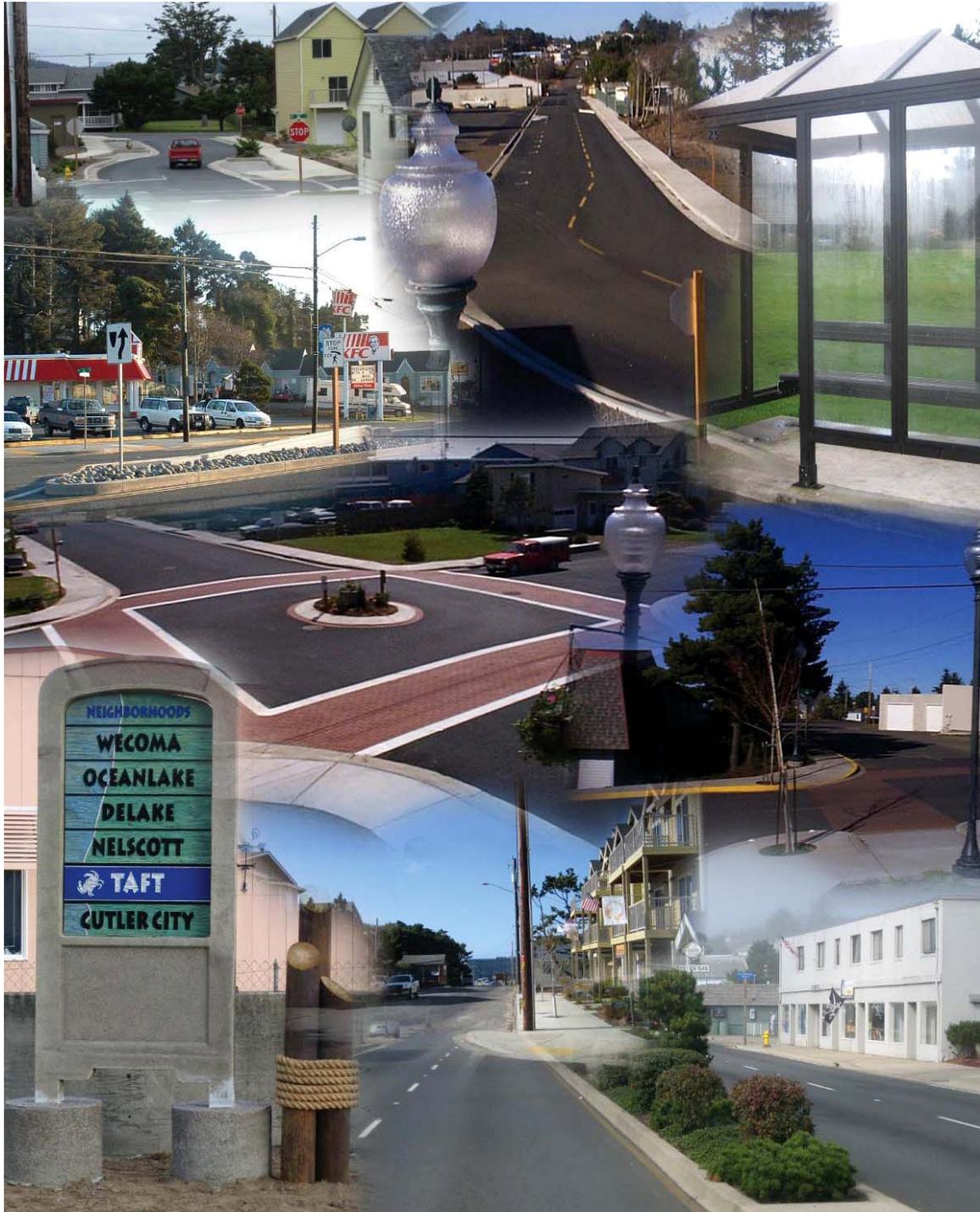


LCDC LINCOLN CITY AREA TOUR

APRIL 21, 2010



LCDC Lincoln City Tour Schedule
April 21, 2010
12:30 p.m. to 3:00 p.m.

