



# Profile of a Place 2005



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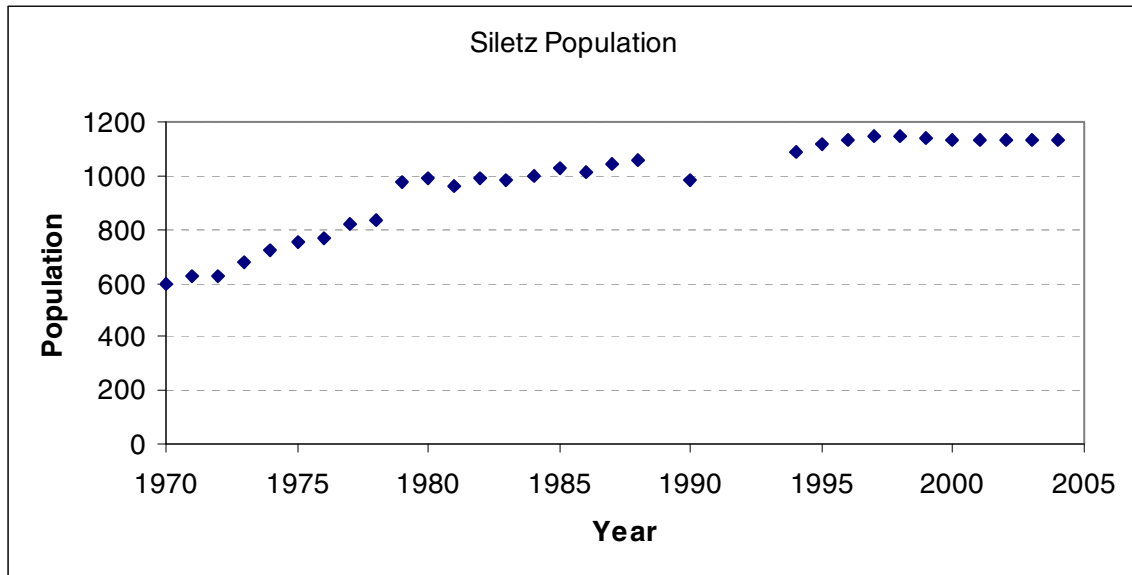


# Profile of a Place

## Siletz Community

### Population Growth

The population of the City of Siletz has gradually increased over the last 34 years. From 1970 to 1980 the population increased by 66% to 990 residents. From 1980 to 1990, the population increased slowly over the course of the decade until the trend reversed slightly when the population declined to 984. From 1990 to 2004, the previous decades' growth pattern re-emerged with the population again increasing, reaching a high of 1164, before it slowly decreased to 1130 in 2004.

