5	Manzanita	Private programs like Hab. For Hum.	Med/high	high
12-6	Manzanita	Property tax incentives	high	n/a
12-7	Manzanita	Changing regs., rules, zoning for building ordinances	high	n/a
		<i>Recommended Actions</i>		
12-1	Pacific City #1	Create a County sponsored sweat-equity program		
12-2	Pacific City #1	Seek federal grant money		
12-3	Pacific City #1	Provide incentive programs that encourage builders to build affordable housing or convert existing housing into affordable housing		
12-4	Manzanita	Encourage/support private programs that use sweat equity/public-private partnerships		
12-5	Manzanita	Change regs./rules/zoning and/or building ordinances to enable and encourage more affordable units.		
12-6	Manzanita	Tax incentive component-temp. tax incentives		

APPENDIX K. Newsletter #3 DRAFT Visions and Strategies

APPENDIX L. Electronic Polling Responses

GOALS		1	2	3	4	5	#
GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT							
1.1	Manage growth in a manner that creates vibrant towns while maintaining the rural character of the countryside by concentrating growth in existing communities and by protecting our farms, forest, rivers, bays, beaches and coastline.	1%	5%	8%	38%	47%	
1.2	The infrastructure (e.g. roads, schools, sewer, water, fire, medical services, etc) that serves our communities is improved and maintained.	0	0	8	51	41	
1.3	Alternative modes of transportation (including bicycles, rail, air, etc.) are encouraged.	9	22	17	43	9	
1.4	Our county offers an array of affordable housing	2	11	20	46	21	
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT							
2.1	Waterways are managed to protect riparian zones and provide high quality habitat for native fish and wildlife. In addition, they provide recreational, aesthetic, educational and commercial values.	0	5	8	43	44	
2.2	No County streams are listed on the Department of Environmental Quality 303(d) list.	1	10	30	26	33	
2.3	Shellfish harvesting in our estuaries is not limited by degraded water quality	0	15	24	32	29	
2.4	Wild salmon and steelhead populations are restored as integral, fully functioning components of our watersheds.	1	8	5	43	43	
2.5	Native wildlife populations are healthy and integral components of our community. Wild species contribute to the health and value of our managed agricultural and forest lands.	11	10	12	45	33	
2.6	Forest management practices sustain the full complement of associated plant and animal populations, as well as support a viable wood products industry.	0	9	11	50	30	
ECONOMY							
3.1	Expand existing businesses and industries while maintaining traditional industrial base in forestry and agriculture	3	15	21	42	19	
3.2	Increase per capita income	4	15	8	44	29	
3.3	Diversify the economy	6	9	8	37	41	
3.4	Promote economic growth through year-round family wage jobs in the tourism industry.	13	18	16	34	19	
3.5	Include youth in local economic development by providing appropriate classroom and field-based education and training.	1	11	8	40	41	
SOCIETY AND CULTURE GOALS							
4.1	Protect the rural atmosphere and small town feeling	3	11	4	37	45	
4.2	Students in Tillamook County schools are able to participate in a wide variety of safe, skill-building, extracurricular activities and educational opportunities.	1	11	8	36	40	
4.3	There is strong community involvement in local schools. Community involvement is a part of every student's education in Tillamook County.	2	8	3	41	40	
4.4	There is ample opportunity for citizens to become involved in local and County government.	0	10	10	49	32	

	STRATEGIES	1	2	3	4	5	#
	GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT						
1.1.1	Direct growth toward existing cities and communities and away from agricultural and forest areas	3%	9%	14%	44%	31%	
1.1.2	Create better inventories, procedures and standards for regulating development in potentially hazardous areas.	0	5	22	33	40	
1.1.3	Assure adequate financial, technical and legal resources to create / implement land use plans.	0	10	15	44	32	
1.1.4	Identify and restore historic buildings of character and economic value.	10	43	9	27	11	
1.1.5	Promote small, locally-owned businesses in centralized locations with space provided for craftspeople and artists.	8	32	12	35	13	
1.1.6	Gated developments are discouraged to sustain a sense of community.	27	16	11	23	23	
1.2.1	Assure that infrastructure keeps pace with development within growth boundaries.	1	8	5	50	30	
1.2.2	Assure an appropriate combination of available grants, bonds, general tax revenues and fees is available to finance infrastructure.	3	5	13	44	35	
1.2.3	Underground utilities are encouraged wherever possible.	4	26	6	24	39	
1.3.1	Pursue funding for a range development of a range of private and public transportation alternatives	17	19	12	37	15	
1.3.2	Safe bicycle and pedestrian trails exist throughout our county.	8	35	10	28	19	
1.3.3	Public transportation is available within our county and to important destinations outside of our county.	5	20	8	42	25	
1.4.1	Encourage group projects like Habitat for Humanity and sweat-equity programs.	5	27	10	33	27	
1.4.2	Provide a wide range of opportunities for affordable housing by means of grants, subsidies, tax incentives and zoning provisions.	7	26	17	37	14	
1.4.3	Assure that adequately serviced developable land is available within established communities	10	14	24	38	15	
	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT						
2.1.1	Support educational programs that help students understand the consequences and tradeoffs associated with use and management of our natural resources and each individual's responsibility for natural resource stewardship.	0	9	2	46	43	
2.1.2	Encourage timber, agricultural, and fishing industries to form partnerships with local communities to improve natural resource conditions (e.g. fish and wildlife habitat)	0	8	7	52	34	
2.1.3	Support and encourage volunteer cleanup programs such as Stop Oregon Litter and Vandalism (SOLV) and beach clean-ups.	0	16	1	50	27	
2.1.4	Limit impacts to recreational areas by restrictions that could include fees, permits and active enforcement of existing regulation.	3	17	21	32	27	
2.1.5	Facilitate development of individual and basin-wide agricultural management plans to address the requirements mandated by Senate Bill 1010 and implemented by the Oregon Dept of Agri	1	9	51	20	20	
2.1.6	Support efforts to protect riparian zones from damage due to livestock, timber extraction, recreational use, and urban development.	1	5	12	32	50	
2.2.1	Encourage and support local groups (e.g. watershed councils) in restoration and monitoring of stream and riparian zone quality.	2	8	8	37	45	
	NATURAL ENVIRONMENT, cont.	1	2	3	4	5	#
2.2.2	Support efforts to improve and maintain water quality and quantity.	0	3%	1%	27%	69%	
2.2.3	Take action to reduce sources of fecal coliform bacteria and erosion from rural and urban non-point sources (e.g. urban storm water	1	2	4	35	58	