- 12:30** **Depart City Hall**
- 12:45-1:15** **Tour Taft Redevelopment District**
 Briefing by Kurt Olsen, Lincoln City Urban Renewal Director
- 1:15-1:45** **Visit Lincoln City Electric Vehicle Charging Stations-51st Street**
 Briefing on Lincoln City Sustainability Efforts, Mayor Lori Hollingsworth
- 2:00-2:15** **Visit Cutler City Wetland Open Space Site**
 Briefing on Lincoln City Open Space Acquisition Program, Ron Ploger, Lincoln City Parks and Recreation Director
- 2:30** **Arrive back at City Hall**
- 2:30-3:00** **Briefing on NOAA Marine Operations Center-Pacific Project**
 Don Mann, Port of Newport General Manager
 Derrick Tokos, City of Newport Community Development Director

Lincoln City History

Written by Anne Hall, Curator, [North Lincoln County Historical Museum](#)

Homesteaders began arriving in what is now the Lincoln City area soon after Congress passed the Dawes Act in 1887. This act opened up Coast Reservation lands to white settlement and gave eighty acre "allotments" to reservation Indians. Native Americans as well as white settlers first inhabited land along the Siletz River, Siletz Bay and the Salmon River. Early settlers homesteaded the land and combined subsistence farming with fishing and hunting in order to survive on the isolated coast.

Sissie and Jakie Johnson Jr. were the first residents of Taft. They had been given a 160-acre allotment on Siletz Bay as compensation when reservation lands were taken away. With its location on Siletz Bay providing access to the coast and ocean, and the Siletz River providing transportation to people living along the river, Taft became the center of north Lincoln County's social and economic life. Homesteaders came into town for festivities on most holidays, but the Fourth of July drew the biggest crowds.

John W. Bones erected the first store in Taft, establishing a post office in the store on January 22, 1906 with Mr. Bones as the first postmaster. When naming the town Mr. Bones requested first the name of Siletz Bay but this was rejected since there was already a town of Siletz in the area. He named the town for William Howard Taft who was then Secretary of War and later became president.

In the mid-twenties and early 1930s, Herbert Rexroad, one of the earliest businessmen to settle in Oceanlake, operated a campground in the grove of trees believed to have been the exact spot where Jason Lee and his party camped. The large tract owned by Rexroad and his partner Edgar L. Hoyt was registered as "Devils Lake Park" and constituted the main business section of the town. Another large tract of land, owned by the Catholic Church, was called Raymond, named for Father Raymond, the church's pastor.

The town had no official name until 1926 when a post office was established with A. C. Deuel as the first postmaster. Some have given Mr. Deuel credit for naming the town, but it is also thought Mrs. H.E. Warren, a member of the Booster Club, is the author of the name, having described the area as lying between the ocean and the lake. Oceanlake annexed Wecoma Beach, another small town to the north, and was incorporated as a full city on November 3, 1945. Boyd C. Jenkins, a dentist, was the first mayor.

The earliest homesteaders included Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hostetler, who bought Indian allotment land as early as 1910, and the Thorpe brothers, Alvin and Harry. Harry purchased land to the south of the Hostetlers and named the platted tracts "Camp Roosevelt" and "Roosevelt by the Sea" after the newly completed Highway. The origin of the name Delake has several versions. In one, early Finnish homesteaders would say of the area, "I'm going to de lake," and the name stuck to the area. In another, the d and e constitute a French word meaning "by", hence, the area "by the lake."

The first store and Post Office in Delake was established in 1924. A.C. Deuel was the

storekeeper and became the town's first postmaster.

The "D" River, which runs through the center of Delake, has been known by various names in the past including "the outlet". A contest determined its permanent name, giving the shortest river in the world the shortest name.