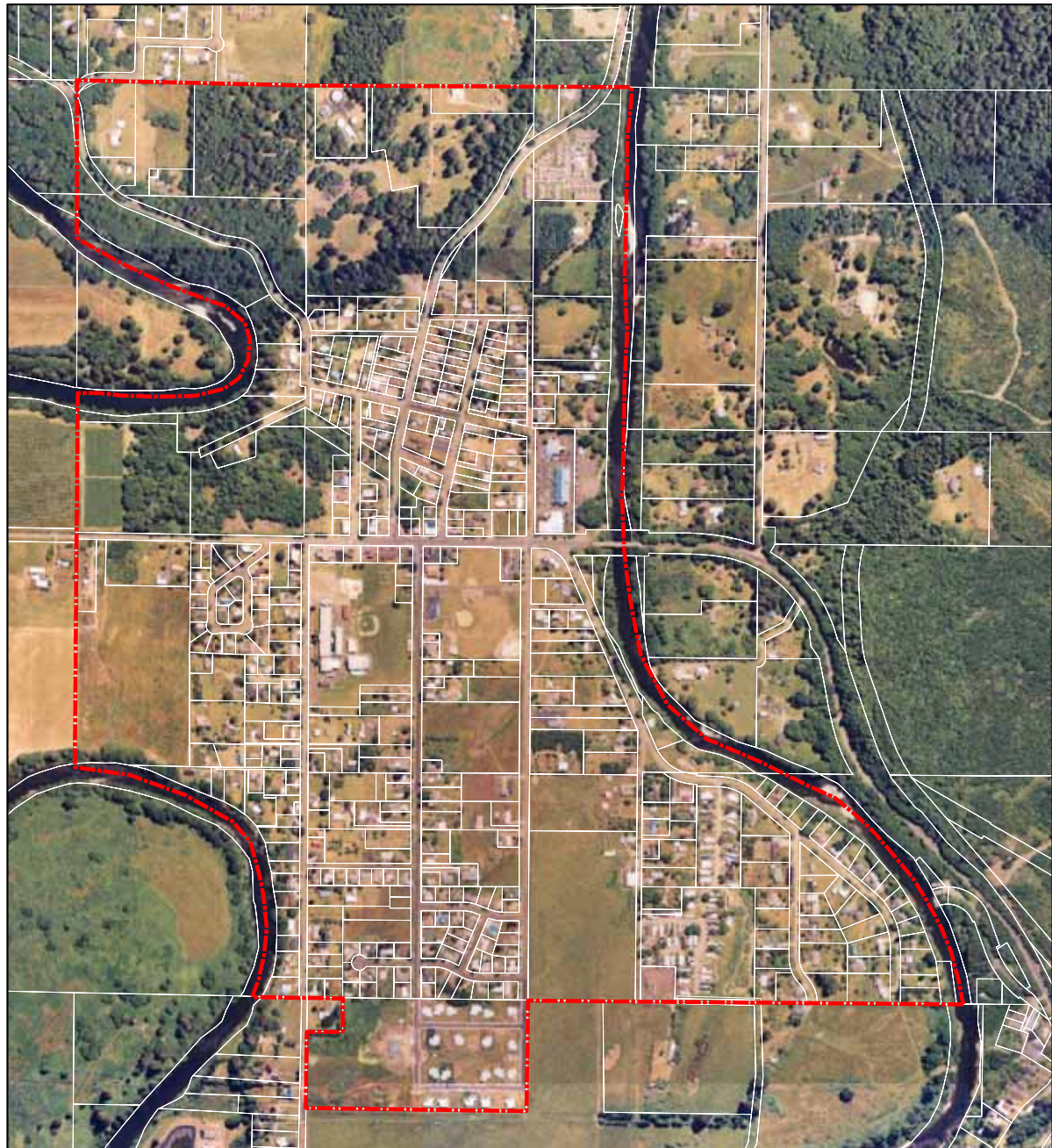


Over the last 26 years the population in Siletz has increased at a rate of 0.59% per year. Future estimates based on this growth rate are listed below.

2005	2010	2015
1137	1171	1206



# City of Siletz Aerial Map

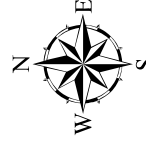


## Legend

 Growth Boundary

0 500 1,000 Feet

1:10,000



Tax lot information was provided by Lincoln County Tax Assessor. Aerial photography was flown in July of 2002. Data is displayed in UTM 10 with NAD 1927 datum. Map was created by Brady Smith on June 13, 2005.



## Vacant Lands

The vacant lands analysis published in the *1987 City of Siletz Comprehensive Plan Update* is a valuable source to see how the area has changed over time. The analysis inventoried properties by zoning classification and property constraints identified on the property. Due to inconsistencies with current data, and the lack of documentation of the original analysis, several plat maps were combined before a 2004 analysis could be performed. By using GIS software and Lincoln County Tax Assessor data, current vacant lands could be identified and totaled by plat area. The table below shows the findings of this analysis.

<b>1987 Vacant Lands</b>	<b>2004 Vacant Lands</b>	<b>Acres Developed</b>	<b>Percent Developed</b>
199	82.82	116.18	58.38

The 1987 vacant lands survey identified 199 acres of vacant land in the city limits. As of September 2004, there was only 82.82 acres still vacant. Therefore, in 17 years 116.18 acres or 58.38 percent of the land was developed.

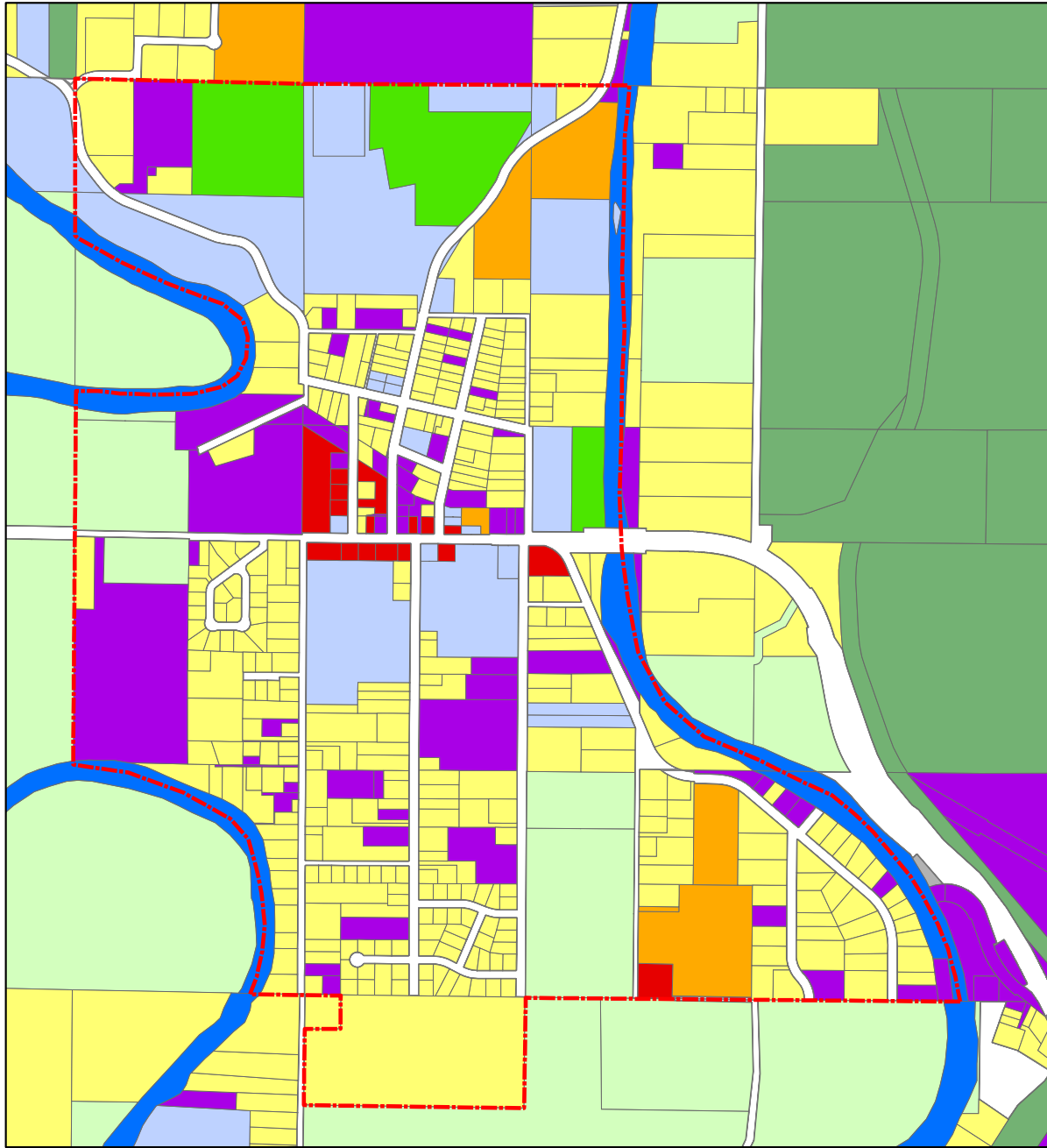
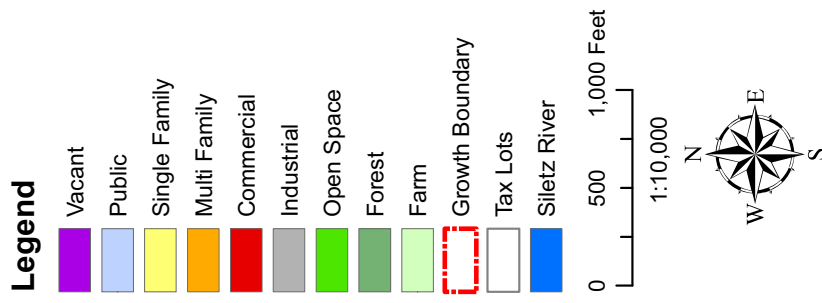
## Land Consumption in Siletz

