

## **Cloverdale, Oregon**

### **People and Place**

#### *Location*

Cloverdale, located along the banks of the Nestucca River in south Tillamook County, lies on coastal Highway 101 and covers approximately 0.8 square miles of land. Cloverdale is approximately 104 miles from Portland, Oregon, and 58 miles from the State Capitol, Salem. The geographic coordinates of Cloverdale, Oregon, are: 45°12'22"N, 123°53'27"W.

#### *Demographic Profile*

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, the population of Cloverdale was 242. In the same year the gender structure was evenly divided at 50.4% female and 49.6% male. The median age of the community's population in 2000 was 44.3, considerably higher than the national median of 35.3 for the same year. According to the same data, 21.5% of the population was 17 years of age or younger and 38.4% was between the ages of 35 and 54. For the population 18 years and over, 88.6% had a high school education or higher, 34.4% had attained a bachelor's degree or higher, and 10.0% earned a graduate or professional degree. The highest level of educational attainment was a high school diploma/equivalency for 18.4% of the population. In 2000, 83.5% of the population lived in family households.

The 2000 U.S. Census shows that the racial composition of Cloverdale was 97.5% White. Three people listed themselves as American Indian/Native Alaskan and one resident of Cloverdale was classified as Black or African American. No residents identified themselves as Hispanic or Latino. Of the total population 1.7% (4 people) was foreign-born (Austria).

#### *History*

Long before Euro-Americans came to the Pacific Northwest Native Americans inhabited Tillamook County. Groups such as the Tillamooks, Nehalems, and Nestuccas fished and hunted throughout Tillamook County's coastal areas. These peoples had a close relationship with the sea and the area's waterways, as evidenced by the boats they built. Their dugout canoes ranged from tiny vessels used for duck hunting to large canoes used for long distance travel to California. At one time the Tillamook people had a fishing village in nearby Garibaldi's present location. The Indians of Tillamook Bay died in large numbers due to the onset of European diseases. Their population was estimated to be around 2200 at the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and declined to one tenth of that size by the middle of the 1800s. A large Indian community previously stood at the mouth of the Big Nestucca River, evidenced by the numerous mounds and artifacts found in the area.

Although Captain Robert Gray was credited with being the first Euro-American to land in Tillamook Bay in 1788, it wasn't until the middle of the next century that White settlers came. The entrance to the Bay is recognized as challenging today and was identified as perilous in Gray's time, as an account by a member of his crew tells of an awkwardly situated shoal, narrow entrance, and strong tide. In 1853 the Territorial Government created Tillamook County. The county's earliest industries were shipping, logging, fishing, farming, and dairy. Fishing played a key role as it was the major avenue

for bringing cash into the area. Fish were caught in the area's coastal waters, bays, and rivers, and canned in numerous canneries throughout the region. Middlemen bought the packaged fish and sold them nearby in Willamette Valley. The funds brought into the area from the sale of fish enabled the development of other enterprises and aided the growth of Tillamook Bay's communities.

Two industries that developed alongside fishing were the dairy and lumber industries. The dairy industry success blossomed with the production of cheese that could withstand long storage periods for distribution. The lumber industry started to take off in the 1890s as containers for dairy, fish, and other products became necessary. In 1911 the Pacific Railway and Navigation Company constructed a railway from Portland to Tillamook. This reliable source of transportation facilitated the growth of the timber, dairy, and fishing industries.

Concerns with overfishing arose as far back as the early part of the last century. The dory fleet has declined alongside coho salmon runs, a fishery that has seen increasing restrictions in recent years. Dorries used in Pacific City are unique and distinct from those used in Northern California or Newfoundland, and the boats continue to play a role in the contemporary fishing industry of Pacific City.<sup>1,2</sup> In response to decreasing salmon numbers, gillnet and trawl fishing were banned in the Bay in 1961. In the 1990s, the designation of coho salmon as an endangered species and an increase in the restrictions placed on harvesting bottomfish, further burdened the area's commercial fishers. Commercial clamming, oystering, and shrimping were all relatively successful in the Tillamook Bay area in the 1990s. In recent years the shrimp industry's harvests have declined along with the Bay's commercial oyster industry, the latter largely the result of the Bay's ongoing sedimentation and pollution. As the area's commercial fishing industry has declined in recent times, the Bay's sportfishing industry has enjoyed substantial growth.