Possibly because of Nelscott's dense forest of spruce and hemlock, no settlers are known to have inhabited the future town site until shortly before 1910, when August Wallace homesteaded on the land.

In the early 1900's, Charles P. Nelson glimpsed a lovely valley gently sloping to the sea as he walked the beach from Taft to Cloverdale, noting the wooded hills on three sides and crystal stream flowing to the sea. Years later, when Mr. Nelson and Dr. W. G. Scott were looking for land to develop they revisited the area, found it for sale, and purchased it. Combining their last names at the suggestion of Mrs. Nelson, they formed the Nelscott Land Company and the town of Nelscott was born.

When Nelscott's second store opened in 1927, it contained offices for the Land Company, a restaurant, a bus depot, hotel rooms and living quarters. In 1929 it also contained Nelscott's first post office.

Cutler City was the third town site in North Lincoln County. Originally part of the allotment of Charlie Depoe, a Siletz Indian, the land was sold to Mary and George E. Cutler of Dallas who established a town site on June 4, 1913. The North Lincoln Rhododendron Society was organized in 1938 for the purpose of preserving native plants and celebrating the blooming season. Cutler City, abloom with so many colorful rhododendrons from May through June, was chosen as its rhododendron capital.

In the 1930s these towns competed with other coastal towns to attract tourists and increase business. Annual events like Taft's Redhead Roundup and Oceanlake's Regatta drew visitors from all over the state and further emphasized the distinctive characteristics of each town.

Because government services to these communities, such as fire and police protection, were needed by all, a long debate ensued as to whether the towns, some of which had incorporated as cities, should combine. However, since all of the towns in the area developed somewhat independently of one another, and had separate post offices, many people were reluctant for the towns to join together as one, and a protracted discussion ensued.

On March 3, 1965, after several failed attempts; Cutler City, Taft, Nelscott, Delake, and Oceanlake incorporated as Lincoln City. When it was determined that using one of the five cities' names would be too controversial, a contest was held to find a new name. "Lincoln City", submitted by school children, was chosen from among the entries.

Lincoln County History

Lincoln County was created by the Legislative Assembly on February 20, 1893, from the western portion of Benton County and Polk County. There were boundary adjustments and annexations in 1923, 1925, 1927, 1931, and 1949. The county is bordered by Tillamook County on the north, Polk and Benton Counties on the east, Lane County on the south, and the Pacific Ocean on the west. It covers an area of 992 square miles. The county was named in honor of President Abraham Lincoln.

When Lincoln County was formed, Toledo was picked as the temporary county seat. In 1896 it was chosen as the permanent county seat. In 1897 there was agitation to build a county courthouse and with the growing demand a courthouse was finally built in 1899. The city jail of Toledo was also made the official county jail in that same year. In 1913 a new county jail was built. Three elections were held to determine if the county seat should be moved from Toledo to Newport. Twice these votes failed in 1928 and 1938. In 1954, however, the vote went in Newport's favor. While Toledo has remained the industrial hub of Lincoln County, Newport became, and remains the county's largest city.

Lincoln County was governed by a commissioner's court, which consisted of two commissioners and a county judge. The court started meeting in April 1893, in a rented building in Toledo. Appointed officials were the sheriff, stock inspector, school superintendent, coroner, county court judge, treasurer, veterinarian, and clerk. The county court was replaced by a three member board of commissioners in the late 1960s.

The 1900 census measured Lincoln County's population at 3,575. By 2000, it had grown to 44,479 representing an increase of 14.37% over 1990.

The northern part of Lincoln County includes the Siletz Indian Reservation which was created by treaty in 1855. The reservation was opened to white settlement in 1895 and closed to white settlement by the federal government in 1925. The Siletz's tribal status was terminated by the federal government in 1954. In 1977 the Siletz became the first Oregon tribe to have their tribal status reinstated. The current reservation totals 3,666 acres.