	runoff)						
2.4.3	Balance predator and prey population.	21	12	31	24	11	
2.5.1	Reduce development of new roads and limit access to existing roads on forestlands	10	18	26	27	18	
2.6.1	Include resource users in developing solutions and providing educational forums for natural resource management.	1	11	19	46	23	
2.6.2	Encourage public agencies to work together to conserve natural resources.	0	4	4	45	40	
	ECONOMY						
3.1.1	Promote the development of sustainable and innovative management practices and businesses that add value to our present resources (e.g dairy, wood and fish products)	3	8	15	39	35	
3.2.1	Provide special job training applied technology through Tillamook Bay Community College	0	21	13	32	34	
3.2.2	Host education and job training seminars and workshops targeting the under-employed.	3	18	10	42	27	
3.2.3	Encourage local businesses to create apprenticeship opportunities for County residents in job retraining	3	25	11	35	25	
3.2.4	Provide public education, outreach and seminars to County residents to encourage proper planning for an adequate income upon retirement.	14	29	11	31	15	
3.3.1	Recruit high tech industries complementary to the strengths of computer and software industries existing in nearby Washington C.	15	11	18	33	23	
3.3.2	Encourage cottage industry jobs through high tech firms in Washington County.	11	20	17	27	25	
3.3.3	Encourage telecommuting and other home occupations	11	22	8	30	29	
3.4.1	Develop summer and off-season tourism through conferences, county tours and destination packages.	18	24	8	30	21	
3.4.2	Promote and encourage eco-tourism	13	17	17	36	18	
3.5.1	Invite local businesses and schools to work together to create apprenticeships for youth	1	14	3	43	38	
3.5.2	Create opportunities for local schools and youth organizations to participate in projects important to the county.	1	10	3	47	39	
	SOCIETY AND CULTURE						
4.1.1	Encourage growth within Urban Growth Boundaries while protecting farm and forest lands from conversion to other uses	7	11	16	31	35	
4.1.2	Promote community pride and partnerships through such activities as downtown revitalization and local celebrations.	3	27	8	40	22	
4.1.3	Attract business that don't conflict with small town values	11	13	15	43	18	
4.2.1	Provide more supervised, quality recreation and extra curricular activities for youth.	3	9	7	38	43	
4.2.2	Expand the community college and encourage greater cooperation between community college and school districts.	2	11	13	33	41	
	SOCIETY AND CULTURE, cont.	1	2	3	4	5	
4.3.1	Involve youth in planning and implementing community service activities	1%	15%	4%	47%	32%	
4.3.2	Encourage local residents to participate in and promote extracurricular or after-school activities for youth. Utilize local talent.	0	11	9	48	32	
4.3.3	Recognize positive achievements of youth	0	3	1	44	52	
4.3.4	Educate people of all ages on the consequences of risky behaviors (teen pregnancy, alcohol and drug abuse etc)	2	14	3	29	52	
4.4.1	Hold more town hall meetings to address concerns and needs of citizens.	3	18	6	47	25	
4.4.2	Local government solicits citizen input and publish local newsletters.	3	14	3	52	27	

How do you feel about the use of focus groups for the Futures Process?

A waste of time and money	2%
Not very useful	7
No basis for opinion	16
Useful	44
Very useful	31

How useful has the Futures Council been in facilitating citizen involvement?

A waste of time and money	0
Not very useful	11%
No basis for opinion	26
Useful	47
Very useful	17

How do you feel about the Tillamook County Futures Newsletters?

A waste of time and money	3%
Not very useful	3
No basis for opinion	19
Useful	51
Very useful	23

How useful do you think the Futures Council will be in helping to improve the quality of life in Tillamook County?

A waste of time and money	4%
Not very useful	8
No basis for opinion	17
Useful	44
Very useful	27

How useful was the household survey in gathering your opinion?

A waste of time and money	3%
Not very useful	15
No basis for opinion	44
Useful	22
Very useful	16

Was this electronic polling process useful to you in describing the Futures Council's work?

A waste of time and money	1%
Not very useful	9
No basis for opinion	6
Useful	41
Very useful	42

How do you feel about the May public meetings for creating strategies?

A waste of time and money	2%
Not very useful	3
No basis for opinion	58
Useful	19
Very useful	18

How did you find out about this meeting?

Word of mouth	
Phone call	
Postcard	
Newsletter in the newspaper	
Newspaper article	
Radio	
Other	

APPENDIX M. Newsletter #4
A Guide to Visions, Goals and Strategies for Tillamook County