Alongside sportfishing, tourism has become an important economic driver in the community, an economic response to the area's waning lumber and commercial fishing industries. Tourists visit Cloverdale to participate in numerous events including a blessing of the dory fleet that takes place in June. The event commemorates the community's heritage and the importance of dorries in its fishing history and contemporary fishing practices. In August the Tierra del Ma Summer Faire and Festival is held and the Outrigger Ocean Fest occurs in late September.

## **Infrastructure**

### *Current Economy*

Taylor Shellfish Farms and Green Diamond Lumber (formerly Simpson Lumber) are the two major employers in Cloverdale; the community is also known for Christmas trees and oysters. According to the 2000 U.S. Census, 75.6% of the potential labor force was employed. Of the population over the age of 16, 24.4% were not in the labor force. Of those in the labor force 100% were employed, resulting in a 0% unemployment rate (calculated by dividing the unemployed population by the labor force). Of the employed civilian population, 28.4% worked in "Educational, health and social services" the majority of those falling under "Educational services." "Manufacturing," "Construction," and "Accommodation and food services" contributed 13.5%, 11.6%, and 9.0% to the civilian workforce respectively. In addition, 14.2% of the employed civilian population

over the age of 16 was involved in “Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting” according to the 2000 U.C. Census. The government, at either the local or state level, employed a total of 16.8% of the employed civilian population; none of which were reported as working for the government in “Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting.”

Cloverdale’s per capita income in 1999 was \$17,325 according to the U.S. Census, while the median household income was \$50,568. In the same year a total of 6.6% of the population was below the poverty level. In 2000 there were 106 housing units in Cloverdale, 87.7% of which were occupied, 12.3% were vacant. Of the occupied housing units, 79.6% were owner occupied while 20.4% were renter occupied. Of the vacant housing units 23.0% were for “sale only” and 15.4% were for rent.

### *Governance*

Cloverdale is an unincorporated Census designated place (CDP). The state of Oregon has no general sales tax. The lodging tax is levied at 1% of the fee charged to the customer for overnight lodging and funds the Oregon Tourism Commission. Property tax is determined by a permanent rate set for the taxing district. The tax rate ranges from \$7 to \$15 per \$1000 of real market value. Assessed values are limited to a 3 percent annual growth rate.

Fishing businesses located in Oregon or deriving income from Oregon resources must pay a corporate excise or income tax totaling 6% of their net Oregon income. Wholesale fish dealers, canners, and bait dealers pay a landing fee that is determined from a percentage of the value of the food fish purchased from commercial harvesters. Salmon and Steelhead Restoration and Enhancement (R&E) landing fees are \$0.05 per pound for round, \$.0575 per pound for dressed, and \$.0605 per pound for dressed with heads off. Other regular landing fees are based on value; salmon and steelhead are 3.15% of value (including eggs and parts); all other fish and shellfish are 1.09% of value, and near-shore species are 5% of value.

Vessel owners must pay registration and title fees, and marine fuel taxes that support boating facilities, marine law enforcement, and boating safety education. Fishing boats and equipment may be taxed as personal property if they are valued at less than \$1 million. If their value exceeds this amount, they are taxed as industrial property. In 2004, title transfer fees are \$30 and registration fees are \$3 per foot based on center length of vessel. Oregon levies a fuel tax of \$0.24 per gallon of gasoline and use fuel. The Oregon Department of Agriculture administers four commodity commissions, Oregon Albacore Commission, Oregon Dungeness Crab Commission, Oregon Salmon Commission, and Oregon Trawl Commission. Fishermen pay fees to these commissions for marketing and lobbying on behalf of fishermen involved in these specific fisheries.

Newport, 47 miles south of Cloverdale, is home to an Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife Marine Resources Program and a NOAA Fisheries Northwest Fisheries Science Center field station. Newport is also home to a U.S. Coast Guard Motor Lifeboat Station. Portland, approximately 104 miles away, holds both Pacific and North Pacific Fisheries Management Council meetings, and the district office for the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services.

### *Facilities*

Cloverdale, Oregon lies on Highway 101, which serves as the major vehicular corridor along the Pacific Coast, from Washington to California. Two small airports are located within 15 miles of Cloverdale: Pacific City State Airport and Tillamook Airport. Because of the community's inland location, it is not accessible by water.