The Coast Highway, completed in 1925, and the Salmon River Highway completed in 1930, improved inland transportation within the county. In 1936 as part of federally funded construction projects, bridges were constructed across the bays at Waldport, Newport, and Siletz thus eliminating the ferries that had formerly traversed these bays. A 1910 election created the ports of Toledo, Newport, and Alsea.

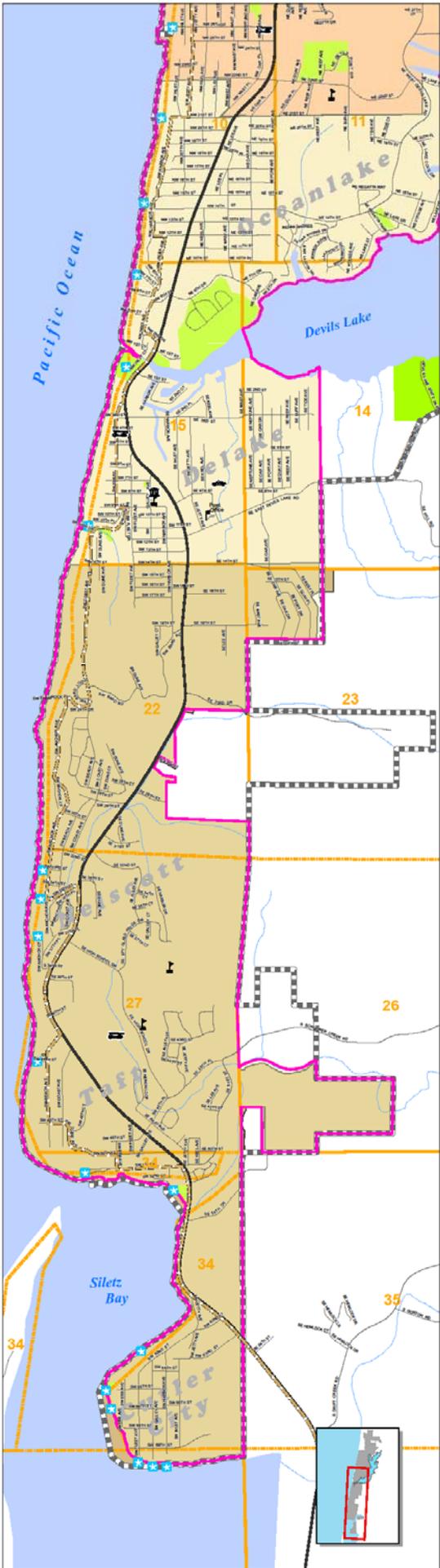
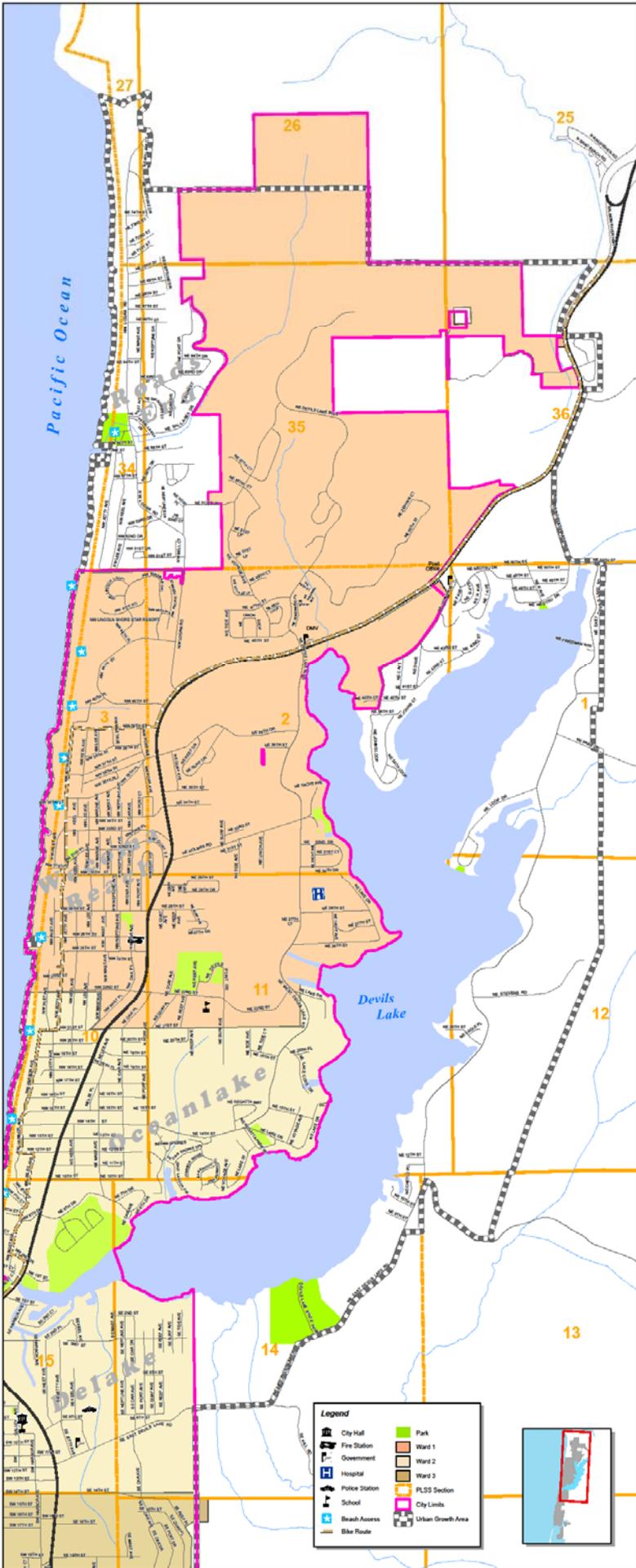
Today, principal industries of the county are wood products, commercial fishing, and tourism. Newport is Oregon's oceanography research center with Oregon State