The population in Siletz has increased by 85 people from 1987 to 2004. During the same period, 116.18 acres of vacant land were developed. This means that for every person added to the population of Siletz, 1.37 acres of land was developed during that time period. By using land usage patterns, a total build out date can be projected.

Year	Population	Population Increase	Land Used	Land Left
2004	1130			82.82
2005	1137	6.67	9.13	73.69
2006	1143	6.71	9.19	64.50
2007	1150	6.75	9.24	55.26
2008	1157	6.79	9.30	45.96
2009	1164	6.83	9.35	36.61
2010	1171	6.87	9.41	27.20
2011	1178	6.91	9.46	17.74
2012	1184	6.95	9.52	8.22
2013	1191	6.99	9.57	-1.35
2014	1198	7.03	9.63	-10.98
2015	1206	7.07	9.69	-20.67
2016	1213	7.11	9.74	-30.41

The relatively low population increase of approximately 0.59% percent a year would create a projected population increase of about seven people per year. Given the usage patterns for the last 18 years about 9 acres are lost per year. The current supply of the vacant lands would be consumed by 2012. Therefore, the City of Siletz currently has a land supply for 7 years.

# City of Siletz Land Use Map



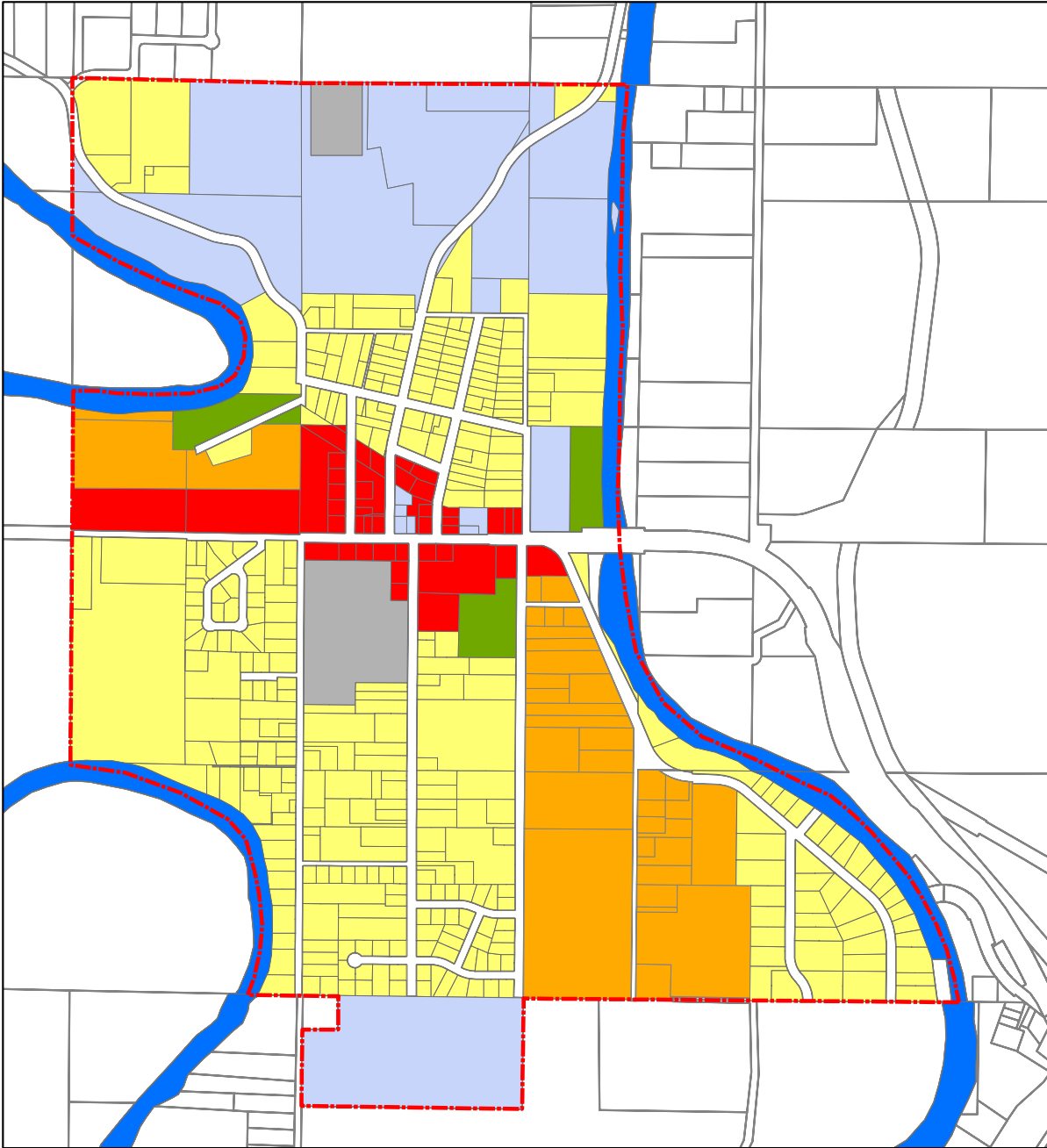
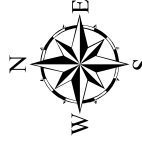
Tax lot information was provided by Lincoln County Tax Assessor. Land use was derived from property class tables. Data is displayed in UTM 10 with NAD 1927 datum. Map was created by Brady Smith on June 13, 2005.