Cloverdale is located in the Nestucca Valley School District, which contains an elementary school, a middle school, and a high school. Tillamook County General Hospital lies 15 miles away in Tillamook. The community's police force is contracted through the Tillamook County Sheriff Department, other emergency services are managed through the county's Office of Emergency Management. The county also retains responsibility for other public facilities. While there are a few options for overnight accommodations in Cloverdale itself, the surrounding region has several additional options including motels, hotels, and bed and breakfasts.

## **Involvement in West Coast Fisheries**

### *Commercial Fishing*

In 2000 zero West Coast fisheries landings were made in Cloverdale. However, eight commercial vessels were owned by Cloverdale residents, four of which participated in the Federally Managed Groundfish fishery. Recorded data indicates that the number of vessels owned by Cloverdale residents in 2000 that participated in each said fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: crab (0/1/0), groundfish (0/0/NA), highly migratory species (NA/0/NA), salmon (0/6/0), shellfish (NA/0/NA), and shrimp (NA/0/0).<sup>3</sup> According to available data, there were no seafood processors operating in Cloverdale in 2000.

In 2000, one federal groundfish permit was held by a Cloverdale community member. In the same year, recorded data indicates that the number of Cloverdale residents holding permits in each said fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: crab (0/2/0), highly migratory species (NA/0/0), salmon (0/6/0), and shellfish (0/0/NA).<sup>4</sup>

According to available data, there were at least nine commercial fishing permits registered to Cloverdale residents in 2000. Of those, eight were registered state permits. Recorded data indicates that the number of state permits held by Cloverdale residents in each said fishery by state (WA/OR/CA) was: crab (0/2/0), highly migratory species (NA/0/0), salmon (0/6/0), and shellfish (0/0/NA).<sup>5</sup>

### *Sportfishing*

Cloverdale residents owned two sportfishing charter businesses in 2000; however, both operations were based out of Garibaldi. There were no sportfishing charter businesses operating out of Cloverdale in 2000, nor were there any sportfishing licensing agents. There was one licensed charter vessel owned by a Cloverdale resident in 2000.

For the port complex around Cloverdale and Garibaldi, the 2000 recreational salmonid catch in the Ocean Boat Fishery was 1117 Chinook salmon and 552 coho salmon. The recreational non-salmonid catch in the Ocean Boat Fishery was a total of 87,963 fish. The top species landed, in order, include: black rockfish, yellowtail rockfish, canary rockfish, lingcod, and blue rockfish.

### *Subsistence*

Subsistence harvest for marine species, by tribal and nontribal fishermen, may exist in the Cloverdale area. Under the trust doctrine, the federal government is charged to

protect tribal resources and by constitutional mandate to protect natural resources. The government-to-government agreements made between tribal groups and the United States through treaties guarantee fishing rights on traditional grounds. Specific information on subsistence fishing in Cloverdale is not discussed in detail in this Community Profile due to the lack of available data.

## **Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries**

### *Commercial Fishing*

In 2000 there was one vessel owned by a Cloverdale resident that participated in North Pacific fisheries. The vessel made landings in the North Pacific halibut and Gulf of Alaska (GOA) groundfish fisheries, but specific information (landings in metric tons/value of landings) is confidential.

Six Cloverdale residents worked as crew members on vessels involved in North Pacific fisheries in 2000. In the same year, two community residents held federal permits for North Pacific fisheries.

There were two North Pacific commercial fishing permits held by Cloverdale in 2000. In the same year a resident held a single groundfish License Limitation Program (LLP) permit. Cloverdale residents held 458,015 halibut individual fishing quotas (IFQ) in 2000.

### *Sportfishing*

While the majority of the sport fishermen in Cloverdale target West Coast fisheries, six Cloverdale community members purchased Alaska sportfishing licenses in 2000.

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<sup>1</sup> Gilden, Jennifer, editor. 1999. Oregon's Changing Coastal Fishing Communities, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://seagrant.oregonstate.edu/sgpubs/onlinepubs/o99001.html> (access date - August 2004).

<sup>2</sup> Guardino III, M. Constance, and Rev. Marilyn A. Riedel. No date. Sorverieigns of Themselves: A Liberating History of Oregon and Its Coast, Volume III, [Online]. Available: URL: <http://www2.wi.net/~census/lesson36.html> (access date - August 2004).

<sup>3</sup> 'NA' refers to data which was not available, for example, due to few or no recorded permit numbers, or the partially permitted nature of a fishery in 2000.

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