University's Hatfield Marine Science Center, the Oregon Coast Aquarium, and an array of federal agency offices involved in ocean and coastal research and management.

FunFact

Yaquina Head Lighthouse just north of Newport in Lincoln County began serving a vital role for seamen in 1873. Because of a lack of roads, many of the materials to build the lighthouse were shipped. The exquisitely faceted Fresnel lens, for example, was manufactured in Paris in 1868, shipped from France to Panama, transported across the isthmus, and then shipped again to Oregon. The bricks were made in California and shipped aboard sailing vessels from San Francisco. The ironwork was made in Oregon.

When first lit in 1873, lard fueled the four wick lighthouse lamp. Electricity replaced oil as a power source for the lamp in the 1930s and automation ended the era of the lighthouse keeper at Yaquina Head in 1966. For nearly a century, lighthouse keepers helped to make the lives of sailors safer--and possibly longer. (Source: [Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area](#))



Legend

	City Hall		Park
	Fire Station		Ward 1
	Government		Ward 2
	Hospital		Ward 3
	Police Station		PLS3 Section
	School		City Limits
	Beach Access		Urban Growth Area
	Bike Route		



Lincoln City
December 2008

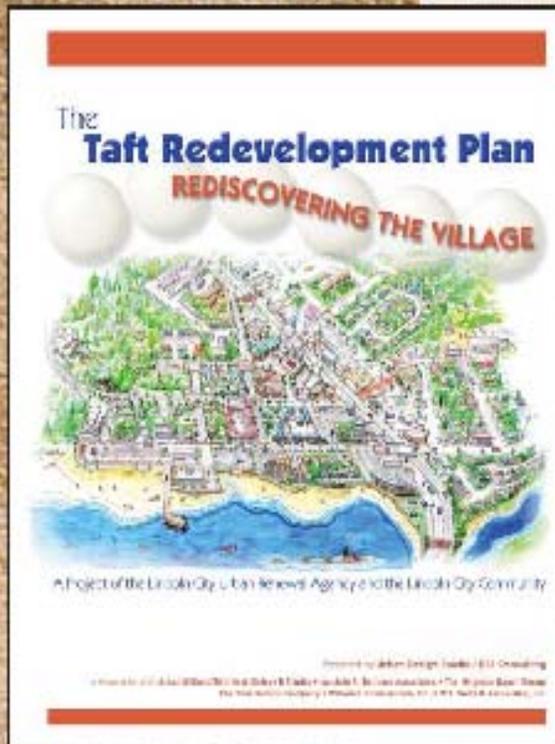
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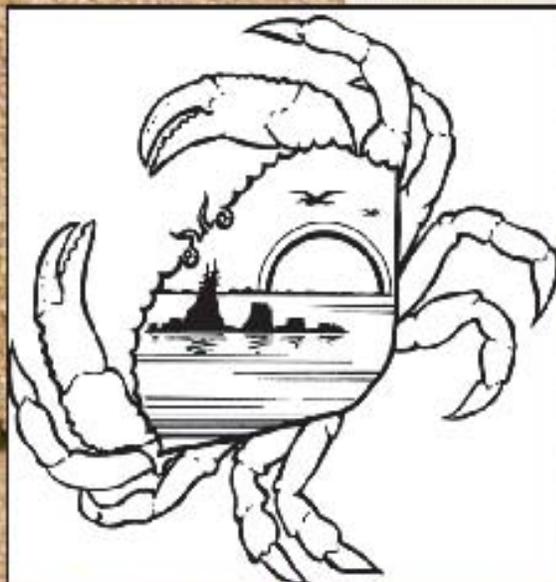