# City of Siletz Zoning Map

- Legend**
- Zoning**
  - General Commercial
  - General Residential
  - Park
  - Public
  - Single Family
  - Growth Boundary
  - Tax Lots
  - Siletz River

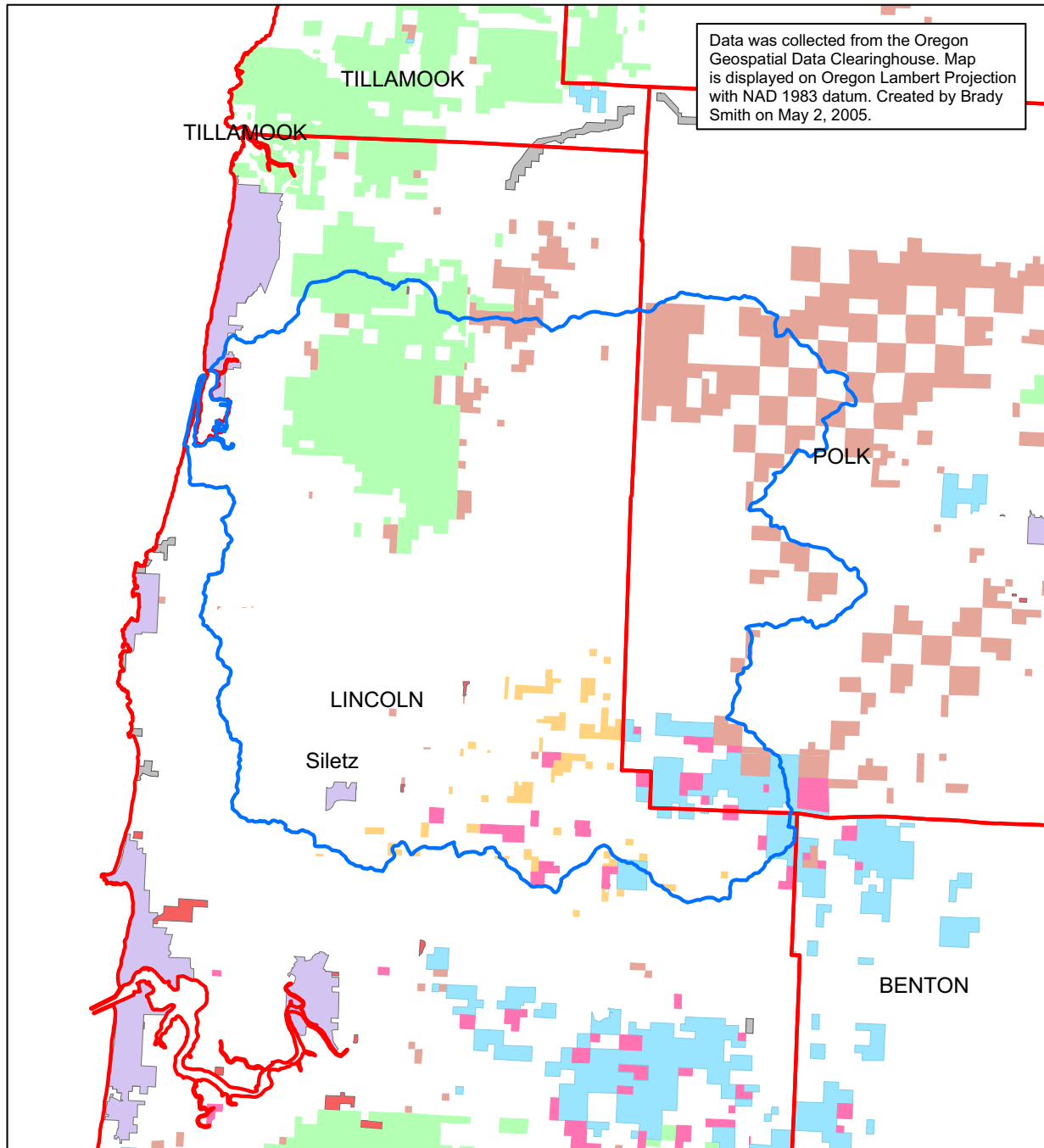


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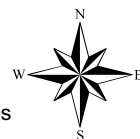
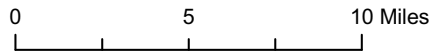


Tax lot information was provided by Lincoln County Tax Assessor. Zoning was derived from City of Siletz Zoning Map. Data is displayed in UTM 10 with NAD 1927 datum. Map was created by Brady Smith on June 13, 2005.