Taft District

Taft Redevelopment Plan



The Lincoln City Urban Renewal Agency has undertaken a comprehensive downtown redevelopment plan for the Taft District. The Agency spent \$5M and leveraged \$4M over a three-year period on a variety of redevelopment projects to the area, including infrastructure, street and streetscape improvements, park improvements, utility undergrounding and zero-interest rehabilitation loans for property and business owners.

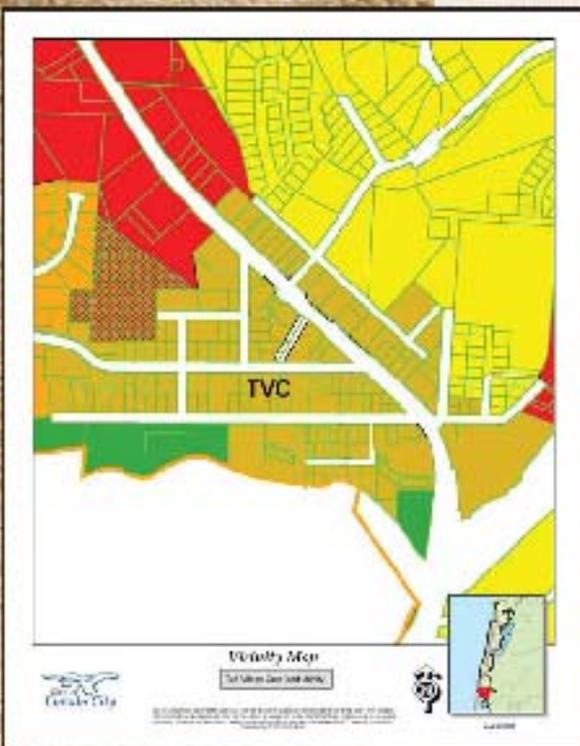
This redevelopment plan was the first of a larger scheme for commercial district revitalization in six neighborhood business districts over the next twelve years. The goal of this flagship redevelopment project is to capitalize on the unique aspects of the Taft District, tying together the Bayfront and the Highway 101 business district in a way that promotes Taft's historic charm. This process was the first step towards the completion of the Lincoln City "String of Pearls" program.





Taft District

Taft Village Core (TVC) Zoning



A number of zoning changes and development incentives were proposed to the Lincoln City Department of Planning and Community Development as part of the Taft Redevelopment planning effort. It marked the first time a commercial zone was rezoned specific to the district, renamed the Taft Village Core (TVC) Zone.