# Siletz Watershed Ownership Map



- |                   |   |                       |
|-------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Siletz Watershed  | United States Department of Agriculture | Oregon Dept. Forestry |
| County Boundary   | Bureau of Land Management               | Oregon State Lands    |
| Cities            | Oregon Parks and Recreation             | Local Government      |
| CTSI              | Bureau of Reclamation                   |                       |
| US Forest Service |   |                       |







## Water

### Lincoln County

Central to any development is the need for water. The *2002 Economic Development Plan* indicated that the municipal corporations and water districts of Lincoln County were planning for the next 50 years of growth estimating nearly 100,000 residents in the County. This projection is likely inflated due to the need to justify the adjudication of additional water rights under Oregon water laws. However, based on these, and similar projections, it is likely that the further growth of Lincoln County is limited until reliable new sources of water can be generated. For example, in 2002 Lincoln City projected that it only had enough water supply to accommodate 10 more years of growth. The City of Siletz has also indicated that their current system is nearing capacity.

### Siletz

In 1994, the Tribe converted their 0.26cfs water right for commercial use to municipal and domestic use and transferred it to the City of Siletz. The City also possesses a 0.25cfs water right for domestic use on the Siletz River. The City of Siletz has 600,000 gallons per day (g/d) storage capacity. Currently, the City processes 120,000g/d on average to serve the demand for water/sewer services (the average household in Siletz uses 220 g/d). Due to the high elevation of Camp Loop 12, the City cannot pull more than 260,000g/d at peak demand in the summer because the City delivers water via gravity feed. Furthermore, due to the turbidity of the Siletz River, the City cannot pull more than 120,000 to 130,000 g/d in the winter because the City must slow the filtration and back wash the water lines more frequently. Consequently, it takes longer to treat water (i.e., 12 to 14 hrs versus 8 hrs to treat 120,000 to 130,000g/d) and makes the system vulnerable to not meeting consumer demand. The City has a limited storm water collection system, which consists of culverts and catch basins along Gaither Street that drain surface runoff to the City's outfall on the Siletz River.

As stated above, the Tribe donated a 0.26CFS water right (168,030g/d) to the City in 1994 for no compensation other than the ability to be served by City water/sewer services at the standard rate. It provides enough water for 763 households. To address water emergencies, the City needs to construct a one million gallon storage tank and a pretreatment mechanism to back up the existing tank. For example, if the City's water source, the Siletz River, remained highly turbid for more than a few days, the City would need to pull water from a less turbid, second water reserve. Each year the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) mandates municipalities to perform tests to investigate if groundwater is seeping into the sewer lines. The City recently completed an infiltration and ionization project to repair sewer lines taking in ground water on James Frank Avenue, Buford/James Frank intersection and Metcalf Street and repaired a City pump station on Willow Court. In 1998, the Tribe collaborated with the City (contributed \$550,000 in federal grant monies) to make sewer improvements to serve 515 residents (25% tribal members).

The wastewater treatment facility was upgraded in 1993 to include a new reactor and storage lagoon. The system capacity is 500,000 gallons per day (gpd) with peak flows of 600,000 gpd. Average daily flows range from 90,000 gpd in the summer and up to 1 mgd in the winter months due to infiltration and inflow (I&I) problems. Recently completed upgrades to reduce the infiltration and inflow problem including replacement of structures and pipe lining are anticipated to increase treatment capacities and reduce winter peaks in half.