Incentive zoning included, capacity for mixed-use structures, relaxed parking requirements, the ability to build over the sidewalk in the public right of way, and new landscaping options. New zoning requirements also include limits on building height and a cap on motel/hotel rooms.



Lincoln City truly a 'Green Power Community' on the Oregon coast as car charging stations open

By [The Oregonian](#)

January 21, 2010, 6:21AM



Lori Tobias, The

Oregonian

Joanne Daschel brought her 30-year-old Subaru Electra Van to the unveiling of Lincoln City's charging stations, the first on the Oregon Coast.

LINCOLN CITY -- Gary Graunke drove all the way from Hillsboro for the occasion, and Joanne Daschel and Ren Jacob brought out their 30-year-old Electra Van.

More than 50 people showed up to celebrate the unveiling of the first electric car charging stations on the Oregon coast. Not bad for an event in a public parking lot on a gray Monday in January. It was a proud day indeed for [Lincoln City](#), and one that's become common as this central coast town continues to go green.

Lincoln City first won national recognition for its sustainable practices in 2007 when it earned the EPA designation of "Green Power Community," a first on the Oregon coast. It did so by getting 5 percent of homes and businesses to sign up for [Pacific Power's Blue Sky Program](#), which purchases renewable energy.

Now, just weeks into the new year, the city has racked up two more firsts: two of six planned ChargePoint Networked Charging Stations are up and running; and becoming the state's first city to earn NW Natural's "Smart Energy City." To do so, city leaders persuaded 5 percent of natural gas users to agree to pay extra a month -- \$6 for residential customers; \$10 for businesses -- to support a carbon offset program that turns methane into biogas and which may ultimately bring biogas to the region.

"The people of Lincoln City have really stepped up to the challenge and have proven their commitment to reducing their carbon footprint," said Gregg Kantor, president and CEO of NW Natural.

At last week's unveiling, Mayor Lori Hollingsworth summed up what the charging stations meant to the city: "Global warming is starting to change the world we live in, and the Oregon coast is uniquely vulnerable to the effects. Local governments can and should take aggressive actions. Lincoln City has been able to do its part on progressive green issues because of some open-minded councilors, community support and smart, energetic staff."

The greening of Lincoln City doesn't end there. There's the newly remodeled library that opened this week, certified under the LEED Silver Standard project, which means it meets sustainability criteria. There are plans to install solar panels in the community center roof and a green travel program, Sea Star, that encourages lodging, restaurants and travel-related retail shops to commit to green practices.

"The most frequent comment I get back from businesses is, 'It's about time,'" says Sandy Pfaff, director of the Lincoln City Visitor & Convention Bureau.

Add to the eco-friendly list a green purchasing policy at City Hall, and herbicide- and pesticide-free city parks. The little city has even gone so far as to take over brush cutting on U.S. 101 to avoid the chemicals ODOT sprays.

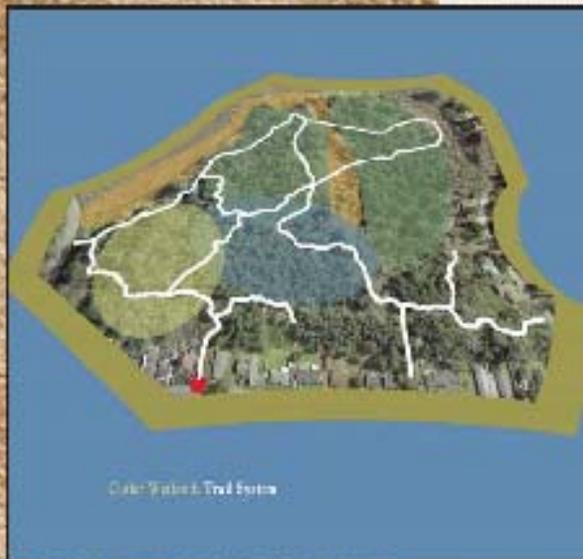
"We're just doing our part for global warming," Hollingsworth says. "I think every person and every community should do that. Cities should take care of their community, but they also have to look at their place on the planet and how do we do what we can to live sustainably on the planet. Communities just die if they don't stay ahead of the game."