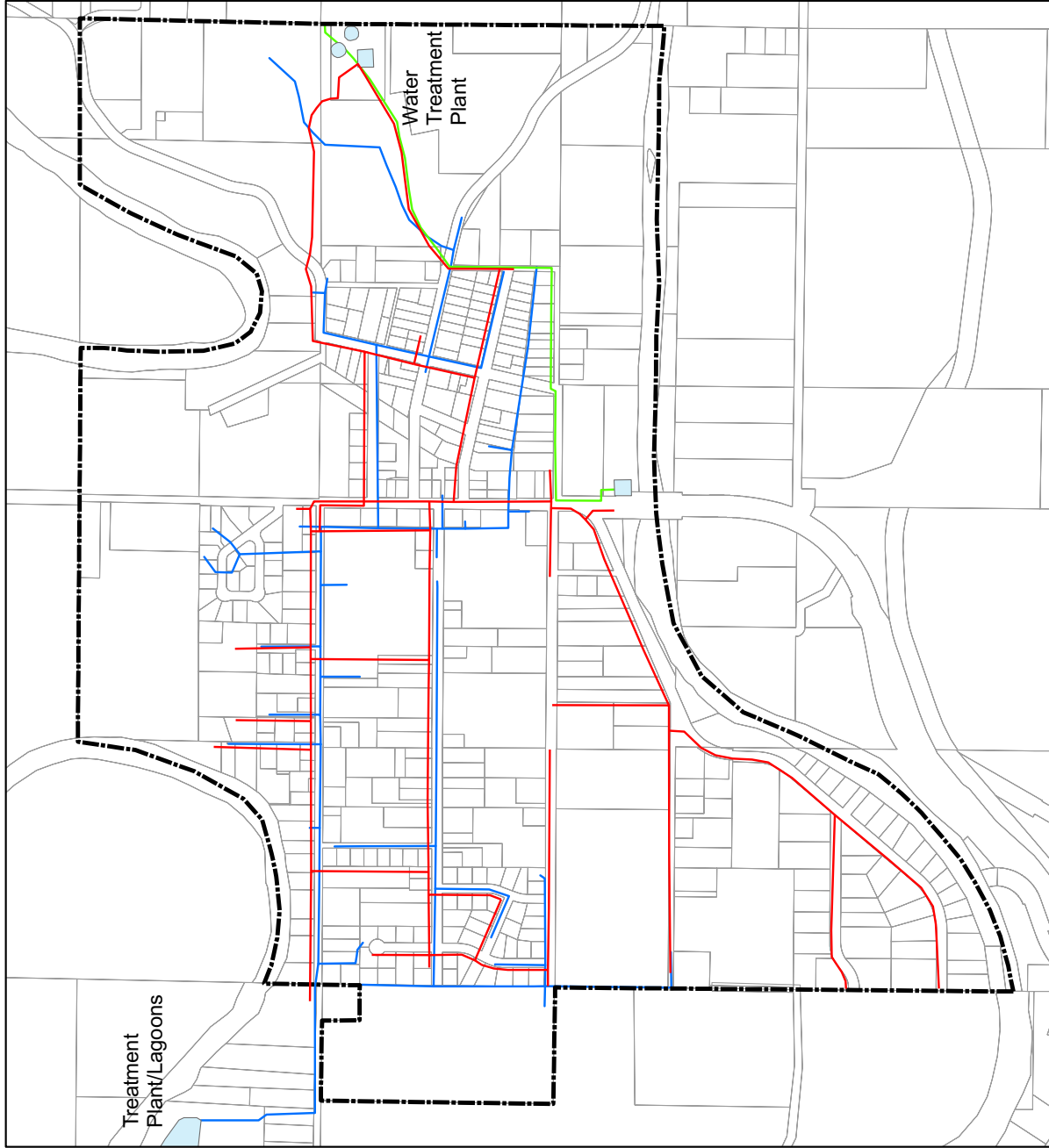
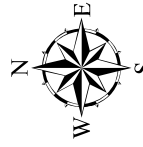
Future system upgrades including ongoing infiltration reduction will allow the system to handle planned growth. Extension or up-sizing of gravity collection system will be required in certain areas

# City of Siletz Utilities Map

- Legend**
- Water Line
  - Untreated Water
  - Sewer Lines
  - Water Facilities
  - Tax Lots
  - Growth Boundary



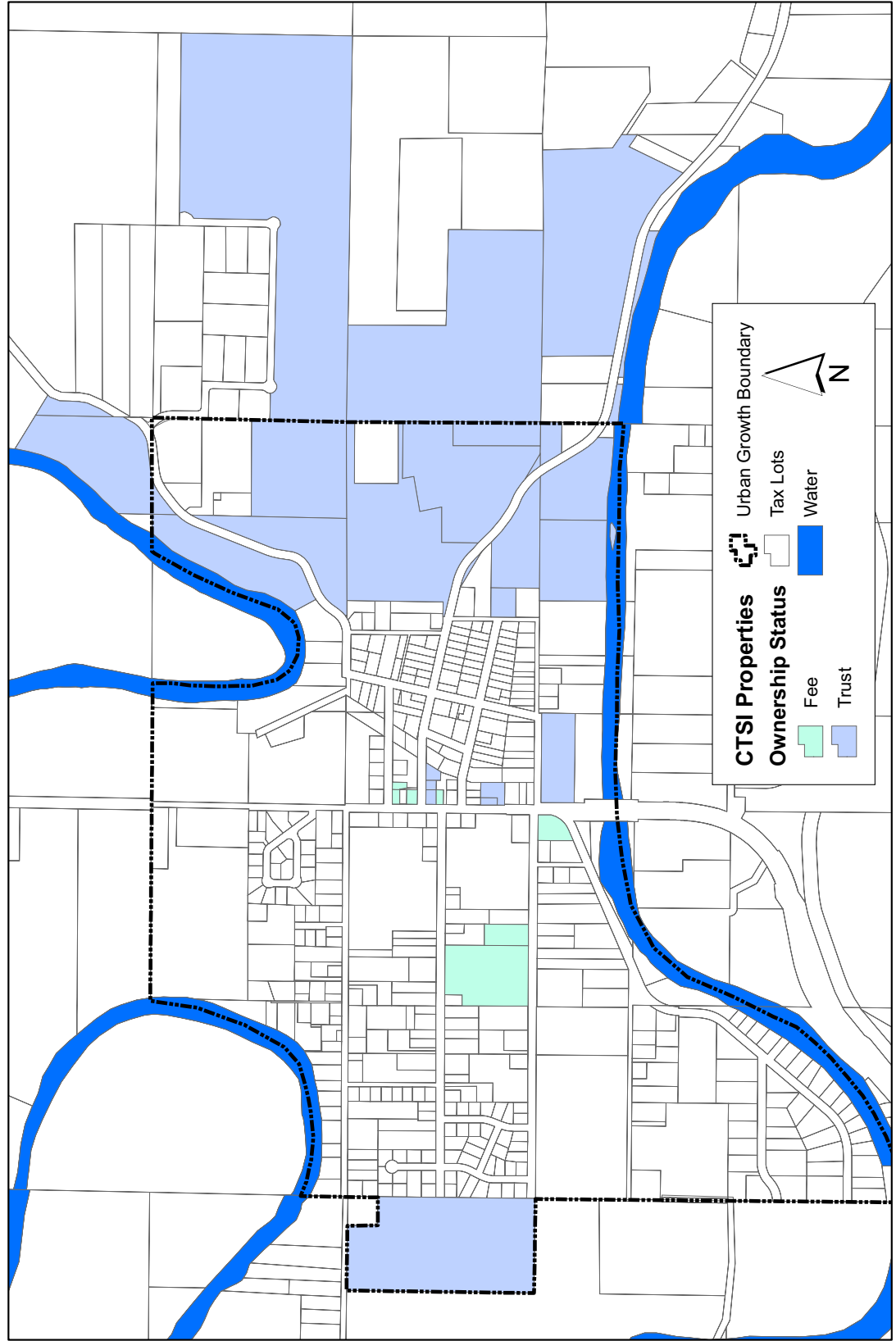
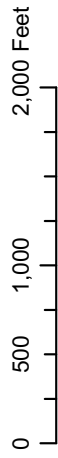
1:9,500