Lori Tobias: 541-265-9394; loritobias@aol.com



Cutler District

Cutler Trails Signage



Cutler Wetlands Trail System

In a partnership with Lincoln County, the City maintains a system of trails on County-owned and City-owned land. The parcel hosts four distinct ecosystems traversed by nearly 2 miles of trails.

In an effort to make the trails more inviting and to introduce the element of edu-tainment, the Agency contracted with a graphic designer and a science writer to develop a series of informational signs of the various ecosystems and an overall area map of the existing trails on the site, including the most recent trail section addition to secluded Turtle Lake.

Cutler Wetlands Open Space

The Deciduous Woods: A Stage in Learning

Use your eyes to identify the various stages of growth, from seedling to tree.

Relationships

1. Dispersal: The seeds of deciduous trees are dispersed by wind, water, and animals. The seeds of deciduous trees are dispersed by wind, water, and animals. The seeds of deciduous trees are dispersed by wind, water, and animals.

2. After the seeds take root: After the seeds take root, the young tree will grow and eventually become a mature tree.

3. The tree grows and matures: As the tree grows and matures, it will eventually become a mature tree.

4. The tree falls: When the tree falls, it will eventually become a mature tree.

 A hole in the leaf is a sign of insect damage.	 A bird perched on a branch is a sign of a healthy ecosystem.	 A hole in the tree trunk is a sign of insect damage.
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NOAA Selects Newport, Ore., as New Home of Marine Operations Center-Pacific

August 4, 2009

NOAA has selected the Port of Newport, Ore., to be the new home of the agency's Marine Operations Center-Pacific beginning in 2011 pending the signing of a 20-year lease.

NOAA selected the site following a rigorous process involving an extensive review of proposals submitted by sites in Washington and Oregon, both of which are centrally located for all NOAA ship operations on the West Coast. The current lease expires on June 30, 2011.

"NOAA is committed to providing the highest level of science, service and value to the nation," said Rear Adm. Jonathan W. Bailey, director of the [NOAA Office of Marine and Aviation Operations](#) and the [NOAA Corps](#). "We look forward to reuniting NOAA's West Coast research ships and support personnel at one facility and being an active part of the community."

Considerations in selecting the site included NOAA's infrastructure needs, proximity to maritime industry resources and NOAA labs, quality of life for civilian employees, officers and crew, the ability to meet the desired occupancy date of July 2011 in addition to lease cost.

NOAA's requirements for the new site include office and warehouse space, berthing for the four NOAA ships homeported at the NOAA Marine Operations Center-Pacific and up to two visiting ships, and LEED-certified, environmentally sustainable main buildings. The Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) green building rating system, developed by the U.S. Green Building Council, provides a suite of standards for environmentally sustainable construction.

The NOAA Marine Operations Center-Pacific is comprised of approximately 175 employees, including more than 110 officers and crew assigned to the NOAA ships *McArthur II*, *Miller Freeman*, *Rainier* and *Bell M. Shimada*, a new fisheries survey vessels expected to join the NOAA fleet in 2010.

The NOAA fleet of vessels and aircraft is operated, managed and maintained by the NOAA Office of Marine and Aviation Operations, which includes civilians and officers of the NOAA Corps. The NOAA Corps is one of the nation's seven uniformed services. Its commissioned officers have degrees in engineering, science or mathematics and provide NOAA with an important blend of technical, operational and leadership skills at sea, in the air and in program offices throughout the nation.

NOAA understands and predicts changes in the Earth's environment, from the depths of the oceans to the surface of the sun, and conserves and manages our coastal and marine resources.