Tax lot information was provided by Lincoln County/Tax Assessor. Utility locations were digitized from a utilities map provided by STBC. Data is displayed in UTM 10 with NAD 1927 datum. Map was created by Brady Smith on June 13, 2005.

# Tribal Ownership City of Siletz

Tax lot information was provided by  
Lincoln County Tax Assessor's Office.  
Data is displayed in UTM 10 with NAD  
1927 datum. Map was created by CTSI  
GIS Planner on March 9, 2005.





depending on the types of development. Any growth in the eastern portions of Siletz can be served by extending sewer mains. The natural topography would reduce the need for lift stations or pumps.

In 2004, the Tribe's community grant writer secured a Lincoln County grant for \$7000 to develop a Capital Improvement Plan. The City is presently preparing a Capital Improvement Plan to both evaluate water/sewer system needs (e.g., more filters and upgrade pumps to improve plants and tanks) for the next 10 yrs and, accordingly, to assess system development charges to build a fund for those identified improvements.

## Transportation

### Highway 229

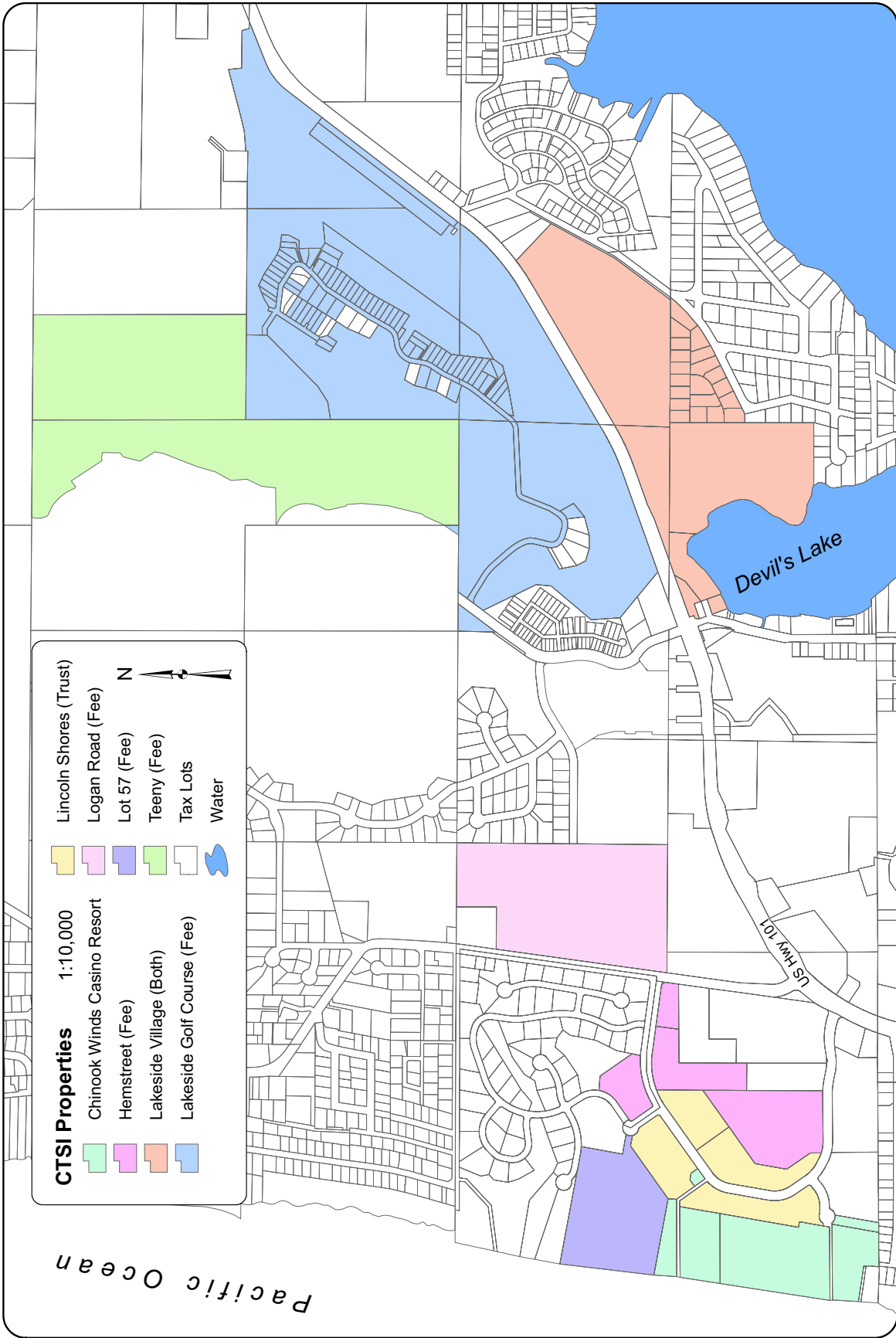
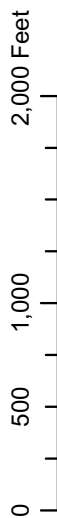
In 1997, the Tribe identified the need to improve the surface on Oregon State Highway 229 connecting the City of Siletz to Highway 101. Aside from years of maintenance and safety issues, this need became more pressing as Siletz community members began regularly commuting to work at the Chinook Winds Casino in Lincoln City. The condition of the highway has led to elevated crash and mortality rates along sections of the highway. A five-year accident history from 1995 through 1999 indicated that eight people were killed and 70 were injured in 97 reported accidents. The 2002 Siletz Highway Road Assessment by Lancaster Engineering identified that the highway typically had poor pavement conditions and areas of substandard width. The assessment report identified several short term improvements that were directed toward correcting traffic safety problems. Due to the relatively low traffic volumes, it has been difficult to get improvements on SR 229 to ascend to the top of ODOT's priorities.

### Siletz

Lack of formal pedestrian circulation improvements in town has been an ongoing concern. Sidewalks, lighting, pedestrian crosswalks, and delineated bicycle routes do not exist on most of the streets in Siletz. Pedestrians are forced to use the roadway with vehicles. Separating pedestrians and automobiles will decrease the likelihood of pedestrian and automobile conflicts occurring. Creating safer pedestrian environment can lead to increased pedestrian traffic in the area and lower crime rates. Improved pedestrian links between the primary commercial, residential, and community service areas would create a more attractive and pedestrian friendly community.

# Siletz Tribal Properties North Lincoln City Area

Tax lot information was provided by  
Lincoln County Tax Assessor's Office.  
Data is displayed in UTM 10 with NAD  
1927 datum. Map was created by CTSI  
GIS Planner on February 17, 2005.



CTSI Properties		1:10,000	
	Chinook Winds Casino Resort		Lincoln Shores (Trust)
	Hemstreet (Fee)		Logan Road (Fee)
	Lakeside Village (Both)		Lot 57 (Fee)
	Lakeside Golf Course (Fee)		Teeny (Fee)
			Tax Lots
			Water



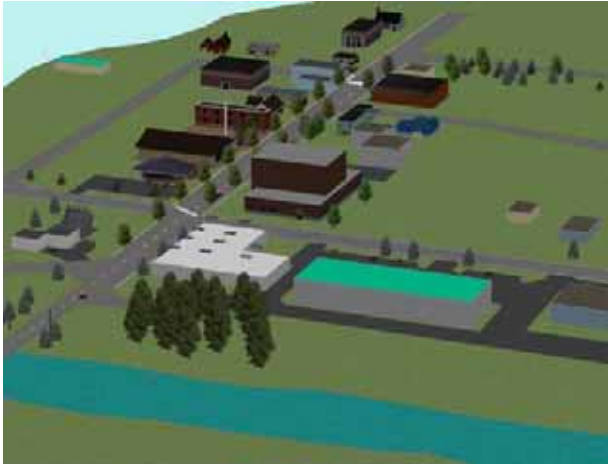
## The Future

As the Siletz community continues its healthy growth, the partnership between the Siletz Tribal Government and the City of Siletz will remain a significant piece of a dynamic, thoughtful community plan. Projects such as the new Siletz Library, the Siletz Skate park, and the Siletz Valley School exemplify the positive effects that can occur when several governmental and community entities work together toward common goals. As solutions to infrastructure and transportation issues are created, community focus can shift toward generating ideas and plans that will help make Siletz a more cohesive, beautiful, and thriving place to live and work. The following suggestions are meant to serve as examples for future discussions.

- ❖ Identify entry/exit points to the community with identifying structure and signage.
- ❖ Create cohesive community concept.
- ❖ Develop an attraction for community.
  - Art galleries and community art walk.
  - Museum
  - Recreation
  - RV Park
  - Walking tour of area history
  - Campground
- ❖ Improve Gaither Street to make more pedestrian friendly.
  - Create sidewalks with street trees on both sides of roadway.
  - Use traffic calming devices to reduce vehicle speeds.
  - Reduce the crossing distances in high pedestrian areas.
  - Placement of pedestrian scale street lights in key areas.
- ❖ Improve pedestrian facilities between key areas of town.
  - Bike paths connecting parks and community facilities.
  - Sidewalks between Tribal offices and community businesses.
- ❖ Create park attractions to encourage use.
  - Horseshoe Pits
  - Rafting facilities
  - Volleyball Nets
- ❖ Increase community activities for residents
  - Basketball Court
  - Baseball Diamond
  - Swimming Pool
  - Playground
  - Outdoor Amphitheater
- ❖ Promote tourism events/activities of the area.



## Gaither Street Plan Example



CTSI Properties  
Lincoln County

